

THE SECURITY AND STABILITY INDICATORS OF MODERN STATES

Gordana Mišev*

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In the globalized concept of security, borders are becoming porous, the free flow of capital, goods and people has been achieved, and also the flow of new security challenges, risks and threats, which goes beyond a traditional understanding of security that includes not only economic, legal, environmental and social segments of life, but also social groups and individuals. This paper deals with the issues of what makes a stable and secure state, what are factors and how they are measured. The indicators used in official reports of relevant international institutions related to the stability of states have been analyzed. The objective of the paper is to analyze various indicators of the stability of a state to achieve the most important characteristics that make up and build its overall security, and include non-military factors of development and stability. It has also been shown that governance, economy and security are mutually strengthened, especially through a set of policies implemented by the government.

Kej words: *state stability, developmental factors, globalization, security, governance*

Introduction

According to the definition of the *Crisis States Research Centre*, a “weak” or “fragile” state is rather vulnerable to crisis in one or several of its subsystems, i.e. a state that is particularly vulnerable to internal and external shocks and national and international conflicts.¹ In economic sense, these could be institutions that

* Ministry of Mining and Energy, PhD student at the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, gmisev@gmail.com. The paper is the result of personal attitude.

¹ „Definition of a failed state 2006.” Crisis States Research Center (CSRC), London, March 2006, <http://www.lse.ac.uk/international-development/Assets/Documents/PDFs/csrc-background-papers/Definition-of-a-Failed-State.pdf>, 5/1/2020, p. 1.

intensify stagnation or low growth rates, or create extreme inequality (in wealth, access to land, livelihood); in social sense, institutions may contain extreme inequality or the lack of access to health or education at all; in political sense, institutions may introduce exclusive coalitions of power (ethnic, religious or perhaps regional) or extreme factionalism or greatly fragmented security organizations. The opposite of a “fragile state” is a “stable state” – one in which it seems that dominant or legally binding institutional arrangements can withstand internal and external shocks, while crisis management and resolution remain within the framework of governing institutional arrangements.² The least fragile states, i.e. stable states, are characterized by political stability, democratic system, social cohesion and economic development. Such states are characterized by stability, i.e. adaptability to global changes and external and internal disturbances.

In order to understand the changes that have accompanied international relations after the Second World War, special attention should be paid to the phenomenon of globalization that began in the 1970s. This period is characterized by the process of economic development, introduction of new technology and reorganization of economy, which have also produced a wide range of profound social changes: inefficiency of social norms, crisis of legitimacy, great migrations, etc. These processes have created great economic and political expectations, and also social divisions and extreme social differences, as fertile ground for the development of social conflicts (Mišev, 2020).³ According to numerous studies, the number of wars has not decreased since the Second World War, but the ways and means by which both military and economic and political goals are achieved have changed. The process of globalization has been followed by the process of fragmentation of states, especially through the secessionist wars of the 1990s.

Although the scientific public makes efforts to understand social conflicts, especially extreme - armed ones, not much has been done to establish global peace. The subject of the research is the analysis of the stability indicators, which contribute to the development of states in political, economic, cultural, social, military aspect and their direction through political governance, in order to provide security at all levels.

The stability indicators through a sectoral approach to security

In the mid-1980s, the Danish Government established *Copenhagen Conflict and Peace Research Institute* (COPRI) for peace and conflict research. Since the subject of the paper are states that successfully resist security challenges, risks and threats

² Ibid.

³ Gordana Mišev, „Teorijski dometi izučavanja energetske bezbednosti kao globalnog izazova u međunarodnim odnosima“, *Sociološki pregled.vol. LIV, no. 1, 2020*, pp. 149-173.

at all levels, from individual to global security, a sectoral approach has been chosen, which has made the Copenhagen School representatives classify security threats into five sectors: military, political, economic, social and environmental. They do not have the possibility of independent existence, and represent inseparable parts of a complex whole.⁴

