

S U M M A R I E S

Globalization between the End and the Return of History

Stanislav Stojanović

Globalization as a social concept based on the principle of universalism announced the beginning of a new era and a model of international society which would mean a sort of an end of historical cycles. Optimistic faith in progress was one of the driving ideas of the concept. A hope was awakened that a new era of human history was starting, and globalization was one of the most popular concepts of the global society.

The nature and dynamics of relationships in international politics, which is torn between the vision of a global society and the increasingly stronger political practice, continuing throughout the history of human civilization, unambiguously confirm that globalization is "not working", that its power subsides and that the concept of the contemporary global society arrangement is ever less credible. The global financial collapse that befell the world in 2008 represents the most convincing indication that most of globalization is discredited, and the faith in a united mankind is increasingly less desirable concept. The world with globalization has not become one of the best possible worlds, as announced earlier. A multitude of people have found themselves in social, economic and political wasteland.

It has been exactly the processes of establishing the world society, which would be based on liberal and democratic qualities, that have had a great influence on the radical desocialization of areas throughout the contemporary world. Strong deficiencies of the global world order have intensified many political, social and religious disintegrative processes. It has turned out that the announcement of the globalization having started the era of international rapprochement was wrong. At the same time, ever more strong interdependence of contemporary societies, based on the technological achievements of the postindustrial world, has expanded the range of issues that call for the global approach.

Key words: globalism, globalization, global market, global society, nation state

Arctic Strategy of the United States – Development, Challenges and Prospects

Marko Filijović and Zoran Kilibarda

The Arctic region has been attracting increasing attention of world political and academic community. The credit for that goes, first of all, to identified hydrocarbon and other resources, which, due to thawing of ice caused by climate change, finally

became available. Striving to "get a fair share" in the situation of constant growth in demand for energy, the majority of states bordering the coast of the Arctic Ocean decided to regulate the matter of the division of this not yet fully lotted-up world region under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The exception are the United States, which have not yet ratified the document, although they clearly show an intention to exploit the Arctic resources.

The paper analyzes the development of the US political, military and economic engagement in the Arctic region. The focus of the analysis is to examine the current challenges faced by Washington in this area, with addressing special attention to the suggestions of scientific and political communities for the possible ways of their timely overcoming.

Key words: Arctic, strategy, the United States, geopolitics, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea – UNCLOS

China's Fight against Terrorism at Sea

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As the largest share of China's exports and imports goes across the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca, the Chinese national interest is exactly to put their anti-terrorism policies on a legal footing through anti-terrorism regulations, to equip and properly organize its forces for the fight against terrorism, as well as to participate in related international exercises and operations. In achieving this goal, China is faced with numerous obstacles, such as: the lack of respective legal regulations and a large number of anti-terrorist forces, which are inadequately coordinated and poorly equipped and trained. Also, territorial disputes over maritime areas with the countries bordering the South China Sea, and frequent meddling of the great powers, like the United States and Japan, prevent China to build bilateral relations with these countries for the joint fight against terrorism. On the other hand, China's active participation in international exercises and operations relating to the fight against pirating and terrorism at sea increase China's capabilities to protect its own national interests.

Key words: terrorism, terrorism at sea, China, anti-terrorism fight

Political and Legal Framework of Contemporary Migrations in Southeast Europe

Veljko Blagojević and Branislav Milosavljević

The phenomenon of human migrations is as old as the civilization. The reasons why people choose to change their place of residence are complex and subject to frequent changes. That is why the classification of migration is a very complex matter,

both for legal and security theorists. However, international legal regulations have been adopted, which provide rights for migrants. On the other hand, the given rights to freedom of movement and protection from persecution are limited by state sovereignty, as historical, legal and political category. When supranational international organizations, such as the European Union and other regional organizations, are added to national sovereignty, the difficulty of legal regulation of that matter can be understood. Countries in the region are trying to adapt to circumstances arising from mass migrations through their respective territories, where each is led primarily by political decisions based on national interests, in the absence of a broader, European migration policy that would be a comprehensive effort to solve the afore mentioned problem. The Southeast European region is a transit hub for smuggling, trafficking and illegal migrations in general, which requires further caution of competent authorities when classifying certain categories of migrants and, therefore, the compliance with international and domestic standards regarding their guaranteed rights.

The aim of this paper is to analyze global and regional migrations and their future trends, with a focus on South East European region, as well as to establish basic motives that cause migration processes and their classification, which could be used for the proper treatment of migrants in accordance with their rights and the respective national legislation.

