

S U M M A R I E S

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations – Adapting to New Security Challenges

Slavimir S. Nikolić

This year the United Nations (UN) celebrate their 70th anniversary. Experiencing a sort of marginalization due to the dynamics of the bloc divisions, the end of the Cold War brings the reality of unresolved conflicts and a growing number of new ones that are testing the functionality of this organization and the concept of peacekeeping operations. With the evolution of security challenges, especially in the first decade of the 21st century, bringing changes in overall international relations, the United Nations are undergoing a process of adjustment to the new security environment – similar to the process being experienced by the international organizations with significant military and political capacity and role in preserving peace and security, such as the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Alliance (NATO). In the era of new security threats, the improvement of the peacekeeping operations effectiveness, the use of armed force, adequate technology and intelligence support, purposeful engagement of human and material resources, and the preservation of the physical integrity of the peacekeepers in the conditions of global financial restrictions and the effort worth more than eight billion dollars per year – are all the areas of permanent and critical importance for the success of the UN peacekeeping operations today and in the future.

Key words: UN, peacekeeping operations, security challenges, the international community, threats to peace, peace

Mahan's Naval Geostrategy – Challenges, Risks and Threats to the United States National Security in the 20th Century

Igor Barišić and Hatidža Beriša

Actual aim of Mahan's works was to change the US attitudes towards naval power. However, the very changing of the attitudes meant also a change in the overall US foreign and, in particular, maritime policy.

In this respect, the initial Mahan efforts to initiate thinking about changing the American attitudes towards the naval power turned into outright lobbying for changes in US foreign and security policy, by pointing to a series of actual geostrategic and security issues that the US had in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Taking into account the pronounced impact of geodeterminism in Mahan's geopolitical and geostrategic ideas and concepts, but also modern rationalistic approaches to security, the issues can conditionally be classified as geographically determined challenges, risks and threats to the national security of the United States in the early 20th century.

Key words: power, force, naval power, geopolitics, geostrategy, the United States, foreign policy, national security, challenges, risks, threat

Investigation as a Way of Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

Boris Krivokapić

The paper deals with investigation as one of the ways of peaceful settlement of international disputes. The author describes the concept of investigation/inquiry and the investigation/inquiry commission (education, composition, method of work, etc.) and, in particular, the application in practice.

A recurrent cause of disputes is the fact that the concerned parties have different views of essential elements of an event. In this regard, the investigation/inquiry may appear in a double role – many times it is just one of prior stages before turning to another way of peaceful settlement, but in some cases it may itself lead to the conclusion of the dispute.

In this regard, although the investigation still has certain advantages (flexibility and opportunity to consider various issues, which is carried out by bodies consisting of members of necessary expertise), ever more frequently it appears as just one of the first steps in the dispute resolving process. Once the facts have been determined, usually the dispute is definitively resolved in direct negotiations, or in some other way.

This is understandable for several reasons. Among other things, experts are competent to review the technical side of the problem, but have neither political insight into the relations between states, nor juristic and other broader knowledge necessary for the definite settlement of the dispute. In addition, in the world that has long since become a "global village", interests of the states are largely interwoven, and consequently many disputes need to be resolved on a broader basis. After all, investigation/inquiry is not suitable for all cases. It is not helpful where it is not the facts that are disputable, but (also) something else (e.g. interpretation of a standard), same as, on the other hand, it is almost certain that the states will not leave to the investigation/inquiry commission to resolve the dispute which encroaches on their essential interests.

Key words: investigation, inquiry/investigation commissions, international law, international disputes, peaceful settlement of disputes, the United Nations

On Strategic Constraints

Christoph M. V. Abegglen

The concept of zone defense was used in 2011 for building all of the necessary operational capabilities. This happened rather because of the necessity and strategic self-constraint of currently available resources and the condition of the Swiss Army, than because of the free intellectual creative power directed towards the future.

