

S U M M A R I E S

Initiative and Recommendations for the Creation of the Single European Sky and Functional Airspace Blocks

Vitimir A. Stanković

The Single European Sky (SES) is the initiative of the European Commission, which should provide legal framework for unifying the European Sky into a whole. The European Commission has assigned the task to EUROCONTROL to provide technical support and assist in the implementation of this initiative. Airspace Block refers to the airspace of dimensions that are defined in time and space, within which Air Navigation Services are provided (hereinafter: ANS).

According to the SES terminology and definition of the term from the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC), Functional Airspace Block (FAB) is a block of airspace based on operational requirements. It has been established regardless of national borders in which the provision of ANS and functions in relation to them have been driven efficiently and optimized with the aim of enhancing cooperation between providers in air navigation in every FAB or, where possible, to introduce an integrated service provider.

Key words: airspace, air traffic, Single European Sky - SES, Functional Airspace Block - FAB, Eurocontrol, security, air traffic control, Serbian Armed Forces, control and protection, responsibility, service providers, initiative, effectiveness, efficiency

Reflection of the Migrant Crisis on the Security of the Republic of Serbia

Nenad V. Kovačević and Mitar P. Kovač

The migrant crisis, the consequence of a deliberate plan or a set of circumstances, is in any case the event that undermines the richest confederation today - the European Union, and also all the countries that are on the migrant route. This paper analyzes the causes of the most massive contemporary "migration", as well as its consequences for the countries of the European Union, as well as other transit countries. The Republic of Serbia has the large fluctuation of migrants. Therefore, the migrant crisis is considered through the prism of a threat to its national security. The paper also presents the tendencies of further development of the migrant crisis.

Key words: migrant crisis, national security, Republic of Serbia

Media Aggression – 2002/2003 Iraq Case Study

Vojislav Gavrilović and Hatidža Beriša

The United States campaign led by the George W. Bush administration against Iraq was accompanied by media reporting that is unprecedented in the history so far. This media coverage, however, was, in most cases, unilateral and biased and it essentially had the role of a propaganda campaign that satanised Iraq and its state leadership, while simultaneously exaggerating the military capabilities of this country. After more than a year of intense propaganda, the campaign culminated in the war and the occupation of Iraq, and the media also played an important role at this stage of the attack on Iraq, this time as an informative escort for military operations aimed at achieving psychological effects in the national, foreign and oppositional auditors. The experiences from this period show that intense media destruction of the credibility of a state and its government can lead to the physical destruction of such state, which imposes the conclusion that in the modern world, that is the information age, the media can be one of the means of aggression against sovereign states.

Key words: *administration, media, campaign, propaganda, USA, Iraq*

BODLUV 2020 – the Way to Integrated Air Defense

Marcel Amstutz and Christoph Schmon

Nowadays the Air Force provides aviation police service in the framework of protection of the air space sovereignty in reduced air traffic and the protection of facilities and space, and ultimately the Air Defense. The sensors and effectors of the air and ground component of the Air Defense complement each other in the best possible way. The Air Defense equipment will reach the end of its "lifetime" in the coming years. With the BODLUV 2020 system, ground sensors and effectors are oriented to future threats and integrated into the FLORAKO radar system. Thus, the Air Defense concept will change - from the nonintegrated to the integrated Air Defense. With the BODLUV 2020 system, a precondition for a significant increase in efficiency and effectiveness and freedom of action in the air space is achieved.

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Key words: *protection of air space sovereignty, Air Defense (AD), BODLUV 2020 (AD ground component), degree of networking of parts of BODLUV 2020 system, nonintegrated and integrated AD, M Flab, STINGER, RAPIER (TRIO)*

Contemporary Understanding of National Security

Gavrilo Ostojić and Dragan Mitrović

The end of the Cold War and the disappearance of the danger from the Soviet Union and its disintegration itself have brought new dilemmas about the notion of security. Security studies in Europe and the United States have shifted their focus from the state

survival (the so-called "hard security") to the care for economic prosperity (the so-called "soft security"). Asymmetric security threats such as terrorism and organized crime have contributed to actualization of the "soft" approach to security, that is the process of securitization of social instability, economic problems, migration problems, environmental threats, epidemic of infectious diseases and other phenomena and processes that the traditional concept of "hard" security has not recognized as security processes and phenomena.

