

# S U M M A R I E S

## The US and Russian National Security Strategy and possible implications for the security of the Republic of Serbia

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*Ranko Mačkić, Igor Barišić, Miroslav Talijan and Rade Slavković*

This paper analyzes the US National Security Strategy from 2010 and 2015, as well as the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation from 2009 and 2015. The effort has been invested in identifying and systematizing the long-term strategic guidelines of the US and Russian national security policies after 2010 and possible implications for the position of the Republic of Serbia have been considered in significantly different geopolitical, economic, social, technical and technological circumstances in the world. Taking into consideration the mentioned strategies from the perspective of the Republic of Serbia, important foreign policy and security factors can be identified in the long term. The impact of the United States and the Russian Federation on the key political, security and economic trends in Southeast Europe, and in particular the Western Balkans, is reflected in the processes of constitutional and state reform of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the resolution of the status of Kosovo and Metohija, the process of accession of the countries of the region to the European Union and NATO, as well as solving the problem of energy security of the region. The question is whether the Republic of Serbia can have balanced relations with the United States, the Russian Federation, the European Union and China at the same time without threatening its vital interests.

*Key words: national security strategy, USA, Russian Federation, Serbia, security environment*

## Strategic crossroads and hybrid warfare - a new phenomenon or new name for old approach to conflicts

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*Nebojša Nikolić*

Global geopolitical changes encompass complex dynamics that inevitably affects all countries in the world including Serbia. Almost every moment, simultaneously at several places in the world, there are conflicts with apparently locally specific

characteristics. Hybrid threats and hybrid warfare are terms that have become quite common in recent years. Opinion is divided on the issue of the conceptual determination of these terms in expert circles. Starting from the classic conception of warfare as a continuation of politics by other means, a logical analysis can lead to the essence of the concept of the phenomenon, which is often nowadays referred to as hybrid warfare. The simultaneous processes of globalization and technological development, especially in the sphere of information and communication technology, which, in combination with other factors, introduces new complexities and challenges, as well as the emergence and development of new phenomena in the sphere of social and international relations, significantly contribute to the problem complexity. Serbia, with its position at one of the world geostrategic crossroads, can certainly face hybrid threats in the future, as well, since it is at the crossroads of encountering and clashing ideological and religious concepts. The near and far history of the region that Serbia is located in also renders evidence of a number of turning points for Serbia with very strong effects and events that followed. Continuous monitoring of the current events, trends and new issues in contemporary conflicts on the world scene, as well as a critical analysis of historical events, can be useful in strategic consideration in the context of Serbia and strategic crossroads.

*Key words: Serbia, defense, hybrid warfare, strategy, decision-making*

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### Population as the strategic potential of the defense system of the Republic of Serbia

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*Hajradin Radončić*

**T**he population represents the strategic potential of every country including Serbia. Nowadays Serbia is characterized by an accelerated and intensive process of population ageing, which can have negative implications for the defense system. On the basis of the census data, this paper analyzes the age structure of the population in Serbia with a special emphasis on the inter-census period between 2002 and 2011. The increase in ageing will continue, and the importance of population ageing in considering the defense function of the Republic of Serbia has been pointed out, as well as the further movement of the population in Serbia until 2041.

*Key words: defense system, population, age structure, the Republic of Serbia*

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### Strategic-security trends and projection of strategic security frameworks of the Republic of Serbia

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*Stanislav Stojanović and Brankica Lukić Potkonjak*

**S**tarting from the undeniable fact that security is a primary interest and a key presumption for the development of contemporary societies, understanding and assessing current and future events in the near and further environment and their impact

on the security of the Republic of Serbia are of the utmost importance in defining the framework of its conceptual and strategic preparation for the protection of vital national interests.

There is a great number of factors that exert and will continue to exert in the long term their influence on the security of the Republic of Serbia and its environment. Namely, more and more powerful contours of the multipolar international order and the emergence of new global actors in world politics, the crisis of the idea of a global society and the return of realpolitical forms to international politics, the energy resources vicinity of the rich, and also unstable Arab-Persian and Caspian basins, the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, the serious identity crisis and endangering of the European Union internal cohesion, as well as the migrant crisis – surely represent unavoidable factors that will affect political and security processes in the closer and further surroundings of the Republic of Serbia.

