S U M M A R I E S

Immigration as a Form of Contemporary Threats to Countries of the European Union

Nenad Z. Milošević and *Rade* V. Slavković

Throughout the history there were several mass migrations of population from a region or a country, even of the entire nations. The causes of such phenomena could always be classified into two main groups – expelling (preservation of personal safety) and attracting (seeking the better living conditions). In recent years, armed conflicts and economic conditions in the Middle East countries have motivated a large number of members of local peoples to move, causing mass migrations of population, mainly towards the EU countries. Over time, the intensity of migrant flows has grown to the extent that they started to affect the functioning of transit and destination countries. The immigration is a sort of challenge or threat, as seen from any perspective. This fact has forced the reactions of all involved countries to adapt to new conditions and reduce the negative impact.

As this is the first time in recent history that such mass migration is recorded, the inexperience of the administrative apparatus of the European Union has led to solutions that, for the time being, proved to be ineffective in practice. This paper aims to partially examine the impact of migrant crisis on key aspects of the European Union – security, economic, cultural, and demographic ones.

Key words: *migration, immigrants, illegal immigration, threat, security, the European Union*

Neoliberal Globalism, Sovereignty and National Defense

Dejan D. Simić

This paper examines the direct and indirect impacts of neoliberalism and globalization on national defense and security of a sovereign state. Different theoretical explanations of globalization and identity of a nation are presented, with an overview of the connection between possible social changes resulting from the rule of new types of government, and their perceptibility in the economic, legal and political, defense and cultural spheres of society. The question is raised of whether neoliberalism is a perfidious ideology, which, through manipulative language of democracy, freedoms and rights, as well as the national and state equalities, represents in fact a sort of non-democracy, or whether neoliberalism is an ideology of slavery in modern society.

The paper also discusses the concept of sovereignty as one of the most important social phenomena and a central figure in international politics. The process of globalization includes neoliberalisation at national level in most areas of human activity, which automatically implies the diminution of the sovereignty of individual states.

Key words: *neoliberalism, globalization, sovereignty, national defense*

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Serbia's Constitutional Order and the European Union

Goran Budžak

The countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe which joined the European Union at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century were not received at the same time, or under the same conditions. The countries referred to in the enlargement strategy for 2014-2015 are in the western Balkans: Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia, Albania and self-proclaimed state of Kosovo. Of all the newly admitted member states and the candidates for EU membership, Serbia has been faced with the toughest conditions, although this is not explicitly stated; in fact Serbia has been constantly required to strengthen the relations with Priština, and the aim is to recognize the seceded Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija as an independent state.

Key words: *Serbia, constitutional order, European Union, integration, assimilation, victim, Kosovo and Metohija*

Air Mobility – a Challenge for the Swiss Armed Forces

Diego Heinen

Mobility is no longer a topic avoided to be thought of or talked about in public. It has gained in importance and attracted the attention of all parties, because it involves both civilian and military everyday life. From the perspective of the Air Force, air mobility is considered a priority. The air mobility implies not only the transportation, but also the air refueling and search, rescue and evacuation of those in distress.

Key words: *air mobility; transport helicopters and airplanes; strategic, operational and tactical transport; rescue and evacuation, SWISSINT, SWISSCOY (KFOR)*

Crime of Aggression as an International Criminal Act

Milan D. Tesla

Aggression as an international crime against peace is classified as an international criminal act that entails international responsibility. Since the time of World War I, attempts have been made to define and regulate aggression. Under the Treaty of the League of Nations, which was founded in 1919, the member states were obliged to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of all other member states in case of an external aggression. However, the Treaty did not contain a definition of aggression. In order to fill in the gaps of the League of Nations Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed in 1928, whereby the countries renounced the war as an instrument of national policy. A member state, which was the target of an aggressive war, had the legal right to request compensation against the aggressor. At the 1933 Conference on Disarmament, the Soviet Union submitted a draft declaration on the definition of an aggressor, which, however, was not officially adopted. Neither did the 1945 UN Charter contain a definition of aggression. Only under the UN General Assembly Resolution the definition was adopted according to which the aggression was the use of armed force by any state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another state. This document legally qualified aggression as crime against international peace, which entailed international responsibility. In the UN system, the Security Council was empowered to

