S U M M A R I E S

Physiognomy of Contemporary Armed Conflicts through the Prism of the Armed Conflict in Ukraine

Dragan Delibašić, *Miroslav* M. Talijan and *Dragan* M. Jevtić

Armed conflict as a social phenomenon is a frequently studied topic, but its research is always a challenge, especially because it is a variable social phenomenon that evolves in time and space, with all its specific features, carrying along also an unchanging part of its nature.

The wars waged in the former Yugoslavia, in West and Central Africa, then the Soviet wars of succession in the Caucasus region, in Sudan, Somalia, Ukraine and elsewhere, lead to thinking that we have entered an era of "new modern wars." Judging by them, the tendency of warfare is quite the opposite of interstate conflicts. Instead, the wave is rising of fighting between communities and of transnational ethnic and religious struggle. These are wars of identity, to "remake" the history, resulting from economic problems and globalization; in a word – new wars.

The paper analyzes the physiognomy of modern war through the prism of the conflict in Ukraine. Given that it is about the physiognomy of armed conflict, the focus is on defining the concepts of war and armed conflict in the context of the events in Ukraine. Although it could be said that what is happening in Ukraine is a "limited war", it is quite clear that it is managed by great powers. That is exactly why Ukraine is exposed to pressures, economic conditioning, puppet regime changes, while the consequences are affecting all aspects of society, all of which are products of a modern war. The fact in all these developments is that Ukraine is the most similar to a pawn on a chessboard, i.e. a figure in the concept of Zbigniew Brzezinski's "The Grand Chessboard". Many authors believe that a modern war is a result of the world globalization process and may occur as a consequence of "orange revolutions", which can be viewed through the prism of Ukraine.

The paper ends with deliberation on war having one part of unchangeable nature and representing a means of politics, violence, uncertainty, and danger. The variable nature of modern war has created new features: special warfare, asymmetric and nonlinear character, the influence of media, and others. It is this variable nature, which distinguishes the modern war from the aspect of armed conflict, that is present in Ukraine.

Key words: *armed conflict, war, geopolitics, Ukraine*

Importance of Peremptory Norms of International Law

Ivan Joksić, *Mohamed* Abdolgader Musbah Shiklaf and *Jasmina* Šmigić Miladinović

Peremptory norms derive their power and content from its fundamental nature, which is binding. The area that they determine gives them the epithet of binding norms, and all norms that are not in compliance with peremptory norms must be abolished. They

also have legal priority because of their specificity and power, and are therefore given absolute priority, especially with a view to the standard that best reflects the intention of those who have defined these norms. Accordingly, the paper presents the general concept of special law, in light of the relevance of peremptory norms in the international law, pointing out certain theoretical dilemmas and different views existing in comparative legal practice.

Key words: *international law, special law, peremptory norms, human rights, responsibility*

Western Balkans in the European Union – Challenges and Risks in the Accession Process

Jovana Milovanović

After the EU–Western Balkans summit, held in Zagreb in 2000, the Stabilization and Association Process (SAP) established itself as a major impetus to the EU strategy towards the Western Balkans. SAP conditioning is the main instrument of the EU integration process, by which countries of the region harmonize their own law with the acquis communautaire and make significant changes of the institutional framework, as well as changes in the overall political culture. At the 2003 Thessaloniki Summit, the EU has confirmed the European perspective of the Western Balkans. Today, the region appears as an unfinished project in which too much effort and energy have been invested, but few results have been achieved. This paper aims to answer the research question of why the countries of the Western Balkans do not have a clear future of the accession to the EU, despite their commitment and despite the declarative political orientation of the EU towards the region. The 2008 economic crisis has most slowed the economic growth of the Western Balkan countries and set challenges in implementing the reforms, leaving the region to be the "periphery of the periphery". The Western Balkan countries in particular show that they do not yet build confidence on healthy radical basis, which is in direct conflict with the region's accession to the EU. The migration crisis and the referendum on the UK leaving the EU are certainly risks to the integration of the Western Balkan countries, which can be interpreted as leading to further deepening instead of widening of EU integration. However, the growing tensions between the West and Russia may exactly serve as a motivation for the EU to view the Balkan expansion from geopolitical perspective as was the case with Romania and Bulgaria.

