

S U M M A R I E S

Causality of deployment of missile defense shield elements in Romania and militarization of the Crimean Peninsula

Slađan Milosavljević, Branislav Đorđević and Petar Stanojević

The deployment of NATO missile defense shield (EuroPRO) elements in Eastern Europe determines explicitly the so-called strong security of Russia and it represents a serious disruptive factor in its relations with the West. In such context, in the last three years the Ukrainian crisis has additionally complicated and actualized security situation because it turned out that, besides internal factors, it is largely influenced by some external factors, as well.

In March 2014 Crimea unilaterally separated from Ukraine and it was joined to Russia whereas an armed conflict between central authorities and armed formations of rebellious pro-Russian population started in the parts of Donetsk and Luhansk. Ukraine accused Russia of the annexation of Crimea; their relations were reduced to minimum and in the last three years they have remained such tendency. The change of Crimean status has largely aggravated the relations of Russia with Western countries, which resulted in complex political and security situation in the Black Sea Region, which threatens to disintegrate the whole system of regional stability with potential implications for global security, as well. The deployment of EuroPRO elements in Romania and militarization of the Crimean Peninsula affect to a great extent regional stability of that part of the old continent and they represent one of essential destabilizing factors that is in direct correlation with a high level of entropy of the European political and security system.

Key words: missile defense system, EuroPRO, Russia, Romania, USA, Crimea, militarization

Control of drinking water resources as the cause of regional conflicts

Gavrilo Ostojić, Marina Filipović and Dragan Mitrović

Water is an unavoidable and very important factor of social and economic development of each country. It also occurs more and more as a deficient resource at a global level. The needs for drinking water grow enormously fast due to anthropogenic factors: the rise in world population, the increased scope of commercial and industrial activities and climatic changes. Taking this into consideration, the management of drinking water resources as a significant task in the time we live in becomes an imperative. During the history of human society the quantity and quality of this resource on earth has constantly decreased followed by an increase in tension between countries. The intention

to dominate scarce drinking water resources in arid and subarid regions has resulted in a greater number of conflicts, which have often been resolved by the use of force.

This paper emphasizes the role, importance and state of drinking water resources in the world, factors that threaten its available resources, as well as increase in tension, conflicts and regional conflicts over control of remaining drinking water resources.

Key words: drinking water resources, conflict, regional conflicts, water stress

Geostrategy of transition and security challenges

Dejan D. Simić

On the one hand, during its recent history Serbia has undergone many transitional processes of historical proportions, and on the other hand, all those processes have been connected to security challenges and conflict circumstances both regional and world ones. The First and Second World War, the period of the Cold War and Bloc confrontation, the time of the state and socialist ideology failure, the circumstances of the civil war and secession, the security challenges of the Kosovo separatism, and terrorism lately – represent historical, political and security circumstances that few states have faced. All transitional processes, from capitalism to communism, then reversible processes of ethnification of politics, particularly transitional process to democracy and the European Union have unambiguous geostrategic aspect. All transitional theories, which have regraded to transitory ideology of globalism have neglected geostrategic position as an important determinant of successful transitional results. Therefore this paper is dedicated to historical and security aspects of new historical changes that have happened in Serbia: geostrategic plane of the Balkans and Serbia has turned out to be the main barrier to social changes and total development.

Key words: Serbia, Balkans, EU, USA, Russia, transition

Comparative analysis of the contents of contemporary security strategies

Vladimir T. Katančević

State security strategy is the top of legislative pyramid of documents in the sphere of national security and the source for all special and individual strategies in this sphere. The end of the Cold War, globalization and the need for transparency of the armed forces in order to reduce mutual perception of threats have imposed the trend of publishing security strategies. Security strategy is one of the instruments that ensures commitment of a state to respond to all threats in a comprehensive manner, to increase the level of effectiveness of security sector by optimization and coordination of all contributing entities, as well as to increase regional and international collaboration and trust. Not taking into consideration the issue of the level of practical application of published strategies, their availability and number have enabled comparative analysis,

insight into national values, interests and objectives of other states, their special and individual strategies, system and national security policy.

