

S U M M A R I E S

Use of Private Military Companies in International Conflicts – Ethical Controversies

Srđan T. Korać

The paper analyzes the ethical perspective of the use of private military companies in international conflicts, primarily in the post-conflict environment in Iraq and Afghanistan, established in the wake of humanitarian interventions of the US-led coalition. It proceeds from the assumption that indiscriminating transfer of military functions and responsibilities, without any related obligation to comply with the ethics of public service, has partly contributed to the involvement of private military companies in serious violations of human rights. It identifies a number of controversial issues that undermine the use of private military companies as legitimate means of foreign policy implementation, such as: essential difference between a private security supplier and a public servant; the "many hands" problem in determining personal and corporate accountability; mismanagement; embezzlement of budget funds; lack of transparency; and the gap between corporate and organizational cultures in the public sector. Ethical controversy of the above issues is viewed through the lens of deontological model of the public service ethics and the virtue ethics. The paper concludes that the cause of unethical performance of government functions, delegated to private military companies, is found in the discrepancy between the public service ethos and the profit-driven corporate management, as well as in the lack of willingness in the private sector to comply with the set of values based on ethical teachings on duty and virtue.

Key words: private military companies, outsourcing of government functions, foreign policy, humanitarian intervention, public service ethics, USA

The Conflict in the Republic of Mali

Marko Pavlović

The state of Mali, which used to be an oasis of peace in an unstable region, turned almost overnight into a conflict site. Weapons and refugees from Libya fueled tensions in the north of the country. This was followed by the worst possible scenarios: the rebellion of the Tuareg with separatist aspirations; a military coup; occupation by terrorist organizations; and a foreign military intervention. The paper first analyzes the history and the current positions of the Tuareg, their goals and capabilities, as well as the impact of external factors. Using analysis and comparison, it seeks to reach conclusions about basic characteristics and mutual relations of the armed movements and terrorist organizations operating in the Republic of Mali and the north of Africa. The final section of the paper contains a chronological overview of the most important events that have occurred since the start of the Tuareg rebellion in northern Mali.

Key words: Al Qaeda of the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar al-Din, the Arabs, military intervention, military coup, Mali, the Tuareg

Reception, Organization and Movement of an Infantry Company in UNIFIL

Dragiša D. Zinaja

The process of gaining experiences in operations is an integral part of the concept of lessons learned. The acquired knowledge and analyses of the experiences make it possible to take proper measures to eliminate the causes of observed failings and weaknesses. The main aim of this paper is to make the knowledge and experiences gained during the preparation and implementation of the reception, organization and movement of an infantry company in UNIFIL available both for further analysis and for the development of military theory and practice in general. Apart from the overview and explanation of the activities carried out in UNIFIL, the paper presents also pertinent comparisons with views and solutions which can be found in the military professional literature regarding the preparation and implementation of the reception, organization and movement of forces. In such a way, more relevant conceptual definitions are provided; the factors that influence the process of reception, organization and movement of forces deployed to a multinational operation are identified; and the role of the National Support Element in its preparation and implementation is presented.

Key words: reception of forces, organization, movement, peacekeeping operations, UNIFIL

Guardians of Stereotypes about the Woman as a Limiting Factor of Group Efficiency

Zoran Kilibarda, Jovanka Šaranović and Vanja Rokvić

Traditional views of the woman's position in the society and the stereotype of her inferiority (primarily physical) as compared to the man led to the creation of the stereotype of inferiority of mixed groups as compared to groups made up entirely of men. The results of survey conducted on a sample of members of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia have revealed that there are more "guardians" of the above stereotype among men than among women; more among younger than among older people; more among those with lower educational level than among the highly educated; more among professional soldiers, NCOs and officers than among civilians; and more among members of the Serbian Armed Forces than among the employees of the Ministry of Defense. The range of the examinees' characteristics that, according to this survey, do not correlate with their assessment of the effectiveness of mixed groups includes: war experience (participation in armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia), marital status, and the number of family members.