Key words: *EU, Western Balkans, the policy of conditioning, expansion crisis, economic crisis, migrations, Russia*

Basis for the Long-term Development of the Swiss Air Force

Aldo C. Schellenberg

After the purchase of *Gripen E* aircraft failed, security gaps in the protection of Swiss airspace have to be closed. The concept adopted at the session of the Federal Government involved the measures for the long-term protection of airspace. This

is a binding direction for reaching the desired level of capabilities that the Air Force will have from 2025.

From today's perspective, this concept is the basis for long-term development of the Swiss Air Force.

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Key words: *Air Force, air defense, air force police service, multirole combat aircraft, reconnaissance drone system, ground AD systems – BODLUV 2020*

Theory and Practice of Security between Hobbes's and Kant's Philosophical Postulates

Stanislav Stojanović and *Žikica* Bardžić

The paper discusses different views of Hobbes's and Kant's social concepts, as well as their perceptions of international politics and international security. Also, it considers views of the most important thinkers who have built their theoretical views of international relations and security on Hobbes's and Kant's theoretical postulates. Hobbes's, basically anthropological, pessimism is the cornerstone of his concept of the social contract founding a realistic view of international relations. Firmly believing that the natural state of all-against-all war can be overcome by a powerful government, Hobbes was of strong belief that anarchy is an irremovable framework of international politics, and therefore of the hostility between countries as well. This view has served as a solid starting point in devising and practice of modern states' security, while its topicality has not faded until this day. Such a concept leaves no room for common perception of the world security, nor encourages the definition of institutional arrangements to effectively take care of security.

Unlike Hobbes, Kant, who believed in absolute goodness of people, opened room with his political teaching for significantly more optimistic concept of international relations, seeking to promote the importance of cooperation among people, as well as the importance of international rules, standards, arrangements and institutions to preserve international security. Such an approach is the basis of liberalistic theory of security, which was highly affirmed after the end of the Cold War, where the increase in the number of transnational security threats, as well as the increase in the number of human activities that require international regulation, also open up opportunities for its powerful impact.

Key words: *human nature, realism, power, liberalism, morality, security, international security*

National Security as the Key Factor in the Functioning of a Modern State

Radoslav Gaćinović

The basic condition and the goal of any government policy is the survival of the country, while the condition for the survival of a state is its national security. Therefore, the purpose of all government operations, conditionally labeled as political,

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has been directed precisely towards this goal. This is also the framework of security policy, the task of which is to develop a methodology for establishing a complementary relationship of mechanisms and resources involved in building the national security. Contemporary international relations suggest that, after fulfilling this goal (survival of the state), other targets (such as expansionism, striving to achieve domination) become significant for some countries as well. Although the security of the states – national security – has undeniably existed ever since the existence of states, the very concept of national security is of a more recent date. This term first appeared in use in 1940s. Hence, the security of nation states may be achieved if countries believe that they are not exposed to risks of armed attacks, or any interference in their internal affairs, subversive or destabilizing influences from outside, be they of political, economic, or military nature.

Key words: *security, politics, state, national security, system, components*

"Security Management" and the Contemporary Security Challenges, Risks and Threats as Factors Threatening the National Security

Stanimir Đukić

The paper defines the notions of the security management and challenges, risks and threats to security. Today's world, especially Europe as a synonym of democracy and the rule of law, is facing the greatest crisis of security since the end of the Cold War. During the Cold War, security had, above all, state-centric and military meaning. The possibility of a nuclear or conventional war outbreaking between the superpowers was a central security concern. Today, the concept of security has, on the one hand, expanded from the military to other sectors, and, on the other hand, deepened from the state to non-state reference objects. Also new-old security challenges, risks and threats emerged, from civil armed conflicts, organized crime, cyber crime, terrorism, migrations, human trafficking, pandemics, up to climate change.