Key words: *comparative analysis, national security strategy, contents, security*

Information operations of Western intelligence services in Serbia in October 2000

Milan Miljković and Darko Tadić

The so-called “colour revolutions” or “democratic national revolutions” represent the planned coups, which are, instead of the armed forces, executed for such purpose by mobilized and manipulated by information operations civilian population. Actually, in the background of “colour revolutions” there are subversive actions of foreign intelligence services that instruct wide social layers to execute “coups” with the assistance of many “portable belts and mechanisms”, that is some national media, political parties and non-governmental organizations, covertly, according to technology planned in a great detail and thus they perform “dirty work” of ousting its regime for the needs and interests of foreign governments. This case study identifies the most striking characteristics of application of information operations of intelligence services by the example of the events in former Yugoslavia in 2000. During this period activities of Western intelligence services in Serbia were conducted by non-governmental organizations and influential agents using national and foreign media.

Key words: *psychological warfare, propaganda, information operations, colour revolutions, media, intelligence services*

Property delicts as forms of criminality and economic-social criminogenic factors

Stanimir Đukić

Criminality is a set of social phenomena, which threaten universal social values and they are sanctioned by criminal law. As a complex social phenomenon, criminality is determined by various factors related to the offender, criminal offense and social conditions. This paper defines criminogenic factors and it considers criminality as an individual act and social phenomenon. Moreover, this paper deals with economic-social criminogenic factors, particularly economic determinants of social deviation, poverty as a criminogenic factor and abundance criminality. In addition, this paper considers forms of criminality, that is criminal phenomenology as the part of criminology (dealing with forms of criminality) with the focus on property delicts. Property delicts are the type of criminal offenses that threaten (unlawfully appropriated or damaged) property rights of citizens and other legal entities, and they belong to classic (general) criminality. According to their scope they are the most frequent type of criminal offenses, and at the

same time they represent delinquency with the greatest degree of professionalization. This paper pays special attention to the analysis of the following types of property delicts: classic delicts, delicts with an element of physical violence, fraudulent delicts and delicts without the motive of self-interest as the type of property delicts. Furthermore, there is a short analysis of activities and results, which the police have achieved in detection, proving and criminal processing of criminal offenses related to classic (general) criminality, that is property delicts.

Key words: criminality, criminology, criminal offense, criminogenic factors, economic-social factors, forms of criminality, classic (general) criminality, property delicts

Detention of the suspect in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia with reference to comparative law solutions

Aleksandar Bošković and Zoran Pavlović

Limitation of the right to freedom of a person is a very sensitive issue, both from the aspect of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia and many international charters and conventions, national laws, and primarily the Criminal Procedure Code. There are various types of limitation of the freedom of movement of a person. However, this papers will mainly deal with detention of the suspect. The suspect may be detained on several legal grounds, and the subject of our research is detention in compliance with provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia. Therefore, special attention has been paid to positive legislation in the Republic of Serbia, critical analysis of some law solutions with an emphasis on some illogicality and incompleteness of particular legislative provisions. Moreover, some comparative law solutions in Germany, Italy and Russia have been presented, as well as different possibilities when it comes to detention of the suspect in accordance with provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and some concrete suggestions *de lege ferenda* have been offered.

Key words: preliminary proceedings, public prosecutor, police, suspect, detention

Criminal offense of robbery in legislation and practice

Ivan Joksić, Vidoje Mitrić and Mitar Lutovac

The criminal offense of robbery is not mentioned in the oldest legal monuments. However, it represents the legal construction that has been introduced afterwards. Robbery includes both coercion and theft, which are in a special mutual relationship. Coercion is the means for performing theft, that is taking away someone's movable by using force. Ratio legis of this criminal offense reflects legislator's striving to introduce within their incrimination zone two independent criminal offenses made by the unity of time and space. According to its nature, robbery represents a serious criminal offense because it attacks basic human rights (life, body and property), which is confirmed by the

penalty of imprisonment. Since it represents the modified form of violent theft in its basis, it is necessary to define its place in legislation and court practice. Thus, the paper will consider all important issues of this criminal offense within mentioned framework.

Key words: robbery, coercion, theft, another person's movable, legal construction, court

Floods in Serbia

Milijana Đorđević

After the floods that happened in Serbia in 20th and 21st century it could be concluded that the state and water management companies had not done enough to mitigate and minimize consequences. Torrential floods swamp agricultural land (10-70%), populated areas, communications and industrial facilities. They incur pecuniary damage to economic activities and population and they disturb pace of life at the same time.