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determine whether there was a threat to peace, violation of peace, or aggression. Aggression was often defined in treaties on military alliances. As a rule, any launch of aggression against a member state would activate the mechanism of collective action of member states against the aggressor. Finally, the definition of aggression was introduced in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. However, it should be noted that the International Criminal Court would have jurisdiction over the crime of aggression only in the events that occurred after the Statute entered into force, and would only apply to the parties to the Statute. The crime of aggression could be done only in the name of the state. Therefore, its perpetrator can only be the person making decisions at the highest military and political levels of the state.

Key words: *aggression, crime against peace, international military tribunal, the League of Nations Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, international responsibility, the UN Charter, the International Criminal Court*

Relation between the National Security Strategy and the Strategy for Establishing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Republic of Serbia

Dejan R. Đorđević, *Slaviša* Ž. Tatomirović and *Zoran* M. Mačak

The relation and interdependence between two or more strategies in a state must be observed in the context of the state's poly-strategic system. All the strategies adopted within a certain state can be observed through their relation with the "universal", "general", "national" strategy, or the "strategy of the state". Each of the national strategies has its place, role, basic orientations, policies, principles, and proclaimed objectives, important for long-term management of the state, aimed to the development and protection of national and state interests and values. The paper discusses the relation between the "National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia" and the "Strategy for Establishing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Republic of Serbia". This relation is discussed both in terms of their mutual relations and in terms of their relation to the national strategic commitments incorporated into the strategic documents or, as a final point, to the "national" strategy of the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: *strategy, national security, national spatial data infrastructure*

Migrations of Population as a Consequence of Ecological and Environmental Security Violation

Dejan N. Tepavac

Taking into account the fact that the concept of human security has got to play an important role in the concept of the development of safe society, in terms of preventive action, i.e. anticipations that have considerably affected the position of the man as an individual in contemporary social relations, it should be noted that ecological security as a dimension of human security plays a very important role in this process. In the contemporary world, where globalization and the achieved level of technological progress are synonyms for economic development of a society, a question has been ever more often raised of pollution, environmental degradation, global warming and other forms of ecological security violations affecting the human security. The process of globalization clearly has a

strong positive basis of socio-economic development, but to minimize adverse impact on the environment, especially of the poor countries and the developing countries, it is necessary to establish a balance between the benefits and consequences.

The ecological security of the population is often affected by the irrational exploitation of natural resources and capacities within a state, which then leads to landslides, floods, and other disruptions of the security of the population. Due to destruction of homes, farmland erosion and negative changes in the natural environment, this process subsequently leads to permanent or temporary migrations of population, usually within the country. In the international literature, these persons have been increasingly referred to as "environmental refugees". Differences in cultures, customs, and ethnicity of local population and the newcomers often lead to various types of conflicts that in some countries of the world tend to turn into very serious armed conflicts. In terms of ecological security, negative consequences are changes in the quality of air and soil, as well as the condition of biodiversity in the area affected by an environmental disaster.

The paper analyzes the impact of May 2014 floods in Serbia on the migration of population and the overall condition of ecological security in the Republic of Serbia, as well as preventive measures at the national level, which need to be taken in order to prevent, or at least decrease, these and similar occurrences in the future.