The main subject of this paper is an attempt to offer contemporary understanding of national security, or the understanding of "soft security" through the theory of classical realism and neorealism, alternative approach to security, constructivist studies and liberal and neoliberal theories.

Key words: national security, state, human security, national interests

The Most Important Security Restrictive Agreements of the Republic of Serbia

Goran M. Vukadinović and Bojan Šnajderbek

In the last twenty-five years, the Republic of Serbia and its entire society have survived an extremely turbulent historical period – the period of bloody civil war, the dissolution of a single state, economic collapse and numerous negative social changes. Nevertheless, it was also a period of rapid democratic changes, the return of the Republic of Serbia to the international scene and, most importantly, the period in which social and political reforms were initiated. Nowadays Serbia has to be stabilized in security terms.

An accurate assessment of the content, quality and scope of the security sector reform in the Republic of Serbia is possible only after solving several theoretical, methodological and hierarchical problems. The primary methodological problem is the lack of procedures and instruments for reliable measurement of the scope of the security sector reform. The secondary methodological problem is the way of determining the time point that represents the beginning of the security sector reform in the Republic of Serbia.

In theory, it is necessary to answer the complex question of the conditionality of the scope and content of the security sector reform in the Republic of Serbia and the consequences of the civil war in the territory of the former SFRY.

Nevertheless, regardless of all the abovementioned theoretical and methodological limitations, the overall scope of the security sector reform is restricted by the numerous security restrictive agreements that the Republic of Serbia has signed since 1995 until today. Only by signing the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Serbia (FRY), as the guarantor of its implementation, has been conditioned in security terms for the first time by the relationship of the security capacities of the countries of the region that are signatories of the same agreement.

The subject of this paper is the impact of the contents of the six "greatest", that is the most important security agreements that the Republic of Serbia has signed over the last twenty years. These are: the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina - "Dayton Peace Agreement", "Kumanovo Agreement", a status of forces agreement (SOFA), the Treaty on the destruction and prohibition of the existing weapons, the Vienna Document and the Partnership for Peace Program.

Key words: state, security, agreement, document, strategy, restriction, reform

Detecting and Securing Evidence in Criminal Processing of Criminal Acts of Economic Crime

Stanimir Đukić

Criminal methodology examines specificity of individual groups and individual criminal acts in terms of their causes and conditions, manner and means of perpetration, manifestation, tactics and techniques of perpetrators. On this basis, one finds and applies specific methods and means for their individual detection, clarification and proofing, and detection of perpetrators. Criminal methodology uses criminal-tactical and criminal-technical methods and means, adapting them to individual crimes, while also developing its own methods. This paper clarifies the notion and subject of criminal methodology as a scientific discipline of criminalistics as the science. The concept of economic criminality has been defined, and particularly the problem of criminal acts of economic crime as one of the most dangerous and most harmful forms of this negative social phenomenon. Furthermore, the characteristics of economic criminality, as well as the classification of its manifestation, have been considered. The *classic manifestation forms* and criminal activities by sectors of economic activities, which occur in all periods of development of our society, have been analyzed. They are constant with slight modifications in the way of perpetration and concealment, and *contemporary manifestation forms* of economic crime that are the result of new tendencies in social, political and economic relations. In addition, the detection of criminal acts of economic crime and the provision of evidence have been considered through the operational activities of the police that are conducted in pre-trial procedure through two basic stages: *criminal control* and *criminal investigation*. Moreover, the methodology for discovering and proving typical offenses of economic crime, that is criminal acts with basic characteristics and manner of perpetration, has been presented and analyzed, and a brief review of the legislative framework, activities and results that the police have achieved in suppressing and preventing these phenomena has been given.

