

S U M M A R I E S

Reflexions of the Organizing Countries' Foreign Policy Orientations on the Concepts of International Exhibitions of Weapons and Military Equipment

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International exhibitions of weapons and military equipment reflect foreign policy orientations of the countries in which these exhibitions are held. A case study of respective exhibitions of weapons and military equipment in the United Arab Emirates (IDEX), the Great Britain (DSEi), Peru (SITDEF), Kazakhstan (KADEX), and Serbia (PARTNER) in 2011 – 2012, as well as a comparative analysis of obtained data, lead to a conclusion that respective purposes of these countries in organizing the exhibitions have been different. An analysis of their concepts reveals a difference between national and international exhibitions, and the number of foreign and national exhibitors, namely the records of official state delegations that have visited these events, reveal that in this way the host countries point to the road they will take within the frameworks of their respective foreign and security policies. An insight into the aspects of military and economic relations of participating countries and the countries organizing the exhibitions of weapons and military equipment especially shows that these events are byproducts of the modern realpolitik.

Key words: weapons and military equipment, international exhibitions, foreign policy, foreign-policy orientation, foreign-policy and economic priorities, security, multinational enterprises, military-industrial complexes

Constitutional-Law Standing of the Defense System in Scandinavian Countries

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The Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and Iceland), although being a part of the European civilization, have always had numerous cultural, religious, economic, legal, and military specificities in comparison with the remaining part of the European continent. These specificities are significantly noticeable even today, although some of these countries are member states of the European Union or NATO. The paper analyzes corresponding constitutional regulations of respective Nordic countries, which pertain to matters of war and peace, command and supervision of armed forces, divergences relating to constitutional guarantees, and other important mat-

ters. The conclusion is that, in contrast to other aspects of the national defense (political, etc.), the constitutional foundations of the right of defense vary from country to country, and have been designed with regard to specific needs of respective countries.

Key words: *defense system, constitution, Scandinavian countries, armed forces, state of war, conscription, right of defense*

Interests Driving the Involvement of Norway in the Reform of the Serbian Armed Forces – Explanation from the Perspective of Neorealism and Neoliberalism

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Following the democratic changes in Serbia in 2000, the security sector reform imposed itself as one of the priorities for the Serbian Government. The Serbian Armed Forces (then the Yugoslav Armed Forces) was burdened with the legacy of events in the region. They had surplus personnel, weapons and military equipment, and were not prepared to meet the contemporary challenges and threats. Norway was among the first countries to recognize that Serbia needed assistance to carry out necessary reforms, and that external actors should play important role in the reform of the Serbian Armed Forces.

However, donor countries do not get involved in any security reform processes out of altruistic reasons only. Countries are organizations, and, as any organizations, they have their objectives and interests. They expect a certain gain to result from their actions. This paper exactly aims to explain what interests drive the involvement of donor countries in the military reform processes.

Using three types of analyses (conceptual, theoretical, and empirical), the paper focuses on the donor countries, Norway in particular, and provides a possible answer to a question of how the involvement of Norway in the reform of the Serbian Armed Forces can be explained. Regarding that the reform process of armed forces may be seen as a military and political interaction between the donor countries and the recipient countries, the answer to this question is sought within the framework of contemporary theories of international relations – neorealism and neoliberalism.

Key words: *reform of armed forces/the security sector, Norwegian foreign policy interests, neorealism, neoliberalism*

Role of Civilian and Military Intelligence-Security Sectors of FR Germany in the Implementation of the Cyber Security Strategy

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The Cyber Security Strategy of Germany, in the section stating the malicious activities in the cyber space, deals also with cyber espionage, explaining that cyber espionage is a cyber attack directed against the secrecy of IT systems and conducted by

intelligence service. Also, the strategy estimates that cyber attacks, in the case of Germany, were performed both from Germany and from territories of foreign countries, by which it implicitly points to possible involvement of foreign intelligence services in these attacks. At the state level, the overall German cyber policy is coordinated by the National Cyber Security Council, as a body of the German Government, comprising also several members of Bundeswehr. Among government agencies, the leading role in the German cyber security area is played by the Federal Office for Information Security (Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik – BSI), which is a part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and a leading authority in the cyber security area. Within the BSI, the main operational role in providing the cyber security is played by newly formed National Cyber Defense Center. From mid-2011, detached and appointed to the Center have been members of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV), the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK), the Federal Criminal Service, the Federal Police, the Federal Customs, the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), and the German Federal Defense Force (Bundeswehr). The responsibility of the German armed forces for cyber security is restricted to the protection of IT systems used in Bundeswehr. On the other hand, the Strategic Reconnaissance Command (Kommando Strategische Aufklärung – KSA), which is an integral part of military intelligence departments of the German armed forces, possesses, since 2006, assets for conducting cyber attacks and cyber espionage, grouped within special Department for Information and Computer Network Operations (Abteilung Informations und Computernetzwerkoperationen).

