

S U M M A R I E S

The Role of OSCE in the Security System of the Republic of Serbia – Current Situation

Ivan Joksić and Marko Mojašević

Security is undoubtedly a significant social phenomenon that occurs as a social, communal, common and individual need of people to resist a variety of sources, forms and contents jeopardizing them. Scientific and technical papers addressing the issue of security protection use different criteria for classifying the security. These are primarily criteria derived from empirical situation (space, contents, goals, actors, etc...). After the changes of 5 October 2000, in Serbia a period has commenced in which the reform of the security system began on diametrically opposite grounds. The reforms have followed the changed role of Serbia in relation to the current security situation at the national, regional and international levels. This has been facilitated by democratization of the state which, as a rule, is followed by the depoliticization of the military and civilian security structures.

Special efforts, within the politico-military dimension of the security in Serbia, are focused on studying the activity of the OSCE. The main contents and forms of activities of the OSCE are anti-conflict and are primarily focused on the area of the co-operation between countries. In this sense, these activities are focused on achieving security through prevention of its being threatened in Europe. Primary activities of the OSCE are reflected in the conclusion of treaties and agreements, as well as operational activities in the field of their implementation. In brief, the creation of a legal framework has been followed by their further instrumentalization through concrete forms of co-operation in building a collective security system on the European continent.

The aim of this paper is not to provide a complete classification of security, but to point out to possible classification criteria, suitable and scientifically founded, to be used in classifying the security which the co-operation of the Republic of Serbia and the OSCE is related to. In that part, the available materials and available European and international legal instruments governing the security area in detail will be used. Also, the authors reserve the right to the assessment of the results achieved in the cooperation between Serbia and the OSCE, including the current security challenges produced by terrorism and other forms of security violations which all countries have been faced with in recent decades. In addition, special attention will be paid to the importance of establishing the quality co-operation within the European security concept that is being developed in the EU.

Key words: OSCE, security, treaties, agreements, Serbia, military co-operation

European Energy Security and the Russian Federation

Mitar Kovač and Milan Popović

This paper presents the main development trends of the world's energy market and describes the fundamental energy security principles. It analyzes the European energy sector, production and consumption, and the European Commission's legal regulations regarding the energy security. The results of the Russian energy sector are discussed through an analysis of the expected effects of conceptual development and the Russian Government policy. The relations between the EU and Russia are analyzed on the EU level as well as on a bilateral level. In the conclusion, the paper offers an overview of the current EU energy security and an answer to the question: "Can Russia be a reliable energy partner for the EU?"

Keywords: energy security, the Russian Federation, the European Union, the North and South Streams

Chinese "Campaign" on the Balkans

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The Balkan Peninsula is an important transcontinental crossroads where some of the most influential global and (trans)regional actors – the European Union (EU), the United States of America (USA), the Russian Federation (RF) and Turkey – have been competing for supremacy. Initial interest of the People's Republic of China for the Balkans dates back to the Cold War period, when this Asian power was building a strategic partnership based on communist ideology, first with Albania and then reorienting to a closer co-operation with the SFR Yugoslavia and Romania. After the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the ending of five-decade bipolar order, the connections of the People's Republic of China with the region almost completely disappeared. However, in recent years China has clearly expressed its desire to revive and strengthen almost withered links with the Balkans, supporting this with significant investments and intensification of commercial and other relations with countries of the region. This paper points to basic parameters of this so-called new Chinese strategy for the Balkans, with an emphasis on the role that the Republic of Serbia has, or may have, in its implementation.

Key words: China, the Balkans, Balkan strategy, investments

Some Analyses and an Overview of the Contemporary Foreign Policy Involvement of Turkey and Russia in the Region of Southeast Europe

Radenko Šćekić

This paper presents an overview of strategic directions of Turkish and Russian policies towards the Balkan countries and the turns that have concurrently occurred, as well as the circumstances that caused them. For centuries, the influence of Turkey (the Ottoman Empire) on the region of the Balkan Peninsula and Southeast Europe reflected in complex relationship: from conflicts, conquests and wars, to permeation and expansion of cultures, arts, econo-

mies. During most of the 20th century, the secular Republic of Turkey was busy resolving its internal problems and turmoil. The end of the Cold War, the change of the balance of power on the global world stage, the economic growth of Turkey and its influence and importance for Muslims in the Balkan states, have contributed to the strengthening of its political and geoeconomic influence in this area. Over centuries, the international position of Russia was changing, as were its political goals. Its strength and foreign policy were conditioned by geopolitical and geostrategic positions and the balance of power in the global world stage, and above all the power and influence of Russia itself. These factors represent a starting point in determining the public interests and the strategic goals of Russia's foreign policy. This influenced the selection of the main foreign policy directions on one hand, and the identification of allies or enemies, on the other. As a great Eurasian power, the Russian Empire was naturally interested in the European and Asian areas, and its foreign policy was focused on these areas. The common Slavic roots, the religious component and strategic interests were crucial determinants in the aspiration and creation of the Russian policy for Southeast Europe. The close relations with the nations of this area come from the common Slavic roots, or based on religious, Orthodox components, as essential and cohesion factors that have greatly facilitated the influence of preferred Russian politics, ideas and culture. A new type of geopolitics, in the form of geoeconomy, export of capital, investments, free trade, is a field of new forms of interaction with Balkan countries.