The paper also discusses the importance of the perception of security, as well as the factors affecting its structure, so that a comparative analysis has also been made of contemporary challenges, risks and threats to the security through an analysis of the national security strategies of the USA, the EU and the Republic of Serbia. In this regard, the phenomenon of organized crime is aslo analyzed as one of the greatest threats to modern civilization, which increasingly tends to assume global significance and threaten to human survival, economy, trade and financial systems, the environment, as well as the achievements and values of human civilization. Starting from the actuality of organized crime as a phenomenon, certain aspects of the problem of organized crime are dealt with as one of the most serious contemporary non-military threats to national and international security. When it comes to the threats to national security, destructive effects are evident in all spheres of social and state life.

Key words: *security management, contemporary security challenges, security risks, security threats, security challenges, risks and threats, security factors, organized crime, national security*

Assessment of Risks to Human Health – the Situation and Prospects in the Republic of Serbia

Saša T. Bakrač

The aim of the research presented in this paper is to improve the current situation of the knowledge and practice in the assessment of risk to human health in the Republic of Serbia. The starting assumption of the study is that there is no institutionalized approach to the implementation of the assessment of risk to human health in the way that would fully meet the observed need.

The study, which was theoretical, involved inductive and deductive methods, methods of analysis, descriptions, and classification method. General and specific data, and reference literature sources of domestic and foreign origin led to concrete conclusions. The comparative analysis and description of the selected methodological framework of the assessment of risk to human health resulted in answers to questions that are very similar to the questions present in the practice of preserving the health of the individual and the population in our country.

The proposed model of the assessment of risk to human health is modern, comprehensive, and easy to apply, and has a number of advantages, the most important being that the model can answer questions of exposure to a hazard or group of hazards of biological, chemical or physical origin, be they past, present or future.

The study resulted in the conclusion that the model of the assessment of risk to human health could be applied in our conditions, with some change in the current approach. This would improve the state of health of the society and it could make it easier to monitor the parameters that indicate the existing or potential risks to human health. The introduction of this model at the highest level of public health management in the Republic of Serbia is suggested.

Key words: *model of risk assessment, environment, hazards to human health, public health, integrated approach to risk assessment*

Water Security in the 21st Century

Šerif Bajrami, *Vladimir* Katančević and *Damir* Projović

In a few years, water, in addition to food and energy sources, will be a scarce resource and the most expensive product on the planet. The question is what measures and activities the Republic of Serbia should take in order to be as prepared as possible for ever more certain conflicts over this vital resource. The cause of future conflicts will be, above all, the propensity of every country to prevent shortages while providing the control over ever more deficient sources of fresh water. All efforts and programs of the United Nations to ensure the availability of water to all, i.e. to impose such standards by which water would not be a privilege but a right of every human being, will be a hardly achievable goal. Increasingly frequent disorders in regular water supply, and the desire of multinational companies to treat water like any other product that has its price and that

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should bring big profits, is the harsh reality and the greatest security challenge for the mankind in the 21st century. Because of the vital importance of water and its irreplaceability, the question of water resources should be considered in the most responsible way to ensure basic human needs and socio-economic development of any society.

Key words: *security, water resources, water availability and water stress*

Readiness of Citizens to Respond to Natural Disasters Caused by Floods in Serbia

Vladimir M. Cvetković

The level, perceptions and knowledge of citizens regarding the readiness to respond to a natural disaster caused by flood in the Republic of Serbia was examined in quantitative research. Taking into account all local communities in Serbia where flooding has occurred, or there is a high risk to occur, nineteen of the 150 municipalities, 23 cities and the city of Belgrade were randomly selected. In the selected communities the study was conducted in those areas that were most affected as regards the amount of water. In the survey, the strategy applied was the inquiries in households, using a multi-stage random sample. The survey results indicate that the citizens of the Republic of Serbia are to some extent unprepared to respond to a natural disaster caused by flood, given the score of 10.5. In addition, the total score for the perception of readiness to respond was 0.9 out of 5, then 6.51 out of a total of 13 for the knowledge, and finally 3.09 out of a total of 15 for holding supplies.

