

S U M M A R I E S

The New Military Order

Todor Mirković

The political, economic, military, and other professional literature very often deals with and discusses the political, economic, legal and other world orders, but rarely, or not at all, addresses the global military order. This paper deals exactly with the global military order established by the most powerful military powers together with (or without) their allies.

The military order, as any other order shaped by the human reality, is changeable, both in duration, and in structure. It is usually created in a great world war, when some military powers disappear, and others emerge. During the industrial revolution, and with turning into the technological age, especially during the twentieth century, there were several such events.

The global military order may be represented by only one nation with its allies, and it is the unipolar global military order. In that case the nation dominates the global military/politico-military stage and shapes it in a certain way. When the politico-military stage is dominated by two military powers, it is the bipolar global military order, and when it is dominated by three or more military powers, it is the multipolar global military order. These orders, as a rule, do not represent a peaceful harmonized system. Its main subjects are usually involved in periodical or continuous confrontations, which in the past often resulted in armed conflicts. The most recent global bipolar order was an exception in that it did also result in a war, but a "cold" one.

The recent bipolar order has been replaced by unipolar global military order. Namely, since 1991, the global politico-military stage has been dominated by a single nation, the United States of America, and the only remaining military alliance (NATO), in which the USA plays a leading role. No other nation or group of nations has been able to match its part in the decision-making on key international issues, nor to challenge it as a matching opponent. Lately, however, great changes have been caused very quickly, often unexpectedly, in various fields of human activity, even in the constellation of global powers. Recently, the economic and, along with it, political and military supremacy, is being transferred from West to East. Over the past ten years or more, defense spending of a group of Euro-Asian countries has been drastically increased, resulting in strengthening of their military posture. This trend continues, indicating the multipolarization of the global military order. There are enough clear signs and convincing evidence that the unipolar global military order is being superseded by the new multipolar global military order and the new balance of powers in the world.

Key words: order, military order, global military order, force, military power, military capability, military alliance, war, armed conflict, constellation of powers

Eastern Question and the Ukrainian Crisis

Biljana Stojković

This paper looks into little-known former history of separatist tendencies of the population of the Crimea and eastern Ukraine, but also gives a scientific explanation of what the so-called Eastern Question has meant in the diplomatic history and the history of international relations, as it is still reflected in the present geopolitical situation of a large number of Eastern European and Balkan countries. It refers to the maxim that the history is "a teacher of life" and leads to a conclusion that it could certainly be argued that the history of diplomacy is a "teacher" of contemporary international political relations. In other words, based on historical facts, one comes to a conclusion that today almost nothing happens unless in the past it had its origins in a complex diplomatic game of the most powerful European dynasties, as well as the royal and military elites, international organizations and high religious circles of the Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Islamic provenance, from the late 16th to the late 20th century. These were the times of a dangerous "diplomatic game" played for geopolitical supremacy in the Mediterranean, through the resolution of the status of the Crimea, and also the status of "the cradle of Christianity" in Kiev, Eastern Europe. The aforementioned conflicting interests culminated in the divisions and diplomatic and military conflicts that "renamed" then Malorussia in Ukraine, and in the 21st century led to a bloody civil, political and religious divisions and the armed conflict in Ukraine.

Key words: geopolitics, history of diplomacy, Eastern question, Ukrainian crisis

Geopolitics of the Republic of Turkey

Momčilo Sakan

The paper deals with four logically related areas: general characteristics of Turkey, its historical development, geopolitical aspirations, and prospects. The section on general characteristics provides general information about the territory, neighbors, political system, features of economic development, and the military posture. The section on the historical development focuses on the age of the Ottoman Empire, when Turkey was one of the most powerful empires in the world. The third section points out the geopolitical aspirations of the current political elite seeking to achieve strong political, economic and military influence on all nations in the region, especially the areas with Muslim population in the Balkans. The section on the prospects points to serious consequences that might result from unreasonable moves of the political elite of Turkey and its allies.