Key words: criminalistics, criminal methodology, criminal act, criminality, economic crime, economy, provision of evidence, detection of criminal acts, criminal processing, interior authority (police)

Struggle Against Transnational Crime: Combating Money Laundering, Tax Evasion and Regulation of Bitcoin in Serbia

Zoran Đorđević, Ivana B. Ljutić, Dragan Ž. Đurđević and Đuro Jovanić

The research presented in this paper refers to the examination of legal and related regulations in the struggle against money laundering, tax evasion and Bitcoin in Serbia, within the framework of the national strategy for combating transnational organized crime. Logically, the national regulations of these three new phenomena are not in compliance with issues that are simultaneously related and act in synergy, which makes the struggle against transnational organized crime, and also terrorism, increasingly difficult and

uncertain, if there is not a timely response. The analysis of feedback mechanisms and negative effects of the synergy of these three phenomena in the sphere of transnational crime (money laundering, tax evasion, the expansion of the almost unknown Bitcoin) preliminarily indicates that it is necessary to introduce new regulations in this sphere within the process of reforming the legal system in Serbia and transformation to stable legal institutions based on the concept of human freedom and the rule of law. The research in this paper emphasizes the potential strategic, and also operational directions for creating and continuously developing the effective prevention of transnational organized crime in Serbia, precisely in the spheres and possibilities for the growth of transnational crime created by the expansion of Bitcoin as the real *modus vivendi* and *modus operandi* instrument for money laundering and tax evasion of great scope and risk for national, regional and global security. The paper presents significant arguments in support of the need to create integral legal regulations of the struggle directed to combating money laundering, tax evasion and Bitcoin.

Key words: transnational organized crime, threat to national and international security, strategy of combat, money laundering, tax evasion, Bitcoin, Serbia

Nutrition and Life Quality Safety

Neđeljko Jokić and Branko Tešanović

The chain: AGRICULTURE – INDUSTRIAL AND CRAFT PRODUCTION – SAFETY OF FOOD AND NUTRITION forms the basis of life quality and longevity. Proper nutrition and self-help are interdependent, and more effective by programmed implementation - they render assistance to health and treatment. Besides the fact that we live in the time of commercialization of life and an increased conflict with nature, the world is on the threshold of cataclysm because powerful people threaten to initiate a nuclear war. The rich overeat and throw food, and the poor starve - on the brink of death.

Key words: food, nutrition, self-help, chemization, toxicology, uranium, pollution, quality, economy, nature, politics, security

Harmonization of Motives and Objectives of Essential Entities of Planning Defense System Development

Vlada M. Mitić, Srđan M. Blagojević and Ranko L. Lojić

Planning the development of the defense system ensures that the defense system, that is the Serbian Armed Forces in its narrow sense, has the required capabilities to protect national interests from current and future security challenges, risks and threats. The harmonization of motives and objectives of the essential entities has the decisive influence on the results of the planning of the Serbian Armed Forces development. The entities that have the greatest influence on development planning are the nation, that is citizens, a representative political party and entities within the military (military managers and employees). The mismatch between motives and objectives of these entities for a

great many years, as well as the implementation of a poor model of harmonization, have led to a continuous reduction of the defense budget, which affected motivation of the employees and has led to the great number of members of the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces terminate their employment. The final effects are reflected in the decline of operational capabilities of the Serbian Armed Forces.

Key words: motives and objectives, entities of development planning, harmonization of motives and objectives, effects of harmonization of motives and objectives, motivation

Specific Requirements that Significantly Affect the Design of Military Uniform

Srboljub Nikolić, Ljubomir Dulović and Petar Prošić

This paper presents the importance of the uniform for conduct of combat operations, as well as the requirements that it must meet. It is based on uniform studies, reports by certified institutions that have tested the uniform, based on previous analyses and practical experiences of members of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia.

Thanks to the development of technics and technology, the uniform acquires modern features. The effects of clothes on a user during the execution of combat tasks, that is the requirements that are placed when designing the uniform, which follow the modern conditions and tactics of warfare, are presented.

Key words: uniform, development, climatic and physiological factors, combat, modern warfare

Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Operational Environment in Planning Operations

Jadranko Jukić, Radovan Babić, Zoran Lunić and Saša Veličković

The operational environment has eight dimensions. Each of them affects the way they combine, create sequences and perform military operations. Commanders should change and coordinate the organization of forces, apply different capacities and support missions, and all of that with the aim to deal successfully with a complex environment.

