

# S U M M A R I E S

## International Law and Cyber Warfare

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*Dragan D. Mladenović, Mirjana S. Drakulić and Danko M. Jovanović*

Cyber security is a novel and specific area of national and international security in the 21st century. Its most important aspect is cyber warfare, which means the use of information, information systems, networks and cyber space for the purpose of offensive and defensive operations at the international level.

Worldwide, broad debates are held at the state, interstate and global levels, resulting in adoption of national strategies, military doctrines and cyber warfare capacities. Even though the principles of the Law of Armed Conflict are universally applicable to all types of conflicts, the complex nature of cyber warfare nevertheless requires original solutions that might be derived from the former practice by careful selection and analogy.

In the Republic of Serbia so far no national debate on cyber warfare has been held for the purpose of determining its nature and relationship to the international law, as well as of defining a national strategy. Cyber warfare provides the opportunity for small and medium-sized states to achieve asymmetric advantages over their competitors, including even the great powers. The development of capacities and a cyber warfare doctrine may be a method of choice that would enable a state to achieve a technological leap, skipping an entire generation. The basic requirement for achieving this is not significant material funds, but knowledge, where the starting condition is the alignment of the state's conduct in the world arena with the international law.

The goal of this paper is to determine the nature of cyber warfare from technological, political and legal perspective. The paper deals with the specifics and characteristics of cyber warfare, the analysis of when a cyber attack becomes an act of armed aggression, and the possibility of determining the state responsibility for its initiation. Finally, based on the previous analysis, a proposal for a formulation of all-encompassing principles for defining the strategy stemming from national interests and international law is given.

*Key words: cyber warfare, cyber war, cyber attack, cyber space, computer network warfare, international law, law of armed conflict, humanitarian law*

## Truths and Fallacies about the Attitude of the International Monetary Fund towards Underdeveloped Countries

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In numerous comments, both in our country and in other under-developed countries, one comes across tentative information on the attitude of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to underdeveloped countries. Criticism against the Fund comes also from developed countries, which have lately been affected by the financial crisis. The complaints most often refer to the manner of decision making and the loan approval conditions. This is a policy of lower or higher conditionality, which is not implemented ad hoc, but according to jointly adopted principles, applicable to all member states. The scope of the conditionality depends

on the capacity of the country applying for a loan to timely meet its loan service obligations. This approach has been confirmed also by the Fund's attitude towards Greece after its most recent financial collapse. Namely, the Fund recommends (to the loan applicant country) the measures for overcoming the debt crisis and for improving the possibility of paying back the requested loan. If the loans for financing any form of consumption are not approved according to the principle of the creditors' moral responsibility, i.e. without conditionality, the same approach has to be also taken regarding the IMF credit support. The Fund's credit potential, i.e. the quotas of member states, could not be preserved without this.

The Fund applies the policy of cautious approval of loans to insolvent countries, without any discrimination of a particular country or a group of countries. The scope and severity of conditional loan approval by the Fund may be associated with the member state's external solvency rating, not to its ideological determination or to its coming from either East, West, or alike. The European Union holds the same attitude towards the member states, to which it applies financial sanctions due to debt crisis and public deficit. A country's agreement with IMF upon a loan approval is a specific confirmation of its creditworthiness. The country that does not reach an agreement with the Fund on a financial support program cannot count on an access to other international creditors and markets. A negative response by IMF, or even just a delay in approving a loan to a country, may indicate to foreign creditors and investors the seriousness of economic situation of the Fund's member country. It is a sufficient signal not only for restraining from further investments into such a country but also for withdrawing the former investments, which may have a decisive effect on its economic and overall stability and security.

Fallacies about the attitude towards underdeveloped countries (including our country) cannot be overcome without getting familiar with the circumstances under which IMF was created, the objectives of its foundation, sources of its credit potential, the manner of decision making, and the Fund's crediting conditions.

