

S U M M A R I E S

Military Capabilities of the European Union - Problems and Prospects

Dejana M. Vukčević

The paper analyzes military capabilities of the European Union, as an important element of the credibility of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP). It discusses the development of these capabilities, and main problems that go along with the operationalization of these capabilities, as well as the prospects of their further development. Is the intergovernmental approach to the area of the EU security and defense policy a barrier to the development of EU military capabilities? What is the extent of the harmonization between “military” competences of the EU and national specificities? The paper aims to provide answers to these questions.

The first section analyzes the institutionalization of the EU security and defense policy, which includes both the establishment of special political and military structures responsible for the decision-making process within the framework of this policy, and the adoption of specific goals for the development of EU military capabilities. The second section analyzes the main difficulties met in the operationalization of EU military capabilities, concerning the efficiency of decision-making procedures, lack of strategic capabilities, the discord of national reforms regarding the modernization of the armed forces, and duplication of national programs covering the military equipment. The third section discusses the prospects of the development of EU military capabilities in the light of EU member states’ military budget cuts. It concludes that the gradual evolution of the EU security and defense policy can be seen as an incentive for coordinating the efforts of the member states in the development of EU military capabilities.

Key words: EU military capabilities, the EU Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), combat groups, command structure, strategic capabilities

Cyber-Defense: Quo vadis?

Gerald Vernez

Perceptions of threat development in cyberspace have significantly changed over the last few years, although their essential elements remain the same. Cyber threats and cyber defense are no longer marginal phenomena that are denied or exaggerated, but they affect all areas of modern, digitally arranged society. This paper is a synthesis of earlier papers and new awareness of the cyber domain, namely a new military focus in this important area.

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Key words: cyber threats, cyber defense, forms of threats, national strategy, security and political aspects, the role of the military

The Role of Transnational Corporations of the World Leading Countries in the Struggle for Energy Resources

Saša G. Đorđević

In the creation of the international order the leading role has always been played by states and their alliances, while the contemporary globalization process has, under the important influence of economic factors on human minds and way of life, revealed and unveiled the transnational corporations as dominant leverage of the most powerful world countries in exercising their power. In addition, transnational corporations tend to instrumentalize the remaining factors in the system of international relations and subordinate them primarily to achieving the profit interests of their majority shareholders. In such a way the global power elite is established, which is represented by a symbiosis of the leading political and economic entities, personified in the holders of top knowledge and big capital. The integrated joint appearance of their economic, intelligence and military assets, which are intertwined, complemented and supported through mutual activities, is a powerful tool in the creation and maintenance of such a constellation of power and relations that hold subordinate the remaining entities of the international order. In a dynamic and turbulent environment of the struggle for dominance, the contest for territory and resources, especially energy, which even the contemporary globalization process does not relieve of the geopolitical and geo-economic interests, makes a constant of the historical development. However, the decline of the US supremacy has resulted in the diffusion of power, which re-distributes the accumulated capital and knowledge to a smaller number of increasingly stronger entities, and suggests possible emergence of a new alliance led by Russia, which would be a match for the western civilization, while the rest of the world continues to face the challenges of the new colonialism.

Key words: transnational corporation, globalization, geopolitics, energy resources, colonialism

The Importance of Non-Renewable Natural Resources for National Security

Gavrilo D. Ostojić

Non-renewable natural resources are an inevitable and very important factor of social and economic development of any country. Nowadays, these are globally ever scarcer. The need for these resources has been growing enormously fast due to anthropogenic factors: the increase in the world population, the increased volume of commercial and industrial activities, as well as the rapid growth of the world economy. Consequently, the control of these resources is one of the main goals of the national security of any country. Throughout the history of human society, quantity and quality of non-renewable natural resources on Earth has been constantly decreasing, especially since the industrial revolution, resulting in rising tensions between countries. Seeking the domination over these resources has resulted in an increased number of conflicts and conflict situations, which have been often resolved by force.

The paper points to the situation of non-renewable natural resources in the world – oil, coal, natural gas, nuclear energy and mineral resources, and to their importance for the national security.