Key words: the Republic of Turkey, the Russian Federation, the Balkans, geoeconomy, geopolitic, neosmanism

Army of Jesuits – Teachings, Structure and Activities of the Order

Vladan P. Stanković

Jesuitism is a doctrine of the Jesuit monastic order within the Catholic Church, and the type of Christian teaching, which is trying to fit its own approaches to religion into the Christian tradition. The subject of this scientific paper is the Jesuit doctrine, and also the knowledge about the structure of the order, and the importance and range of Jesuit heritage. At the time when, after many years, a member of a monastic order (the Jesuits, exactly) – Pope Francis or Jorge Mario Bergoglio, 78 – was appointed the Roman patriarch, the topicality of the subject is particularly gaining weight. The time period covered by the research goes from the moment of birth of the founder of the order, Ignacio Loyola, till the election of the 266th Pope to St. Peter's throne in Rome. In these more than 500 years of the history, the development of Jesuit spirituality is placed, and a specific type of military structure of the organization is clarified. Spatial definition of the research proceeds first and foremost from Catholic areas as well as all those territories of missionary activity of the Jesuit order (*Terre emissarios*). The methods used in the research are numerous: observational method, method of deduction, method of induction, causal method, case study, comparative method, content analysis of documentary material, etc... The main hypothesis from which the research starts is that the Jesuit order made a huge contribution to the building of the Roman Catholic road to Christianity by promoting christocentrism, social activism, lay apostolate...

Key words: Jesuitism, Jesuit order, Jesuits, the Catholic Church, military structure of the order, Christianity, sociology of religion

Comparative Analysis of the Institutional Arrangement of Professional Military Service Termination

Saša Trandafilović, Nebojša Dragović and Dragan Radulović

The institutional arrangement of the right to the professional military service termination is differently regulated in European and other countries, and the familiarization with respective solutions of the international environment may be a useful experience in the creation of suitable solutions in our situation.

Information related to the international regulations on the professional military service termination has been obtained owing to the courtesy of appropriate organizational units of the Ministry of Defense.

Key words: *professional military service termination, applicable regulations*

Demographic Trends and Human Security in the Contemporary World

Slobodan Nešković

Demographic processes and human security are essential phenomena in the current social constellation of every state. Contemporary demographic situation is a repercussion of complex interactions resulting from interplay of basic postulates of the natural environment and socio-economic trends. Discrepancies in the overall demographic development of respective territorial wholes initiate numerous security controversies, at the local and national levels. The number and the structure of population depend on many circumstances resulting in a decline of the birth rate, an increase in mortality, i.e. negative population growth. For a long time already, need for food and its production is one of basic factors affecting the human population. Demographic problems coinciding with problems of population nourishment represent contemporary dangers of the human society. The concept of human security, as a modern approach to resolving the current planetary discrepancies, includes all relevant subjects of the society at the local, national and global levels. Postmodern challenges, risks and threats first and foremost endanger the human population, namely the lives and health of the population, which are the fundamental postulates of their existence. The above-mentioned controversies belong to the first-rate areas of the involvement of relevant subjects in the contemporary international constellation, where the analysis of these samples points to the necessity of adopting a national demographic strategy.

Key words: *demographics, population, trends, poverty, the United Nations, globalization, contemporary world*

Weak States and Related Concepts as a Component of Security and Counterterrorism Strategy

Predrag Pavličević

The concept of “*weak states*” and related concepts are clearly based on the separation of existing phenomena. We ought to support the need for scientific concepts that establish principles and criteria defining the existence of political entities opposing the mankind's

efforts to establish a sustainable development based on principles of humanity and peaceful co-existence of the people. However, manipulative operationalization of these concepts within the political and security strategy on the geopolitical stage take forms in which some states are treated as explicit security problems, and the selection of problematic and undesirable entities is performed in accordance with the geostrategic positioning. At very sensitive geopolitical points, open fields can be perceived for further radicalization of the methods of social discontent, namely the opportunities for specific fusion of terrorism and social protest as a core strength – a fusion that might also have more serious structural consequences.