*Key words: international monetary system, International Monetary Fund, member state, gold, dollar, special drawing rights, stand-by arrangement, quotas, review of quotas, conditional loan approval, letter of intent*

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## Case of Somalia Piracy

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*Slobodan M. Radojević*

**T**he crisis in Somalia has caused an emergence of piracy at sea in the Gulf of Aden and the Western Indian Ocean. Somali pirates have become a threat to economic security, because almost 30 percent of world oil and 20 percent of global trade pass through the Gulf of Aden. That is why international organizations, institutions, military alliances and states have joined to solve the problem of piracy in this part of the world, acting in accordance with the international law and UN Security Council resolutions. The European Union will demonstrate the application of a comprehensive approach to solving the problem of piracy at sea and the crisis in Somalia through conducting a naval operation EU NAVFOR Atalanta and an EUTM operation for training the Somali security forces under the Common Security and Defense Policy. The paper discusses approaches to solving the problem of piracy in the Gulf of Aden and the crisis in Somalia. Also, the paper points to the complexity of the crisis in Somalia and to the correctness of principles that are applied to solving the problem of piracy at sea.

*Keywords: Somalia, piracy at sea, Gulf of Aden, European Union comprehensive approach, Common Security and Defense Policy - CSDP, EU NAVFOR Atalanta, EUTM*

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## Incident Command System in the United States of America

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The contemporary world is characterized by a great number of various emergency situations from traffic accidents to major-scale disasters, and in their relief there often exists a need for cooperation and coordinated efforts of several emergency departments. The Incident Command System (ICS) in the USA, as a need to respond to realistic demands of the contemporary society, has over time emerged as a new scientific discipline. Its main objective is to enable the minimization of losses in the shortest time possible with minimum assets, as well as the removal of causes and consequences of the incidents. To achieve these objectives, theoretical and methodological bases have been created for high quality operational and strategic management in extreme emergency conditions.

*Key words: command system, incident, principles, organization*

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## Impact of Population Growth on the Army

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*Walser Hans-Peter*

This text, under the original title “Auswirkungen der Bevölkerungsentwicklung auf die Armee”, was taken over from the Swiss Army’s magazine *Military Power Revue* No. 2/2010, pp. 11–23.

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## From the Security-Political Report SIPOL B, to the 2010 Army Report, to the Additional Report

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*Jacques Lörtscher*

This text, under the original title “Vom SIPOL B über den Armeebericht 2010 zum Zusatzbericht”, was taken over from the Swiss Army’s magazine *Military Power Revue* No. 1/2011, pp. 15–28.

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## Status of Forces Agreements – a New Aspect of Serbia's International Cooperation

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*Jelena N. Stojić Dabetić*

Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) is a new aspect in Serbia's foreign relations. So far a SOFA has been signed by and between Serbia and the United States of America (USA), but this type of agreements will certainly be of importance in future relations with NATO and the European Union. They address the status of foreign military troops while temporary present in a foreign country. Presently, SOFAs are one of the most significant and most utilized instruments in America's foreign security policy. The most important issue that these agreements address is the distribution of criminal jurisdiction over U.S. personnel between the host country and the USA, and, this is exactly what a part of the agreement

signed by and between USA and Serbia refers to. In addition to explaining the SOFA in general, the paper analyzes the agreement with Serbia which departs from the previous US common practice when entering into the status of forces agreements.

*Key words: Status of Forces Agreement – SOFA, USA, criminal jurisdiction, shared jurisdiction, NATO*

## Chicago NATO Summit – Future Development of the Alliance

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*Miroslav Glišić*

The paper presents the most recent NATO Summit, held in Chicago on 20-21 May 2012, as well as directions of the Alliance's future development and engagement. Based on an insight in preparations for the Chicago Summit and its results, the paper describes basic matters of the Alliance's military capabilities building in the future period, guidelines for creating a new policy of cooperation with partners, and the manner of NATO's future engagement in Afghanistan and other current operations. Regarding further building of the Alliance's military capabilities, the Chicago Summit reached important decisions concerning the implementation of the Smart Defense concept, development of missile defense capability, and reaching a final agreement on deterrence and defense policy. In the light of recent changes in the Arab world and in the circumstances where operational partners become ever more important for the Alliance, the Summit discussed, as one of vital topics, further development of intensified political dialogue and cooperation with the participating states of the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, as well as future forms of cooperation with partner countries that significantly contribute to the execution of current operations. Chicago NATO Summit was also a place where important decisions were made concerning the Alliance's further engagement in Afghanistan, primarily those referring to the manner of using the allied forces following the end of the transition period and creating the conditions for sustainability of the Afghan security force. Apart from the afore-mentioned issues, the paper describes the further development of the cooperation between Serbia and NATO after the Chicago Summit, within the "Partnership for Peace" Program.