Key words: *migration security, ecology, community, development, preventive measures*

Experiences of the Serbian Armed Forces in 2014 Emergency Situations

Milosav V. Simović

Situated on the Balkan Peninsula and indirectly surrounded by warm seas (Adriatic, Aegean, and Black Sea), leaning on the European continent in the region of Southeast Europe, with plains in the northern part of its territory and mountainous terrain in much of the country, including canyons, gorges and caves, with a continental climate in the north, temperate in the south and mountain climate on high mountains, Serbia has a favorable geographical position. On the other hand, located on the peninsula, it is exposed to natural disasters with severe risks and threats of catastrophes and natural disasters affecting the population, material goods, and the country. In accordance with the Article 139 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, in addition to their mission of defense of Serbia against external armed threats and their participation in keeping and building peace in the region and worldwide, the Serbian Armed Forces support the civilian authorities in resisting the security threats, through countering the internal threats to security, terrorism, separatism, organized crime, catastrophes, natural disasters, technical-technological and other accidents.

Because of the proportions and consequences of natural disasters, and the scope of the deployment of forces to eliminate their consequences, the paper primarily describes natural disasters that hit Serbia in 2014, through the following points: (1) Natural disasters in Serbia in 2014 and the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in eliminating the consequences; (2) The involvement of the Serbian Army in relief of emergency situations in 2014, and (3) Suggestions to improve the involvement of the Serbian Armed Forces in relief of emergency situations. The paper presents significant experiences that the Serbian Armed Forces gained in eliminating the consequences of catastrophes and natural disasters, which can be applied in possible future involvements.

Key words: *natural disasters, soldiers and officers, commander, experiences, suggestions*

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Telecommunications and Information Support in Operations

Saša M. Devetak and *Samed* M. Karović

Information is a resource that significantly tailors the preparation, planning and execution of modern military operations. Collection, processing, dissemination and use of information are important contents of successful command and leadership of forces in an operation. Information processed and disseminated in real time increases the speed and effectiveness of command and leadership, reduces the duration of the decision-making cycle, and make it possible to take initiative and supremacy in the operation. The significance of telecommunications and information support proceeds from the information dimension, as an important factor of the operating environment in which the operation is prepared, planned and conducted. It is made possible by telecommunications and information system of the Armed Forces and other holders of telecommunications systems in the area of operation.

The paper presents the theoretical bases of determination and content of the telecommunications and information support and highlights its role and importance in the operation. It describes the process of planning, organization and implementation of the telecommunications and information support in the operation.

Key words: *telecommunications and information support, telecommunications* and information system, planning, organization, implementation, operation

Impact of Globalization on Education in Armed Forces

Ana Vulić

The paper deals with the economic aspect of the impact of globalization on education in the armed forces. It analyzes the indirect impact of military personnel trained in accordance with modern globalization requirements on social occurrences that can be registered on the basis of publicly available data. It presents case studies with concrete indicators for three military organizations from countries with different economic standings, military commitments, and attitudes towards globalization processes.

Key words: *globalization, education in armed forces, distance learning, lessons learned, standard operating procedures, simulation, cyber war, case study*

Establishing the Officers' Managerial Competencies

Jasmina Milošević-Stolić and *Jan* Marček

The phenomenon of management was a research subject of many authors, from different perspectives. This paper discusses characteristics of managerial duties and managerial roles. It also presents the results of some research studies of managerial competencies. To consider the managerial competencies, as the main topic of this paper, it defines the concept of competencies in general, and the concept of managerial skills. Managerial competencies are defined as a complex of knowledge, skills and views necessary to perform complex duties and roles of managers, and they may be general or specific. Apart from managerial competencies in general, this paper deals also with the development of managerial competencies in the military education system. It is important to note that, as regards the development of managerial competencies, educational work in the armed forces has some specific features, resulting from the characteristics of military organization. Changes in the sphere of work,

caused by scientific and technological progress, have brought changes in the sphere of military activity as well. Accordingly, in order to be able to anticipate new changes, the defense system need to carry out continuous and permanent education, which will be aimed at developing the managerial competencies of professional members of armed forces. This requirement has been actualized through the accreditation of the Military Academy's study program "Management in the Defense" at all three levels of studies (undergraduate, master and doctoral academic studies) in 2009, which was then reaccredited in 2014 and 2016.