The projection of the security trends and challenges that accompany the process of the Balkan socialization as the territory that remains, in security sense, the most sensitive part of the European continent, will have a strong reflection on defining the long-term commitment of the Republic of Serbia. The problems of Kosovo, Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as potentially the most explosive problems of the Balkan security, as well as the complexity of the socioeconomic and political context of the Balkan societies, in particular their unchanged ethnic and religious distance, make the process of turning the Balkans from the conflict area into the place of lasting peace more difficult.

Furthermore, considering trends in perception and practice of security, especially in the manner modern armed conflicts are managed and the revolution of the military activity, as well as their long-term projection, is of the utmost importance in defining the strategic framework of the security of the Republic of Serbia, mainly the instruments for protection of its security.

*Key words: strategic-security trends, challenges of Balkan socialization, revolution of military activity, strategic framework of security of the Republic of Serbia*

## Implication of a (military) strategy on the operational art

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*Rade Slavković and Miroslav Talić*

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the theory of defense (military science) in the Republic of Serbia was at a crossroads after the sudden turn from the Eastern (the so-called Russian) to the Western (the so-called American) standpoint. In the doctrinal documents of the Serbian Armed Forces, there has been an attempt to overcome this turn. However, these changes have made the impression that the military strategy as the main (basic) science of defense sciences has been left without

its object, regardless of its importance and the primary role in creating operations as a basic means in winning strategic victories or facing defeats. It is indisputable that the military strategy has implications for operations, and also for the operational art, as well as the operational art affects strategy as an insurmountable link between tactics and strategy.

Key words: *strategy, operations, operational art, tactics*

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## Contemporary security strategies – the EU Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy

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*Miroslav Talijan, Dragan Jevtić, Miroslav Terzić and Mišo Planojević*

The European Union (EU) is a unique peace project, created as a result of the economic and political integration of the European countries. It acts as a factor of the united geopolitical interests of its members, which have transferred a part of their national sovereignty to it for the sake of the common good and unique goals. As a result of the mentioned integration, the seventy-year-old peace established after the Second World War stands out, and continues to exist nowadays.

The process of further enlargement of the EU is vital for its further development and survival, while obeying all defined standards and procedures that countries have to fulfill in order to become its full member. The enlargement of the Union is the direction of integration flow, whereas withdrawal of certain countries from it leads to disintegration and the emergence of awakened national feelings, reducing the possibility of achieving the unity on the basis of common goals, interests and values, while at the same time increasing instability and diminishing security capacities.

The paper presents the elements of the European Union (EU) Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy. It addresses the issues that are important for enhancing the interests of the European citizens, the principles and priorities of the EU foreign activities are emphasized and, ultimately, the vision of the future EU action is highlighted.

In particular, the paper is based on the text "A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy – Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe" and illustrates the EU response to increasingly complex security challenges. The following issues have been defined in this paper: (1) interests, values and principles of the EU foreign policy, (2) foreign policy priorities of the EU, and (3) from a global strategic vision to active engagement.

Key words: *EU, global strategy, foreign and security policy, vision, engagement, global management*

## European regional security system – prospects of further development

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Čedomir Gerzić

The transnational and asymmetric character of contemporary challenges, risks and threats to security have led to the fact that security is indivisible nowadays. There is no country in the world that is capable of independently solving the problems of preserving and strengthening security. In contemporary international relations, when defining the concept of defense and security, the principle of reliance on one's own forces has been often replaced – expanded by membership in one of the defense and security organizations.

Despite numerous religious, territorial conflicts and wars, including two world wars, and the fact that during the last five centuries it has been the epicenter of armed conflict, Europe is nowadays one of the world's most peaceful regions. The system of collective security in Europe created after the Second World War greatly minimizes the possible development of crisis and conflict in the region. However, one should not ignore military and political tensions in the region, international terrorism, religious and ethnic extremism, illegal migration and the deficit of energy resources. The key challenge in front of every European country is not only to protect its own security based on national interests, but above all, collective security within the European Union and in Europe as the whole. Such a system should be both organized and maintained in constant "readiness" for direct engagement and development over a longer period, which requires certain material, human and financial resources.