Key words: *migration, asylum, refugee, Balkan migration route, migration policy*

Defense Cooperation between Serbia and Turkey as an Indicator of the Implementation of Davutoglu's "Strategic Depth"

Đorđe M. Pavlović

The paper analyzes the level of compatibility of the defense cooperation between Serbia and Turkey from 2004 to 2014 with the concept of Ahmet Davutoglu's foreign policy presented in his book "Strategic Depth". The article mainly uses the comparative method to compare the level of defense cooperation between Turkey and Serbia, as well as Turkey and "Kosovo". The same method is also used to compare the perceived level of defense cooperation with Davutoglu's ideas presented in the afore-mentioned book. In doing so, the following is emphasized as comparative areas: the contractual basis of the defense cooperation, high-level bilateral visits, and specific activities within the framework of the cooperation in the area of defense. Qualitative analysis of documents was used to collect data from the official websites of the Ministry of Defense of Serbia, certain institutions of the Serbian Armed Forces, the Ministry for the Kosovo Security Forces, as well as Davutoglu's book.

The author has found that during the said period Turkey intensively supported the development of the defense sector of "Kosovo", while its cooperation with Serbia was limited to activities of more political than military nature, which completely coincides with the ideas of "Strategic Depth". He concludes that in the future period the defense cooperation between Belgrade and Ankara will continue to develop primarily towards bilateral

relations at the political level, emphasizing the election of Davutoglu as the Turkish Prime Minister, and Erdogan as the Turkish President, to be aggravating circumstances, along with the crisis of trilateral cooperation between Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey as the dominant framework of Serbian-Turkish political communication. On the other hand, the cooperation between Ankara and Pristina will most likely continue at the same or even more intense pace, considering that there are no major obstacles to its development.

Key words: Serbia, Turkey, Serbian Armed Forces, Kosovo Security Forces, defense cooperation, foreign policy

Intelligence Services and National Security

Predrag D. Ilić

The paper discusses the relationship between intelligence services and national security, or the significance of intelligence services' impact on the national security of any country. The author starts by stating that this relationship is often simplified, within the following pattern: domestic intelligence services (always) work towards achieving and preserving the national security of their own country, and foreign intelligence services (always) threaten and impair this security. Using the comparative historical method and methods of analysis and synthesis, the author subjects this pattern to criticism, stating, first, that domestic intelligence services (both at national and subnational level), in addition to the expected positive, i.e. constructive action, may also act destructively to national security. On the other hand, he maintains that foreign intelligence services, in addition to predominantly destructive effect on national security of other countries, may also have a positive impact. Offering ample evidence for both of these assertions, the author concludes that the relationship between the intelligence services and national security is much more complex than many people might think, and that it does not do with any simplifying and easily launched patterns.

Key words: intelligence services, national security, coup d'état, Gestapo, NKVD / KGB, MI5, FBI, CIA

Comparative Analysis of Strategic and Doctrinal Documents in Security and Defense

Dejan R. Đorđević and Vladimir Katančević

This paper provides a comparative analysis of strategic and doctrinal documents in the sphere of security for a number of European countries, and for presently the most influential countries of the world. Through theoretical determina-

tion of strategic and doctrinal documents, focusing on the established hierarchical order of the documents in each of the included countries, the paper presents strategic and doctrinal security documents of the Republic of Serbia and the Russian Federation, as well as strategic and doctrinal defense documents of the following seven countries: the Russian Federation, the United States, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Albania and the Czech Republic. Based on the comparative analysis of adopted and applicable strategic and doctrinal documents in security and defense, it may be said that there is no common point of view and practice regarding the hierarchical system of strategic and doctrinal documents, but that, nevertheless, there are tendencies to establish a similar order of these documents. Also, the Republic of Serbia with its adopted strategic and doctrinal documents does not diverge from the general tendencies in this domain.

Key words: strategic and doctrinal documents, security, strategy, defense

The Impact of the Level of Motivation on the Preparedness of Citizens of the Republic of Serbia to Respond to Natural Disaster Caused by Flood

Vladimir M. Cvetković

The objective of the quantitative research was to examine the impact of the level of motivation on the preparedness of citizens to respond to natural disaster caused by flood in the Republic of Serbia. Bearing in mind all local communities in Serbia affected, or with a high risk to be affected, by flood, twenty of a total of 150 municipalities and 23 cities, as well as the city of Belgrade, were randomly selected. In the selected local communities the research was conducted in those areas that were the most endangered regarding the water level or potential risk. The survey applied the strategy of multi-stage surveying of random sampled households. The research results indicate that those absolutely motivated recorded a higher level of individual readiness to respond to floods as compared to the citizens who believe they are absolutely unmotivated. In contrast, absolutely unmotivated people do nothing to prepare for response.