Key words: hydrology, floods, emergency, consequences

Perception of risks from natural disasters caused by floods

Vladimir M. Cvetković

The subject of quantitative research is examination of citizens perception of the risk of natural disaster caused by flood and their household vulnerability assessment. The independent samples T-test has examined the connection of gender, parenthood, employment, disability and previous experience whereas a single-factor analysis of variance has been used to examine the connection of age, level of education and marital status to perception of risk and household vulnerability assessment. The objective of the conducted research is the scientific explanation of the effect of the abovementioned variables. 2,500 citizens in 19 local communities have been questioned by the application of survey strategy in households and multiple random sampling. The results of the research show that 13.4% of the respondents emphasize that there may be flood in the following year, 28.9% of the respondents think that there may be flood in the following five years and 39.3% of the respondents emphasize that their household is threatened. The statistically significant connection between perception of risks, parenthood, previous experience, military obligation, age and marital status has been determined. Household vulnerability assessment is statistically greatly connected to parenthood, previous experience, military obligation, level of education and marital status. The results of the research can be used to raise awareness of risks from natural disasters caused by floods as the key precondition for improving their readiness to respond.

Key words: security, natural disasters, risk, quantitative research, perception, floods, factors

Model of strategic environmental assessment of the defense system

Vlada M. Mitić, Mitar V. Kovač and Milan S. Kankaraš

Strategic environmental assessment enables consideration of situation at some time in order to ensure the development of the defense system so that it can respond to the future security challenges, risks and threats. In order to enhance the level of objectivity of such process, a model of strategic environmental assessment of the defense system has been made by quantitative analysis of the contents of different literature in the sphere of management, security and defense. Since the process is complex, the model is based on the combination of scientific and managerial methods.

Preconditions for the application of scenario development model are created by identification of the environmental factors that most affect the defense system, as well as by collection of data on values of such factors in the past and determination of trends of their development and effect on the defense system in the future. Potential effects of factors from the defense system environment are considered by scenario development of the future environment and objectivity and possibility to predict the future environment are increased. Despite increase in objectivity, it is impossible to completely remove the subjective effect on environmental assessment results. The solutions presented in this paper are a possible way to enhance strategic environmental assessment process not only of the defense system, but other organisational systems, as well.

Key words: *environment, strategic environment, environmental assessment, methods of environmental assessment*

Upgrading the functional model of organization of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia

Sreten B. Zafirović

In the systematic way, this paper considers various understandings and interpretations of the concepts of organization, organizational structure and function, various modalities of organizational structures, and a special emphasis is put on a great number of defined functions as the key problem of the current functional model of organizing the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces.

Highlighting the problem of procedure and method of defining functions, that is the methodology of defining functions and their holders in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces, and in search for new solutions in the establishment of their new organization, this paper proposes functions and their holders, which includes a substantial reduction in the number of functions that should lead to more optimized future organization of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces and improvement of effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the mentioned institutions.

Grouping functions at the level of sectors has been offered as the basis for redefinition and organization of functions in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces.

Key words: organization, organizational structure, function, types of organizational structures, functional model

The use of armoured units in operations in a populated area

Rade V. Slavković, Branko B. Šipka and Jadranko K. Jukić

According to its field of research this paper is mainly the result of research, analysis and consideration of the use of armoured units in combat operations of the Serbian Armed Forces in a populated area with the focus on the use in an offensive and defensive operation as one of the most important one.

It can be concluded that the adequate and proper planning of the use of armoured units in operations in a populated area will have the key role for successful operations. The great manoeuvre capabilities, as well as firepower of these units, facilitate movement through a populated area, and armour contributes to protection of lives from the enemy fire, it deters the enemy and diminishes their readiness for combat due to the psychological effect caused by the sound of tank tracks in populated areas.

Key words: armour units, tank battalion (company, platoon), mechanized battalion (company, platoon), offensive operation, defensive operation

The use of AHP in decision-making in NBCD units

Branimir Vulević

The effective analysis and evaluation of a radiation detector before procurement reduces costs, and it later enables better detection of radioactivity. However, it is not often easy to make a good analysis and evaluation because there are several criteria for choice, which are usually in conflict.

The analytic hierarchy process (AHP) can serve as a very good tool for decision-making in the cases with problems that are defined by several criteria and alternatives. It is used in many decision-making spheres with success. Thus, it can also be used for decision-making in the military organization.