*Key words: NATO, Chicago Summit, Afghanistan, capability building, partnerships*

## Perspectives of the Human Security Concept

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*Milan Lipovac and Luka Glušac*

Development of the human security concept and placing the individual in the center of security calculations causes major changes in the contemporary security studies. With a view that the human security concept is not precisely defined and due to this imprecision and extensive application its heuristic value is minimal, the authors seek to more precisely define and operationalize the concept in order to enhance its theoretical and practical value. The first step to the right direction was the 2001 "Responsibility to Protect" Report, which was actualized with "Implementing the 'Responsibility to Protect'" Report by the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2009.

*Key words: security concept, human security, "Responsibility to Protect" Report, "Implementing the 'Responsibility to Protect'" Report*

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## The State's Economic Security

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Zoran Milošević

Initially, what was meant by the notion of security was physical protection of a country's territory against external armed attack. Although this aspect has not yet been left behind, primarily in small, scarcely populated countries, rich in raw materials, the understanding of this notion has evolved in a number of directions, and other contents are also associated with it. Already in the 18th century, in the Great Britain an opinion began to be predominant that the country's security was inseparable from its economic wellbeing, the trade in particular. The generalization of this view is known as the theory and practice of mercantilism.

The syntagma of economic security began to be used in the year of the great depression. Namely, in 1934, based on the then US President Roosevelt's decree, the Federal Committee for Economic Security was formed. The Committee was engaged in the economic security of individuals and, for the most part, the issue of unemployment. Hence, in Anglo-Saxon states the notion of economic security still concerns the protection of individuals and their households against impoverishment and losing of financial stability.

In practice, the economic aspect of the national security is closely connected with the trade: the dependence upon the import of important products or raw materials is seen as a sign of the country's dependence on the country or countries from where it imports. This includes vitally important goods, such as food, energy, and "strategic" raw materials, and the dependence upon the import of high technology and the import of weapons. Therefore, although the story of the global market continues, the West in fact applies protectionism, which is effected by non-tariff barriers, subsidies (primarily in the area of agricultural production), and pure physical force (NATO aggressions).

Key words: *economic security, economic nationalism, economic sovereignty, geo-economy, protectionism, free market, state, nation.*

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## Propaganda in Human Society

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Radoslav Gaćinović

Propaganda, a unique mechanism of transmitting messages in a specific communication form, is as old as human communication in general. Even though in different periods of history propaganda was differently used, understood and interpreted, it was an inescapable accompanying aspect of the entire human history and has had a strong influence on the development of human civilization. Propaganda activity, as a specific form of human communication, has always served the purpose of fulfilling different interests. If one accepts the standpoint of the propaganda being a skill and method for persuasion of human groups or individuals, it is possible to assert that it had been established before the international relations and that the man used propaganda procedure in international relations since their emergence. The man's capability for verbal communication with other people is the first significant phase in the development of the man's capability for propaganda activity. Following the discovery of the letters, print media, photography, radio, film, TV and fast transmission of all types of information over distance (the Internet in particular), the propaganda message has become ever more current, persuasive and efficient, so that in the beginning of the 21st century propaganda has taken unimagined proportions and constantly attacks the

human thought. It spreads and acts rapidly, just as Mark Twain said: "A lie can travel halfway round the world while the truth is putting on its shoes."