*Key words: regional security, collective security, Europe*

## Global geopolitical recomposition and the position of the Republic of Serbia

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Dragan Jevtić

The global geopolitical flow from the current uni-multipolar order is directed towards the creation of a multipolar world, an increase in the number of power centers and models of economic and political systems that are different from the neoliberal economic and political model. The global geopolitical visions of Mahan, Mackinder and Spykman are still current. Although at the global level great powers and power centers are the holders of global economic and political trends that determine the fate of developing and small countries, the tendencies of changes in the world system that take place in the present conditions, in accordance with the legitimacy of geopolitical processes expressed in geopolitical history, will determine possible positions of small countries in complex geopolitical relations.

The world has moved from the ideological division and bipolar balance of the power of the world states in the Cold War to a unipolar world order at the end of the Cold War, with the characteristic of immense imbalance and asymmetry in the distribution of wealth and power between the world center and the periphery, in the process of globalization after the Cold War, to the civilization conflict as a form of resistance to the power of a unipolar center and its domination, processes of democratization and universalization of single values, as well as the consequence of an increase in asymmetric globalization processes characterized by an increase in inequality and dependence.

The central part of the geopolitical processes in the Cold War and post-Cold War world is geoeconomic relations in which countries of the periphery are in the position of accepting economic and political models, institutions and values of the developed countries, whereas global processes create relations of nonequivalent exchange of strong and weak actors and they do not provide socio-economic security of the weak actors in globalization process.

The contradiction of the geopolitical concepts of great powers and geopolitical changes produce global geopolitical recomposition, which will determine the fate of small countries and their geopolitical position. They have to constantly coordinate their internal social factors in order to create the possibility to maximize benefits, that is minimize damage.

*Key words: geopolitics, great powers, recomposition, civilization conflict, small countries, Serbia*

## EU geopolitical positioning in multipolar world and its impact on the strategic determination of the Republic of Serbia

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*Milinko Vračar and Jovanka Šaranović*

Diverse strategic interests of the Anglo-Saxon countries, Central Europe, Eurasia, the seaborne empires (thalassocracy) and the land forces (tellurocracy) have intertwined and confronted in Europe for centuries. They exist in the form of the most important geopolitical concepts: Atlanticism, (Central European) Continentalism and Eurasianism. Although after the Second World War relations of these concepts created the character of the European integration and set it on the route, geopolitical aspects were neglected. The internal aspects of this phenomenon have been considered from the position of the European people's aspiration towards reconciliation, collaboration and common prosperity, whereas the foreign policy aspects have been considered exclusively from the position of the ideological confrontation of the two superpowers and their allies. The turning points of world politics during the period between two millennia - the collapse of the bipolar (ideological) world, the appearance of American hegemony, the process of creating a multipolar world, and the possibility of the European Union (EU) disintegration process have demanded a return to the international scene of geopolitical consideration of the EU integration background and its perspectives.

During the Cold War period, along with the economic integration of European countries, their integration process within the North Atlantic Alliance, in which the United States played the key role, was also under way. Thus, since the end of the Second World War, the military and foreign policy discourse of the Western European countries has won the dominant Atlantic (thalassocratic) connotation. However, at the beginning of the new millennium, the EU faced significant (geo) political issues such as: firstly, survival or its disintegration, and, secondly, in the case of survival, possible directions of the Union geopolitical positioning as a result of the impact of the relation between the mentioned geopolitical concepts.

From the standpoint of the Republic of Serbia, as a small country with an extremely sensitive geopolitical position and a clear commitment to the European future, consideration of these issues is fundamental to (re)defining its long-term strategic commitments.

*Key words: the European Union, the Republic of Serbia, Atlanticism, Central European Continentalism, Eurasianism, multipolar world, geopolitics*

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## Basics for creating and developing a strategy and an effective reaction of a state and the international community to terrorism and armed rebellion

*Miroslav Talijan, Rade Slavković and Marko Zelenović*

**T**errorism has existed since human civilization, and at the current, extremely dangerous level of its development it has reached the phase when it can seriously threaten human civilization. Contemporary and most recent terrorist acts confirm this statement. Every country nowadays can be a "host" to terrorism and it is almost impossible to find a country or city in the world that could be claimed not to be a potential target of a terrorist attack. Our country, unfortunately, has enormous and bitter experiences of countering terrorism and the fight against terrorism and the armed rebellion forces. The subject of this paper is focused on determination and consideration of contemporary terrorism, forms (types, systems) and methods of its operation and the armed rebellion forces. An answer is also sought in relation to the basic starting points for creating a strategy for countering terrorism and the armed rebellion forces by the Republic of Serbia, whose drafting is in progress.