Key words: equality, inferiority, stereotypes, the Serbian Armed Forces

Military Sporting Events in the Balkans

Dragan Todorov and Dragan Gostović

Mmilitary sporting events are planned and prepared, and in a given period of time performed, sports events of public interest, involving members of armed forces of one or more countries, with the aim to demonstrate, compare and improve their knowledge and skills in sports through competitive or non-competitive sport activities. As regards their nature and targeted effects, the military sports events can be: training, competitive, scientific research, development, military professional, informative, humanitarian, and special ones. Military sports, as key element of sporting events in the armed forces, include typical military sports (military multi-sports events), sports of military nature (martial arts, sport shooting, fencing, parachuting, orienteering, biathlon), and any other team and individual sports that are practiced in an organized manner in military units and institutions.

The first competitions, which had been organized since ancient times in order to get winners in various sports disciplines, were conducted among soldiers, in the Balkans exactly, which suggests a very long tradition and rich history of military sporting events in the region. In Ancient Times, the most famous competitions of this type were the ancient Olympic Games. In the Middle Ages, military sporting events were knight tournaments and duels. Across Europe, including the Balkans, there were various organizations of knights, which represented specific forms of professional army. In the late 19th and early 20th century, in several Slav countries, including Serbia, Sokol societies were founded, which promoted physical exercise and the fight for liberation and unification of Slav nations. Sokol sports meetings and events may be partly considered as military sporting events as well, because the Sokol movement was approved in the military, and soldiers and officers were regular participants of these events.

In the 21st century, the main objectives of the military sporting events have been: the development of friendship and solidarity among members of the armed forces; the promotion of physical education and sports; the contribution to balanced and harmonious development of military personnel; and strengthening of peace, security, trust and cooperation in the world. By taking part in these activities, members of armed forces develop their courage, mental stability and physical condition, promote the values of the military and the military profession, encourage the spirit of tolerance and mutual respect, enhance the defense capabilities of their countries, and contribute to universal peace.

Key words: the military, sports, the Balkans, sporting events, competition, cooperation, peace, CISM

General Aspect of the Accession of Countries to the European Union

Vladimir Ateljević, Božidar Forca and Goran Župac

Although the process and procedures of the roadmap towards EU are generally known, it may be said that the accession of each respective country to the Union has had its own specificities. However, in any of these cases, a particularly impor-

tant section of the talks with the EU is the foreign, security and defense policy, which is designated as the Section 31. The operationalization of the subject-matter of the Advanced Security and Defense Studies graduates' joint paper, required, at the level of an independent variable, a provision of a sufficient set of information about the road-map to the EU, on one hand, and about the common security and defense policy, on the other hand.

Key words: EU, law, accession, talks, Common Security and Defense Policy

Organizational and Financial Aspects of the ATHENA Mechanism Implementation in the Ministry of Defence

Zoran Đorđević and Branko Krga

Peacekeeping missions and operations have been increasingly becoming the main way to involve armed forces, at a multinational level in particular. In addition to the United Nations missions, in which the Serbian Armed Forces and other defense forces of the Republic of Serbia also take part, peacekeeping missions and operations under the auspices of the European Union have been ever increasingly gaining in importance. The participation of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defense forces in peacekeeping missions and operations requires adequate financial resources. This paper deals with a mechanism called ATHENA, established by the European Union in 2004 for the financing of peacekeeping military operations, as well as with the possibilities of the Serbian Armed Forces' participation in the program.

Key words: European Union, peacekeeping missions and operations, the Serbian Armed Forces, the mechanism ATHENA

European Security Strategy and Cyber Threats – Importance for Serbia

Slobodan Nedeljković and Božidar Forca

Cyber threats are among the greatest threats in modern conflicts, because relatively small forces and so-called unknown attackers may inflict huge losses to the more powerful, especially in the field of the information technology use. Therefore, all countries in the world pay great attention to the protection/defense against cyber attacks/threats. The European Union leads the efforts to regulate the defense against cyber threats in the legal regulatory and strategic-doctrinal domain. For this purpose, particularly important is the EU Strategy, which is significant for the Republic of Serbia as well.