Key words: Germany, strategy, cyber security, cyber espionage, information confidentiality

Swiss Cyber Defense – Threats and Strategic Courses of Action

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Russia, NATO, EU: Complementary or Competitive Views of New Security Architecture of Europe

Mladen Lišanin and Branislava Cupać

In this paper the authors examine the dynamics of security relations of the three key security actors in the Euro-Atlantic area – NATO, Russia, and the European Union. Based on their findings, and using a comparative analysis of the actors' doctrinal and strategic documents, as well as their observations of contemporary challenges, risks and threats, the authors discuss if, and to what extent, their productive security cooperation is possible, or their positions are opposed in such a way that in short and medium terms

only disputes or less or more open conflicts are likely to be expected between them. This leads to a conclusion that a majority of recognized security challenges, risks and threats are shared, as well as that these actors see each other not only as competitors but also as partners in the struggle against those challenges, risks and threats, which opens possibilities of security cooperation.

Key words: NATO, Russia, European Union, Europe, security architecture, security strategies, national security

Crime against Humanity in International and Criminal Law of the Republic of Serbia

Dragan Jovašević

This paper discusses the notion, characteristics and features of the crime against humanity from the aspects of theory and practice. For this crime, directed against civilian population, the criminal law of the Republic of Serbia provides for a prison sentence of minimum five years of imprisonment, or a prison sentence of maximum thirty to forty years of imprisonment. The international criminal law, which recognizes this crime, as well as the comparative criminal legislation, also stipulate the most severe types of punishment for this crime.

Key words: international law, crime against humanity, civilian population, war, responsibility, court, punishment

Information Security: Standards or Rules

Danijela D. Protić

The paper presents a study of the application of standards and rules for protecting information and information systems, in line with the standpoint of the Government of the Republic of Serbia regarding the development of information society till 2020. Especially, standards belonging to the group of ISO/IEC 27k and NIST SP 800 were studied. The activities of the world organizations OUN, EU, NATO and OSCE are presented. The paper also presents the activities of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces in the reform of the information protection system, being an integral part of the defense system transformation, and complying with the requirements for observance of the UN Charter, the EU membership, and the cooperation with NATO and OSCE. An overview is specially given of units and institutions of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces in charge of the protection of information and information-communication systems, as well as of the method of standardization for introducing the protection measures in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces.

Key words: information security, standardization, ISO/IEC 27k, NIST SP 800

Proper Nutrition – Basic Prerequisite for Safe Health

Radoš Mijatović and Marjan Mirčevski

Nutrition science calls for the food to be provided in accordance with the principles of modern medicine, and the economic situation and other circumstances, however, dictate the nutrition to be adjusted to real possibilities of food production and supply. Consequently, these two opposites are to be reconciled. Along with discovering and studying the natural laws of nutrition, it is necessary to build also a material base without which its improvement cannot even be imagined. However, neither the scientific findings on proper nutrition, nor all efforts to provide sufficient quantities of food, are by themselves enough. What is needed is a systemic approach to the analysis of existing nutrition habits and views, which are often harmful to health and impermissible from the standpoint of the community interests. Not only experts dealing with theoretical and practical problems of nutrition, but also every individual should be interested in the nutrition science. The community has undertaken to make proper and regular nutrition of an individual possible, and the individual is obliged to accept the principles of modern and rational nutrition, which in our situation is hardly the case. Along with efforts to provide sufficient quantities of food and eliminate negative consequences of poor nutrition, bad eating habits should be eliminated too, because they primarily cause the negative consequences.

Key words: nutrition science, safety of health, proper nutrition, rational nutrition

Some Aspects of the Situation, Problems, and Possible Solutions in Defense Science System

Spasoje Mučibabić, Milan Bjelica and Stevan Sikimić

Scientific and professional circles of the Serbian Armed Forces have different opinions on the systematicity of the military science and classification criteria, as well as on its place in scientific areas and sciences in the society.

The first section of the paper presents the historical development of defense sciences, with an emphasis put on the determination of its contents, classification, and basic features.

The current place of defense sciences in the society, harmonized with the most recent legal regulations of the higher education in the society, is presented in the second section.

The third section deals with the basic contents of defense sciences and points to the possibility of improvement.

Suggestions regarding a new determination of defense sciences in the system of sciences in the society, as well as a more complex determination of the contents, are presented in the fourth section, and the conclusion and suggested solutions in the fifth section.

Key words: system, defense sciences, military sciences, problems, solutions

Analytical Approach to Spending and Expenditures of Defense System

Predrag Mladenović

Current transformation of the defense system, and the structural and functional changes imposed a need for an efficient regime, planning, programming, budgeting and execution, as well as material-financial control.

More restricted budgetary resources allocated to the defense system affirm a need to establish an efficient economic exchange with trade environment. Proper allocation of available resources and capabilities of dedicated industry, income-related and service companies, as well as all other organizational parts of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense is critical nowadays, because the overall efficiency of any organizational system will depend on that. In such a way, the study of expenses, namely the spending and expenditures, gains ever greater importance in the defense system, because modern armed forces also imply efficient transactions based on market principles.