The paper explains the concept of decision-making with its models, methods, techniques and decision-making support systems. Moreover, one can find the way how to use AHP by approximate procedure and the use of Expert Choice software in decision-making on choice of adequate radiation detector that could be used in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Defense (NBCD) units for detecting, locating and identifying discarded sources of radioactivity.

This paper explains in the simplest way the use of AHP and software at the concrete example of decision-making on choice of a radiation detector, which can be applied to decision-making in the military organization.

Key words: decision-making, decision-maker, models, risk, methods, techniques, decision-making support systems, radiation detector, analytic hierarchy process (AHP), Expert Choice

Moral dimension, ethical principles and standards in implementation of human rights in war

Mane Narančić

Human rights represent an expression of human needs, both to individuals and different groups or communities, to achieve as much freedom as possible in the society. Objective rights provide a range of human rights and freedoms and they are derived from the ontological essence of every human being - a free being who can limit their freedom by their free will. Only the society can limit this free will by its "general will," and it is necessary to ensure the freedom of all individuals, who are equal in their rights and obligations. The positive law is defined in all countries by the Constitution and laws, whereby all people in the country commit themselves to obey them. Under the influence of raising international awareness, the list of rights in the future will certainly be increased, bearing in mind that the protection of political, economic and social rights, as well as the rights of environmental protection, is carried out nowadays. Almost as a rule, relations between people in a community are principally not the same, and people do not enjoy the same rights.

Although human rights belong to the fundamental values of modern civilization, they become the matter of general concern and international responsibility. Their protection is of universal character and cannot be protected solely by the boundaries of sovereign rights of states. The respect of the most important human rights, as well as the degree of protection of every individual, who is guaranteed all constitutional and legal rights in the state is reflected through democratization of the society.

During the conduct of combat operations, the concept of democracy simply does not exist and it is reduced to the lowest level. State apparatus is an institution that can limit or abolish all democratic rights that are not valid in the state of war or to completely marginalize them within the legal framework. Democracy is a "free choice of 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 the majority is in force. The majority can do everything except two things: firstly, to suspend basic and human rights because they are valid before the state, and, secondly, the state does not approve them, it only has to guarantee and protect them.

Key words: morals, moral dimension, ethical principles, human rights, discrimination, democracy, equality, moral value, justice, freedom, truth

Military uniform – development, importance and meaning

Srbojjub Nikolić, Srđan V. Starčević and Miljojko Janošević

This paper has been written with the intention to emphasize that the military uniform - its emergence, development, changes, quality and symbols highlighted on it clearly point to social and cultural patterns and effects that the military organization underwent in its historical course. Furthermore, the paper shows that the military uniform should meet two key requirements: the suitability for execution of assigned tasks within defined missions, on the one hand, and raising the "combat spirit" of the armed forces members, on the other hand. If the military uniform is understood as a language that speaks to us and which communicates something, then the meaning of symbols and labels on it, as well as the uniform as a symbol itself, can be analyzed. Therefore, the meaning of a uniform as a symbolic language is in the expression of the characteristics of the military as the social institution and the characteristics of the military profession.

Key words: uniform, sign, symbol, characteristics of the military, characteristics of the military profession

Implementation of the "Gustav Purt" method in fire risk assessment in military facilities

Slaven Komljenović, Danijel Stojanović and Srđan Marković

Despite intense technological and technical progress in all segments of human activities, nowadays there are often unwanted events with severe consequences. Here, of course, we include fires as an unpredictable and often catastrophic phenomenon. In order to more easily assess fire risk and conduct fire risk analysis, various qualitative, semi-qualitative and quantitative methods are used, which makes it possible to determine or justify the installation of detection, warning and/or fire extinguishing systems. Semi-qualitative methods for fire risk assessment are scientifically based and they have been developed to simplify analysis, save time and reduce costs. In practice, inter alia, the "Gustav Purt" method is used, which can be applied in the numerical analysis of fire risks of military facilities.