Key words: strategic constraints; strategy of defeating; strategy of attrition; options of strategic action: deterrence, intimidation, intervention, invasion; resistance in the occupied territories; persuasion; integration and usurpation

International Relations in the Light of Agreement on Iran's Nuclear Program

Iris Bjelica Vlajić

Several-year talks between the representatives of the international community and Iran, aiming to place this country's nuclear program under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency, ended with signing of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. A direct result of this agreement reached by the interested parties is the abolition of sanctions against Iran and reduction of tensions in the region. Equally important are the indirect consequences resulting in international relations and the global market through the fulfillment of obligations under this agreement.

Key words: nuclear program, Iran, JCPOA, sanctions, economic relations, military and technical cooperation

Attempts to Theoretically Define the Concept of Energy Security as a Factor in the Determination of the International Political and Security System

Sladjan Milosavljević, Duško Tomić and Goran J. Mandić

At the beginning of the 21st century, a matter of achieving the energy security, as an essentially important element of the global security system, has become one of the priorities of global politics. This has caused it to become more topical and increased its importance in international relations. The possession of energy reserves provides nations with a number of comparative advantages in contemporary international politics, and with a place among the leading centers of power on a planetary level. This fact gives a special meaning to energy security, because energy resources are an important lever by which nations project their power and influence. The correlation between energy resources and the strengthening of positions and roles of nations in international politics is undeniable and easily verifiable.

The paper analyzes and partly explains various attempts to theoretically define the concept of energy security in the context of its growing importance in international relations and the impact on the strengthening of the projected positions of nations as subjects of international order. Nominal definition of the concept of "energy security" has been made more difficult by the fact that there is no universally acceptable definition of the concept of "security", as well as that there coexist various theoretical approaches to its definition. In the scientific and technical literature, the prevalent concept is that the content and scope of the concept of security today have been substantially expanded due to the continued widening of the limits of its problem framework. The basic characteristics of most of these definitions are non-equivalence – disproportionality and inadequacy. Namely, they are either too narrow and do not include all the contents and essential factors of the security, or they are too wide, and the concept is lost in the range of

phenomena. Therefore, in the conceptual sense this term is so debatable that it is not even closely possible to reach an agreement on its meaning. The attempt to define the syntagm of "energy security" reveals the same tendencies as in determining the meaning of the term "security". Namely, there is a proliferation of different theoretical approaches, as well as differences in the definition of this syntagm, which are substantially determined by, among other things, the status that individual nations have in the global energy system.

Key words: global security, energy security, international relations, energy diplomacy

Problems of Defining the Ethnic Conflict

Miloš D. Milenković

After the end of the Cold War a large number of researchers in various disciplines studied ethnic conflicts. The possibility of studying different aspects drove anthropologists, ethnologists, politicologists, sociologists, social psychologists, and more and more theorists of international relations and security studies, to engage in these issues. The vacuum created by the disappearance of ideological competition was filled with ethnic conflicts, which started a wave of theoretical analyses seeking to explain them. Despite the large number of papers, no single comprehensive and universally accepted definition has been reached.

The main objective of this paper is to explore the cognitive contribution of the existing definitions of ethnic conflict. As this is a complex phenomenon, which complicates the defining effort of even the most persistent and most qualified researchers, the paper first presents basic characteristics of ethnic conflict that make it complex to define. The main part of the paper is devoted to a critical reconsideration of the explanatory potential of the existing definitions of ethnic conflicts through the presentation of different ideas of scientists who base them on different views of this complex social phenomenon. Based on the critical approach, it can be concluded that even the attempt of consensual definition has not led to an acceptable definition either.

Key words: ethnic conflict, characteristics of ethnic conflicts, definition of ethnic conflict

Importance of the Harmonization of Political and Defense Goals for the Security of the Country and the Society

Srđan Blagojević, Ivan Gvozdenović and Slobodan Anđelković

The harmonization of political and defense goals is an important phase of the complex process of harmonizing the politics and the defense system. The political and military leaders, as the actors of this harmonization, may often, by nature of their jobs, have conflicting views in the process of establishing the security and defense goals. The reason for this lies in the fact that they themselves are holders of certain motives and

interests. Events of the near and further history point to the fact that the slightest mismatch of political and defense goals can lead to unforeseeable consequences for the country and society. This paper discusses possible ways of harmonizing the political and defense goals, and identifies problems that may be met in this process, as well as their possible solutions.