*Key words: terrorism, armed rebellion, strategy, strategy of countering terrorism, armed forces*

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## The contribution of the Republic of Serbia to security at the regional and global level and the views of US administration officials

*Marko Zelenović, Ranko Mačkić and Hajradin Radončić*

**I**n the recent Serbian history various difficult periods such as two world wars and the 1990s civil war have left indelible marks and heritage that its citizens will ultimately have to deal with and move forward. Since 2006 the Republic of Serbia, as an

independent state, strives to be responsible security factor at the regional and global level. Aggression of 19 NATO members on FR Yugoslavia in 1999, and some similar interventions of great powers in other states (Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Syria), in the recent past from the beginning of the 21st century have only opened up new security problems, especially global terrorism. It is obvious that their resolution will last for a longer period and this is one of the facts that we have to be prepared for when it comes to our autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija. The statement by the US Ambassador, Mr. Michael Kirby, in November 2015, when addressing the students of the General Staff and Command Staff Course of the National Defense School *that the US will not apologize for the 1999 bombing* - military intervention (aggression) under the ironic name "Merciful Angel" emphasizes that the US policy principally continues to be based on the use of force and power in international relations, especially in the relation of a large state towards a small one. Shortly after this address, in August 2016, condolences to the families of those killed during the military intervention offered personally by the US Vice President Joseph Biden during his visit to Serbia, indicate a slight change in the course, at least when it comes to our country.

The United States is aware of the fact that the short period of the unipolar order during the last decade of the 20th century is the past. The "New World Order" has left behind a great number of open security issues that the international community will deal with in the upcoming period. Historically, Serbia has moved in the very short period since the 1990s, from the role of security "importers" to the role of a responsible member of the international community and security "exporters". The measures and activities undertaken by the state and military leadership of the Republic of Serbia contribute to the enhancement of security in the Balkan region and globally through engagement in multinational operations under the UN and EU auspices, mainly in the Middle East, the Mediterranean region and the African continent. This has contributed to the fact that the great powers changed their attitude towards Serbia and its role as a responsible factor in the international community. The opinion of the US Ambassador expressed during his address in the National Defense School - *that Serbian soldiers and police officers do that with dignity and honor, and that the United States and other partner countries are proud to serve in multinational operations alongside them*, supports the expressed assessment.

Key words: civil war, low-intensity conflict, power in international relations, unipolar order, new world order, multipolar world and multinational operations

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## Security challenges for the Federal Republic of Germany – demographic changes of population and immigration

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Ljubomir Dulović and Žarko Milojević

The population ageing, the low level of birth rate, the constant need for workforce, migration and the impact of globalization are the main factors of change in the demographic structure of the population of the Federal Republic of

Germany. In order to preserve the dominant economic position on the European continent and maintain the required level of population growth, the Federal Republic of Germany implements the model based on the influx of population and foreign workforce.

The paper uses a qualitative analysis to present the main characteristics of changes of the demographic picture in the Federal Republic of Germany after the unification. The implications of demographic changes in economics, education, ethnic structure and religion in the period 1991-2017 have been analyzed. The impact of changes on national security of the country has been examined. The model of overcoming low birth rate, migrant assimilation and effective control of the immigration process is placed in the context of national security and state protection. The experience of the Federal Republic of Germany is of particular importance for countries that are candidates for the European Union membership such as the Republic of Serbia.

*Key words: demographic changes, population, migration, national security*

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## Conflicts over water resources in the Middle East

*Milica T. Ćurčić*

This paper examines the impact of tensions over the exploitation of water on the emergence of internal and international conflicts in the Middle East. The deficit of this resource and the unilateral actions of states in water resources management are one of the main causes of the conflict between the countries in the Tigris and Euphrates basins and the Jordan River Basin. Conflicts over water can be interstate, between countries that share a river basin, and intrastate, between different groups or users. In the Middle East there is a special type of conflicts between non-state actors that confront several states simultaneously, and they use water as a significant weapon in a conflict. Thus, water conditions the transformation of conflicts in this area, since it represents one of the objectives of a conflict, and also the used means at the same time.

