S U M M A R I E S

The Group of Twenty as a Multilateral Framework of Global Governance – Case of Sustainable Development Strategy

Marko Dašić and *Đorđe* Sjeničić

It is an indisputable fact that the Group of Twenty (also known as the G-20 or G20) is the result of an immediate control response to the economic and financial crisis in Southeast Asia. Its relevance was confirmed over the outbreak of a new crisis in 2008, which was similar in content, but significantly more disastrous as regards its scope and consequences. However, the G20 remains also as an actor of global governance in circumstances that are not significantly marked by crisis events. This multilateral diplomatic process of 19 countries and the European Union continues the governing practices distinguished by at least two outstanding features: a) in its operations, the G20 provides visible effects of networking the various actors of international relations, and b) the scope of its operations, in terms of the considered agenda, goes beyond the needs for remediating the consequences of a crisis .

The object of research was to identify contemporary processes of global governance, the effects of which are visible in the work of the G20's multilateral diplomatic process, and to examine the relations among them. This was done by transparent observation from two selected angles: a) the "overlapping membership" of the participants in the G20 multilateral diplomatic process and their affiliation to certain structures of multilateral diplomacy, and b) the consideration of the opened issues that dominate the agenda of global governance of the multilateral world in different structures of multilateral diplomacy. Taking prominent place in this research is an analysis of understanding the concept of global growth and development on the G20 summits, from 2008 Washington to 2014 Brisbane, with an ultimate goal to provide an answer to the question of whether the G20 is a production point of the agenda for managing the global growth and development.

Keywords: *Group of Twenty (G20), sustainable development, diplomacy, global governance, multilateralism*

Drinking Water Resources as a Source of the Israeli-Arab Conflicts

Gavrilo Ostojić, *Dejana* Jovanović Popović and *Miroljub* A. Milinčić

The Jordan river basin is a part of the Middle East which has for centuries been a site of great religious, cultural, political and other upheavals. Bearing in mind that the resources of drinking water in this arid region are naturally limited, and that since 1930s there has been a rapid increase in population, expansion of urban areas, agricultural development and increase in industrial production, along with consequences

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caused by climate change, it is no wonder that limited resources of drinking water are a stumbling block and a source of tension, conflicts and clashes between countries in the region, i.e. Israel on one side, and the Arab states on the other.

The paper especially highlights the geographical situation and the condition of drinking water resources in the basin of the Jordan river; factors and actors that jeopardize the drinking water resources; and conflicts and consequences of Israel's hegemony applied in resolving the division of drinking water resources in this basin.

Keywords: *drinking water resources, conflicts, the Jordan river basin*

The Refugee Crisis and the Schengen System

Iris Bjelica Vlajić

The increased flow of illegal immigrants across the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans has caused an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, as well as the collapse of the established mechanisms of the European Union. Unilateral decisions of some member states have called into question the Schengen system of open borders. Meanwhile, the European Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights made a series of decisions which have further undermined the existing Dublin Procedures according to which the member states have acted so far. In an attempt to stabilize the situation and maintain the current system, the European institutions have proposed a set of measures that have been adopted by the member states.

Keywords: *immigrants, asylum, the Schengen system, the Dublin Procedures, the European Court of Justice, the European Court of Human Rights, the European Council*

Responsibility for International Crimes

Dragan Jovašević

International criminal law, created within the framework and under international humanitarian law (international war law) provides for a system of international crimes (criminal acts) that violate the laws and customs of war, or the rules of international law, thereby endangering the peace between nations and the security of the mankind. For the perpetrators of these most serious crimes that are committed mainly in time of war, an armed (international or internal) conflict or occupation, severe penalties are prescribed. For the criminal sanctions to be applied by the international or national criminal (permanent or *ad hoc*, military or civilian) courts, it is necessary to determine the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators. It is in this field of criminal law that series of specific points in terms of determining the criminal responsibility for international crimes appear – the responsibility of the state, individual responsibility of political or military superiors (command responsibility), and joint criminal enterprise.

Keywords: *international documents, international crime, perpetrator, responsibility, punishment, court*

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Sexual Violence in Prisons

Zoran Pavlović and *Zvezdan* Radojković

Sexual violence in prisons is a phenomenon to which domestic scientific and professional communities do not address enough attention. The idea that violence in prisons is a part of the deserved punishment results in that today there is practically no domestic research directed to determining the frequency, form, causes and consequences of this phenomenon. Apart from individual and common actions of the security service in Serbian prisons, there is no specific prevention program to deal with this issue. It is in this sense that this paper presents theoretical and empirical bases of the phenomenon of sexual violence in penal institutions. It gives an overview of studies that have attempted to determine the incidence of this phenomenon and identifies methodological problems and risk factors of victimization. Referring to some of the basic theoretical explanations of the etiology of this phenomenon, as well as available prevention options, the paper provides suggestions for improvement of the national criminal executive practice.