In this sense, basic purpose of introducing the planning, programming, budgeting and execution system into the defense system is exactly to ensure rational management of resources in order to maintain and build the capabilities of the defense system for achieving the objectives of the defense of the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: expenses, income, turnover, price

Conflicts through an Organization's Life Cycle Phases and a Possibility of Applying Mediation to Resolve Them

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This paper draws a parallel between the growth and the development of a firm and qualitative differences in conflicts that arise. The paper aims to define a firm's life cycle phases, to define conflicts and the method of their resolving, to establish conflicts specific for a particular phase of the firm's life cycle, as well as to define the role of mediation in their resolving. In a word, the aim is to determine the best way to manage the conflicts and resolve them through mediation, in order to prevent early aging of the firm and its phasing out.

Conflicts may easily speed up the aging of an organization, even bring it to its death. Most often, they end up in the court, and the arbitration is long-lasting, expensive, and inhibits the firm's further growth and profit. Consequently, as one of the conditions for an enterprise to survive, it is imperative to resolve the conflicts in the most efficient way. One of the ways is clearly the mediation. The main objective of the mediation in a workplace is that the parties remain together and work better together. Besides, the conflict control makes it possible for the enterprise to age more slowly, i.e. to keep the organization in top condition for as long as possible.

Key words: life cycle, conflict resolution, negotiation, mediation, agreement

Role of Leadership in Managing the Motivation of Employees in Organizations for Production, Repair and Modernization of Weapons and Military Equipment

Ivica B. Marjanović and Branislav V. Jakić

The organizations involved in production and trade of weapons and military equipment (dedicated organizations), being either independent organizational entities, dedicated industries, or repair facilities under the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Serbia, are undergoing considerable pressure, both economically to provide work conditions and in market operations on the national and international markets.

In a situation when production processes are technically and technologically obsolete, and financial resources for stimulation and revitalization of production are lacking, the managements of these types of organizations are faced with very strict requirements to ensure competitiveness on the market, system vitality, as well as sustainability in the future.

The profiles of leaders who can survive and lead organizations to achieve strategic goals are characterized by the ability to build and accomplish a new vision, and bring about the change in the existing organization and build a new one, matching the world standards. Leaders in dedicated industry need to be included in the process of permanent education to be able to meet ever more intensive tempo of change. Bringing our country closer to match the world standards entails big transformational changes leading to the improvement of dedicated organizations' performance, which is directly conditioned by the development of leadership.

Key words: leadership, management, organization models in dedicated organizations

Intelligence-Security System of the Republic of France in Fight against Contemporary Terrorism

Mladen Lj. Bajagić

Diverse forms of political violence and networked traditional and contemporary challenges and threats to security continue to mark the history of many European countries, including the Republic of France. Within a wide range of these complex ways and forms of menace to national security, particularly standing out is terrorism, both internal and international, or transnational. Almost an entire century the Republic of France has been confronted with devastating consequences of actions of terrorist organizations of different political (ethnic, religious, etc.) options and objectives. To protect its vital national interests and national security against terrorism and other security threats, France has defined a comprehensive national security strategy and, within its framework, a widely recognizable strategy to combat terrorism, which recognizes a multiple subjects of

the national security system in charge of confronting and combating terrorism. Among others, one of the most important subjects of the Republic of France's national security system is intelligence-security system, composed of a number of advisory, coordination, and supervisory bodies and agencies, and intelligence, secret service and security institutions, each having clearly delimited scope of work, modern organization, and other essential determinants and features of their respective operational activity. This paper is dedicated exactly to the critical analysis of the French intelligence-security system, as the first line of defense, namely to the preservation and improvement of the national security of the Republic of France.

Key words: Republic of France, security threats, terrorism, fight against terrorism, intelligence-security system

Formation and Development of Police Authorities in Serbia

Ivan Joksić

One of any country's attributes is the state power materialized through the activity of bodies that, among other things, are in charge of its security. From the time of the creation of the first oriental countries, polis of the Ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, till the creation of the Serbian state, the issue of their polity had been inextricably linked to the presence of armed formations. However, in the first states created on the European soil, including Serbia, one cannot speak of the existence of police in the modern sense of the word. The authors, engaged in the history of police authorities, agree that the development of the police in the Serbian state should be linked to the establishment of the first public authorities. The overall state power (legislative, executive, and judicial) was concentrated within these bodies. Consequently, the origins of the first police bodies, or authorities, are linked to its gradual separation from the state administration and the self-government, the military, courts, etc.

The pace of the formation and the development of police authorities in Serbia can be seen through the process of their formation and gradually becoming independent. To become familiar with historical facts of governmental and legal development of the Serbian state, one need to use the available legal instruments of the Middle Ages, such as Dušan's Law Code. The period of Ottoman rule in Serbia left its mark in the area of managing the subjugated people through the activity of mixed bodies comprising, in addition to Turkish subjects, some members of Serbian population. Important events of the first half of the 19th century (the First and the Second Serbian Uprisings), and the establishment of insurgent authorities, incorporated also the first armed members. Events linked to passing the first constitutional and legal regulations and by-laws in Serbia provide a legal framework for actions of police authorities. The Congress of Berlin brought independence to the Serbian state, which left a mark on the further development of police and its greater independence until the creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians.

Key words: state power, the military, police, armed formations, gendarmerie, public order