Key words: *managerial competencies, military education, officer corps, management in defense*

Moral Category of Human Rights in the Country's Defense

Mane Narančić

Nowadays the world is defined and essentially functions through the idea of law and justice. Human rights are among basic values of modern civilization and are becoming a matter of general concern and international responsibility. Their protection is of universal character and they can not be protected solely by boundaries of the countries' sovereign rights. The democratization of the society reflects also the observance of the most important human rights, as well as the level of protection of every individual, who is guaranteed all constitutional and legal rights in the country. If all human rights are respected in accordance with applicable standards of international conventions and declarations adopted by most countries, it is always the best protection, both for the citizens living in that country, and for the country itself.

Key words: *human rights, discrimination, equality, moral value, democracy, universality, international law, declaration, convention, human rights protection*

Critical Review of Former Research of the Military Profession Language

Karina Avagjan

The scope of this paper is to analyze the literature relating to professional military language. The paper describes relevant writings of Serbian, Russian and English authors in this field. The research has shown that the dominant fields of philological interests are: military terminology, professional and non-standard lexicon (jargon), as well as stylistic characteristics of the military profession language, while other language layers are devoted much less attention.

Key words: *military lexicon, the military, military jargon, stereotype, Serbian language, Russian language, English language*

Use of Modern Military Forces in Countering Terrorist Forces and Forces of Armed Insurgency

Vangel Milkovski

Armed insurgency and terrorism are specific forms of armed violence, whose aim is to accomplish their interests through unconstitutional and violent means. Due to the consequences they may cause, they are rated very high within the estimated challenges, risks and threats to the security of modern states. Terrorist and armed insurgency forces are characterized by unconventional use of force and gross violation of internationally rec-

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ognized norms of its use. The emergence and strengthening of these forces in international relations result from the opportunities provided by globalization for their promotion and appearance on the international scene, and hence the force they might apply may turn into an alarming form of violence and widespread insecurity and vulnerability at the global level.

In countering such threats, the military forces, although essentially the most important, are not sufficient to respond to many challenges that arise in the management of crises caused by the activities of terrorist and armed insurgency forces.

Former experiences and knowledge acquired in practice indicate certain problems in using the military forces in all specific organizational forms, regardless of the conditions in which these threats emerged. These problems are mainly related to the specific use of military forces against the perpetrators of armed insurgency and terrorism; distribution of tasks and responsibilities of various security and defense forces at national and international levels of organizing the forces to counter these threats; cooperation of military forces with other forces; as well as the responsibilities of command and leadership in countering the forces of armed insurgency and terrorist forces.

Key words: *terrorism, armed insurgency, military forces*

Terrorism as a Specific Form of Threat to Security of the Republic of Serbia

Goran Stojaković and *Milinko* Vračar

Religious antagonisms have often been the main source of occurrences threatening the national security of many countries. Since the islamization of the Balkan region to the present day there have, to a greater or lesser extent, been religious antagonisms between Serbian and Muslim population, and Serbian national interests have been threatened by the manifestation of Muslim extremism, as a consequence of centuries-long presence of the Ottoman Islamism. From the late 20th century the national security of the Republic of Serbia has been further endangered by the phenomenon arising from religious antagonisms between the followers of the Wahhabi movement, on the one hand, and Serbian and traditional Muslim population, on the other hand. They result from the manifestation of a new form of Islamism based on the fundamentalist ideology of Wahhabism. Unlike the former Ottoman Islamism, modern Islamism of a part of the Muslim population in the Republic of Serbia is characterized by significantly stronger fanaticism and radicalism, which has resulted in the use of extreme forms of violence, among which terrorism is nowadays the most common. Systematic use of this form of political violence has resulted in pronounced and constant threats to national security of the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: *political violence, terrorism, threats to security, national security of the Republic of Serbia*

Role of the Serbian Armed Forces in Counterterror and Counterinsurgent Operations

Milan Mijalkovski

The current terrorist threat to national security of the Republic of Serbia, the possibility for its escalation into armed insurgency and thus provoking the foreign interference, are facts that indicate the need for constant optimum capability of antiterrorist system to effectively eliminate and suppress this specific threat. The Serbian Armed Forces play a great role in the complex and uncertain counterterrorist struggle, and the

efficiency and effectiveness of that struggle are in multiple correlation with the involvement of other forces and actors of the state and the society. Supreme state management plays a crucial role in this complex process.