Keywords: *prison, sexual violence, rape, prevention*

Threat Identification, and Risk Assessment and Monitoring as a Form of Early Warning

Vladimir T. Katančević and *Samed* Karović

Early warning signal detection can make a huge difference in the ability of the system, society and community to deal with imminent crises and disasters, not only at national but also at regional and global level. Timely detection of signals that precede an adverse event provides an opportunity to avoid this event or to at least mitigate its consequences. Accurate, timely and properly formulated early warning can prevent the loss of human lives and alleviate the economic and financial impact of disasters. The initial and most important processes which provide the data necessary for making the decision to send an early warning are threat identification, and assessment and monitoring of risk for the observed system, society, or community. These three processes provide a framework for the analysis of scenarios with adverse outcomes and for the assessment of the consequences of alternative choices, including a scenario in which measures are not taken. Despite the growing awareness of the importance of the timely threat identification and the increase of the capacity for urgent response, the creation of an effective early warning system, in the conditions of global financial crisis and the different national economic standing, still remains a global challenge.

Keywords: early warning, threat identification, risk assessment and monitoring, early warning system

Geospatial and Temporal Distribution of Forest Fires as Natural Disasters

Vladimir M. Cvetković, *Jasmina* Gačić and *Vladimir* Jakovljević

Forest fires are one of the most significant threats to modern civilization, the study of which requires complex, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. The consequences of forest fires are often devastating to lives, health and property of people, but also to the security of the country and the entire international community. In this regard, in order to more effectively protect and prevent serious disruption of functioning of the society or great human, material and environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope with the situation, i.e the natural disaster, it is necessary to comprehensively investigate the mentioned natural phenomenon. This paper explains and describes the form, consequences, and temporal and geospatial distribution of forest fires. Using an international database on natural disasters of the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), based in Brussels, with the support of the software package used for statistical analysis (SPSS) and the method of thematic cartography, the authors tried to point to the number, trends, consequences, geospatial and temporal distribution of forest fires in the period from 1900 to 2013, as well as to the need for adequate response of the society to this type of natural disaster.

Keywords: *security, emergency situations, natural disasters, forest fires, statistical analysis*

National Geospatial Data Infrastructure and the Security

Dejan R. Đorđević

National security is one of the most important concerns of any nation and state, which is why this area is considered one of the most complex area of modern states' activities. National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is only one of the areas that has an impact on national security. The aim of the paper is to highlight the importance and impact of the NSDI on national security.

Spatial data are needed by the Republic of Serbia, same as by other developed countries. To make these data available, they must be systematically connected into a system, i.e. standardized data infrastructure should be created. Security systems of the country are, among others, also interested in these data. Creation of spatial data infrastructure, at the present time, involves creation of, above all, the infrastructure of digital geospatial data. In addition, Serbia's strategic orientation is accession to the European Union (EU), and its institutions have adopted a number of decisions, resolutions and directives that member states should comply to when building the spatial data infrastructure. In the process of accession to the European Union, Serbia must transpose EU directives in its own legislation and apply them.

Keywords: *geospatial data infrastructure, security, geoinformation*

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The Role of the Military in the Management of Crises Caused by Terrorist and Insurgent Actions

Zoran Keković and *Obrad* Stevanović

Terrorism and armed insurgency are specific types of complex and politically motivated violence, and may be used individually or combined to achieve various political objectives. The fact that they are in the middle of the spectrum of conflict (between classical crime, on one hand, and armed/war conflicts, on the other hand), is the key reason for frequent overlapping of competences and responsibilities of the military and the police in managing the crises caused by these phenomena. In addition that, as regards after-effects they cause, both terrorism and armed insurgency are crisis situations *per se*, these types of political violence often cause the crises of crisis management too. The paper explains the nature and characteristics of the mentioned crises, as well as the impact of erasing the boundaries between security and defense on the distribution of competences and responsibilities in countering terrorist and insurgent crises. The role of the military in managing these crises is described through a system of command and control, with consideration of specific features and tasks at different levels of the crises management. Finally, the paper provides an analysis of functional needs and capabilities of the Serbian Armed Forces in the execution of anti-terrorist and counterinsurgency tasks in accordance with the strategic, doctrinal and other normative starting points, as well as the EU and NATO standards.