Although the process control has so far been established, we should ask ourselves whether, for instance, the European Union is ready to respond to such security threats, which have already been taking shape before our eyes. Not only can different mechanisms be targeted to limit the impact of security threats, but they can also produce the radicalization and direct the flows of discontent, timing and intensity of social protest, and manage the crises. It is necessary to support the view that the specific hypocrisy, expressed in manipulative political operationalization of these concepts, must not become a principle of political action at the global level.

Key words: geopolitical perspective, geopolitical determinants, geopolitical interests, geostrategic interests, counterterrorism, counterterrorism policy, the European Union, the USA

New Dimension of Jeopardizing the State Security Capabilities

Mile Rakić

It is ever increasingly possible to jeopardize the defense, and consequently the security of countries, by action from the space. The process of turning the space into a battlefield has long been in full swing. It is clearly a fact that who controls the space will have the ultimate say about the security on the Earth. This influence may be achieved in a number of ways, using different methods and means. Jeopardizing of the security may also be manifested towards small and undeveloped countries, and therefore they need to be interested in and directly seek that the conquest of the space is directed towards the production of common good for all. In this sense, the sciences dealing with the study of security also need to direct their study towards studying the possibilities of jeopardy and the protection against this type of menace. It is crucially important to develop and organize the quality and quantity of security capabilities at all levels. This means that Serbia needs to conceptualize and organize its national security capability, regardless of how futuristic this may sound today, towards the defense and protection against this, to us relatively new, menace.

Key words: capability, security, state, space, defense, jeopardizing, policy

Security Negotiation

Miroslav M. Mitrović and Željko Ivaniš

Contemporary security challenges, risks and threats represent a resultant of the achieved level of interaction between various entities within the paradigm of global security relations. Asymmetry and nonlinearity are main features of contemporary challenges in the field of

global security. Negotiation in the area of security, namely the security negotiation, thus goes beyond just the domain of negotiation in conflicts and takes into consideration particularly asymmetric forms of possible sources of security threats. Also, there is a need for the development of negotiation strategies for the issues related to the integration and co-operation in the area of security, within either European, other regional, or global scope. In particular, it is necessary to recognize the preemptive role of negotiation in preventing all types of conflicts.

Key words: security negotiation, negotiations in conflicts, negotiations with terrorists, negotiations in security integrations, strategic negotiation

Effect of Diplomacy in Crisis Prevention in Relation to the Definition of the Status of Kosovo and Metohija

Hatidža Beriša and Nebojša Milošević

The subject of this paper is the identification of basic factors in crisis prevention, and the establishment of basic risks that led to poor response of the international forces on 17 March 2004. Apart from the analyzed risks, the paper presents the way of the involvement of diplomacy in preventing possible violence (crisis) that could happen to the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, and the most acceptable solutions – models through which what was signed could be carried out. Own experience related to the course of negotiation and implementation of the mentioned agreements helped see the priority, reach a solution, and accomplish an important segment of a future work.

Key words: diplomacy, crisis, Serbia, Kosovo and Metohija, EU, Euro-Atlantic integrations

The Strategic Concept of the Defense of the Republic of Serbia

Ranko Đ. Mačkić

The aim of the paper is to establish the basic postulates of further development of the strategic concept of the defense of the Republic of Serbia and the need to operationalize and methodically implement the basic tenets of the concept of total defense of the Republic of Serbia. A clearly defined strategic concept of defense of the Republic of Serbia is an important factor in protecting and achieving the security interests and objectives defined.

In the first part of the paper, the tenets are based on theoretical assumptions and the results of a comparative analysis of the strategic concepts of the defense of Finland, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. Experiences in the implementation of strategic defense concepts and different approaches to the defense of national interests of these countries are analyzed.

The second part of the paper defines the notion of the concept of defense, analyzes the most important legal, strategic-doctrinal and planning documents governing the defense system of the Republic of Serbia, and makes recommendations for further development of the defense system.

Key words: strategic concept of defense, concept of total defense, military neutrality, co-operative security

Introducing the Financial Management of the Armed Forces' Expenditures

Nedžad Imamović

This paper presents the results of an analysis of the implementation of reforms, opportunities and prospects for the introduction of financial management of the expenditures in the armed forces. In the first part of the paper, the initial proposals for the formation of working bodies and identification of leaders, namely the leading persons in the process of introducing the financial management of expenditures in the armed forces, are discussed. In addition, it points out the importance of establishing a clear vision and strategy for change in this area, without which there can be no success, no matter how great efforts are put into the process. By creating a strategy that will introduce a culture of financial management of the expenditures in the military, it is possible to see all desirable and necessary steps in this process. Defining the principles and requirements for necessary actions in this area clearly points out the importance of a dialogue and promotion of understanding among members of the Serbian Armed Forces in the process of developing the strategy and its implementation in practice.