Key words: politics, political goals, defense goals, defense system, harmonization, process

Indicators of the Existence and Operations of Organized Crime

Branislav Milosavljević and Veljko Blagojević

In security sciences, indicators have a dual purpose – as indicators of the existence and operation of various forms of threats, and as an evaluation of the security subjects' performance in combating the criminal activity. In professional literature, the terms indicators and indications are often identified, and erroneously understood as synonymous. However, these are different logical notions, with a completely different application in practice.

The paper discusses basic issues related to the indicators of the security threat manifestations. Apart from general considerations, special attention is paid to indicators of organized crime. The authors analyze the process of defining the indicators of the existence and operations of organized crime, which is determined by specific features of this type of security threat and also by the specialization of certain government entities that have been put in charge of countering the organized crime. The determination of the indicators arises from the obligation of government authorities to have elaborated indicators in accordance with their assigned responsibilities in the fight against organized crime, and other forms of threats as well. Also discussed are some indicators that represent a solid basis for further upgrade in line with the specific characteristics and changes in the manifestation of this form of threat.

Key words: threat to security, organized crime, forms of manifestation, prevention, indications, indicators

Analysis of Criminal Acts of Economic Crime in Serbia and Torts of Corruption in the Economy

Stanimir Đukić

Torts of economic crime, especially torts of bribery as elements of corruption, are not only extremely serious, but also insufficiently visible and incompletely explored social phenomena. For effective prevention, essentially important is reliable knowledge of their characteristics, in order to develop appropriate mechanisms and measures to fight against them. The paper discusses certain aspects of the problem of economic criminal acts and corruption in the Republic of Serbia. It especially emphasizes the problem of

criminal acts of economic crime in the economy, as one of the most dangerous and damaging forms of this negative social phenomenon. It also covers certain forms of criminal activity in some sectors of the economy and discusses the most important aspects of fight against them, in accordance with the provisions of the National Strategy for Combating the Corruption, the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating the Corruption, and the Law on the Agency for Combating the Corruption. In addition, there is a brief review of the legislative framework, activities and results achieved by the police force in fight against these acts. Torts of economic crime and corruption, as severe forms of criminal activity, cannot be completely eradicated. However, they must be suppressed through appropriate forms of counteraction, with the ultimate aim of effective suppression with adequate resources and, if possible, eradicated in those areas in which they inflict maximum damage. Harmfulness of these offenses, and especially of corruption, is reflected primarily in their destructive action on the most important social values and goods: *democratic institutions and a market economy*.

Key words: *economic crime, the economy, corruption, fight against corruption, national strategy, prevention*

Influence of the Doctrine and Concepts on the Commanding of the Serbian Armed Forces

Dragomir Đurić and Miroslav Ostojić

The subject of the paper is to learn the influence of the doctrine and concepts on commanding in order to understand the connection between the practical and the theoretical military activity, the present and future operating environment, and the best way to accomplish the missions and tasks of the Serbian Armed Forces.

The paper discusses the mutual relationship between the doctrine and concepts and the commanding as a practical activity, and determines the mutual influences that have specific implications for the preparation of strategic and doctrinal documents and for future changes in commanding.

Key words: *doctrine, concepts, commanding, command system, levels of command, organization, structure*

Doctrinal Solutions of Using the River Flotilla in Emergencies

Šerif B. Bajrami and Rade V. Slavković

The main purpose of the Serbian Armed Forces is to defend the country against external armed threat, as it is defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia. However, ever more frequent occurrences of natural disasters require active use of the Serbian Armed Forces, in addition to usual forces, to provide assistance to civil authorities in joint struggle against the devastating consequences of strong earthquakes,

massive floods, drought, and snowfall. An important place in the third mission of the Serbian Armed Forces, especially when it comes to providing the assistance to civil authorities in the event of major floods, is taken by the River Flotilla with all its human, material and organizational resources. The River Flotilla, as an integral part of the Serbian Armed Forces, successfully performed the tasks of rescue and protection of people, material goods and the environment during the former declared states of emergencies in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. However, the lessons learned indicate the need for further development of operational capabilities that are used in performing the non-combat operations – the support of civil authorities in countering the security threats. The improvement and building of operational capabilities can be planned through the factors of development, namely: doctrine, organization, training, equipping and funding of the River Flotilla.