Key words: EU, European Security Strategy, cyber threats

Basic Elements of the Law on International Restrictive Measures

Damir Kovačević and Branko Krga

International relations, as perceived at multilateral and bilateral levels, take place within an amplitude the poles of which are cooperation and conflict. For various reasons, restrictive measures may be, and have been, imposed by some countries to other countries, as well as by official bodies of the international community to some countries. In its international policy, the Republic of Serbia has mainly complied with the implementation of restrictive measures introduced by the United Nations or the OSCE. On its road to the EU, the Republic of Serbia will have an opportunity to test its legal framework also by adopting the Law on Restrictive Measures, which need to be harmonized with the EU legal system. The paper also offers a draft of such a law.

Key words: European Union, Republic of Serbia, restrictive measures

The Importance of Industrial Security Standardization in the Republic of Serbia in the Process of Harmonization with the Council Decision 2013/488/EU

Katarina Terzić and Goran Župac

Protection of classified information is high on the EU agenda and is one of the most important areas of legislation reform and harmonization with the EU legal legacy and the international standards. By adopting the systemic laws and by-laws regulating the procedures for handling the classified information, the Republic of Serbia has made significant steps in this area. Specific Regulation on Industrial Security was adopted, which was supposed to lay down clear procedures for certification of economic entities to access the classified information, whereby the harmonization with the Council Decision 2013/488/EU would be done during the EU accession process.

Key words: European Union, industrial security, Council Decision 2013/488/EU

Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Basic Elements of Alignment with the Council Directive 2008/114/EC

Mirko Škero and Vladimir Ateljević

The complexity of crisis and emergency situations, in particular the fact that their occurrences threaten critical assets that are essentially involved in the normal functioning process of the society, has led most states to develop a variety of activities

and measures for their protection. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia is, in the process of accession to the EU, to adopt a law on critical infrastructures, which will be aligned with elements of the Directive 2008/114/EC.

Key words: European Union, critical infrastructures, European Council Directive 2008/114/EC

Harmonization of Regulations of the Republic of Serbia with the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment

Sreten Egerić and Vladimir Ateljević

The defense industry and its further development and strengthening are of great importance for the European Union and its member states, as thereby the EU Common Security and Defense Policy is also strengthened. In the Western Balkan region, the Republic of Serbia leads in the export of arms and military equipment. Therefore, the general interest of the Republic of Serbia is to harmonize its regulations governing the trade in military technology and equipment with the EU regulations, including the Council of Europe's Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

Key words: European Union, defense industry, dual-purpose goods, Council of Europe's Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

Prerequisites and Necessary Measures for Efficient and Effective Contribution of the Serbian Armed Forces to Missions and Operations of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy

Saša Stefanović and Božidar Forca

The Republic of Serbia's accession to the European Union is its strategic interest and a process that has been inevitably in progress, particularly as off receiving the date and opening the talks. A special aspect of this accession is the domain of security and defense, namely the EU common security and defense policy. What specially stands out in this domain is the contribution of the Serbian Armed Forces to EU-led peacekeeping missions and operations. This contribution has so far been symbolic, with indications of an increase in terms of resources of the Serbian Armed Forces.

Key words: EU Common Security and Defense Policy, peacekeeping missions and operations, the Serbian Armed Forces

Harmonization of Legislation of the Republic of Serbia with the EU Strategy to Combat Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Their Ammunition – Degree of Compliance and Necessary Measures

Dragan Kotarlić and Slobodan Joksimović

The problem of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition is especially current in the European Union and its close neighborhood. In this sense, enormous efforts have been taken to define the process and place it within a legal framework. The Republic of Serbia supports all efforts of the progressive world, including the EU, seeking to coordinate activities of possessing and trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, and enforce them evenly in practice. It is also one of the requirements of the Section 31 in the EU accession talks. As regards the adoption and enforcement of laws and other regulations in this field, the Republic of Serbia has done quite a lot, but there are still areas that need improvement.

Key words: EU, Republic of Serbia, small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, laws, ordinance, decision, regulation

Key Elements in Regulating the Public Procurement in the Defense Sector in Accordance with Directive 2009/81/EC

Srđan Petrović and Božidar Forca

Security and defense in the EU are an area of special interest, and their policy is considered as being the policy above all policies. In this sense, the segment of public procurement of arms and military equipment is particularly important, and is regulated by Directive 2009/81/EC. The Republic of Serbia has been trying to follow the EU legacy, including in the area of public procurement, which is also shown by the adoption of a new law governing this matter.