Key words: *non-renewable natural resources, oil, coal, natural gas, nuclear energy, minerals, national security*

Diplomatic Asylum - Issues and Controversies

Milan D. Tesla

The institute of diplomatic asylum is one of the most contentious issues of the diplomatic law, and the international law in general. As a legal institute, it is officially recognized only in the countries of Latin America, while in other parts of the world it is granted occasionally and sporadically, mostly out of humanitarian reasons, i.e. the protection of persons being in an immediate life threatening situation. Diplomatic asylum is specific in that it is granted in a diplomatic mission building, on a war ship, or war aircraft, therefore outside the country's territory. Granting the diplomatic asylum often leads to a conflict between the principle of the country's territorial sovereignty and the principle of inviolability of the diplomatic mission premises. Namely, the receiving country must not interfere with the inviolability of the diplomatic mission premises in any case, regardless of whether a person has sought refuge there.

The paper analyzes the grounds of diplomatic asylum, which arise from the principle of extraterritoriality. Also, it quotes the legal regulation of the right of asylum in Latin American countries; explains the judgment of the International Court of Justice in the case of Peruvian politician Haya de la Torre; and discusses the practice of giving the asylum to seekers outside Latin America. It analyzes the issue of diplomatic asylum in terms of diplomatic law (this institute is not provided for in the Convention on Diplomatic Law). Finally, the paper examines the latest example of diplomatic asylum in the case of Julian Assange who took refuge in Ecuador's embassy in London to avoid his extradition to Sweden over the allegations of sexual assault. It concludes that the use of diplomatic asylum outside Latin America is risky and there is no guarantee for it to be successful in practice.

Key words: *diplomatic asylum, extraterritoriality, inviolability of diplomatic premises, diplomatic mission, the Convention on Diplomatic Asylum, the Haya de la Torre case, Latin America, diplomatic law*

National Security Council

Ljubomir Dulović

Security challenges intensify "security" activities too, thus expanding also the range of state institutions that are assigned specific tasks in national security. Beside increasing their number, there is a need to respond to security risks, challenges and threats in a united and coordinated manner.

The paper describes the National Security Council as one of the institutions in the national security system. As such, this institution exists, under various names, in many countries.

Along with taking into account the needs and positive experiences of other countries, setting up the National Security Council as an “umbrella institution” in the national security system would allow uniform and coordinated actions, in accordance with the normative-legal regulations and prescribed responsibilities of the participants and at reasonable cost.

Key words: security, institution, national security system, National Security Council

Benchmarking in Corporate Security

Mihajlo Basara and Sanda Nastić

The paper explores the relation between benchmarking and corporate security, notably the possibility of applying the benchmarking in the field of corporate security. The essential structures and contents of these concepts are presented, and then correlated, taking into account the trends of the benchmarking spreading onto the aspects of security phenomena. The authors provide arguments for the idea that the characteristics and tendencies of spreading the use of benchmarking involve almost all aspects of business processes security, as their inherent functions. In the security subsystem management, companies can effectively apply the methods of comparison and optimization of virtually all components of security in modern business systems. In providing an overview of the possibilities to apply the benchmarking in public companies, the authors point to incomparably the greatest importance of security in public companies, as well as direct responsibilities to arise in this area during the reform of public companies in Serbia.

Key words: benchmarking, security, transition, corporate security, company, public company

International Law and the Participation of Members of the Serbian Armed Forces in Multinational Operations of the European Union

Tatjana Milić

The participation of members of the Serbian Armed Forces in multinational operations of the European Union takes place within the framework set by the rules of the national, European, and international law. This paper addresses special attention to the rules of international law, which are important or may become important for the regulation of the activities of the Serbian Armed Forces' members in the crisis management operations. The aim of this paper is to present a range of branches of international law governing the status and conduct of the armed forces contributing to the operations. Given that this is a current topic, the results of the paper will show the importance that the international law may have for an external view of the role of the Republic of Serbia in keeping the international peace and security.

Key words: international law, multinational operations, the European Union, the Serbian Armed Forces, use of force, international humanitarian law, human rights, piracy, diplomatic protection, international responsibility

The Role of the Military in Combating the Terrorist Activities

Radoslav Gaćinović

While terrorism is formally condemned worldwide, it is confirmed in practice that terrorism represents an effective weapon for certain ethnic communities to help them achieve their specific political objectives. History reminds us that the UN organization has formally condemned the activity of many terrorist organizations in the world, but some great powers have not always respected the international law, but supported and strengthened these organizations at some point of time. In some cases, these powers illegally treat terrorist organization as liberation ones, along with providing them mass publicity, which creates a distorted public opinion in the world. In this way, terrorist organizations are provided with actual assistance, and the country that is the victim of violence is proclaimed the creator of terror. Thus it is denied legal and legitimate right to fight against terrorism on its own territory. This is the case with the KLA and ANA in Kosovo and Metohija. If this trend of double standards continues, the threat of contemporary terror will grow dramatically in many countries of the world. Countries play a very important role in preventive, repressive and, eventually, combat anti-terrorist activities, and so does the UN organization. Therefore, it is important that the UN General Assembly adopts universally acceptable definition of terrorism, without which there is no successful counterterrorist struggle. While the police is the main exponent of the fight against terrorism, in certain situations the military also has to become involved in anti-terror activity.