The originality of the research lies in the fact that Serbia has never conducted any research to examine the citizens' preparedness to respond. The research findings can be used when creating a strategy for improving the level of citizens' preparedness to respond. The research points to the way that should be used to drive the citizens, according to their level of motivation, in order to raise their preparedness to a higher level.

Key words: natural disasters, flood, citizens, level of motivation, preparedness to respond, Serbia

Multinational Operations – Experiences that Have a Price

Rade Slavković, Jadranko Jukić and Zoran Nikolić

The participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in multinational operations is based on established security and defense needs and interests stated in the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, the Defense Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, and the Strategic Defense Review of the Republic of Serbia.

Through the participation of members of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defense forces in multinational operations, our country confirms its interest and intention to concretely contribute to the global, European and regional security, and to the observance of international law and order, and thus it also fulfills the internationally accepted obligations arising from its membership of the UN and other international organizations.

The members of the Serbian Armed Forces participating in multinational operations are richer in experiences and knowledge they accept from their co-workers from the armies of other participating countries, which they subsequently apply in carrying out their own regular tasks within their active duties, thus contributing to the development of military thinking, and consequently the operational art.

Since their introduction, and particularly in recent years, the peacekeeping missions, recently referred to as peace support operations, have, due to their main characteristics (involvement of a large number of manpower and combat and non-combat weapons and equipment; major challenges faced by the participants of the mission; distance from their home country, etc.) become very expensive, both for the Organization of the United Nations (OUN) and the participating countries.

Key words: multinational operations, experiences, development, parameter, calculation model

Specifics of Road Convoy Security Support during Movement through High Risk Areas

Srđan Srdanović

Modern road convoys moving through high risk areas need to be protected from attackers who are usually motivated to plunder the goods transported in vehicles of the convoy, as well as to kidnap the participants of the convoy. The paper focuses on the specifics of private security support of a road convoy in high-risk areas. The results obtained in the research show that the employees of private security support service in high risk areas are to use adequate measures to deter and prevent attackers and protect their assigned road convoys on specified routes of

movement. The scientific justification of the research and this paper lies in the fact that a comprehensive, objective and integrative understanding of capabilities of private security support agencies in the protection of the road convoys in high risk areas is impossible without an insight in the current situation in this domain, with the facts and specificities from the field included. The social justification of the research lies in introducing the professional community with the importance of timely and organized planning and implementation of activities that make the potential operators of private security support in the protection of road convoys in high-risk areas more efficient. The conclusion of this research is that a special system of security measures is needed, which are adjusted to the situation in the field, and which will reduce the risk of attack to the lowest possible level, or most efficiently respond to attacks on road convoys in high-risk areas.

Key words: road convoy, private security support in high-risk areas, elements of a road convoy, leader of the convoy, vehicles equipped with machine-guns

Studying the Enemy Armament and Military Equipment in Asymmetric War

Marko Pavlović

Technical intelligence or study of the enemy's weapons and military equipment is one of the military intelligence disciplines. The collection, processing and use of data on the characteristics and capabilities of the opponent's resources to conduct armed struggle is a major challenge in the era of asymmetric wars, primarily due to the use of improvised devices. Terms relating to this area are presented in this paper through definitions and classifications. The historical method was used to present the development of technical intelligence in the United States, and the content analysis of available and relevant literature provided the structure, main characteristics and features of the US scientific and technological intelligence community.

Key words: armament, military equipment, intelligence activity, intelligence security support, technical intelligence, TECHINT

The Connection of Costs, Management and Capabilities of the Serbian Armed Forces

Nedžad Imamović

The Serbian Armed Forces and its formations, at all organization levels, perform their missions and tasks by conducting their operations. To conduct the operations, the Serbian Armed Forces need to have certain capabilities that are set before them, i.e. defined as requirements.

To determine the Serbian Armed Forces' capacity to fulfill the requirements regarding their capabilities, it is necessary to establish the current level of capabilities, and then the next required level to be reached at some point. In this entire process, it is impossible to talk about the development and use of capabilities, unless the cost factors are directly involved, which eventually are decisive for reaching a specified level of capability. Depending on the step, or the phase of the capability management process, one can talk about the role and importance of the costs, i.e. the cost factor and models, which, in conjunction with other factors, can be applied to reach the required capabilities. The ultimate goal of this process is getting to know the nature, structure and size of the likely future costs that will enable the execution of all alternative force structures and, through their influence on the development and use of the Serbian Armed Forces' capabilities, compensate for any possible shortcomings that may be identified in the management process of the Serbian Armed Forces' capabilities.