*Key words: conflicts, water resources, Middle East, „Islamic State”*

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## Command support base - effective, safe and stable ICT and electronic operations in all situations

*Jean-Paul Theler, Daniel Zuber*

The command support base provides modern information and communication technology (ICT) and electronic operations and makes an important contribution to the effectiveness of the armed forces command in all situations. It provides

communications and data exchange continuously and everywhere. Unlike the contribution of the efficiency of command by the civil sector, whose devices and systems are "adjusted" to peacetime, the base has to perform its tasks, in special and emergency situations, without interruption. Reliable, autonomous and crisis-resistant support to command efficiency will also be expected in the future, which is the reason for the existence of the base.

*Key words: ICT infrastructure and systems, four theses on ICT importance, computer centers, stationary, semi-mobile and mobile information and communication systems, Program „Command infrastructure, information technology and related networks – military infrastructure”*

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### Perspective of smaller air forces

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*Božidar M. Cmiljanović and Slaviša I. Vlačić*

This paper has classified air forces according to the level of air power projection and it has defined smaller air forces according to the criteria of operational capabilities and self-sufficiency of forces. The sufficiency of the air power and the requirements of the location and the role of smaller air forces in the protection of national values and interests have been described. The future challenges that are relevant for decision-making on the possession and development of smaller air forces are presented. The necessity of maintaining the capabilities of smaller air forces and preventing their degradation into the category of collapsed air forces is particularly explained. The perspective of smaller air forces has been presented through aspects of harmonizing the long-term plan and program of the forces development with the national security policy and strategy, professional expertise, as well as by focusing on the development of the forces structure. A way of balancing a number of different factors is presented, so that in the perspective smaller air forces will remain the relevant factor in the national security defense.

*Key words: air forces, strategy, organization*

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### Economic integration as a factor of state security

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*Dejan V. Kurtov and Rade V. Slavković*

In its initial stage economic integration has economic interest as the primary objective, whereas security is not emphasized. Nevertheless, in achieving economic interest, business risk is taken into account because it is decreased in a stable political environment and the existence of a high level of security, which allows economic entities to achieve the desired positive effects and a synergistic effect in achieving the objective of integration. Therefore, security should be seen as

a common interest of all entities involved in the integration process, and the economic security of states as one of the key elements on which global security rests.

Within the economic integration, there is a close connection and interdependence among the member states, and due to the openness of the borders, there is an intensive movement of people, goods, capital and information. Due to the expressed interdependence, the threat to security in any part of the member states will cause consequences throughout the whole integration area. Therefore, in order to protect their own interests, personal, economic and all other types of security, when it comes to the development of integration the member states tend to regulate joint action on security in the area of integration, which significantly affects stability in the region.

*Key words: economic integration, security, trade, regional cooperation, globalization*

## Human rights in the context of the security policy of the Republic of Serbia

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*Jelena Matijašević Obradović*

Human rights are an important determinant of both internal and international security. As an integral part of human security, they are in the center of the interests of the national security system. In theory, they are described as the essence and normative framework of human security. If we talk about human rights as the backbone of the state security, one should make a difference between the implementation of international documents dealing with human rights and the actual implementation of human rights standards. The implementation of measures concerning protection and respect for human rights is a major challenge for every country. The policy of protecting human and minority rights is one of the elements of national security policy defined in the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia. In such context, the paper deals with the importance, place and role of human rights within security policy at the national and international level, including their legislative structure, standards and implementation strategies, guided by the relevant international documents and the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia.

*Key words: human rights, human security, security policy, the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia*

## Current constitutional contradiction in the Republic of Serbia

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*Mile Rakić and Goran Budžak*

The semi-presidential system of Serbia, formed in the previous constitutional and political processes, is characterized by extremely complex social and political circumstances. The essence of its constitutional challenges is the problem of resolving

the national and state issues. In the constitution, special attention is given to a wide range of human rights and, as the highest value, the rule of law, social justice, civil democracy, the protection of human and minority rights and freedom, as well as the commitment of Serbia to respect and implement European principles and values, are emphasized.