Key words: Directive 2009/81/EC, arms and military equipment, public procurement

Political, Regulatory and Organizational Prerequisites of the Independent Work of the Inspector General

Pero Petrovski and Slobodan Joksimović

On its road towards the European Union, the Republic of Macedonia adopted the Law on Inspection Control regulating the area of the management system control mechanism. Its full implementation will help respond, professionally and with high-quality, to all the requirements imposed by the strict criteria of the EU in aligning the legislation with the EU directives and their enforcement. The control mechanism in the management system and the enforcement of legislation is achieved through political, regulatory and organizational prerequisites of independent work of the Inspector General who performs his duty at all levels of the state administration.

Key words: EU, Republic of Macedonia, inspection control, the Inspector General, laws

Case Study: Participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the EU Common Security and Defense Policy – Possibilities of Regional Cooperation

Nenad Garić and Goran Župac

Regardless of its current position on its road towards the EU, as well as the relation of the official EU to the situation and processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is the fact that the institutions and political leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina are committed to peace, stability and cooperation. Bosnia and Herzegovina already applies the general aspect of the EU CSDP, in terms of the declarative acceptance and various forms of military economic, educational and other cooperation with the neighboring countries. Also, Bosnia and Herzegovina actively contributes to peacekeeping missions and operations of the UN and NATO. Specifically, Bosnia and Herzegovina's regional cooperation within the framework of the CSDP could be carried out through active participation of its military, police and civilian forces in EU operations and missions.

Key words: European Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the CSDP, Bosnia and Herzegovina's regional cooperation

Case Study: Participation of the Republic of Croatia in the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) – Possibilities of Regional Cooperation

Marin Gregorović and Goran Župac

The participation of the Republic of Croatia in the projects and activities within the framework of the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) is compatible with the activities within NATO, and accordingly, a united set of forces is thus developed. Willingness to participate in the joint efforts of NATO and the EU is declared through mechanisms for mutual cooperation in building, maintenance and strengthening of defense capabilities.

Croatian activities in the EU Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) have been and may be an area for significant improvement of regional defense cooperation in the view of the aspirations of the South-East European (Western Balkan) countries to access the European Union. Strengthening of the stability and security in Southeastern Europe, with an emphasis on cooperation with countries of the region, has been, *inter alia*, in the field of international defense cooperation, identified as a priority area of the international activities implementation.

Key words: European Union, Croatia, CSDP, regional cooperation

Why War, Not an International Congress in 1914?

Veljko Blagojević and Stanislav Stojanović

The paper discusses the key developments and processes preceding the World War I, and answers the question of why the then political elites had not opted for holding an international conference where the interests of the major powers could have been agreed by compromise according to the diplomatic model of the Holy Alliance. The analysis of the causes of the failure of diplomacy to prevent the outbreak of the Great War is based on consideration of the characteristic of diplomatic practice of the so-called Concert of Europe, the influence of Germanic factor on antagonizing the relations between the European powers, the process of emancipation of Serbia and its diplomacy, as well as the domination of militaristic perception in the summer of 1914.

Key words: diplomacy, international order, national interests, balance of power, World War One

Contributions to National Bibliography of Cosmonautics:
Cosmic Technology, Cosmic Law,
Military Aspects of the Cosmic Space

Mladen R. Tišma

This contribution represents the author's attempt to systematize, and present to professional and general public, as many papers as possible which have been published in our country on the subject of cosmic space research, focusing on technical, legal and military aspects of human activities in space. Editing and publication of data on formerly processed materials from the disciplines being the subject of bibliographic research should enable researchers, as well as the general public interested in astronautics, to get acquainted with the achievements of scientific and research work of national experts, as well as with the available popular-type literature, whereby it is also made easier for those who begin to be interested in cosmonautics to find reference sources and acquire basic knowledge in this area.

Key words: *bibliography, cosmonautics, astronautics, space technology, cosmic law, polemology, cosmic space exploration*