Data sources

Kegley and Wittkopf mention the factors that shape the foreign policy of states in three main levels: global (structural characteristics of international system), state (form of government, attitudes of citizens) and individual (characteristics of leaders – their beliefs, values and personality type).⁵ If a sectoral approach is implemented, it is possible to single out the indicators of stability/fragility of a state as measurable instruments at all three levels, by covering them from reliable data sources. The indicators that will be used to evaluate the stability of states are listed in official documents of international organizations that measure various characteristics of states covered by the report *A Survey of Composite Indices Measuring Country Performance: 2006* published by the *United Nations Development Programme*.⁶ For the needs of this paper, two reports have been singled out:

- the Fragile State Index, the *Fund for Peace* and
- the State Fragility Index and Matrix, Global Report on Conflict, Governance and Fragility of State 2017, published by the *Center for Systemic Peace*.

The Fragile State Index (FSI) analyzes state fragility through 12 indicators presented in Table 1: security apparatus, factionalized elites, group complaints, economy, economic inequality, labour outflow, state legitimacy, public services, human rights, demographic pressures, refugees and external intervention.⁷ The least fragile or stable states carry the smallest number of risks, which is why they are at the bottom of the list according to fragility (contrary to stability). *The State Fragility Index and Matrix* (FIM) in the 2017 Global Report on Conflict, Governance and Fragility of State, which over a period of 200 years monitors accelerated population growth, the emergence and growth of number of states and the development of

⁴ Buzan Berry, *People, States & Fear: The national Security Problem*. John Spiers, University of Warwick, 1983, p. 75.

⁵ Čarls V. Kegli, Jr., Judžin R. Vitkof, *Svetska politika: Trend i transformacija*, Centar za studije Jugoistočne Evrope, Fakultet političkih nauka, Diplomatska akademija, Beograd, 2004, p. 122.

⁶ Romina Bandura and Carlos Martin del Campo, „A Survey of Composite Indices Measuring Country Performance”, UNDP Office of Development Studies, November 17, 2006, www.undp.org, 20/1/2020

⁷ „The Failed States Index”. The Fund for Peace (FSI), Washington, D.C, <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/>, 23/11/2019

conflicts, uses the evaluation of legitimacy and effectiveness through political, economic and social indicators.⁸ The indicators listed in these reports are shown in Table 1, classified by sectors.

Table 1 – *The indicators of fragility/stability of states*

VOJNI	POLITIČKI	EKONOMSKI	SOCIJETALNI	EKOLOŠKI
Bezbednosni aparat (FSI)	Državna legitimnost (FSI, FIM)	Ekonomija i ekonomski pad (FSI)	Grupne pritužbe (FSI)	Demografski pritisci (FSI)
Spoljna (vojna) intervencija (FSI)	Facionalizovane elite (FSI)	Ekonomska nejednakost (FSI)	Javne usluge (FSI)	
Bezbednosna eektivnost (FIM)	Ljudska prava (FSI)	Spoljna (finansijska) intervencija (FSI)	Izbeglice i raseljeni (FSI)	
Indikator oružanih sukoba (FIM)	Politička efektivnost (FIM)	Ekonomska efektivnost (FIM)	Socijalna legitimst (FIM)	
Regionalni efekat (FIM)	Politička legitimnost (FIM)	Ekonomska legitimnost (FIM)	Socijalna efektivnost (FIM)	
	Tip režima (FIM)	Proizvodnja i potrošnja nafte (FIM)		
		Odliv radne snage (FSI)		

As shown in Table 1, the greatest number of 24 indicators covers economic and political sector. All these indicators, which are described below, have their sub-indicators, which have been used to evaluate and rank states.

1) Military sector

The FSI *security apparatus* indicator evaluates through various sub-indicators: the monopoly on the use of force, the availability of weapons, the relations between security and civil sector and control, considers security threats to a state related to armed conflicts, such as bombings, combat-related death, paramilitary formations, rebel movements, riots, coup or terrorism. The *security apparatus* indicator also takes into account serious criminal factors, such as organized crime and murder, and also the perceived trust of citizens in national security.⁹ This group of security challenges, threats and risks also considers *the influence of external actors* in the state functioning – especially security and economic interference. According to *the Polynational war memorial*, out of 93 conflicts between 1945 and 1990 (proven or open) there were 77 foreign interventions or almost 80%, and out of 69 conflicts from 1990 to 2018, 52 foreign interventions or about 75% were recorded.¹⁰

⁸ Monti Marshall and Gabrielle Elzinga-Marshall, „*Global Report 2017: Conflict, Governance, and State Fragility*”, Center for Systemic Peace, Vienna, 2017. pp. 52-54.