Operations are planned, prepared and performed in complex conditions and under the influence of different circumstances and factors. The operational environment is the set of conditions in which the forces are used in an operation on the basis of the commander's decision and it affects its final outcome.

The success of an operation depends on the success in the simultaneous integration of all instruments of national power in the multidimensional sphere of the operational environment. Therefore, the operational environment has a physical, military, timely, political, social, economic, technological and informational dimension. Due to its continuous internal dynamics and mutual interaction, the degree of effect of the mentioned dimensions is different and time variable with respect to projection, sustainability and overall results of the forces used. Comprehension of the operational environment is crucial for the outcome of an operation.

The dimensions of the operational environment are analyzed in the Doctrine of the Serbian Armed Forces Operations, the Army Doctrine and the Instructions for Operational Planning and Functioning of the Commands in the Serbian Armed Forces, while in other doctrinal documents they are not analyzed in great detail. There are certain differences in the mentioned documents in defining the contents, which are the subject of further consideration in this paper.

Key words: planning operations, operational environment, operational framework, dimension of operational environment

Moral Development and Moral Education as an Aspect of the Overall Development of Personality in the Defense of the Country

Mane Narančić

Moral development and moral education represent a very important factor in the development and formation of personality. By preventive action in upbringing children, and later the youth and adults, every society creates useful members that it can rely on and who will be a healthy nucleus for creation and development of a family. Following the traditional values imposed by morals, social environment, the family as the pillar of the society, each society gets a new quality that is created and contributes to the fact that members of the community assume a key role in its development and preservation in the future. All factors are mutually important and dependent, and the result is visible if everyone at their level contributes to the system being successfully developed and transformed.

Key words: morals, moral norms, moral awareness, positive will, moral education, moral development

Air Force Fire Support to the Land Forces in an Offensive Operation

Željko M. Marinković, Rade V. Slavković, Božidar M. Cmiljanović

The increase in the range and destructive power of weapons has led to a change in the way operations are planned and performed. In the initial period of a conflict, there is the intention to produce decisive effects by actions from the airspace on the enemy, in order to create the conditions to launch ground operations. In order to achieve the desired conditions that would be adequate to invested efforts, while avoiding their own losses, it is necessary to harmonize activities according to target, place and time between the Air and Land Forces units.

Key words: operations, Air Force fire support, conduct of operations

Hybrid Threats to the Security of the Republic of Serbia

Dejan S. Stojković

The subject of the study of this paper are hybrid threats to the security of the Republic of Serbia, and they have been examined by the following elementary contents: the concept and characteristics of hybrid threats, the threat to the security of the Republic of

Serbia by hybrid threats and hybrid threats countering. The objective of the research was to determine what hybrid threats are, how they affect the security of the Republic of Serbia, and which methods and measures should be taken to counter these threats. The results of the research have shown that hybrid threats are not a new phenomenon, that the security of the Republic of Serbia has already been threatened by hybrid threats, and that they will threaten its security in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to establish an effective and efficient security and defense system that will be able to protect the security and defense interests of the Republic of Serbia by implementing a comprehensive approach.

Key words: hybrid threats, hybrid warfare, security, defense, comprehensive approach

Unlimited Warfare – Chinese Perception of Modern Warfare

Nebojša Nikolić

The end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century is recognizable by the great changes and dynamics of these changes in different spheres of human activities. One of such spheres is the field of defense and security. Once again, a classical critical attitude that the military usually prepare for the past war is being on an authenticity test. The main message of this view is that the understanding of the present and prediction of the future is the consequence of the experience so far and the well-known knowledge collection. This warning truth is, of course, known to researchers in the field of defense and security and being such it is the driving force for acquiring insight into the physiognomy of contemporary wars and conflicts. One of the first steps on this way is authentic identification of relevant factors. Observations and analyses of the physiognomy of contemporary conflicts point to consideration of important differences in relation to the already known understanding of the phenomena of war and conflict in general. Due to abundance and specificity of new factors and emerging forms of contemporary conflicts, researchers are prone to introducing new terms that would mark this new reality.