Key words: River Flotilla, emergency situation, doctrine, training, equipping and funding

Serbian Armed Forces' Capabilities for Emergency Situations

Ljubinko Karapetrović

The Serbian Armed Forces are, from the legal-normative and strategic point of view, the strength and the exponent of the defense system. In the Defense Strategy, the Serbian Armed Forces are assigned missions and tasks. To execute the assigned missions and tasks, the Armed Forces have an obligation to build and maintain the necessary level of operational and functional capabilities. One of the missions assigned to the Armed Forces is to support civil authorities in countering the security threats, known as their third mission. However, in order for the Armed Forces to be engaged in peacetime, certain preconditions are to arise, such as the declaration of a certain state (for example, the state of emergency). Neither the Defense Law nor the Defense Strategy know the institute of "emergency situation". This term appears in the Law on Emergency Situations and the 2011 National Strategy of Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations.

Key words: emergency situation, the military, capabilities, the Serbian Armed Forces

Protection and Rescue in the Republic of Serbia

Branko Babić

Protection and rescue, as one of the core missions of the civil defense, has its special place in the defense system in the Republic of Serbia. It is carried out on the basis of the adopted laws and bylaws through the established system of protection and rescue of people, protection and safeguarding of material and cultural goods, and environment protection. It is implemented by the civil defense assets, primarily through preventive actions and the implementation of effective measures and activities aimed at preserving,

protecting and improving the safety of citizens, society and state. The paper deals with the protection and rescue system in the Republic of Serbia through normative and legal regulations, with special emphasis on the place and role of the civil defense assets.

Key words: *protection and rescue, civil defense assets, civil protection*

Qualities and Skills of a Leader in Crisis Situations – Examples from Military Environment

Branimir Vulević

The idea of this paper is to show examples from military environment how a leader should behave during a crisis situation. He should be familiar with the concept of crisis and recognize situations that accompany it, in order to counter it more easily. Also, he should have qualities and skills that increase the possibility to overcome the crisis. Military and other leaders – King Peter, Duke Putnik, Duke Bojović, Duke Mišić and Duke Stepanović – certainly possessed qualities that helped them cope with the crisis.

Key words: *crisis, leadership, leader, qualities, skills, organization, military environment*

Global Processes and Their Effect on Economy and Security

Ljubomir Dulović

One of unavoidable topics worldwide, especially since the second half of the 20th century, has been globalization. Privatization, in addition to other measures, carried out under the pressure of neo-liberal doctrine (economic concept of globalization) and in the interest of big capital (multinational companies as one of the globalization actors), yielded contradictory results: on the one hand, the economic superiority, and on the other, social inferiority and increase of non-security. Social inequalities, large social differences, poverty, unemployment, wars, cultural lag, constant political and economic crises, corrupt and criminalized authorities, institutional disorganization, etc., are consequences of global processes, in particular in the economy, which were carried out in the interests of big capital of developed economies of the West. Poor countries have been most affected by the effects of social inequality, where it particularly has grown in size. Even the most developed countries are not immune to global changes.

The deficit created in the sphere of security, caused by contemporary risks and threats emerged under the influence of contradictory forces of globalization, cannot be resolved without indivisible and integrated security response. The dangers of traditional and new risks and threats need to be seriously taken, and a new response, based on the integration of national and regional security concepts, rapidly shaped.