Key words: risk, risk assessment, fire, fire protection, assessment methods, „Gustav Purt”method

Modern equipment of river units – RIB 720 rubber boat

Šerif Bajrami

Thanks to the generous donation of the People's Republic of China, the Army units of the Serbian Armed Forces, particularly the 93rd diving company of the 1st River Detachment of the River Flotilla can use modern RIB-720 "CANDO" rubber boat during

performance of tasks from the third mission - support to civilian authorities in countering security threats. Having in mind the fact that we are witnesses to numerous natural disasters with severe consequences for the population and material resources, it is not difficult to conclude that, in addition to the usual means, it is necessary to have appropriate, modern and special vessels at your disposal. Definitely, the Serbian Armed Forces, with these 24 type boats, have increased and improved their capacities and operational capabilities for execution of search and rescue tasks on inland waterways. The boat of the Chinese manufacturer "CANDO" with its characteristics and capabilities does not lag behind other RIB (Rigid Inflatable Boat) boats of renowned international manufacturers in this field.

This paper cites the purpose, capacities and some suggestions for more efficient use of the donated equipment.

Key words: purpose, characteristics, RIB advantages and disadvantages

Consideration of innovation of hybrid warfare concept

Nebojša Nikolić

Hybrid warfare is a new term that attempts to include and highlight all the specifics of contemporary conflicts in the first two decades of the 21st century. This attractive term has become very popular in the wider context of media and political circles whereas opinion on this issue is divided in the professional public. In order to understand the main idea of hybrid warfare, it is useful to start from the classic concept of war as the continuation of politics by other means. Innovative approach and logical analysis can be used to consider a wide range and variety of other non-military means and methods that transfer conflict from the sphere of political relations to other areas: economic, financial, transport, informational, media, cultural, religious, sports. Comparative processes of globalization and technological development, especially in the sphere of information and communication technologies, combined with other factors, offer new opportunities and fertile ground for hybrid warfare. However, the main idea and contents of hybrid warfare are not completely new, but they have been applied earlier under the other name. The term special war, psychological war and propaganda can be found in older national sources.

The purpose of this paper is to compare new and old concepts in the understanding of conflicts for the purpose of clearer perception of current issues and adequate comprehension of new terminology.

Key words: hybrid warfare, special war, security, decision-making

Hybrid warfare and asymmetric security threats

Miroslav Mitrović

Globalization with all its positive and negative effects, current events on the international scene, practice of international relations development, outbreak and management of conflicts around the globe, emergence of nonlinear and asymmetric

forms of security threats, point to the existence and change of the developed forms of conflicts between states and non-state entities. On the one hand, we are witnesses that state and non-state entities in pursuing their interests are not guided by classical forms of conflict or warfare. At the same time, the effects of equipment and forces engagement lead to evident changes both in the sphere of real geopolitics in the field, as well as in the part of the divergence of the spheres of influence and gaining effects of strategic advantage and the positioning of influential global, and also regional powers. Therefore, the question arises: can the conduct of the conflict by unconventional means be a priori called asymmetric warfare, does it actually exist and what is the correlation of hybrid warfare with asymmetric security threats.

This paper tends to summarize conceptual conditionality, diversity, as well as the harmonization of the two mentioned phenomena, in a concise form, by analyzing a broad theoretical base of scientific literature, normative acts and analytical documents, based on the analysis of generic conditions for the existence of asymmetric threats and hybrid warfare.

Key words: globalization, hybrid warfare, asymmetric security threats

Hybrid warfare - conceptual adaptation

Miroslav R. Terzić, Mića D. Miladinović and Sabahudin Coković

The process of transforming the war of a multidimensional character and various tactics caused by modern threats to national, global and regional security and conditioned by technological development and manifested in different forms - conventional, unconventional, asymmetric, nonlinear, etc., requires a new approach in the analysis of conflict. In such context, at the beginning of the 21st century, with new challenges to national, regional and international security, there is the intention to determine and conceptualize hybrid threats and hybrid warfare. It is a very complex process that will have to identify and formulate the relationship between geopolitical situation, contemporary security challenges, risks and manifestation of atypical contemporary conflicts in order to, as precisely as possible, doctrinally regulate hybrid warfare.

Using specific geopolitical analyses and analyzing the conflicts since 2006, with the focus on the application of non-standard tactics and new technologies, this paper has done conceptual adaptation of hybrid warfare.