Key words: costs, management, capabilities, Serbian Armed Forces

Improving the Ways of the University of Defense Funding from the Standpoint of Strategic Management

Dragić B. Marić and Aleksandar S. Neševski

Organizationally, the University of Defense in Belgrade belongs to the defense system, and primarily educate personnel required by the system. This specificity, as compared to other universities, derives also a significant fact that this university operates almost entirely with state-owned assets. For its successful operation, it is necessary to ensure the regularity and timeliness of its funding as a budget beneficiary. The aim of this paper's research is to prove that the funding of the University and its operations would significantly improve if it was awarded the status of a direct budget beneficiary. This view of the authors is based on the perception of the interconnectedness of the phases of the current process of funding: planning of funds; approving of expenditure plans; adoption and implementation of procurement plans; and spending of approved funds. They estimate that this procedure is time-consuming, delayed, and therefore inadequate from the standpoint of the University's requirements, which are subject to faster changes. In preparing the solutions to the matter of the research, the authors studied foreign experiences regarding the status of military educational institutions – defense universities of the USA, the Republic of Romania, and the Czech Republic. Also, they present the status of special state administration bodies within the Ministry of Defense – the Defense Inspectorate, the Military Intelligence Agency, and the Military Security Agency. The study of the position of these state administration bodies enabled the establishment of the view that the University of Defense of the Republic of Serbia need also to be awarded such a status. Nevertheless, prior to making the final proposal, an empirical

research is also conducted through a test method and surveying techniques. In the conclusion, the paper presents the results that confirm the base hypothesis of the need to award the University of Defense the status of a direct budget beneficiary. This would allow the improvement of the approved budget planning and execution, more expedient use of their own revenues, as well as other benefits in terms of financial operations of the University. The authors believe that this would ensure considerable savings in budgetary funds spending, as well as greater possibilities of their strategic management.

Key words: University of Defense funding, strategic management, direct budget beneficiaries, own revenues

Knowledge Economy and Intellectual Property in the Context of Serbia's Social Development – Case Study

Žaklina Jovanović, Slobodan Nešković and Zoran Kostić

Under the influence of the globalization process in the last few decades there has been a series of changes that have transformed the world market and have had an impact on the business environment. Creating material values is ever more the result of nonmaterial factors, and the production is based on knowledge, skills and innovativeness of employees. This increase of the share of knowledge in a newly created value is the main characteristic of the new economy of the 21st century, which is called the Knowledge Economy. In the past, the necessary resources to achieve social development and growth were capital, natural resources and work, while in today's economy, based on knowledge, the importance is shifting towards intellectual potential, especially intellectual property. This resource has become a very powerful tool and the foundation for creating other values in modern business. In line with new trends, successful future and a path of growth and development of each country, and Serbia as well, is the economy which is based on the protected intellectual knowledge.

Key words: globalization, knowledge economy, intellectual property, Serbia, competitiveness

Sources of Funding in the Sports Industry

Igor Radošević, Bojana Ostojić and Ana Gavrilović

The sports industry is one of the most developed branches of industry, whose value is estimated at 450 billion of euros, and increasing every year. The main reason for the rapid growth of the sports are the media that, through advertis-

ing the products of the world's largest brands, promote their sales, and therefore the financial profit and the accelerated development of the companies. The financial crisis that has affected the sport industry has led to the confrontation of huge investments in sports, often losing the reality of an average sports fan. Every company is trying to reduce their production costs in order to increase their profits, by any means necessary to achieve the goals of the company. It is an abhorring fact that the largest sporting goods company, such as "Nike", "Adidas" and "Puma", have long moved their production from Europe and America to Asia, where their workforce consists of minor children who work on average 10 to 12 hours a day for a monthly pay of \$2. This form of human exploitation is one of the key reasons for production savings, and thus the increase in the company profits. Sports industry funding can be analyzed from different perspectives. The estimated value of the sports equipment market is \$135 billion, and the largest sports brands, "Nike" and "Adidas", owned by the shareholders, are funded exclusively from the sale of sports products, which they are trying to increase by advertising through their sponsorship of the best players, sports clubs, and national teams. Also, there are other ways of funding the sports industry, such as scholarships and fundraising (primarily intended for amateur sports in schools and universities), membership fees (intended for funding the professional and recreational sports), selling the season and daily tickets, sponsorships, and selling the television rights (intended for funding the top-level professional sports), as well as IPA funds (intended for projects of national significance in the Western Balkan region).