Keywords: Turkey, Turkey's historical development, geopolitical aspirations, prospects

Swiss 2014 Presidency of OSCE: "Security community in the service of citizens"

Heidi Grau and Hans Georg Lüber

OSCE Presidency made it possible for Switzerland to confirm in practice its peaceful policy and to be jointly engaged in the European security policy. Specifically, the Swiss commitment to the OSCE Presidency is compatible with the basic ideas of Swiss

security policy: security through cooperation. The orientation for dialogue and consensus – two fundamental principles of cooperation in the OSCE – are the most important features of Swiss politics. That is exactly why Switzerland made efforts to be good "builder of bridges" in the OSCE – to find common answers for common challenges.

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Key words: *OSCE (CSCE), participating nations, Vienna Document 2011, Ukrainian crisis*

Legal Aspects of the Organization and Functioning of the European Space Agency

Mladen R. Tišma

The paper discusses the legal aspects of the establishment of the European Space Agency and its functioning from the perspective of its own autonomous rights and the public international law. It presents and analyzes main legal instruments underlying the activity of the European Space Agency, primarily the Convention for the Establishment of a European Space Agency of 30 May 1975, as the basic source of autonomous rights of this regional specialized international organization. What follows is an outline of the competences of the Agency and the structure of its bodies. Attention is paid also to the funding of ESA, as a particularly important matter. A separate section discusses the position of the Agency from the standpoint of relevant international agreements that constitute the cosmic law as a branch of the positive public international law, both in terms of the establishment of the organization itself, and in terms of the performance of its activities in the space.

Key words: *European Space Agency, astronautics, cosmic law, human activities in the space, space program, public international law, universe, international organizations*

Collective Security Treaty Organization Between Illusion and Anti-NATO

Miroslav Mladenović, Zoran Jeftić and Goran Mandić

The new security paradigm of the modern world, created in 1990s, led to a security organization of a number of countries of the former Soviet bloc. Also evolving, at varying pace, was the contractual relationship of collective security, which, due to the escalation of activities of extremist groups on the territory of Central Asia, the deterioration of Russia–NATO relations, as well as the emergence of the US military bases in the region, resulted in a decision to form the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) in 2002. The basic declared purpose of the organization is a desire of the signatory countries to increase the effectiveness of their cooperation in the field of security.

Established as a typical military alliance with characteristics of multifunctional organization for securing peace, CSTO aspires to the role of a regional leading

organization in the field of security cooperation, with many open questions concerning its functioning and future development.

Whether the new security organization raises the level of collective security of its associate member countries, and whether the said organization contributes to the security of the region and the world, only time ahead will tell.

Key words: *security, collective security, military alliance*

Theoretical Aspects of the Security System Capacity Research - "Never Again"

Zoran Milosavljević and Jovan Krstić

"Never Again" is the title of a book by John Ashcroft, former US Attorney General, sending an important message in which the author has focused all his wisdom and courage towards the change of the overall security system after September 11 (2001), which is of interest for our research. The aim of this paper is to review the national framework or performance of the security system of profiled national framework to determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of the desired profile according to relevant standards and, in this respect, to consider the possibility of increasing its capacity (study of the national profile effectiveness).

Key words: *intelligence and security community, capacity building, reform, symbolic approach*

The Criminal Act of Aggression in International and Criminal Law of Serbia

Dragan Jovašević

Among the international criminal acts, the crime of aggression stands out by its meaning, nature and character. This is a crime against peace and international security. In the international law, the crime of aggression is identified by a number of international instruments, such as the Statute of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg; the Statute of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East; the Law No. 10 of the Control Council for Germany; and the Rome Statute of the permanent International Criminal Court. Interestingly, this serious international crime is not recognized by the respective Statutes of The Hague Tribunal and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The national criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia also provides for this criminal offense as an aggressive war. This criminal act involves calling for, inciting, or ordering the conduct of an aggressive war. The act of execution is calling for or inciting to an aggressive, or offensive war. These are acts of encouragement which herein assumed the character of independent act of execution. For this criminal act the law provides for a prison sentence of two to twelve years of imprisonment. The most severe form of an act of aggression is an order issued to wage an aggressive war. For this crime the law provides for

a prison sentence of minimum ten years of imprisonment, or a prison sentence of thirty to forty years of imprisonment. The concept, characteristics and features of the crime of aggression from the theoretical and practical aspects are exactly what this paper deals with.