Key words: *terrorism, counterterrorism, military, police, legal instruments*

Analysis of the Economy of Nutrition in the Serbian Armed Forces Using the Benchmarking Method

Saša B. Jović

Using the benchmarking analysis of microeconomic production entities, the author compares the military restaurant operations with the operations of four economic entities engaged in providing food services, seeking to improve the economy of nutrition in the Serbian Armed Forces. The comparison of the elements of the cost price of the daily food ration yields the data that indicate the necessary steps to be taken if the survival of military restaurants within the defense system is to be ensured.

Key words: *benchmarking method, economy of nutrition, military restaurant*

Establishing the Sustainable Stability of Public Finances of Serbia – from Cuts of Salaries and Pensions to Reduction of VAT Evasion

Dragana Petrović, Savo Radonjić and Dragosav Lacković

In late October 2014, the Serbian Parliament adopted the amended budget for 2014, with related laws, which provided for cuts of pensions and salaries of all employees in the public sector. However, sustainable financial stability cannot be established if only short-term measures in the reduction of salaries and pensions are to be applied. In the coming years, the budget deficit will certainly increase if other austerity measures are absent, as well as measures to increase budget revenues, based on the increase in production and taking radical measures for reducing the grey economy to proportions that can be considered economically tolerable.

If the government fails to demonstrate readiness to reduce tax evasion in an organized, law-based way in almost all activities, a solution for covering the budget deficit will, in the future, have to be looked for in further cuts of salaries and pensions, regardless of the consequences that these measures entail in terms of the country's stability and security.

Instead of efforts to withhold, at any cost, the revenues belonging to the country, not to them, companies must focus on increasing the operating efficiency in the conditions of legal implementation of production and transaction processes. The transfer from grey economy to legal economic activities will multiply compensate the money amounts formerly acquired by stealing from the state. This paper has exactly such an educational goal, focusing on the VAT as the most important form of taxation, given its dominant share in the budget revenues of the Republic of Serbia (approx. 50%). Better collection of taxes cannot be achieved without enforcement of rigorous sanctions and planned control of calculation and payment of tax and other government's source revenues by highly moral, incorruptible persons, top experts in systemic solutions regulating the tax liabilities.

Key words: budget, salaries, pensions, evasion, grey economy, value added tax, VAT, tax debtors

Pension System and the Contemporary Economic Crisis

Marko Pavlović, Jovica Marković and Dijana Marković

The paper analyzes the pension systems of the Republic of Serbia and neighboring countries. Slowly but surely, the financial crisis adversely affects the old system of pension insurance, but impacts the new, capitalized system of new pensions as well. The government is trying to mitigate the negative economic trends by intervention measures in order to reduce the intensity of destructive consequences.

Key words: pension insurance, reforms, economic crisis, funds and development

Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Leadership Development

Ranko Lojić, Milojko Bazić and Miroslav Talijan

Leaders are main pillars of an organization. The performance of the organization results from their skills and abilities, virtues and flaws, and correct or wrong actions and activities. The hidden power of the leaders is in the control over emotions, theirs as well as those of others. Emotions are extremely important for leadership, and emotionally intelligent leadership largely determines whether other efforts of a manager will bear success, or fail.

Research results increasingly point to the significant impact of emotional intelligence on leadership development. Emotionally intelligent leaders are resonant leaders and will be increasingly important in the future, because they put emphasis on the emotional, human, aspect, rather than solely on success.

The paper analyzes the structure of emotional intelligence, highlights its impact on leadership development, and presents one approach to building emotionally intelligent leaders and emotionally intelligent organizations.