In national literature relating to natural disasters very little attention was paid to the readiness of citizens to respond to such situations. This is exactly why this study has a high scientific and social justification, bearing in mind the consequences of natural disasters for people and their material property. The research results can be used when creating the strategies for improving the level of preparedness of citizens to respond. The research points to the way how to urge the citizens with regard to their perception and knowledge to raise their readiness to a higher level.

Key words: *natural disasters, flood, citizens, level, readiness to respond, Serbia, perception, knowledge*

The New Police Act and the Use of Force

Željko Nikač and *Branko* Leštanin

The new Police Act entered into force and became applicable on February 5, 2016. It is similar to the old act and regulates the internal affairs, organization and jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, police operations, organization and competence of the police force, human resources, disciplinary responsibility and liability for damage, control of the work of the Ministry of Interior and the police force, financing, assistance police,

application of other regulations and the authorization to issue bylaws. The paper presents the most important novelties in the Police Act, with special emphasis on the use of force as the most important area in terms of human rights and civil liberties.

Key words: *police, measures and actions, authorization, use of force, reporting, evaluation and justification, hierarchical work control*

Migrant Crisis

Milosav V. Simović

The Republic of Serbia is located at the junction of roads leading from the Middle East to Europe, as confirmed by the Balkan route along which the migrants are moving towards Western European countries. For Serbia, the Balkan route represents a new security challenge, because fighters and returnees from the war zone in Syria are also moving among migrants. Humane treatment and attitude of Serbia towards migrants have been globally recognized. Increased engagement of members of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior on the tasks of border security have created favorable conditions for controlling the movement of migrants, detecting illegal border crossing, as well as smugglers who find various ways to illegally transport migrants along the Balkan route.

Key words: *migrants, reception centers, humaneness, joint military and police forces, illegal border crossing, smuggling, asylum, security*

Training the Logistics Personnel on the Republic of Serbia's European Road

Marko D. Andrejić, *Marjan* A. Milenkov and *Vlada* S. Sokolović

Overall political orientation and pace of change require the existence of long-term concepts, and larger and more organized participation in projects within the Partnership for Peace. Given that interoperability is an essential prerequisite for joint action, it is necessary to keep up with the times and to prepare own armed forces for the challenges, risks and threats of the future. In this process, a key element is to achieve interoperability, and the foundation is the education of the personnel in accordance with common standards, contemporary trends, and needs of the time and practice. In this sense, it is desirable to start the education of personnel as early as possible, even during the training of cadets – future officers. The paper analyzes the education and training of logistics personnel within the framework of international military cooperation, and logistic exercises organized for cadets and officers at tactical and operational levels. The aim of the analysis is to show the possibilities of education and training of logistics personnel for the purposes of participation in multinational peacekeeping operations. It also highlights the importance of

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preparing the logistics cadets, from the earliest days of schooling, to meet as soon as possible with the logistics of peacekeeping operations, gain experience in working in international environment, and improve personal skills for future professional challenges.

Key words: *Serbia, EU, Serbian Armed Forces, logistics, European integrations*

War in the Light of Bossuet's Philosophy of History and Political Ethics

Srđan Starčević, *Ilija* Kajtez and *Goran* Vukadinović

The paper presents an overview of the perception of war in the philosophy of history and political ethics of Jacques Bénigne Bossuet and demonstrates the topicality of certain aspects of Bossuet's understanding of the origin of war as a social phenomenon, the role of war in the political reality of our world, the influence of the moral characteristics of individuals and people on the military resources of the society, and the importance of military resources for the fate of the country in the political "bloody game", i.e. the struggle for power and domination.