Keywords: *terrorism, armed insurgency, crisis management, command and control system, the Serbian Armed Forces*

Influence of Social Aspects of Adaptation during Studies on Educational Success of the Military Academy Cadets

Jovanka Šaranović, *Budislav* Suša and *Anita* Đorđević

Adaptation is creating opportunities for adjusting the needs of a person and his/her behavior to the possibilities and requirements of the environment. It is most usually achieved by adapting to specific conditions through changing the patterns and structure of behavior in accordance with the requirements of the environment or the wider community. Adaptation of soldiers and cadets to all specific features of military milieu (ways of living, work organization, series of restrictions, etc.) certainly is a specific process, especially as compared to other work environments. Therefore, the aim of the research was to determine the extent to which different social aspects of adaptation during studying in the Military Academy affect the cadets' educational success. The research was conducted with cadets of both sexes at the first and second school years in the Military Academy. The survey used a Questionnaire on the level of adaptation of the Military Academy cadets to the conditions of training, designed to meet the needs of this research. The significance of differences between groups of examinees was determined using chi-square test. The results show that, for the cadets of this sample, various social

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aspects, expressed in a series of activities and relations in the Military Academy, facilitate, to a greater or smaller extent, the adaptation and help them achieve higher educational results. However, no case showed significant correlation of these characteristics with the educational success as expressed by average grade. The obtained results have broader implications too, because they point to the adaptation of a person to the work environment, which is in many respects similar to the military environment (work schedules, the hierarchy of relations, method and organization of work, interpersonal relations, etc.) and may affect the work efficiency of employees.

Keywords: *adaptation, level of adaptation, social aspects, educational success*

Public Relations Process in the Defense System

Miloš M. Stošić

The defense system as a state institution has a clearly defined constitutional role in the society. One of the demands that are placed before the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces is a democratic and civil control that includes a number of elements, one of which is informing the public on the preparedness of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces.
Public relations of the defense system is a complex process that comprises numerous aspects. It includes research and analysis, policy creation, programming, communication, and feedback of many types of public.

In order to fulfill this process, it is necessary to define and implement in practice the public relations in such a way as to, in the public interest, encourage the understanding, strengthen the trust in the defense system, and develop harmonious relations between the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces, on one hand, and the public which it communicates with, on the other hand.

Keywords: *public relations, defense system, phases of the PR process, the public, the environment, communication*

Rationalization of Public Administration

Zoran N. Đorđević and *Saša* K. Trandafilović

In the European Union, special attention is addressed to the area of public administration, which, according to opinions of many, is its fourth fundamental pillar. At the EU administrative level the most pronounced are precisely the interdependences between different levels and within the same levels of government, because of the essential role of the state administration. The state administration has a clear and direct role in the creation and implementation of European policies.

Keywords: *public administration, public enterprises, rationalization, registry of employees, indicators, financial control*

Increasing the Competitiveness, the Efficiency of Financial Management and the Control by Introducing IMS in Special Purpose Institutions

Rade Žugić and *Radoica* Milunović

Following the global trends and ever increasing number of local companies that are introducing IMS, in the last five years the special purpose public sector has also been intensively introducing IMS, composed of various standardized management systems. Former empirical research of reasons, problems and benefits of the management systems application has been extended to the special purpose public sector in different areas of operations/activities, with integrated and certified standardized management systems. The research will also provide solutions for implementation of requirements of a large number of organizational and management systems defined by specific standards, within one management system. The aim of this paper is to determine, through the conducted research, the methods, motives, supports, and effects of introducing the IMS in the special purpose public sector.

Keywords: *special purpose institutions, IMS, competitiveness, efficiency of financial management*

Importance of Internal Audit for the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces

Milica N. Radojković, *Rade* Žugić and *Saša* K. Trandafilović

Internal audit is an established independent, highly professional and objective, assessing and advisory activity, which is done in order to provide the management with services in order to create new value and improve the business. It achieves its objectives through a systematic and disciplined approach to the assessment and improvement of the effectiveness of the risk management, control, and management. The area of internal audit extends from reviews of financial statements, to verification and evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the entire business process. Bearing in mind that the needs of the defense system are of the highest importance for any country, the necessity of establishing the internal audit is the most effective mechanism for financial and operational improvements in the business operations, aimed at increasing the combat readiness, with legal, dedicated, cost-effective and efficient use of budget funds.

This paper presents the scope and legal base of the internal audit in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces, on the general cognitive bases, through presenting the concept and importance of internal audit. It also points to the key areas of locating the internal audit in the defense system, which can contribute both to cost-effectiveness and efficiency, and greater overall value.

Keywords: *public sector, internal audit, risk index, Ministry of Defense, Serbian Armed Forces*

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Normative and Economic Analysis of the Production of Health-Safe Table Eggs in the Military Institution "Morović"

Saša B. Jović

The Military Institution "Morović" operates on the principle of income generation and distribution, and the management of this important economic entity belonging to the defense system seeks to streamline its operations through their daily activities, and achieve positive economic effects.

Food is an important factor of economic, social and political stability in the world. The aim of this paper research is a normative-economic analysis of the production of health-safe table eggs for the defense system and the population.