Key words: *terrorism, armed insurgency, security of Serbia, the Serbian Armed Forces, counterterror operations, counterinsurgent operations, national security posture*

Countering Terrorism and Armed Insurgency Forces in the International Context

Darko Trifunović

In the world literature there is no common definition of terrorism, but the view of its essential elements is widely accepted. Terrorism as a method should be distinguished from other forms of violence, primarily from guerrilla and terror. With a view that terrorism is a form of political violence, it should also be distinguished from the concepts of rebellion and armed insurgency, because insurgents may use terrorism too as one of their methods. A particular problem is the possibility that insurgency and armed insurgency can be interpreted in various ways, in terms of security, politics, or criminal law. Recent events called "Arab Spring" even better highlight the complexity of the case where a large group of citizens rebel against the current government, and at one point the rebellion itself turns into armed insurgency aimed at overthrowing the government or at the secession of territory. Circumstances in which the members of the Serbian Armed Forces may find themselves, such as a nation-wide rebellion against the regime in power, and possible involvement of the Serbian Armed Forces, opens not only legal, but also professional and ethical issues that need to be defined beforehand.

Key words: *international criminal law, terrorism, armed insurgency, guerrilla, security forces*

Special Evidentiary Actions in Support of Terrorism Suppression and the Fundamental Legal Aspects of the Military Forces' Counterterrorist Activity

Milan Škulić

The paper explains the basic features of special evidentiary actions in the Serbian criminal procedure system, when they are used for suppression of terrorism. Special attention is paid to covert audio and video surveillance as typical special evidentiary actions.

The paper concludes that terrorism can not be suppressed by using the military force only, but that certain military intelligence services play an important role in countering terrorism. It points out that the implementation of special evidentiary actions is of great importance for suppressing terrorism, but that it has to be *ultima ratio*, i.e. the "last resort", because if such special investigative techniques are excessively used, they may be too threatening to human rights and freedoms, as well as very expensive, and consequentially such evidence methods become less effective.

Key words: *criminal proceedings, terrorism, special evidentiary actions, special investigative techniques, Military Intelligence Agency*

Specific Features of Jihadist Terrorism

Marko J. Panović

The political phenomenon known as "terrorism" is lately omnipresent in everyday life, with an ever higher tendency to develop and attract more attention.

Islamism is a term denoting all political ideologies which believe that Islam is not only a religion but that it represents also a political system that is supposed to be a legislative basis as well as the source of principles for the country's social and governmental structure. Human blood shedding entails the punishment both on earth and in heaven, but the Muslim community can wage wars under clearly defined conditions. According to the Koran, the Muslims have to fight on the Path of God and their ideal have to be the Prophet with his war comrades. Jihad is a constant effort of the man to be exemplary and good during life; the fight against internal evil; the fight for moral living; the effort of doing good deeds; and the participation in the reconstruction of society, for the common welfare. Believers' life circumstances determine the meaning, and thus Jihad can mean the fight against oppression and injustice, but also the fight for defense and spreading of the Islamic religion, through preaching and teaching, and if necessary even through armed struggle, namely the "holy war". The radical followers of Islam, supporters of the ideology of Islamism, believe in and aspire to apply the assertions of the Koran in public life, and aim to impose their ideological views on others as well.

Detailed analysis brings a conclusion that the United States have had the highest direct influence on the global spread of Islamic terrorism. Due to their political errors, American politicians have directly contributed to drawing the attention of radical Islam on themselves. Suicide bomber actions are characteristic for jihadist terrorism. However, none of the world religions, Islam included, advises or supports illegal violence, and therefore Islam is misused for terrorist purposes.