*Key words: constitutional contradiction, the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, constitutional and legal system, political system, semi-presidential system, President of the Republic, government, parliament, legislative and executive authority*

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### Military strategy - an attempt to define the term

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*Hajradin Radončić*

In the last fifty years, various attempts have been made to define the military science. The most common ones were about waging a war, polemic, polemology and war skills. Their disciplines included strategy, operational art and tactics. The paper presents main starting points for defining the strategy of well-known theoreticians.

*Key words: strategy, military strategy, military theoreticians*

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### The impact of the characteristics of water obstacles on the preparation and execution of the Land Forces offensive operation

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*Rade V. Slavković and Nenad V. Kovačević*

The impact of natural and artificial obstacles on the execution of modern combat operations is enormous. Finding a way to make the operational units more independent of the equipment for water obstacles remains an enigma for the materiel constructors. The paper presents the impact of the characteristics of water obstacles on the preparation and execution of the Land Forces offensive operation in terms of the selection of materiel and the location for crossing water obstacle. The selection of the location for crossing water obstacle has been made by implementation of one of the methods of multi-attribute decision-making, that is the method of linear ranking. The linear ranking method has been used in combination with the scheduling method. The paper emphasizes the importance of implementing multiple-criteria decision-making methods in the military decision-making process.

*Key words: offensive operation, characteristics of water obstacles, linear ranking method*

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## Preparation of a support operation to civilian authorities in countering unarmed security threats

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*Milan Zdravković, Dragan M. Jevtić and Aleksandar D. Dumić*

The changed role of the armed forces in contemporary conflicts and new tendencies in considering the issues of security and defense of the society have conditioned the fact that the importance of the environment in which these activities take place is paid considerably greater attention in comparison to all previous historical epochs. Unarmed security threats can cause serious harm to the community, and to the military organization, which is a part of the security system of the society. Unarmed security threats can emerge from the environment in which the community functions, so it is necessary to study the impact of the factors and dimensions of the environment on unarmed security threats. The impact of the dimensions of operational environment on unarmed security threats, which operate from that environment, becomes a topical issue. Systemic consideration of operational environment enables understanding of the general situation and it creates the necessary conditions for the preparation and implementation of a support operation to civilian authorities in countering unarmed security threats.

*Key words: operation, operational environment, dimensions of operational environment, unarmed security threats, support to civilian authorities*

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## The impact of doctrine and concepts on the development of the Serbian Armed Forces capabilities

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*Miroslav M. Ostojić, Zoran M. Karavidić and Damir M. Projović*

The strategic doctrinal field of the defense system is of particular importance for the reform and further development of the Serbian Armed Forces. In this field, the security environment is analyzed, the missions, objectives and tasks of the elements of the defense system are set and the preparation, organization, use and protection of the Serbian Armed Forces are defined. The military is a large and complex organizational system that has a sensitive role in the society and the state function in certain political, normative, legal, spatial, temporal, educational and other conditions that at the same time represent the framework of the military doctrine and the environment in which it can be used.

The adoption of laws and strategic doctrinal documents, which define the security environment, set the missions, objectives and tasks of the elements of the defense system, is very important for the organizational-functional part and its effectiveness and efficiency in countering contemporary challenges, risks and threats. This response requires the necessary skills and specific knowledge of the military activity on how to use these skills.

*Key words: doctrine, concept, defense system, planning, operational capabilities, factors, functions, development*

## Comparative presentation of vehicle selection for the transport needs of the Serbian Armed Forces using the multiple-criteria decision-making method

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*Nenad R. Pavlović and Velibor V. Jovanović*