Key words: sports industry, sports sponsorships, selling of television rights, IPA funds

The Methodology of Analysis and Assessment of Risk for Corruption in the Company Operations

Slobodan Nešković and Aleksandar Petković

The complexity, diversity and constant changing of many forms of corruption in the economy imply the existence of the risk that corrupt practices with adverse impact on the operations of the company may not be timely detected and prevented. Although it is widely accepted that the judicial and police authorities, through their repressive actions, represent the first pillar of defense in detecting the above mentioned social anomaly, one should not ignore the fact that the management structures of the companies play an important role in this domain, first and foremost through assessing the risk of corruption in the company's operations and implementing the appropriate internal control systems. Based on former theoretical and practical experiences, this paper discusses an appropriate methodological approach that provides answers to questions of who within the company, when, how, and why, assesses the risk of corrupt action occurrences.

Key words: methodology, analysis, assessment, risk, corruption, control, company

Energy in the Urban Terrorism Environment

Radoslav Gaćinović

The paper is dedicated to advancing the security of energy systems and conditions for undisturbed use of all types of energy. As the beginning of the 21st century was marked by various threats, challenges and risks that disrupted both integral and human security by the emergence of all kinds of violence, especially contemporary (urban) terrorism, a need has arisen for a preventive action of the UN, the nations, and their institutions for the protection of basic human rights and freedoms of citizens globally. As energy is a source of life, without which it is impossible for the modern man to function, the terrorist organizations are most likely to choose, as a target of their attacks, a range of power plants, energy transmission lines, power stations and substations in urban areas in particular, in order to cause fear, anxiety, defeatism, and panic in citizens, while compromising the nation with the international community incurring significant material damage, primarily for political reasons. Therefore, this paper points to and warns of potential problems, but also of the ways of preventive actions and the preclusion of terrorist attacks against energy systems, the energy itself, and consequently the man.

Key words: energy, nation, terrorism, urban terrorism, preventive action, countering

The Challenge of Defining the Contemporary Terrorism

Marko Krstić

Conceptual determination and definition of the phenomenon of terrorism is just as complex as the understanding of the terrorism itself and terrorist activities. Therefore the paper presents the concept of defining the contemporary terrorism in terms of science and theory, and their contribution to, as well as the role in, creating a universal and generally accepted definition. Scientists, academics and government experts have long sought to define terrorism, but despite all efforts this term has remained elusive and full of conceptual difficulties that prevent its conceptual definition. Ironically, this concept has now become the most topical political theme, plague and drama of modern times. All this has resulted in a multitude of alternatives and created a kind of chaos around the same word, which best reflects the present situation regarding the formulation and definition of terrorism. The paper discusses academic definitions of terrorism, which are the most numerous. However, none of the current definitions is sufficiently complete, clear and acceptable, as universal and generally recognized by all countries, governments and residents. The study of "contemporary terrorism" is certainly necessary, especially because of the events that took place in the last two decades, and a consensus on a single definition of the term has not been achieved yet, because there have been different approaches to the matter.

Key words: terrorism, defining, definition, science, theory

Yugoslavia and Informbiro – Causes and the Beginning of the Conflict

Nikola Tošić Malešević

Conflict of Yugoslavia and Cominform certainly represents the first and the most significant conflict in the so-called Eastern Bloc, which was under the leadership of the USSR. The epilogue of the conflict was the split between Yugoslavia and the Eastern Bloc, and the establishment of closer relations between Yugoslavia and the countries of the so-called Western Bloc led by the United States.

Many papers have so far been written trying to decide what were the main reasons that led to the conflict. They have been discussing the ideological reasons, foreign policy reasons, a combination thereof, and so on. This paper does not present the final word on this, but only offers possible answers to the question of what were the reasons that led to that the two close allies of World War II, only a few years after its completion, came to the verge of starting a war between them.

Key words: Informbiro, Yugoslavia, USSR, Tito, Stalin, Eastern Bloc, conflict

The Issue of Emergence and Work of the Kulturbund and other German Organizations in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians / Yugoslavia

Vladimir Barović

The paper discusses the issue of the emergence of the Kulturbund, a German minority organization, which caused suspicion and hostility in the majority nation, as well as the authorities, since its formation. Based on archival research and the analysis of the then media, the author found that there had been significant limitations imposed on the German minority by the authorities, particularly in the political, but also in the cultural field. This paper specially discusses the issue of education in the German language, and also discusses some incidents, especially after the introduction of the Sixth January Dictatorship, which insisted on strengthening of the integral Yugoslavhood in the cultural, educational and political areas.

The analyses and conclusions were made on the basis of archival research, as well as observation and treatment of the press between the two wars as a relevant testimony of the then circumstances and the state of mind of an "average" journalist and editor.

Key words: *Germans, Kulturbund, education, minorities, culture, education system, press*