⁹ „The Failed States Index”. The fund for Peace (FSI), Washington, D.C. <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/>, 23/11/2019

¹⁰ Zoran Jeftić, Gordana Mišev, Petar Stanojević i Žarko Obradović „Savremeni konflikti i njihove tendencije”, *Vojno delo* 7/18, ISSN: 0042-8426, 2018, pp. 23-40.

This sector also has a *regional effect*, which implies the influence of neighbouring states on stability, i.e. the existence of armed conflicts and other types of instability, whose effects can spill over to a neighbouring state, which can have negative consequences, both economic, social (migration) and military ones. On the contrary, a stable environment provides the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in all fields - from the military and police to economy. Thus, for example, Ethiopia has contributed to reducing regional tensions by easing relations with neighbouring Eritrea, which it fought in the war just two decades ago.¹¹ The establishment of bilateral cooperation between the two countries has clearly contributed to the stability of the entire region.

2) Political sector

The FSI *state legitimacy* indicator considers the level of public confidence in state institutions and processes and evaluates the effects where such trust is lacking, manifested through mass public demonstrations, continuous civil disobedience or an increase in armed rebellion.¹² This indicator also considers the state capability to perform main functions that encourage public confidence in its government, measures the level of corruption and transparency in the performance of public functions. Various political pressures (civil protests, strikes) weaken a state and often culminate in armed conflicts. The FSI mentions Ethiopia as a good example. Since taking office in April 2018, Prime Minister Ahmed has launched various reforms aimed at laying the foundations for peace, security, democracy and economic growth. These measures include strengthening political participation, appointing 50 percent of women to positions in his cabinet, releasing thousands of political prisoners and inviting opposition parties to dialogue.¹³ These reforms have resulted in great improvement in the results of the FSI indicators for state legitimacy, human rights and the rule of law and the factionalized elite.

The *factionalized elite* indicator evaluates the nationalist political rhetoric of the ruling elites, often in terms of nationalism, xenophobia, communal irredentism, as well as the struggle against power, political competition, political transition and, where elections take place, the credibility of election processes. The United Kingdom (UK) had a decline in the evaluation of political parameters due to the campaign that led to its exit from the European Union and the country's efforts to win the

¹¹ „The Fragile States Index 2019. Annual report.” Fund for peace (FFP), Washington, D.C <https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/>, 25/12/2019, p. 38.

¹² „The Failed States Index”. The fund for Peace (FSI), Washington, D.C, <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/>, 23/11/2019

¹³ „Fragile States Index 2019. Annual report. ” Fund for peace (FFP), Washington, D.C, <https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/>, 25/12/2019, p. 11.

referendum in 2016 in which, after a highly divided and dishonest campaign, a small majority of Britons voted in favour of the exit from the EU.¹⁴ It can be concluded that monitoring the media, and also official statements and decisions of government officials, attendance at elections (turnout, transparency, political participation) is a way to cross-measure, from several sources, political factors that are used to evaluate the stability of a country.

3) Economic sector

Economic security refers to the pursuit of freedom from economic threats. The *economic decline* indicator considers the patterns of progressive economic decline of the society as a whole, measured by per capita income, gross national product, unemployment rates, inflation, productivity, debt, poverty level or business failure.¹⁵ The FSI *economic inequality* indicator considers not only real inequality, through a quantitative approach by measuring the mentioned indicators, but also the perception of inequality, recognizing that the perception of economic inequality can provoke protests as much as real inequality and can increase communal tensions or nationalist rhetoric. It also takes into account the possibilities of citizens to improve their economic status, such as the access to employment and education, so in addition to economic inequality, it can be a constructive and strengthening factor.