The possession of adequate vehicles for the transport of people and load is a prerequisite for successful execution of the transport tasks in the Armed Forces because the unification of transport needs reduces costs. The paper presents concrete examples for the selection of vehicles, and it is suggested to renew the car stock by the vehicle category - wagon with double cab (road vehicle). Furthermore, technical and scientific research methods have been implemented and used, as well as the practical implementation of the program in Microsoft EXCEL developed by the author of this paper, and they are based on all mathematical rules that define TOPSIS, that is PROMETHEE method of multiple-criteria decision-making used for vehicle selection. According to their implementation, the results have been obtained regarding vehicle selection - a unique first-ranked solution using both methods of multiple-criteria decision-making, and a special emphasis has been placed in the cases of changing the value of the attribute, which also confirmed the change in the alternative ranking - the decision itself, and it has confirmed the expected results that the solution depends, above all, on the decision-makers themselves. There are limitations in this paper related to a set of alternatives. Namely, only four car manufacturers in the Republic of Serbia market the requested model, and a set of criteria is limited to five, but not strictly, since the decision-maker always has the possibility of expanding them. The implication is dedicated to the description of the problem itself - why it is necessary to renew wagon with double cab (road vehicle). Moreover, the best selection using TOPSIS and PROMETHEE methods has been defined.

*Key words: vehicle, transport, Serbian Armed Forces, optimization, multiple-criteria decision-making, TOPSIS, PROMETHEE*

## Possibilities of transformation of local government of the Republic of Serbia and implementation of eGovernment project

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*Slobodan Nešković, Anastazija Tanja Đelić and Dragana Zurovac*

This paper analyzes in detail the current state of local government in Serbia and it presents the possibilities and models of potential transformation of this concept. In order to carry out an efficient public administration reform, its most important segment is the administration reform in order to achieve its effectiveness. Consequently, Serbia has to implement an eGovernment project in its system in order to get closer to the

European countries and take a step further towards the European integration. The introduction of eGovernment is significant for an efficient, transparent public service and the fight against corruption.

*Key words: local government, the Republic of Serbia, implementation, transformation, eGovernment*

## The international position of Serbia as a destination for medical tourism

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*Svetlana Ignjatijević, Miroslav Čavlin and Jelena Vapa Tankosić*

The global market of medical tourism depends on the factors such as medical development, information technology, national legislation, education, insurance, tourism, economics and politics. The subject of this paper is an analysis of the importance of the factors in the field of medical tourism and related services when selecting the Republic of Serbia as a destination for providing medical tourism services. The objective of the research is to analyze the factors that influence consumers' decision, as well as to suggest measures for the enhancement of the current situation. The research has been conducted by interviewing the patients with foreign citizenship, who used medical treatment services in the Republic of Serbia in 2015. The results of the research show that the price plays an important role in the decision of patients, who opt for medical treatment services in Serbia. The quality of health services, as well as the training of doctors, medical personnel and accreditation should be at a high level. The offer of tourist facilities and accommodation is not crucial in the selection of the country, but it affects the decision on the selection of a health institution in the country.

*Key words: medical tourism, development factors, price, quality, education*

## Criminal offence – terrorism

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*Sabahudin Coković, Hajradin Radončić and Miroslav Terzić*

Terrorism is one of the most difficult and the most inhuman criminal offences. Although its roots go far back into the past, as a way of struggle for the achievement of political objectives, it was more massive in the 20th century, and it is expected that it will experience the true expansion in the future. This phenomenon is the subject of interest and study of many sciences, primarily political, security and legal ones. Since terrorism represents one of the greatest threats to the security of the state and society nowadays, the authors of this paper have studied its criminal and legal aspect. The first part of the paper is focused on the conceptual definition and elements of the criminal offence of terrorism in certain comparative criminal laws. The

second part deals with the definition of the concept, elements and main characteristics of the criminal offence of terrorism referred to in Article 391 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, which is in the group of crimes against humanity and other goods protected by international law.

Key words: *criminal offence, terrorism, criminal code, security*

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### Toplica Uprising in the mirror of "Srpske novine"

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*Milena Žikić*

This paper analyzes newspaper articles related to the Toplica Uprising (1917), published in the newspaper "Srpske novine". On the basis of the press, the events that preceded the outbreak of the Toplica Uprising and conditioned the outbreak of the only uprising against the occupiers in World War I have been analyzed. The significance of the press as a historical source should neither be overestimated nor underestimated, since it provides the possibility to upgrade the existing knowledge, thus acquiring a wider picture of a historical event.

Key words: *World War I, occupation, Toplica Uprising, Kosta Vojinović, Bulgarisation, press*