Key words: *propaganda, propaganda activity, persuasion, principles of propaganda, objectives of propaganda, forms of propaganda*

## Formation, Development and Prospects of the Kosovo Security Force in Kosovo and Metohija

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Goran Becić

Recent analyses, different reports, and estimates of the security status of the Kosovo and Metohija (K&M) by different international organizations, analysts and security structures point to unstable political and security situation, growth of organized crime, occurrences of terror and terrorism, ethnic violence, and strengthening of Islamic fundamentalism in this area. These phenomena, which make the reason for investigation of the causes of such security situation, lead to speculations that one of the reasons is also a bad situation in security structures controlled by some Albanian politicians, for whom there is a reasonable doubt that they are associated with ethnic hatred and organized crime.

With a desire to create better security environment and peace for citizens of Kosmet, the International Community earlier transformed the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) into the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). Following the unilateral declaration of independence, and also deviating from the 1244 Resolution of the Security Council and in line with the Marti Ahtisaari Plan, the KPC was turned into Kosovo Security Force as a precursor of the army of the Republic of Kosovo.

Although this intention of the international institutions in the K&M was most probably human and directed to settling the situation in the field, in the long run this was a bad solution, because the absence of punishment, and rewarding the KLA by promotion to a new security structures and political power, encouraged and justified their political violence and gave support to violent separatism.

The crisis in the West Balkan region is still unresolved. In K&M, the standards which enable the security of citizens and building of democratic, multiethnic, and economically sustainable society, have not been met. Apart from NATO, there are no forces in this area which the citizens of K&M see as ensuring the protection; on the contrary, they see only threat and insecurity. Due to such situation, this and other analyses may serve as a platform for discussion between non-government organizations, civil society organizations, and international security and other institutions, to reconsider the security policy exercised in the area of the Kosovo and Metohija.

Key words: *Kosovo Liberation Army, Kosovo Protection Corps, Kosovo Security Force, KFOR, security forces, organized crime*

## Defining the Notion of the Center of Gravity

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Dragomir Đurić and Sreten Egerić

The notion of the center of gravity was introduced into the doctrinal-normative documents of the United States of America only three decades ago. In order to determine the true meaning of the notion, a methodical procedure for identifying the

center of gravity at the strategic level needed to be considered. Critically analyzed notion of the center of gravity is defined in the doctrinal-normative documents of the Army of Serbia, the Draft Operations Doctrine, and the Manual of Operational Planning and Work of Commands of the Army of Serbia, which is temporary.

The paper presents the theoretical approach and methods for identification of the center of gravity, the factors characterizing the center of gravity, categories for identification and principles relevant for the selection of the center of gravity, as well as the procedure of identification and cycles of the process. Theoretical and terminology deficiencies in our doctrinal-normative documents are identified and an attempt is made to define the notion of the center of gravity. Also, the professional public is given suggestions for these documents upgrade.

*Key words: operational model, center of gravity, critical factors, identification of the center of gravity*

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## Use of Anthropology for Military Purposes

Srdan V. Starčević

The need to know other who is seen as a stranger and perceived as an enemy fully fits into one of basic postulates of the art of war – that you need to know your enemy. Since the enemy is always a human, what is needed in war is the knowledge of the man in general, and since it is always a specific man, you should know as much as possible about his specific features. The knowledge of man, his culture, work, habits, ideas, and the society in which he lives, namely all what is studied by anthropology, has been used for political and military purposes since the times of ancient oriental tyrannies till the modern age. The use of anthropology for military purposes is a topic of bitter debates of anthropologists, particularly in the United States of America.

*Key words: anthropology, culture, population, empire, armed conflict, pacification*

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## Human Resources Planning Based on Abilities

Milan S. Kankaraš

Due to dynamic changes of conditions under which the Army of Serbia operates, it is necessary to responsibly and qualitatively envisage the employees to be needed by the organization in a specific period of time; knowledge, skills, and other abilities they will need to achieve objectives; and the period of time when certain employed members will have to be replaced or discharged. Once defined, values become obsolete and unusable in a relatively short period of time, and the knowledge, skills and other abilities become inadequate and unnecessary. Changes in values require also new knowledge, skills and abilities, which leads to a discrepancy between the condition of the human resources in an organization and the required operational capabilities for achieving the set objectives.