In the center of Bossuet's thinking circle is a Christian value system, on whose unchanging scale this author "measures" historical figures and events, as well as his contemporaries, strictly adhering to the rules of logic. This theologian, guided by reason, found a measure between the faith in the eternal plan of Providence, the belief that social processes were the product of imperfect human nature, will and action, and the role of enduring phenomena called social structures. His insistence on morality in politics, and government and public affairs in general, can still today serve as a beacon to show to modern societies and states the saving path of reason and hope. Many observations about war and causes of the collapse of empires remain, from the aspect of sociology and political science, valuable and permanent spiritual achievements, while in the answer to the question about the beginning of warfare Bossuet's Old Testament worldviews and contemporary social science meet in an interesting way.

Bossuet's attempt to reaffirm the morality in politics, whose essential characteristic is not idealism, but insisting on pragmatism of moral approach to political action, can be a valuable guide mark for modern civilization. In addition to accumulated political problems, many other problems of "to be or not to be" for the mankind, such as climate change, overpopulation, nuclear disaster or human cloning, can not be solved without proper moral attitude toward them. Science can give its answers to these questions, but it is politics that must resolve the problems. For the survival of mankind, it is important that its approach is responsible, which means – moral, exactly in the way supported by Bossuet in his ethical view of the politics.

Key words: *war, politics, morality, empire, human nature*

Relevance of Air Power in the 21st Century

Božidar M. Cmiljanović and *Slaviša* I. Vlačić

Air power as a means to achieve military and political objectives has changed its physiognomy and manifestation forms during more than a century of its existence. The importance of air power continues to grow, especially in strategies and doctrines of the

great powers. The change in perceptions and attitudes towards the place and the role of air power can be seen by examining the evolution of the theory of air power and in the identification of essential and enduring qualities that characterize the air power and differentiate it from other forms of military power. The conflicts in the 21st century, primarily those of low intensity, brought about new experiences indicating that traditional theories of air power can not be decisive as it was intended. Given that today's armed conflicts are only one of the stages in the evolution of war, the paper gives an overview on the relevance of the existing theories of air power and the air power itself, as well as the view of the potential place and role of air forces in future conflicts of the 21st century, primarily from the standpoint of the leading air forces, as the actors in these hypothetical conflicts.

Key words: *air force, air power, theory of air power*

Model of Medical Intelligence Activity in Support of the Serbia Armed Forces' Multinational Operations

Dano Mavrak and *Dragan* G. Živković

For the intelligence and medical services to successfully support a growing number of multinational operations of the Serbian Armed Forces, there has been a need to develop capabilities for intelligence activity in the field of medicine – MEDINT. By collecting data of medical relevance about the area of operations and potential threats to the health of the Serbian Armed Forces' members and by suggesting the preventive measures during operations planning, the level of risk to our forces will be significantly reduced. Medical intelligence preparation of the operation area should be an integral part of general intelligence preparation which is done at the strategic level. In order to make quality preparation, it is necessary to develop the capacity to systematically collect, analyze and disseminate medically relevant data in all phases of the operation. The development of MEDINT capability in the Serbian Armed Forces would create conditions for continuous monitoring and evaluation of all factors that affect human health in the area of operations, create opportunities, and develop practice of continuous contact with possible sources of intelligence at home and abroad, as well as contribute to the overall strengthening of the operational capabilities of the armed forces.

Key words: *medical intelligence, medical support, multinational operations, Serbian Armed Forces*

Moral Limit of Military Operations

Mane Narančić

Human rights are among the fundamental values of modern civilization, and thus become the subject of general concern and international responsibility. Their protection is of universal nature and can not be solely protected by the borders of the sovereign rights of states. The democratization of the society also reflects the respect of

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the most important human rights, as well as the level of protection of each individual, who is guaranteed all constitutional and legal rights in the country.

During combat operations, the concept of democracy simply does not exist and is reduced to the lowest level. Government apparatus is an institution which may within the legal framework restrict or suspend all democratic rights that do not apply in a state of war or totally marginalize them. Democracy is "a free choice of the government that represents the interests of the majority and respects the fundamental right of all human beings to live in accordance with their beliefs and basic interests". In democracy, the law of majority applies. The majority can do anything, except two things: first, to rescind basic and human rights, because their validity precedes the government, and second, the government does not approve them, it just needs to guarantee and protect them. If we start from the doctrine of humanitarian intervention, as it was presented by Hugo Grotius in the 17th century, as well as by other early international jurists, who recognized this doctrine as legal and argued that "one or more states use force to stop the abuse that a state does to its own citizens, when such behavior is so brutal and widespread that it offends the conscience of the community of nations". The mentioned doctrine had been widely misused in the past, under the pretext for the occupation of a certain country, or invasion of a weaker state. The doctrine itself has estimated that there are some limits to the freedom that a country enjoys under international law in the treatment of its own citizens.