Key words: *globalization, neoliberalism, multinational companies, poverty, inequality, non-security*

Possibilities of Using the Lean Six Sigma Methodology in the Program Budgeting of the Defense System

Radovan M. Damnjanović, Miloš M. Tomašević and Milan B. Mihajlović

The budget, as an institution of public finances, has an effect on economic activities of the majority of business entities, which causes its taking the central place in the public finances. Improvement of the budgeting process, as a part of the public finance management reform, and aimed to the increase of efficiency and transparency of the budget, imposes a need for the introduction of the program budget. The program budget, which was first implemented in the defense system of the Republic of Serbia, improves and completes the process of target-oriented planning and contributes significantly to the success and rationality of planning the budget revenues and expenditures. It is the operationalization of the strategic planning process, i.e. the distribution of necessary resources to deliver concrete short-term objectives of the program, which were set in the process of operational planning. The budgeting process must permeate all activities of the defense system, at all decision-making levels and of all functions of the defense. For the Ministry of Defense, this, among other things, also means the introduction of a more efficient mechanism for monitoring the achievement of the strategic goals at the level of the state and the defense system. In the situation of limited resources, it is of crucial importance to make the defense system effective, efficient and economical. The introduction of the program budgeting into the defense system can lead to a more rational use of resources.

The aim of this paper is to answer the question of whether the concept of Lean Six Sigma, as a business transformation tool that uses statistical tools to detect the cause of the problem and provides metrics to monitor the reached level of the progress, can be used to optimize the budgeting process of the defense system.

Key words: program budget, budgeting, defense system, the concept of Lean Six Sigma

Multi-Criteria Analysis Used for Ranking the Public Sector Employees

Ivan Petrović, Miodrag Gordić and Krum Cvetković

This paper presents the possibility of ranking the employees in the public sector by using the multi-criteria analysis. The scientific method of solving the operational problems, which is applied in the paper, is the method of analytic hierarchy process. This method is applicable in the ranking of employees in smaller organizational units with clearly categorized jobs.

Key words: human resource management, multi-criteria analysis, public sector, ranking

Constitutional Protection of Pensioners' Human Dignity

Nadežda Gudelj

This paper proceeds from the hypothesis that unequal treatment of citizens in terms of their rights may be the result of self-restriction of constitutionality by the Constitutional Court and that it can lead to violations of the principle of equality in the pension fund. This aspect of the constitutionality restriction is a current phenomenon. In connection with these changes one can accept the thesis of a restrictive interpretation of constitutional norms, even the theory of applying double standards to the citizens, but only in the substantive-legal restrictions of constitutionality. However, these mechanisms necessary for the implementation of the constitutionality and the protection of the Constitution are entrusted to the parliamentary majority. These mechanisms are the main control mechanisms of the constitutionality, and their control parameters are called immutable constitutional principles, or constitutional impunity. The attention is drawn to the practice of the Constitutional Court, where it can be seen that the Court itself expresses this kind of restraint in the application of the constitutionality which is reflected in fluctuations in its legal judgments. In conclusion, moral and theoretically and legally argued strength from the practice of the European Court in Strasbourg is used, to point out that the Constitutional Court may not allow the policy of double standards when it comes to the implicit restrictions of the constitutionality in some decisions of the Government, and justify as being constitutional the application of the double view of the problem of the citizens' achieving the equality in the use of assets from the pension fund, which is caused by their unjust deprivation of a certain percentage of a pension or any other form of social rights. As regards the Decision on Limitations in the Pension Fund, legal remedies are not provided for effective appeal in case of violation of equality, even though, by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, the government has no right to have dual views of the social rights guaranteed by the Constitution, except in cases of explicit restriction of the constitutionality or restrictions of the constitutional power under the Constitutional Law.

Key words: the principle of equality, double standards, self-restriction of constitutionality

Syrmian Front – from its Establishment to the Breakthrough

Nikola Tošić Malešević

World War II in Yugoslavia (from 5 April 1941 to 9/15 May 1945) saw a large number of bloody battles, massacres of civilians and prisoners of war (especially of the captured members of partisan units), bombings, and other tragic and painful events. Fighting on the Syrmian Front (from 10 November 1944 to 11 April 1945) and fighting for its breakthrough (11-13 April 1945) certainly were some of the most difficult battles and tragic events.