The analysis of the discrepancy between the condition of the human resources and the operational capabilities of the Army ascertains the deviation of the current condition from the expected condition, and this discrepancy is overcome by eliminating the identified deficiencies, namely the capabilities and expectations are brought to balance. Human resources planning based on required abilities, is one of prerequisites for eliminating the disharmony between capabilities and expectations.

*Key words: planning, human resources, condition, abilities*

## The Place of NBC Service Units in Protection against Chemical Accidents

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*Dejan R. Inđić*

Chemical accidents, as an inevitability of modern technological development of the society, are frequent and carry numerous consequences for people, material goods, and the environment. The units of the Army of Serbia, within the framework of missions they perform, are assigned specific tasks in protection of the society against the consequences of chemical accidents. The Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Service, as a specialized service of the Army of Serbia for conducting these tasks, has a special place in the organizational entities that are to resolve the problems in this area. In their activities so far, these units have demonstrated high levels of expertise and qualification for resolving the most complex situations. However, the existing equipment only partially matches the requirements brought about by needs and tasks in protection against chemical accidents. All this leads to a conclusion that in the future the level of equipment of NBC service with modern assets need to be a priority and a prerequisite for the future engagement in the protection against chemical accidents in peacetime.

*Key words: chemical accident, NBC Service, capability, protection*

## Humanitarian Interventions and Their Impact on Education and Training of Officer Corps

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*Aleksandar Milić and Darko Božanić*

The achievement of the contemporary globalization goals is associated with the engagement of armed and other forces through a new form of "modern war", which is assigned the term "intervention", with the prefix "humanitarian" added, in order to be more easily justified. As a resistance to globalization and as a consequence of the manner of its accomplishment, insurgency emerges, exhibiting asymmetric modes of action in their activities, on account of which the proponents of the modern globalized world increase the use of armed force. The main exponent of the armed force is military personnel, who must be adequately prepared for their tasks in modern operations. These operations are marked by complex anti-insurgency actions and risks of excessive use of force by the troops conducting the operations. Preparation of military personnel to participate in post-modern operations require major changes: setting the new training requirements, the acceptance of change in the intellectual and cultural areas, and the education of the officer corps for a wider range of tasks both in the military domain, and in the area of the political decision-making. The paper presents views of some Western military and political theorists on the military personnel's knowledge and skills required for modern wars/operations. Based on their observations, and the lessons learned, the forthcoming tasks in the education of our military personnel can also be anticipated, in line with our state trends.

Owing to the abundance of available data, this paper presents a case study of the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as their experience, which is just another of several possible approaches to the study. A similar analysis could be applied to other participants in humanitarian interventions.

*Key words: humanitarian intervention, operations, anti-insurgency operations, training and education of officer corps.*



## Management Model of Major Military Sport Events

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*Branko Bošković*

The paper addresses the issues related to the notional definition of the military sport events and finding an efficient management model in the process of managing the major military sport events.

The proposed model of major military sport events management was derived based on the results of empirical research and may be seen as a dynamic set and process of five linked management functions having an interactive relationship. These are: forecasting, planning, organization, execution and controlling.

*Key words: military sport event, management, sport event*

## Food Safety Management System

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*Radoš Mijatović and Marjan Mirčevski*

The design and implementation of the food safety management system in an organization are influenced by different factors, especially the risks associated with food safety for health, ensuring the production, exploitation of processes, size and the structure of the organization. Organizations are aware of the need to demonstrate and ensure a proof of their capability to produce safe food. Regarding that a hazard to food safety may emerge in any stage of the production chain, efficient control and removal or reduction of the possibility for the hazard emergence down to an acceptable level are required. Apart from the risk to health, the diseases caused by unsafe food may significantly increase the economic costs, including medical treatments, absence from work, insurance payment, and legal compensation. As a result, a number of countries have developed national standards for safe food supply, and some companies and groups in the area of food industry have developed their own standards or programs to control their suppliers.