Key words*: jihad, terrorism, Islam, sharia, war*

Employee Motivation

Đurđica Vukajlović and *Bojana* Ostojić

Nowadays the employee motivation represent a significant segment of work and business, both of an individual and of an organization. The environment is changing, and organizations need to introduce innovations in business. Every change carries some risk, because the employees have to adapt, change their habits, and undertake further education. This survey was conducted in a hotel, with an attempt to find the answers as to whether employees take part in the improvement of the offer and whether the motivation is one of the reasons for insufficient involvement of employees. It also sought to determine whether the organization was investing in the employees' education and advanced training, as a form of motivation. The results showed a significant difference in the answers to the questions about the employees' training given by the management and those given by the employees of the company.

Key words: *motivation, environment, research, education, results*

Assessment of the Total Software Product Development Time

Jovan Živadinović, *Zorica* Medić and *Boris* Jevtić

The main motive of this paper on software engineering is to confront the engineering approach to the software development with the artistic one. Software engineering is the youngest engineering discipline and, as such, it still involves a high degree of arbitrariness. The very process of software development is largely lacking in the methods and techniques, as well as the relevant tools that would make it more efficient. The lack of development standards is even more prominent. However, the weakest point of software engineering is the great absence of proven and reliable measures and measurement techniques, as main

tools for engineering verification of results. The importance of the problem is multiply emphasized by the need to provide high quality software and software-based systems.

The aim of this paper is to develop and systematize an original formal procedure for assessing the development of information systems in the early stages of the software life cycle, by applying data model metrics. This objective was achieved using the experience of our engineers in the field of software development, as well as the results of other researchers who studied software engineering metrics. Data model metrics are calculated on the basis of data that can be read from the base data model, represented in the diagram of objects and connections (SPC), which is defined by four basic concepts: entities, connections, attributes of entities or connections, and values. The idea is to present the complexity of the process by the function of the number of these concepts and the number of attributes of entity types. Assessment techniques are the basis for successful planning and execution of software projects. This value is important because it serves as the basis for the calculation of other parameters essential for a software project, such as the costs or the total time of software product development. The authors used the statistical method, whose estimation procedures fall within the empirical parametric methods, although they have some properties of expert estimation methods. The developed assessment procedure is a step in the efforts to find suitable measures for assessing the size and complexity of the data model and estimating the costs and resources required for the development of information systems. Particular importance of the suggested metrics is that their values can be established at the earliest design stages of information systems. Also developed were metrics which, based on the knowledge of the data model, can quantify also the characteristics of the information system as a whole in the logic design stage. The suggested metrics were tested for specific models, and the obtained results are presented.

Key words: *software engineering, software metrics, cost estimate, data models*

Weather as a Factor in the History of Warfare

Slaven Komljenović and *Jovica* Ćurčić

Outcomes of military operations throughout the history, both on land and at sea, have depended to a large extent on weather conditions. Weather, as a meteorological factor, has always been important for the use of military units, and the achievement of the objective has been determined by the measure of this factor being included during military operations planning. The rulers and military commanders who would ignore weather, or would not give it due importance, suffered defeat or reached their objective the harder way.

Key words: *weather conditions, military operations, meteorological factors, operational planning, decision-making, weather modification*

Activities of Aloysius Stepinac, Archbishop of Zagreb, during World War Two (1941–1945)

Aleksandar Zdjelar

This paper presents the activities of Aloysius Stepinac in the so-called Independent State of Croatia during World War II. From the facts adduced, it can be seen that the Archbishop of Zagreb was by no means an innocent victim of the communist authorities, as today many (especially in Croatia), from different reasons and motives, tend to present.

Key words: *Aloysius Stepinac, World War II, Ante Pavelić, the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), genocide, religious conversions*

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