One of the examples given by the FSI is Nicaragua. The success of the Nicaraguan president's economic policy is reflected in the continuous improvement of the FSI *economic* indicator, which went from 7.8 before Ortega took office to 5.6 in the FSI last year, so the World Bank and IMF praised the economic results of Nicaragua. The protection measures against violence that took place in the northern parts of this country have also been implemented.¹⁶ However, in April 2018, after the spring session of the IMF, the Government announced a series of cuts in social security programmes. The following day, the elderly population protested against the announced reduction of pensions, and then a wave of student protests started. The Government reacted by opening fire, killing several protesters. Therefore, hundreds of thousands of people went to streets, where they were greeted by bloody actions of the armed services and paramilitary forces.¹⁷ This shows the interdependence and interaction of all

¹⁴ „The Fragile States Index 2019. Annual report.“, Fund for peace (FFP), Washington, D.C, <https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/>, 25/12/2019, p. 10.

¹⁵ Željko Bjelajac, „Sektorski pristup bezbednosti – analitički okvir kompleksne bezbednosne dinamike“, *Kultura polisa, year XIII (2016), no. 31*, pp. 303-315.

¹⁶ „The Fragile States Index 2019. Annual report.“, Fund for peace (FFP), Washington, D.C, <https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/>, 25/12/2019, p. 10.

¹⁷ Ibid.

factors, which make a stable and secure state. Poor states are more susceptible to the development of nationalism and the outbreak of civil conflicts, and they are also the suitable ground for external influences.

4) Social sector

The *human rights* indicator considers whether there is the widespread abuse of legal, political and social rights, including the rights of individuals, groups and institutions (e.g. the media freedom, the judiciary politicization, the internal use of the military for political goals, the repression of political opponents, gender equality).¹⁸ The indicator that takes into account *refugees and internally displaced persons* measures the pressure on states caused by the forced displacement of large communities as a result of social, political, environmental or other causes. This can put additional pressure on public services, and sometimes create wider humanitarian and security challenges for the host country if it does not have adequate resources and the capacity to absorb the influx of refugees. On the other hand, the mass exodus of people from a state speaks of some other indicators. Thus, Venezuela, as an oil-rich country, has neglected its agricultural development that its economy relied on during the 19th century. As a result of rising hunger and disease, along with wider economic collapse, GDP has fallen by more than 15% in the last three years, and inflation has exceeded a million percentage. Public services have become inefficient and millions of people left the country, resulting in a serious deterioration in scores. According to the UNHCR, the number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reached 3 million in November 2018. The *migration and the so-called brain drain* indicator may involve the voluntary emigration of the middle class due to an economic deterioration in their home country and hopes for better opportunities in some other country. The weakness of this indicator is that it is difficult to assess real reason for leaving one's place of residence – whether it is really political persecution or striving for a better standard.

The indicator of *public services and group complaints* refers to the main state functions that serve people, such as health, education, water and sanitation services, transport infrastructure, electricity, Internet, and also protection against crime and terrorism.

5) Ecological sector

The intensification of climate changes may increase the risk of political unrest and conflicts in the states whose economic and social development is conditioned by free access to natural resources.¹⁹ The *demographic pressures* indi-

¹⁸ „The Fragile States Index 2019. Annual report.”, Fund for peace (FFP), Washington, D.C, <https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/>, 23/11/2019, p. 14.

¹⁹ Gordana Mišev, „Uticaj klimatskih promena na političke sukobe i nemire u Africi: studija slučaja Etiopije”, *Godišnjak Fakulteta bezbednosti*. ISSN: 1821-150X, 2019, pp. 301-317.

icator refers to the supply of food to population, the access to healthy (drinking) water and other resources that maintain life or health, such as the prevalence of disease and epidemics. In addition to population, this indicator also takes into account the pressures arising from natural disasters (hurricanes, earthquakes, floods or droughts) and the pressures on population from environmental hazards.²⁰ Permanent environmental degradation mostly affects the countries of Africa, the Pacific and Asia. What is worrying is that these are areas that include countries with a low level of economic development, which do not have enough resources to effectively fight environmental degradation, and are further destabilized by political conflicts.²¹ In Somalia, over 200,000 people died as a result of drought and famine in 2017, which considerably worsened the situation created by the decades of war, which destroyed irrigation systems and infrastructure for water supply, boreholes, etc.²² It all culminated in the expulsion of the terrorist organization Al-Shabab from Mogadishu and the establishment of a new federal government.²³