*Key words: food, safety, standards, organization.*

## State Audit and Internal Audit in the Republic of Serbia Defense Budget Control Process

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*Svetislav Stanković*

Serbia and its economic and social system, as well as its citizens' awareness in the transition process, have experienced great changes. The orientation towards western models of the state organization have become a marker of the development of the society, and the fulfillment of desires for better life has been sought through the European Integration process. Under the circumstances of the world economic crisis still ongoing, the intention is to rationalize the spending of tax payers' money. Namely, public funds spending must be legal, purposeful, and rational. This has called for formation of new institutions charged with the control of public finance: the State Audit Institution and the Internal Audit, as well as the introduction of the financial management and control

system within public entities. In Serbia, the State Audit Institution began to work only by the end of 2008. This is an independent institution, the highest authority for auditing of public funds and national budget, and for controlling the public companies' operations and local governments' budgets. It has so far published two reports on the financial statement audit, where it has pointed to, apart from numerous irregularities in budgetary funds spending, the absence of a stable system of internal audit in the ministries audited. In 2011, the State Audit Institution conducted an audit of the Defense Ministry performing a control of the budgetary funds allocated to the defense system, public procurement audit, as well as a control of the system of the Ministry members' pays and allowances. Also, early this year, the Internal Audit Department of the Defense Ministry was formed, a new organizational entity charged with the internal auditing of the defense system.

The paper points out the importance of the implementation of state audit and internal audit in the Republic of Serbia's budgetary system, and also to the need for a unique control system, MO internal audit, which will supervise the public funds and property allocated to be managed by the defense system.

*Key words: State Audit Institution, Internal Audit, MO Internal Audit, Internal Audit Charter, Internal Audit Code of Ethics.*

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## Overview of the Condition of Voluntary Pension Funds in Serbia

*Marko Pavlović*

The paper discusses the operations of pension funds and insurance companies in Serbia, as well as the possibility of investing in the pension funds aiming for a better future of the financial market of Serbia. The adoption of the law on voluntary pension funds has brought also many concerns on the essential meaning of the pension system reform. The pension insurance is a very important component of overall social policy of almost every country in the modern world. It represents a form of "forced" savings of an individual for the stage of age when he/she will be no longer able to work. Private pension systems are the newest component of the pension system structure and represent an ordered set of processes and relationships of their holders, and it is the responsibility of the National Bank of Serbia to supervise the operation of the voluntary pension funds.

*Key words: pension funds, voluntary pension funds, investment funds, capital markets and the role of the state.*

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## The Phenomenon of Financing the Terrorism through Money Laundering and Establishing an Effective System of Countermeasures

*Kosta Sandić*

The paper analyzes the political and legal aspect of the methods and techniques for preventing and combating the terrorist financing through money laundering within official financial institutions, based on the application of modern

developments in the methodology of political, criminological, legal, economic, sociological and history sciences. Possibilities of further preparation of the society and political subjects to successfully detect, understand, analyze and undertake the countermeasures are also discussed.

The issue essentially refers to the area of insight in terrorist financing through money laundering, as follows: the existing knowledge on terrorism; the existing knowledge on money laundering; the existing knowledge on mutual relations between these two social phenomena; the existing knowledge on the consequences of these phenomena; the existing knowledge on the methods and techniques applied in the processes of terrorist financing through money laundering; and the existing knowledge on the policies and methods of implementation of the countermeasures of the international community and local communities aimed at combating these phenomena.

The basis for comprehensive understanding of this phenomenon is a precise scientific definition of the following: first, the phenomenon itself; second, the methodologies and techniques of its manifestation; third, social significance and consequences of this phenomenon; fourth, methodologies of monitoring and measuring its effects; and fifth, methodology, implementation and monitoring of the effects of countermeasures of the social and international community.

Financing of terrorists through money laundering has been defined as a very complex process of various relations established for the purpose of attempting to obtain or raise, or successfully obtaining or raising, funds or assets aimed at their use or with the awareness that they may be used, fully or partially, by terrorists or terrorist organizations for performing a terrorist act. The subject of the study, therefore, are the relations between the elements of the process of terrorist financing through money laundering based on the contemporary politicological and methodological knowledge.

*Key words: terrorism, money laundering, terrorist financing, financing mechanisms, tax haven, financial institutions, human rights*