Key words: hybrid warfare, hybrid threats, concept

The impact of globalization on strategic alliances and networks of organizations in the world market

Mirko T. Petković, Nataša S. Vukotić and Đorđe J. Čabilovski

The paper emphasizes globalization as the emergence of "new" market dynamics. The comprehensiveness of the concept of globalization and the number of phenomena that this phenomenon "provokes" indicates the necessity of its continuous

monitoring and analysis, especially from the point of view of the impact on strategic alliances and networks of organizations in the world market.

Alliances between companies and business networks from different parts of the world are the reality of modern business. Companies begin to understand what nations have already learned: in the complex and uncertain world, full of dangerous opponents, it is best not to act alone. The large operational power on a wide stage of engagement used to be the traditional reason for understanding with those, whose interests were parallel with the interests of the company. Confederation - the basis of each alliance, is an essential part of repertoire of every good strategist. This also applies to managers of corporations and other companies in the modern competitive environment. Some alliances are just a mechanism for entering new markets. Others, however, tend to achieve complete integration of the resources of two or more enterprises in order to increase their production capabilities, development and transfer of new technology, market research, as well as the development of products and marketing. Being a good partner of an enterprise means to recognize tactical intentions of competitors, as well as the chance of gaining competitive advantage over those competitors.

Key words: globalization, „new” market economy, transnational companies, competitors, technology, strategic alliances and networks of organizations in global market

Crop production in the military institution “Morović”

Saša B. Jović

The subject of the research in this paper is crop production in the military institution "Morović", which is carried out in three plants: "Karađorđevo", "Grabovci" and "Morović". Enforcing the Public Procurement Law, the defense system procures primary food products in the civil market, and not from its own production, which made the military institution "Morović" to place its entire crop production in the civil market.

In the period from 2010 to 2013, the military institution "Morović" farmed 2,494 ha whereas in 2014 agricultural area for farming increased to 5,134 ha. In 2015 the military institution "Morović", as the subject of the state contract for business and technical cooperation with the company "Al Rawafed Serbia" Belgrade, has handed over 3,534 ha of agricultural land in the plant "Karađorđevo" to the joint company of the Republic of Serbia and the United Arab Emirates.

In the period from 2013 to 2015, the profit of the military institution "Morović" decreased by 62.2%, and the result of crop production in the same period decreased by 85.0%. During 2014, due to adverse weather conditions, crops were destroyed at 106 ha in the plant "Karađorđevo", which decreased inflow of money into this institution.

Key words: crop production, military institution „Morović”, financial business result

Insurance trends in Serbia from 2005 to 2015

Tajana Piljan, Ivan Piljan and Dušan Cogoljević

The insurance market has a significant impact on the development of economy of each country and it is an important factor of the stability of the financial sector. The insurance market in Serbia is underdeveloped and according to the degree of development, it is well below the average of the European Union member states. This is reflected in the indicators of the development of the insurance market - the ratio between total premium and gross domestic product and total premium per capita. The insurance market in Serbia belongs to a group of emerging markets with significant potential, primarily in the sphere of life insurance. The growth rate of the life insurance market in Serbia was different and it used to be prone to external and internal influence of various factors. Pursuant to the Insurance Law and the Law on Amendments to the Law on the National Bank of Serbia from 2004, supervision over the performance of insurance activities was entrusted to the National Bank of Serbia. In 2004, it defined and disclosed its strategic goal in the field of insurance - creation and maintenance of a safe and stable insurance sector and provision of public confidence in the insurance sector, in order to protect the interests of policyholders and third parties.

In accordance with its legal authority, the National Bank of Serbia adopts the acts defined by law, exercises supervision over the performance of insurance activities, issues and revokes licenses for performance of insurance activities, reinsurance, insurance brokerage and activities directly related to insurance activities, gives consent to acts, gives and withdraws approval for appointment of members of the management and supervisory board, grants and revokes the approval for acquiring qualified participation in the company, processes statistical and other data, keeps data registers in accordance with the Law, considers complaints of policyholders and third parties to the work of insurance companies, including conducting mediation.

Key words: insurance market, supervision over performance of insurance activities, insurance companies

The importance of local development planning methods for public management enhancement

Milenko Dželetović, Pavle Radanov and Boban Birmančević

The topic of this paper is the study of integral local development planning, since the methods of local development planning are the key holder and indicator of planning efficiency. The research deals with the issue of how to constitute integral planning of the development of cities so that its application is effective in practice, thus proving the theoretical advantages of integral planning in relation to the partial one. The objective of the paper is to present disadvantages and advantages of the methods that are most often used in development planning with the intention to contribute to more efficient development of local communities (cities and municipalities).