The UN Security Council is an institution where they address the issue of human rights violations, and approve enforcement measures based on the authority given under the Chapter VII of the UN Charter. This chapter applies to any situation of "threats to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression". Under the Article 39 of the UN Charter, the Security Council took such measures in the decisions related to the Kurds in Iraq, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti. The establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, under the decision of the Security Council, was aimed at punishing those responsible for crimes against humanity, massive human rights violations, genocide and war crimes in conflicts in these areas, in order to, in due time, come to reconciliation of countries and peoples that participated in the war. If there is concern about the serious level of human rights violation in a particular country, we believe that humanitarian intervention is not acceptable and in accordance with international law, if it is launched without an approval of the UN Security Council.

Key words: *morality, moral norms, human rights, discrimination, democracy, equality, moral value, justice, freedom, truth*

Terrorist Criminal Acts – the European Standards and the Law of the Republic of Serbia

Dragan Jovašević

By accessing the Council of Europe, and especially today when it is on the road to joining the European Union, the Republic of Serbia has taken over the obligation to align its domestic legislation with the relevant European standards to as great extent as possible. This is especially manifest in the area of police and judicial cooperation. In this regard, a series of European documents provide for minimum rules for the member states

regarding the protection of the most important social values against all forms of violations and threats by various forms and manifestations of terrorist criminal acts. This is under-standable, because, in addition to the protection of the security of each member state and the security of the European Union as a whole, it is necessary to protect also fundamental social values protected by international law, such as human lives and bodies, i.e. funda-mental freedoms and rights as the foundation of legal government functioning and the rule of law. Therefore, in December 2012, when introducing novelties in the Criminal Code, in the group of crimes against humanity and other goods protected by international law, and based on the relevant European standards, the Republic of Serbia provided for criminal responsibility and punishment for the perpetrators of a number of terrorist crimes.

Key words: *European standards, security, Serbia, terrorism, criminal acts, responsi-bility, penalties*

America in the Global War Against Terrorism and the Response to 11th September

Marko M. Krstić

The terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, echoed around the world and marked the beginning of a new period of the modern history, which is characterized by instability, unpredictability and transformation of complex systems, including both traditional and new types of challenges and threats. As off September 11, many scientists and policymakers have become convinced that the world is facing "new" terrorism as opposed to terrorism of the past. It is assumed that, after the terrorist attacks, people have become more conservative and less frequently brought risky decisions as a form of compensation for the feeling of insecurity caused by the disaster. It is believed that governments and political elites are to blame for not recognizing the danger of "new" terrorism in 1990s, just as they did not prevent the disaster of September 11, 2001. These attacks revealed a series of weaknesses in the American national and intelligence system, and the response to terrorism had no integrated command necessary for large scale responses and possession of information essential for decision-making. In the context of September 11, 2001, and the risk of the emergence of new threats to international security, the role and tasks of the armed forces have been transformed, and consequently the way this is contemplated and the national and collective defense tailored.