Key words: expenditures, financial management of expenditures, the Serbian Armed Forces, leaders and managers

Application of Marketing in the Serbian Armed Forces

Predrag Mladenović

The Ministry of Defense is one of the largest institutional consumers of the country, and the Serbian Armed Forces are a beneficiary of significant budget funds allocated to the Ministry of Defense. For the Armed Forces to be competitive, it is necessary to manage their market value, which is shown in this paper as an imperative of everyday business operations. With this in mind, the paper presents the role and importance of marketing as a strategic asset that by its value in the market ensures the sustainability of the business operations for a longer period of time. The affirmation of the marketing tool in the area of transactions and the influence of research efforts are of extraordinary importance for the definition of the target functions and the basic strategic assumptions and directions of the constitution and development of the Serbian Armed Forces. By their nature, the Serbian Armed Forces are an introspective system. However, in order to successfully meet the challenges, things can not be viewed in isolation, but in their natural environment – in the market. In today's economic situation, the market is the major economic regulator and therefore it is important that our income-based organizations and the defense system as a whole appear properly in the market. Marketing application of the indicators and the market monitoring mechanisms can answer many key questions of vital importance to business operations of a large system such as the Serbian Armed Forces.

Key words: marketing, market, distribution channel, co-operation, conflicts, leadership, level of integration

Self-Assessment of the Harmonization of the Roles of Women in the Military Profession

Ines Miladinović

The burning issue of today's society clearly is the position of women in the social ladder. Gender equality is one of the principles of modern democracy, and the best picture of such a democracy is the status of women in all structures of society, especially in the armed forces.

When we talk about democracy and the armed forces in Serbia, it can be said that the greatest and most decisive step towards higher standards of gender equality in the security sector was made through more intensive admission of women in the professional military service (increasing their percentage in the overall composition of the Armed Forces and expanding areas of their work engagement), and through starting to enroll girls in the Military Academy. This way seeks to avoid the phenomenon of the "glass ceiling" which refers to the unseen barriers that prevent women from rising to higher positions of power or responsibility in organizations and stop them at a certain level.

The aim of this study relates to the self-assessment of harmonizing the many roles that women have, as employed in the Serbian Armed Forces and performing all those jobs that have been considered male occupations.

Key words: democracy, women, militarism, gender equality

Leadership and Genders

Ranko Lojić, Samed Karović and Ksenija Đurić Atanasievski

General belief prevailing worldwide is that the leadership is a key for the efficiency of an organization, politics, sports, and other human activities. The first more serious studies of leadership emerged late in 1930s through the affirmation of the movement of "interpersonal relations". Early in 1970s, there emerged a growing interest in the issue of genders and leadership, making a turn in believing that women are inferior to men when it comes to leadership positions. Until then, researchers had been largely uninterested in scientific assumptions about gender equality in leadership. An increasing number of women in leadership positions and in science incited the interest of scientists for this issue. Today, a growing number of women can serve as examples of very effective leaders in many areas.

The paper explains the concept and factors of leadership, and a leader's authority and power. It notes differences in the leadership styles between men and women. It analyzes the barriers that prevent women to climb to the elite leadership positions, and indicates the gender stereotypes that are very widespread.

Key words: leadership, authority, power, genders, "glass ceiling"

Some Problems of Studying Terrorism

Sandra Vučić

Studies of terrorism is an area that is most rapidly developing, and where new researchers constantly appear, trying in their own way to contribute to their development. However, increasing number of those who are dealing with a subject matter

does not necessarily lead to a better research. Through an analysis of some of the leading approaches in the studies of terrorism this paper is trying to point out to a number of challenges and problems that currently exist in the studies of terrorism, but at the same time to point to some future trends and possible directions of development that should be monitored and practiced, so that such challenges and problems could be overcome. For this purpose, the paper presents some of the basic postulates of the critical approach to terrorism, which is not much used in our literature, but opens a possibility to study terrorism in a whole new light.

Key words: *studies of terrorism, critical approach, orthodox approach*

135 Years of Military Diplomatic Representation of the Republic of Serbia in the World

Aleksandar Milenković

Having gained its independence on the Congress of Berlin in 1878, Serbia gained an international right on the basis of which it sent its first diplomatic representative abroad. Also, in the same year, the first military envoy of the Kingdom of Serbia went to Vienna. At the time, a small number of countries in Europe had a practice of sending military diplomatic representatives abroad. Based on published sources, memoirs and literature, the author analyzes the beginning of Serbian military diplomatic representation in the world and the course of this specific activity of the armed forces in times of peace and war that Serbia had gone through.

Key words: *military diplomatic representatives, military attaché, diplomatic service, military intelligence service, military diplomacy, military diplomatic mission*