Key words: leadership, emotional intelligence, structure, resonance, self-directed learning

Representation of Women in Media

Vladimir M. Počuč

Media are just one of the means of production, maintenance and reproduction of stereotypes, which refer to groups. As Richard Dyer argues, the pattern of stereotypes is not neutral, they are intensely charged with emotions, and therefore are the fortresses of our tradition.

How, in this sense, to avoid the pitfalls brought by representation and self-representation of diversity, and respect for equal opportunities in the limited media space, and not to, in fact, manipulate with ideas of equality and diversity?

Depending on the value orientation, be it either pure individual one or the one typical of a group, a distinctive ideological “cage” where and towards which feelings are expressed, beliefs and attitudes represented, or actions made, an individual experiences the media representation of reality, its phenomena and events, and different people or groups, in two ways – as acceptance or hostility.

Indeed, *the prevailing ideas about women depend heavily on media representation*. If the media do not report on women fairly and responsibly as regards gender, that is to say equally as on men, they contribute to misconceptions about women, offering uncritical views of diversity instead of the promotion of equal opportunities between men and women. Then the belief that “being equal means being always – different” is not the essence of the changes to which the modern, democratic society aspires. In that way, boundaries are demarcated, and it is defined who is inside and who is outside of them, which, as a rule, establishes new “traditional areas” as well as interests.

The example of the representation of women in the media confirms sorts of exclusion strategies. Women are often portrayed as miserable, defenseless, victims of violence, having special needs, more vulnerable and emotional than men, professionally more insecure, and intellectually and physically inferior, when compared to the other gender. They are attributed terms which express the established views, sensationalist and sexist, emphasizing their physical condition, not identity, or personality. In the conditions where traditional and patriarchal relations, heterosexual codes, common binary division of everything, prevail, all the above-mentioned reproduce inequality even further.

Key words: women, media, gender equality, stereotypes, representation, ideas of gender identities and roles, inequality

The Serbian Question in the Allied Policy towards Yugoslavia in 1944

Mirjana Zorić

Politico-military outcome in Yugoslavia, which followed after the operations of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and units of the Red Army during the liberation of Serbia in the autumn of 1944, dispelled many expectations that, once the occupying forces had departed, it would become the site of a bloody civil war between the Partisans and the Chetniks, with unforeseeable consequences. Civil war was averted owing to the entrance of the Red Army and combat support that the Red Army provided

to the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia in Serbia. By their political support to Tito and his forces since mid-1944, the Western Allies, especially the British, decisively contributed to "picking the winners" in the Yugoslav war outcome, enabling the communists to end the war as the absolute winners. On the other hand, without the support and assistance of the Allies, the Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland and its leader remained abandoned against the winds of political events that suited their greatest internal enemy: at the end of the war, Serbia found itself in the "grip" of communists and the movement led by them.

The politico-military outcome in Serbia in 1944 affected also the fate of Yugoslavia after the war. Sources of domestic and foreign origin, as well as modern historiographical literature, provide arguments that the great powers in the war – Germany, on the one side, and the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, on the other, figured that also the Yugoslavian question depended on resolving the Serbian question. Who will "possess" Serbia in certain stages of the war and after its completion was important not only in terms of the internal relations (Chetniks-Partisans), but also in the context of the relations between allies (especially Soviet-British relations) during World War II. Due to its geopolitical position and economic importance, Serbia was equally an object of direct and global interests of the occupying forces, allies and other actors in Yugoslav theater of war, who proceeded from different positions and sought a definite resolution, the outcome of which remained uncertain for all parties almost to the end of the war.

Key words: Serbia, the Serbian question, Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav question, Allies, allied missions, allied diplomacy, allied policy, resistance movements

Establishment and Operation of the Main General Staff of the Serbian Army from 1876 to 1912

Slobodan Đukić

The paper aims to shed light on the creation and development of the Main General Staff, as the most important institution for the peacetime development of the Serbian Army and its preparation for the war. The establishment of the general staff profession and the Main General Staff of the Serbian Army in the second half of the 19th century was carried out according to models of similar institutions in other European armies. The Main General Staff of the Serbian Army was concerned with the study of the territory of the Balkan Peninsula and the enemy capability assessment, which eventually resulted in the mobilization and build-up plans of the Serbian Army.

The paper was written based on materials of the Military Archives in Belgrade, the Archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and educational and military literature found in the Center for Military-Scientific Documentation and Information in Belgrade.

Key words: Main General Staff, Serbian Army, general staff officers, general staff travels, war plans