Key words: *terrorism, 11th September 2001, United States, new terrorism, interna-tional security, defense*

Perception of ISIS Instrumentalization in Cyberspace as a Value Threat to the International System

Miroslav D. Stevanović and *Dragan* Ž. Đurđević

In dealing with terrorism, as a value threat to the national security of countries and the international community, the countries are trying to narrow the terrorists' field of action in cyberspace as well. The paper deals with an issue that political entities with

their own special interests also take part in cyberspace, where some aspects of the information age, such as technological level, economic power and standard of living, serve more developed entities, which deepens the gap in power between the countries at the expense of common values of the community. The presupposition is that the intensity and speed of information on the Internet, due to inadequate human capacity of perception, problematize the identification of value nature of complex online contents, some of which pose a challenge to common values. Through a content analysis of information on ISIS in cyberspace, the paper examines the instrumentalization of this group in the international system and whether, in confronting ISIS, the countries face the problem to perceive in cyberspace the trends and processes that pose a threat as regards the fundamental values of the international community and the countries' national security. The findings of the analysis confirm the existence of a range of information that indicate the opportunistic foreign policies of the countries, the use of ISIS as a tool in international relations, as well as the conflict of interests as a background that makes the international fight against this jihadist organization more difficult.

Key words: *financing of terrorism, foreign policy opportunism, double standards, sponsorship of terrorism, indirect warfare*

Provision of Food Supplies in Emergency Situations

Mihajlo M. Ranisavljević and *Zoran* Vudragović

The devastating effects of natural and other disasters change not only human destinies but also material assets and the environment in which we live. Today, in spite of the current and ongoing need of the entire society to find an answer to preventing the threats caused by emergency situations, we find ourselves more often in situations to fight their consequences. Although modern society is making huge efforts to prevent and resolve emergency situations, the fact is that one of the biggest problems concerns the persons who had to leave their place of permanent residence.

Emergency situations are irregular conditions that deviate from normal situations and the established norms of the functioning of the society, which carry many risks for people and material resources. Although the definition of emergency situation is usually made according to specific needs, the obligation of the entire society is to take necessary steps both to prevent them and to respond to them.

Due to their scope, intensity and consequences for the population and material goods, there is often a large discrepancy between the measures necessary to be taken to provide for persons affected by emergency situations and the capabilities of the society. Among the most significant problems associated with the emergency situations is the problem of providing food and water.

Provision of food products needed in emergency situations should be an activity of special interest of the population and the society as a whole, while legal and other regulations are necessary to establish the starting prerequisites for its functioning. The nutrition of the population in emergency situations has a very important effect both on an individual's morale and sense of belonging to a large and organized whole, only if all systems and components from which food products can be provided are considered.

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When it comes to emergency situations, the power of a country is estimated exactly by how resistant it is to dangers, how organized it is to protect itself against them, and how effective its response is if they should occur.

Key words: *emergency situation, food products, reserves, provision of food, storage*

Internal Audit of the Public Sector in the Process of European Integrations of the Republic of Serbia

Milan M. Milunović and *Svetislav* J. Stanković

Improvement of internal audit in the public sector in the still ongoing transition process represents a process aimed at improving the efficiency of the government apparatus functioning, in order to protect the interests of the institutions and citizens of the Republic of Serbia. The developed internal audit improves the operation of the overall system of audit and control in the Republic of Serbia, while the internal financial control of the public sector gets the role and the importance it has in the countries of the European Union.

The analysis of the condition and functioning of the internal audit in the Republic of Serbia and a comparison with the level of development achieved in the EU give a clear indication that unambiguously point to the need for its further development and improvement.

The current directions of development of audit and control in the Republic of Serbia are focused on standards in developed countries of the EU and the world, and are very topical issues in the context of negotiations on the accession to the EU, under the Chapter 32 – Financial Control. It is certain that better results and greater effects of internal audit in the public sector of the Republic of Serbia can only be achieved through implementing the standards and modern European and world trends in this area.

Key words: *internal audit, public sector, European integrations, harmonization of standards*

Application of Project Management in Projects Supported by International Institutions – Reality and Necessity

Slobodan B. Malbašić, *Veljko* P. Petrović and *Branka* R. Luković

The paper presents the implementation of the modern approach in the process of project management (project and program management, organizational structure, project methodologies), through the prism of the CASM program (Conventional Ammunition Stockpile Management – the program for development of the capacity for ammunition inventory management), which is being implemented in the Ministry of Defense, in cooperation with and support of international organizations.

The paper also presents the current situation in the field of project management in the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Defense, lists the key exponents, as well as the tendencies of further development.