This paper presents a Chinese view of the specificity of modern warfare known as the concept of unlimited warfare. The analysis of the concept of unlimited warfare points to great similarities to the concept of hybrid warfare that is somewhat newer. The special value of the concept of unlimited warfare and its characteristic of being interesting from the perspective of researchers and experts in our country is reflected in the specificity of the time period of its occurrence.

Key words: unlimited warfare, unconventional warfare, hybrid warfare, special warfare, security, decision-making

Economic and Energy Aspects of Hybrid Threat to National Security

Miroslav Mitrović

Hybrid warfare as not entirely new concept that has been intensively implemented in the modern practice, finds its interpretation in the diversity of conflict dynamics, nonlinearity of interest flow, multiple levels of subjects and responsible entities, an unarmed

and unconventional character and the tendency towards departure from the classic "Clausewitz" theory of warfare. The diversity conflict forms, which have the goals that can be identified with the war ones, contributes to the fact that we characterize phenomena which lead to domination and reduction of general and defensive capacities of opponents as a form of hybrid warfare. Hence the dilemmas that arise around the constant struggle for economic and energy resources. From the point of view of the subjects involved in this struggle of interest the questions arise whether the expressed tendency for dominance in economy and energetics represents a form of hybrid warfare and when economic and energy interests overtake the principles of an open market and become a hybrid threat to national security. A particular point of view of the abovementioned issues is highlighted in relation to small and developing countries, which are located in specific regions and have complex foreign policy relations, such as the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: hybrid warfare, economic security, energy security

Violent Regime Change as the Contents of a Hybrid Warfare

Miloš R. Milenković

Having in mind its destructive potential, warfare is a socially very sensitive and significant issue, which has experienced its transformation and definite expansion in recent years. The term hybrid warfare, which certainly exceeds the present knowledge of the form and contents of warfare, has been in frequent use lately. The actuality of the use of the term hybrid warfare and its still insufficiently conceptual definition, both in theory and practice, indicates the need for scientific research of the phenomenon itself, primarily through the ways of its manifestation. Without going in more detail about the problems of its definition, which is frequently discussed in the academic community, the focus in this paper will be on the presentation of well-known forms of violent regime change, which can be a segment of a wider action such as hybrid warfare. A special emphasis will be placed on the analysis of coup d'etat, revolution, uprising, as well as military intervention for the sake of overthrowing. Although all these forms of overthrow can be viewed separately, they can undoubtedly be regarded as a segment of hybrid warfare. The concrete choice of violent regime change form and probability of its execution depend on a number of factors, which can be determined on the basis of the analysis of their individual characteristics.

Key words: coup d'etat, revolution, uprising, military intervention, hybrid warfare

Financing National Defense and Security – Serbia and EU Countries

Violeta M. Babić and Igor Lukić

The process of globalization affects almost all aspects of international relations, and the existing defense and security systems should respond to uncertainty, surprises and unpredictable situations. The end of the Cold War has led to the reduction of the armed forces and their restructuring, and also to the transfer of quantity into quality. Therefore, the reform

process and significant financial resources that the state should provide are required. Despite the recommendation that states should allocate funds in the amount of 2% of gross domestic product (GDP) for defense, the economic crisis, security risks, threats and challenges are the reason for decline in defense and security spending in many countries. This trend is also visible in the EU and NATO member countries. The developed countries allocate more funds for national defense and security than the countries which are in the process of transition. Until 2012 the Republic of Serbia allocated 2.2% of GDP from the budget for defense, and in 2013 this expenditure began to rise to the level of 2.4% of GDP, which is more than the average of the European Union and the majority of its member countries.

Key words: defense, security, costs, budget

The Effect of the Land Forces Defensive Operations Types on Organization of Nutrition of the Serbian and US Armed Forces Members

Vladimir T. Katančević, Rade Slavković and Slaviša Arsić

The state war potential depends largely on the capacity to adequately use economic, commercial, industrial resources and reserves. Directing the mentioned resources to the right place, in the right amount and at the right time, is the essence of efficient logistic support to all types of operations. The complexity of providing logistic support has grown in parallel with the complexity of operations, as well as the unpredictability of the conditions in which they are performed. The impact of technical and technological development, modernization of arms and military equipment and great dynamics of changes in the external environment have created the need for rapid use of the armed forces and imposed the problem of providing conditions for timely and uninterrupted supply of units with material resources and their sustainability.