Key words: methods, planning, local development, integral method of planning, partial method of planning

Religiously funded terrorism - religion as the initiator of violence

Marko M. Krstić

Many terrorist organizations clearly base their actions and decisions on a religious basis. Of course, ideology plays a key role in building a view of the world of members of terrorist organizations, but it is not a static reference point, and it constantly evolves. An alternative view of the relationship between religion and change describes religion as the initiator of change in the world and, at first glance, the link between religious extremism and terrorism seems to be obvious. This type of terrorism is expanding in terms of frequency, degree of violence and global reach.

The focus of this paper is on the religious aspect of terrorism, where religion is presented as a "two-edged sword" that can both encourage and discourage global change, and it can also help violent and peaceful activism. Furthermore, some examples of religious-based violence have been analyzed which, in fact, are examples of terrorism, where each subsequent one must be taken into account within its historical and cultural context.

Key words: *religion, ideology, terrorism, religious terrorism*

The idea of a just war - from Thomas Aquinas to Immanuel Kant

Dragan Stanar

The idea of a just war is present in the modern era. However, the idea of a global judge has not yet been fully embodied, although huge efforts have been made to create a stable global organization that would have authority over all the countries of the world.

Key words: *Aquinas, Kant, war, law, armed conflict*

Dragutin Dimitrijević Apis and Karađorđević dynasty (the May Revolution of 1903 to the Thessaloniki Process of 1917)

Strahinja Jeremić

This paper describes how Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijević Apis, from the great adherent of the Karađorđević dynasty and personal relations he nurtured with King Peter and Regent Alexander until 1914, became an adversary who frightened the heir of the Royal Crown in Serbia and someone who he wanted to remove at all costs.

Key words: *Thessaloniki Process, Apis, Karađorđević dynasty, King Peter, Regent Alexander, Serbia*

Nadežda Petrović on the pages of the Serbian press

Milena Žikić

In the years of the Jubilee of the First World War, the Serbian press featured the work of painter Nadežda Petrović, as well as her participation in three wars, from 1912 to 1915. The news of her death was recorded in "Politika" and "Srpske novine", and memories of her humane exploits were published several decades later, in the newspaper "Vreme". In addition to the press, this paper has used the sources of the first order that are available in the Military Archives in Belgrade, the Archives of Serbia in Belgrade, the Historical Archives of Belgrade and the Archives of Yugoslavia in Belgrade.

Key words: painter, Circle of Serbian Sisters, nurse, Balkan Wars, First World War, letters, legacy

Dimitrije Ljotić – portrait of a collaborator

Nikola Tošić Malešević

The period of the Second World War in Serbia, as well as in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, represents a great period of pain, grief, misfortune and confusion in the society in every sense and aspect: human, national, ideological, public and private. In order to better understand this period, it is necessary to consider all the facts that the documents, as well as contemporaries at that time and both the previous and present-day researchers present.

Of course, we always have to keep in mind that we should not be impassioned when writing, but take into account historical sources that were not previously known to the public. However, at the same time, one should avoid the trap in which a considerable number of present-day researchers fall, which is a revision of historical facts, i.e. claims that something is written in some documents, which is not written.

In the article on Dimitrije Ljotić and his profascist and extreme right-wing organization and movement "Zbor", there is the intention to show the true nature of this historical person and his supporters precisely in order to avoid a noncritical revision of history. History must teach us the truth, otherwise it loses its meaning.

Key words: *Dimitrije Ljotić, „Zbor”, fascism, extreme right-wing, Yugoslavia, Serbia, Second World War, occupation, collaboration, Milan Nedić*

Education and training of active officers in the Kingdom of Serbia from
1903 to 1914

Velimir Ivetić

The paper presents the role of the leadership of the Kingdom of Serbia from 1903 to 1914 in the education and training of active officers. The focus was on the work of the defense ministers, the Ministerial Council and the National Assembly because these three Serbian institutions had the main obligations and responsibilities in relation to the mentioned task. This period was directly preceded by the First World War, and there was a predominantly multi-party parliamentary system in the Kingdom of Serbia.

Key words: Kingdom of Serbia, defense ministers, National Assembly, active officers, Military Academy, general staff preparation, cadets, MP