This paper presents events and battles that led to the breakthrough of the Syrmian Front, which resulted in the final liberation of the present-day Republic of Serbia's territory from the occupying and collaborationist forces. Also, the breakthrough of this front enabled the partisan units to mount the final offensive towards the west and liberate the remaining parts of Yugoslavia, which were still held under occupation. Those were half of Bosnia and Herzegovina (central, northern and western Bosnia, except for the south-eastern parts of western Bosnia which had earlier been liberated), Croatia and Slavonia (without Dalmatia, which had earlier been liberated), and Slovenia. Apart from these, liberated were also the South Slavic ethnic areas that until then had been under the rule of Italy – Julian Alps area in the west of the present-day Republic of Slovenia, Istria, which today is divided between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia, and Trieste, which now belongs to the Republic of Italy. In this big surge after the breakthrough of Syrmian Front, the partisan troops entered into today's Republic of Austria, where they reached the town of Klagenfurt (Celovec). On 15 May 1945, in the village of Zidani Most, near the Slovenian town of Laško, Colonel General Alexander von Löhner, the commander of the German Army Group E, signed the capitulation of the German forces, which finally ended the fighting in Yugoslavia in World War II.

Key words: the Syrmian Front, breakthrough, Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army (NOVJ), the Yugoslav Army (JA)

Liberal Direction of Political Economy and its Impact on Economic Thought in Serbia in the 19th Century

Snežana Lj. Krstić, Predrag V. Jovičević and Rosa M. Andžić

Liberal free market economy, based on non-interference of the government in the field of economy, emerged in Serbia in the 19th century, during the First Serbian Uprising, first as a political, and then as an economic idea. These ideas appeared also in the 1835 Sretenje Constitution. In the early 19th century, opting to return to the European civilization circle of countries, from which it was separated by the Ottoman occupation, Serbia finally became a part of European political, economic and cultural area. In economic terms, at the time Serbia saw first ideas of liberalism and vulgar political economy. This paper presents the points of view of several most important authors of the time, as well as basic concepts of liberal ideas and the vulgarization of economy.

Key words: liberalism, political economy, vulgarism, free competition, private property

On the Hierarchy of Doctrinal Documents

Goran M. Vukadinović and Srđan V. Starčević

Normative and hierarchical definition of national (state) security is an important prerequisite for the overall development of the Serbian society in accordance with the needs of the present day, but also with the practice of modern democratic states

towards which the Republic of Serbia declaratively gravitates. Basic doctrinal documents of the Republic of Serbia are full of, primarily, orientation ambiguity, political and doctrinal ramble, which is also the main feature of the last three decades of recent Serbian history as a whole.

This paper defines the hierarchy of doctrinal documents in accordance with the achieved development of scientific thought in our country, with a review of relevant documents that support and confirm the defined hierarchy. This is also a response to the call for the creation of a wider scientific forum which would discuss further doctrinal and strategic development of the Republic of Serbia with the aim to complete the established series of doctrinal documents.

The defense reform, as an inappropriately long lasting process, cannot be successfully completed without precisely established hierarchy of doctrinal documents. This has turned out to be unified, unique process for each respective country, and any attempt to copy an already implemented reform in a "similar" country will be a failed concept. Consistent with the commitments set out in the strategic and doctrinal documents and the presented political goals of cooperation, the Republic of Serbia has not gone much ahead of the intensive and meaningful participation in the Partnership for Peace Program, or a clearly expressed interest of the Republic of Serbia for establishing a national defense system compatible with the defense systems of the NATO and the Partnership for Peace member states.

The Republic of Serbia has no clear, unified national hierarchical flow of doctrinal documents, which is one of the reasons for the security and strategic ramble in the past twenty-five years, as a result of deficiencies in the overall political situation and socio-political development of our society.

Key words: state, security, orientation, national interest, strategy, preservation, document

Some Doubts about the Nobel Peace Prize Award

Mile Rakić

Nobel annual prize, named after the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, has been one of the most prestigious awards since 1896. It is awarded to those who are the most deserving for dissemination of knowledge, and thus the welfare as well, contributing to physics, physiology, chemistry, medicine, economics, and literature. It has been delivered since 1901 on every 10th day of December. It is regularly accompanied by controversy, harsh criticism, polemics, and even discontent, especially since it was awarded to the European Union and Barack Obama, the current President of the United States. The greatest polemics regarding the awarding of this prestigious prize have been led because of different views about the winner's contribution to developing the economy and advocating the peace.

Key words: Nobel Prize, the European Union, the United States of America, Barack Obama