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The aim of the paper is to show the effects of applying the concept of project management, in terms of its relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, as well as an analysis of advantages and disadvantages, in a situation where, on the one hand, there are international organizations that have the necessary level of project maturity and the developed methodology of project management, and, on the other hand, the Ministry of Defense, which continuously improve the internal organization with the principles of the best project management practice.

Also, the paper informs the general public about the manner of implementation of the internationally assisted projects in the Ministry of Defense, and defines the basic principles and guidelines on which the application of project management in MoD should be based.

Key words: *project, program, project management, program management, project methodology, CASM program*

Risk Management Process

Dragomir Đurić and *Žikica* Bardžić

Each activity represents a sort of motion in the zone of uncertainty which hides certain dangers and risks that may lead to fatal consequences. It is necessary to make a timely assessment of the risks that may affect the course and the outcome of a task or an operation as a whole.

Risk assessment and management are elements of great importance in the command and control and, as such, are part of the decision-making process, which directly contributes to its improvement, i.e. making timely and correct decisions.

It is essential to note the importance of risk management process as an element, especially in the process of operational planning.

Key words: *danger, conditions, risk, probability, seriousness, control measures, risk assessment, remaining risk, 5M model, risk matrix*

Designing the Military Hotel Interiors

Sanja V. Krsmanović Veličković and *Predrag* D. Veličković

Tourism as part of the global system must, by building its own specific social subsystem, structure of relationships and institutions as well as visual (design) expression, take care of two facts: 1) to react and respond to the changing needs of potential customers, resulting from changes in social development, standard of living, market, ways and styles of living under the influence of education and information; 2) to be economically viable and environmentally responsible in terms of the owners of capital, preservation of nature and environment, and cultural achievements of the civilization.

The military, also a part of the global social system of each country, possesses hotel facilities within its own infrastructure, which have to adopt the standards of construction, services, and technologic, environmental and economic sustainability. Apart from specific services,

military hotels have to meet the needs of potential customers arising from the system of social development, their standard of living, taste, education and information awareness.

Designing of military hotel interiors is presented as an artistic and technological task and objective for providers of services, a marketing tool for segmentation, positioning, restructuring, i.e. differentiation of hotel products, and as a visual tool to meet the needs of tourists in a competitive struggle for conquering the market, with specific constraints (such as security ones) that apply to military facilities.

Key words: *tourism, the military, design, hotel business, new building, redesign*

Mutual Relations Between two Germanies in the Light of the 1972 Basic Treaty and the Comparative Practice

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The treaty signed late in 1972 by the two former German states – the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) has been from time to time considered as a model of "normalization of relations between Belgrade and Pristina", but the content and legal effects of the agreement itself have to date remained unknown to most. The paper presents relevant provisions of the constitutional acts of the two former German states, the 1972 Basic Treaty, and the judgment of the West Germany's Federal Constitutional Court on its constitutionality in relation to the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, as its constitutional instrument. Briefly presented are also some constitutional solutions that exist or existed in comparative law, which relate to the matters of secession or similar occurrences.

Key words: *Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, 1972 Basic Treaty, unification of the two German states*

Effects of Archibald Reiss's Reports on Western Europe's Public Opinion of Serbia during World War I

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In its introductory part the paper analyzes the media image of Serbia on the eve of World War I, followed by an analysis of the circumstances that preceded the arrival of Archibald Reiss to Serbia in 1914. His reporting on Serbia during World War I is divided into three periods: the first – 1914, the second – 1915, and the third – from 1916 to 1918. The research has led to the conclusion that in his reports Archibald Reiss objectively informed Western European public about the crimes committed against Serbs, contributing to improvement of the media image of Serbia, encouraged the organization of humanitarian aid to Serbian people, and contributed to clarification of Serbian war objectives, which is very important with regard to very low reputation of Serbia and Serbian people in the press and public opinion in Western Europe prior to his arrival to Serbia in 1914.

Key words: *reporting, Archibald Reiss, Serbia, Western European public opinion, World War I*

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