Key words: international law, peace, crime of aggression, war, responsibility, court, punishment

Defense Diplomacy - Theoretical Approach and Practical Application (Case Study of the Republic of Serbia in 2013)

Aleksandar Milenković

The paper introduces the concept of defense diplomacy and its relation with general diplomacy, its institutions, activities and objectives. It presents a theoretical approach to the basic principles and activities of defense diplomacy and how they were implemented in the Republic of Serbia in 2013. It analyzes in detail every aspect of defense diplomacy with an emphasis on the activities of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces at bilateral, multilateral and regional levels. In particular, the paper deliberates on the aspects of military economic, sports and military education diplomatic activity. It aims to present, on the basis of public activities, the activities of the defense diplomacy of the Republic of Serbia in 2013, its achievements and accomplishments, and to give an insight into highly intensive work and activities of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces in the area of foreign policy.

Key words: diplomacy, defense diplomacy, bilateral diplomacy, multilateral diplomacy, regional diplomacy, military economic diplomacy, sports diplomacy, military diplomatic representative office, military mission, military commission, military inspection

The Influence of Religious Service on the Preparation and Execution of the Army Operations

Stevica S. Karapandžin and Rade Slavković

The paper discusses one of the segments through which it is possible, by positive influence on the moral component in particular, to contribute to the development and improvement of military capability of the Army in operations. This segment is the newly established religious service in the Serbian Armed Forces. The authors present specific possibilities to influence the planning, preparation and execution of an operation of the Army through all its phases and, what is important to point out, in terms of *doctrinal provisions*. This means that it is not the development of theological thought that is imperative, but the contribution to further doctrinal organization of the area of the Army operations, upgrading of the moral component, improving of the overall military capability of the Army and the Serbian Armed Forces, and the advance of the development level of the art of operations as one of defense sciences. The paper presents personal views in

order to focus the attention on the need and possible directions for further doctrinal and sublegal development of the area. Specifically, it is necessary to upgrade a set of doctrinal documents in the areas of operations, doctrines of armed services, civil-military cooperation, and human resource management. Also, it is necessary to develop work methods and procedures of chaplains in the commands and headquarters in the operational planning process, and improve the level of their implementation through advanced training and preparation of the officer corps.

Keywords: *chaplains, religious servants, operations, Army*

Dimensions of Family Functioning and the Choice of the Military Profession

Dejan Vučinić

Samples of the Military High School students (N = 170) and students of civil high schools (N = 204) were examined for family functioning perception characteristics from the perspective of Olson Circumplex model of marital and family systems. The study was aimed to determine the presence of specificities in the perception of family functioning in the Military High School students and socio-economic characteristics of their families, which may be one of the factors in the choice of military profession. The results revealed that the Military High School students came mostly from families of four (4) or more members; the number of children in the families was usually two (2) or greater; monthly income of the family was under average and average; and the level of parents' education was usually secondary school degree. Regarding the characteristics of the dimensions of family functioning, examinees from both samples perceive their families as functional. However, the main difference lies in the fact that the Military High School students show higher scores on the balanced scales of cohesivity and flexibility, while on the unbalanced scales of disunity and chaotic condition they show lower scores as compared to civil high school students. The highest percentage of the Military High School students believe that permissive parenting style is dominantly present in their families.

Key words: *professional commitment, family, military profession, Circumplex model, cohesivity, flexibility, parenting styles, FACES IV*

The Impact of the Economy Condition on the Economic and National Security

Miroslav Talijan, Vladimir Tatić and Ranko Lojić

The syntagma "national security", per se, points to the vital role that belongs to it in safeguarding the state. It is the foundation without which no society could develop economically, culturally, socially, and militarily. On the other hand, the major potential for improvement and strengthening of national security arises from the economic strength of

the country. Therefore, the economic security of the state is one of the basic pillars of the national security, keeping in mind that it is unachievable without adequate economic potential of the state. The interdependence of the economic security and the national security is unbreakable, since it is not possible to establish an effective system of national security of the state without the developed national economy.