Levels and types of operations of the armed forces affect the creation of prerequisite for providing logistic support, and thus nutrition of the personnel engaged in their performance. Nutrition should be in compliance with combat conditions. Therefore, some types of operations impose smaller or greater complexity and dynamics in performing tasks of logistic functions of general logistics and supply.

Key words: Land Forces defensive operation, logistic support, food, nutrition

Information and Communication Technologies and Internet implementation in Insurance Services Distribution

Tajana Piljan, Ivan Piljan and Dušan Cogoljević

The objective of this paper is to present the importance of information and communication technologies (ICT) for the development of insurance companies business, and in particular distribution of insurance products that relies on ICT, primarily

the Internet. The special place here is reserved for internet marketing, which is most commonly used in insurance companies.

Mobile communications introduce the biggest changes in e-commerce. Nowadays their distribution among consumers offers great opportunities for service providers. Currently, insurance companies in our country do not offer their services through this specific communication channel. However, in the very near future changes can be expected in this sphere because preconditions for such activity already exist in Serbia today. This is supported by the information that certain insurance companies in the countries in the region have already activated their first applications for smartphones, and similar applications for banking already function in Serbia.

Key words: insurance, marketing, distribution, e-commerce, e-insurance, Internet marketing, mobile communications

Possibility to Manage Portfolio Risk of Securities

Snežana Lj. Krstić, Anja P. Gligić Savić and Jovana P. Gligić Dumonjić

The instability that exists permanently in financial markets and risk rise have led to the need to manage risks in financial activities. The objective of this paper is to show how diversification of securities portfolio can lead to a portfolio that has the best characteristics, eliminating non-systemic risk. The main motive for this paper is the fact that the majority of investors do not have a positive attitude towards risk because it diminishes the marginal benefit of wealth, and the goal of investors is the maximum return on investment.

Key words: financial risk, investment portfolio, market diversification

United Nations – Organizational Resilience Management

Slavimir S. Nikolić

UN peacekeeping missions function in operational environments and security conditions that impose the obligation to have organizational resilience management system in the case of emergencies and destructive events. The terrorist attack on the headquarters of the UN mission in Iraq in 2003 and the disastrous earthquake that devastated the UN mission headquarters in Haiti in 2010 have warned of an objectively bad situation in the international organization on organizational resilience and business continuity management. Even after the negative reports of the UN internal controls from 2011, which warned of a bad situation in this sphere, the international community started implementing the *Organizational Resilience Management System* (ORMS) in 2014. This system virtually unifies and puts under the joint control the existing security and operational management mechanisms of organizational resilience - whereby a realistic assessment of efficiency of its implementation can only be expected after a new significant emergency, crisis or destructive event occurs.

Key words: business continuity, crisis management, peacekeeping missions, organizational resilience, emergencies, UN

Risk Management in the Function of High-quality Corporate Governance

Milenko Dželetović

Corporate governance, as one of the greatest innovations in strategic management, has been recognized as a "tool" aimed at effective and efficient maintenance and acquisition of competitive advantage in the work of a joint-stock company. Corporate governance is a management instrument that provides a structure that can adequately define objectives and provide all the necessary resources which will lead to achievement of these goals and constant performance measurement. Creating a structure for effective decision-making, companies reduce the risk of adverse effects from the external and internal environment of the organization, they use resources in a more rational way and have easier access to fresh capital. After the events that happened in the global financial system in the period 2007/2008, all organizations render incomparably greater significance to risk and risk management.

The objective of this paper is to emphasize the importance of the link between corporate governance and risk management through the example of "Telekom Srbija" Belgrade as an example of the company that through active risk management has improved processes and strategies as the most important areas of its operation.

Key words: corporate governance, risk, risk management

Process Management and Integrated Management Systems

Duško R. Jovanović, Nikola J. Milenković and Bojan M. Dumonjić

The growing interest in the topics of management systems, as well as the concept of their integration in different organizational systems, has led to the need to clarify the basic concepts and concepts related to them. This paper will explain the basic concepts, the relationship and significance of the process, as well as the place and importance of process management in integrated management systems.