The application of the statistical method and the content analysis contributed to a fuller understanding of the impact of the existing normative regulations of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces on economic factors of the production of health-safe table eggs and the expedience of continuing the poultry production in the Military Institution "Morović".

The impossibility to apply the existing military regulations in the area of material operations, due to their non-compliance with the laws of market economy, has a negative influence on the poultry production results in the Military Institution "Morović". Through amending the existing regulations, while observing the market laws, the poultry production could significantly contribute to the improvement of daily liquidity and profitable operation of the institution.

Keywords: *Military Institution "Morović", normative and economic analysis, production of health-safe table eggs*

Importance and Implementation of Electronic Banking in Serbia

Marko Pavlović and *Jovana* Mutibarić

This paper analyzes and discusses the situation and the implementation of electronic banking in Serbia. It is well-known that the implementation of electronic banking in Serbia has not reached the European level, and the banks are trying to educate citizens and instruct them to use this type of banking. The paper analyzes basic models of electronic transactions; methods and means of payment over the Internet; forms and types of electronic banking and services; and their advantages and disadvantages. It also presents the results of research on the implementation of electronic banking in Serbia.

Keywords: *e-banking, technology, internet, human factor, implementation*

Ten Basic Problems in Fight against Terrorism and Funding of Terrorism

Nadežda Gudelj and *Jovan* R. Krstić

The paper provides an overview of the current problems and suggestions of possible responses in the fight against terrorism, the contemporary form of which is characteristic by its non-selectivity. Funding of terrorism is one of the main approaches of attack on the very foundations of the terrorist networks functioning. Forming an institution that collects and shares relevant financial information at national and international levels, with the purpose to control and prevent money laundering, made it possible to achieve significant results. However, there is also a need for establishing an interdepartmental work group that would bring together all the agencies and institutions involved in combating money laundering and terrorist financing, in order to regularly test and evaluate their work.

Essentially, in the context of globalization, countries and regions can no longer afford to point out only matters of their own national security without recognizing that the abstract concepts such as values, norms and expectations also have an impact. The societies of developing countries or of the "developed world" (which is quite an arrogant term) are witnessing the tension that is spreading: as long as there are expectations that the state protects its citizens, they increasingly hold it responsible. Those who create policy and make critical decisions in the name of the country need to be focused on the aspects of traditional "national security", where military forces continue to play a prominent role, as well as the aspects of human security, where "non-traditional" security issues prevail.

Keywords: *terrorism, funding of terrorism, non-selective terrorism, civil-military relations*

Modern Insurgency – Islamic State

Bojan Ž. Kuzmanović, *Miroslav* R. Terzić and *Dejan* R. Inđić

The development of new technologies, among other things, has had an effect on modern insurgency as well. Modern technologies enhance networking and synchronization of insurgent forces. Unlike traditional insurgency, which was characterized by the struggle for liberation from a certain form of oppression, the characteristic of modern insurgency is the creation and survival of new entities, identities and ideas. Islamic State, as the most successful modern insurgent organization, emerges in a wave of different social, political and economic tensions in the Middle East and wider area. It has, above all, contested the territorial division of the region imposed after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. It has also succeeded to establish a concept of government, national sovereignty and identity on the conquered territory. It is best known for its ruthless tactics used to win the control of the territory, but the question widely asked today is whether this tactics will be sufficient for this organization to create a state and, therefore, to suc-

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cessfully and sustainably govern and eventually gain wider support of the people on the taken territory, not only the support of fighters and power enforcers in the occupied territory. The organization has so far manifested the signs of growth and development. It is strategically flexible, economically viable, and uses the media efficiently. Religion is used as a basis for action, but also for control, although in its ranks there are people who are not motivated for action by religion "only". Finally, after three years of the Islamic State's existence, a new form of insurgency has been established, so that counterinsurgency must evolve if success in the fight against the Islamic State is sought.

Keywords: *insurgency, Islamic State, Middle East, Islam, media*

Chemical Terrorism

Srđan Z. Rutić

The paper presents the ways of terrorist activities execution using chemical weapons and chemical agents, which makes a special kind of terrorism. The paper gives an analysis of the opportunities to come into possession of chemical weapons and their use for terrorist purposes. It comes to a conclusion that in possible terrorist acts the terrorists will use one of the most dangerous modern weapons – toxic chemicals, weapons that can cause much severe consequences than conventional weapons. In addition to toxic chemicals of nerve-paralytic effect, a wider use will be made also of toxic chemicals acting as blister agents and psychochemical agents, as well as of toxins and industrial toxic chemicals. It also concludes that the signatory countries to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) strive to be an insurmountable obstacle for terrorist organizations to acquire chemicals and equipment necessary for the use of chemical weapons.

Keywords: *terrorism, chemical terrorism, chemical agents, chemical weapons*