The competitiveness of the economy and its economic entities in the global market is vital for the development of the national economy, since it reflects its ability to engage in the international division of labor. Macroeconomic parameters of the Serbian economy are not encouraging and are largely a consequence of its low competitiveness at micro and macro levels. Predictive observation and a deeper analysis of the economic aspect of national security refer to the need to redefine the economic model on which the Serbian economy is based. To clarify the impact of economic factors on national security, the paper proceeds from the integral discourse of an analysis of the importance of these factors. The objective of an analysis of the most important macroeconomic parameters in Serbia is a careful comprehension of the impact of the country's economic conditions on the national security. Also, an analysis of the situation of micro- and macro-competitiveness is used to point out the crucial influence of economic factors on the overall national security.

Key words: security, national security, economic security, competitiveness

Implementation of Risk in the Evaluation of Investment Projects

Tomislav D. Brzaković, Danijela M. Dinčić and Suzana M. Dinčić

Making the investment decisions means making some of the most subtle and most important decisions with long-term implications. Investors expect their investments to bring them returns greater than the invested funds, i.e. they want the projects to achieve a positive net present value. Since investing means making an investment in the present in order to achieve certain effects in the future, the risk is an inevitable part of the investment process. It refers to uncertainty that the expected effects of the project may not be achieved, or may not reach those expected. Risk and uncertainty are some of the main characteristics of any project. The risk of an investment project is the variability of the project cash flows in relation to the expected flows. The project with higher variability of net cash flows and lower probability of acceptance is more risky than a project whose cash flows are more stable and with a better chance of acceptance. The degree of risk of the projects varies according to the nature of projects. In assessing the risk of the project, the Sensitivity analysis, the Scenario analysis, the Simulation analysis, and the Decision Tree analysis are used.

The scope of this paper is the identification and explanation of the risk sources, factors and types present in investment projects. The aim is to identify, explain and illustrate with practical examples the methods for measuring the risk of investment projects and its impact on the cost of capital. Starting from the above objective, the following hypothesis is defined: there is no universal method of evaluating the risk of investment projects and measuring its impact on the cost of capital, which is applicable in

any circumstances. To prove or to dispute the above hypothesis, the paper is based on the descriptive and analytical methods.

Key words: evaluation, *investment project*, *risk*, return

The Evolution of Organizations – from Hierarchical to Network Organizations

Nebojša Zakić, Radmila Grozdanić and Vladan Kovačević

The scope of the research presented in this paper is the historical development of the organization, theory and practice. The main aim is to contribute, through the systematization of historical sources, to the expansion of knowledge and efficiency of people to adopt organizational changes and performances as a process of continuous diagnosis, planning action, implementation, and evaluation in the application of the organizational principles, mission and vision of modern organization. Transfer of knowledge and skills, motivation of human resources, leaders and teams to improve their capacity to solve problems of management and future changes, are all increasingly important for further development of organizational structures and processes. In this process, special roles are played by network organizations, virtual teams and their interconnections, especially in the implementation of changes and their impact on the organization.

Key words: *network organization*, *organizational boundaries*, *process orientation*, *horizontal organization*, *organizational changes*

The Strategic Context of World War I

Stanislav Stojanović and Veljko Blagojević

The paper discusses the circumstances that had been decisive for the creation of a strategic context for the outbreak of World War I. It analyzes the political, economic and strategic interests of key actors in European international order in the late 19th and early 20th century, and how they led to the polarization of European politics and the formation of opposing alliances. Also, the main ideas of their war plans are discussed, as well as the aggressive positioning of Germany and Austro-Hungary before the commencement of the Great War. Special attention is addressed to the geopolitical position of Serbia from after it had gained independence until the beginning of World War I, as well as the challenges faced by the Balkan region in the swirl of complicated international political relations in Europe by the late 19th and early 20th century.

Key words: *World War I*, *strategic context*, the European *international order*, *interests*, *strategies*, *war plans*