Key words: process, control, management, integrated

Mass Informative-operative Activity in the Function of Prevention and Prevision of Terrorism – Concept Design

Dragan G. Živković

An analysis of contemporary trends and developments in the international scene, particularly the analysis of security risks, as well as forms of threats to the safety of people, property and the state as a whole in the second half of the 20th century, indicates a certain transformation of the term "security". It loses military character, in response to aggression, and gains defense character from all other forms of security

threats. All analyses indicate that it is unlikely that the world wars will be caused and waged by classical war means, and thus such forms of threats to security.

The intensification of terrorist activities, both globally and regionally, from the beginning of the 21st century, further confirms the thesis that this form of threat to security becomes dominant. What is evident is that terrorism is more and more present as a contemporary form of pressure in the function of achieving a certain goal. The greatest danger to Southeast Europe, as well as the whole humankind, is global terrorism having religious base with far-reaching interests of a religion in relation to the other, and in the final stage a culture in relation to the other. According to its manner of action, non-selectivity, brutality and fanaticism of the actors themselves, terrorism can be classified as one of the last evils for the world security and lives of people on the earth.

What is specially emphasized in this paper is the main character of informative-operative activity - continuity of duration. The focus is on the contents of informative-operational work, the manner and scope of the engagement of people, forces and resources in an informative-intelligence operation in counter-terrorism actions in urban environments.

The basic assumption of successful prevention and prevision of terrorist activities is, first and foremost, to take the initiative, which terrorists generally have in their hands (by their goals, time and engaged forces). One of the main forms of achieving this goal is timely information. The information on plans, intentions, objectives, time of action and other elements of terrorist activities is the main basis for successful prevention of terrorist activities. Therefore, it can be said that the existence of a well-organized informative-intelligence activity, as the function of knowledge, implies successful prevention, and thus successful countering terrorist activities in urban environments.

Key words: informative-intelligence work, prevention, prevision, terrorist activity, urban environment

The Notion of Jihad in the Activities of the Islamic State

Milan Vukelić

Despite the refusal of the United States and their allies to accept the fact that religion can play an important role in international relations, the crisis in the Middle East has brought the Islamic State (ISIS, ISIL, DAESH) organization in the forefront, whose goals are the creation of the caliphate, a religious state that has no boundaries and which should encompass the whole world. The United States and the European Community have joined this conflict resolute to prevent the spread of this organization, both in the Middle East region and further, without paying too much attention to the very ideology it leads and uses to justify its actions.

There is an effort in this paper to explain how the phenomenon of jihad plays an important role in the Islamic world and how much it affects the actions of the Islamic state itself.

Key words: jihad, Islam, caliphate, Islamic State, Muslim

Islamic Extremism and Fundamentalism in Raska as a Threat to Serbian Political System

Sokol Tasić and Srđan Blagojević

Islamic extremism, motivated by Islamic fundamentalism as a political ideology has emerged and strengthened in Raska. This phenomenon deserves a serious approach and preventive action of the wider community, scientific circles, political and intellectual elite. The conditions of its creation, duration, the way of organization and direct connections with Islamic fundamentalists in the region and the world point to a possible direct threat to security, as one of the functions of the political system of the Serbian state.

Key words: political system, security, threat, Islamic extremism and fundamentalism

War Propaganda in Vojvodina During World War II

Predrag M. Vajagić

During the Second World War, war propaganda was characterized by the use of mass media such as films, radio, newspapers and posters, which were used as a special type of weapons in the war. At the same time, the propaganda included the national public and the enemy, and it was used by all warring parties. War propaganda techniques and tools were also used in the territory of Yugoslavia, where their use can be considered at a local level.

This paper describes the specifics of war propaganda in three occupation zones of Vojvodina, as well as the propaganda used by the anti-fascist Partisan movement. The common characteristic of all these propaganda activities is that they were viewed as an effective means of achieving war goals.

Key words: war propaganda development, propaganda organization, propaganda means, propaganda objectives