The most stable states through the prism of security

Analyzing the indicators of development and stability, it is clear that the measures taken by states at all levels are a true indicator that stable states provide the security of the individual, the nation and the state itself, its sovereignty and integrity. These indicators are:

- quality of life – the right to life, work, economic freedoms, economic development;
- political participation – the right to vote, democratic election procedure, freedom of assembly, political organization;
- social dimension – social cohesion and integration, awareness raising, media freedom, cultural, religious and national identity;
- security forces, which are in the function of protecting life, property and dignity, and also the fight against crime, corruption, terrorism and border protection.

The experts from the Fund for Peace and the Center for Systemic Peace thoroughly analyze all the indicators that make an unstable and fragile state, i.e. critical to security. Table 2 shows the ranking of states according to the Fund for Peace report in which they are ranked by fragility: Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark,

²⁰ „The Fragile States Index 2019. Annual report.”, Fund for peace (FFP), Washington, D.C, <https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/>, 25/12/2019, p. 33.

²¹ Ibid.

²² „The Fragile States Index 2019. Annual report.” Fund for peace (FFP), Washington, D.C <https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/>, 25/12/2019, p. 33.

²³ Ibid.

Australia, Iceland, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden and Luxembourg, which indicates their stability, as the main holder of state resilience. To verify these results, the analysis has been supplemented by the ranking of states according to the report of the Center for Systemic Peace, shown in Table 3, where all mentioned states (except Iceland)²⁴ meet the stability criteria for all described and explained indicators.

Table 2 – *Fragile state index in 2019*²⁵

Fragile state index	Rang	Total	Bezbednosni aparat	Facionalizovane elite	Gropne pritužbe	Ekonomija	Ekonomska nejednakost	Odliv mozgova	Državna legitimnost	Javni servis	Ljudska prava	Demografski pritisak	Izbeglice i raseljeni	Spoljna intervencija	
Luksemburg	10	169th	20.4	1.3	3.4	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.6	3.1	0.8
Svedska	9	170th	20.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	4.9	0.9
Novi Zeland	8	171st	20.1	1.4	1.4	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.9
Kanada	7	172nd	20.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.7
Iceland	6	173rd	19.8	0.7	1.8	1.0	3.1	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.8
Australija	5	174th	19.7	2.7	1.7	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.7
Danska	4	175th	19.5	1.3	1.4	4.3	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	0.7
Svajcarska	3	176th	18.7	1.1	1.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.7	0.7
Norveška	2	177th	18.0	2.1	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.8	1.0
Finska	1	178th	16.9	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.9	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.0

Table 3 of the Fund for Peace, which reports annually on fragile states, shows that, in addition to Canada, New Zealand, Iceland and Australia, the top ten states in terms of stability and security include the Baltic and Western European countries (Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxembourg). Among the best indicators of state fragility, on a scale from 0 to 10, no state exceeds 1 point in terms of state legitimacy. It is similar with the risk of external intervention, where, except Iceland, no state exceeds 1. All ten states are very well rated in terms of human rights, public service and economic (in)equality, that is, balanced economic development. Slightly worse marks are in the fields of demographic pressure, economy, functionalized elite and security apparatus, while group complaints and refugee risk carry over 2 points. It can be concluded that these states are primarily strong in terms of state legitimacy, human rights and the provision of public service.

Table 3 lists the ranking of the states that are most stable according to the FSI, and then studied according to the criteria of the Center for Systemic Peace. Each of the matrix indicators has been rated on a five-point scale: 0 – “no fragility”, 1 – “low fragility”, 2 – “medium fragility”, 3 – “high fragility” and 4 – “extreme fragility”. The fragility of a state is closely related to its national capacities to manage conflicts, development and implementation of public policy and provision of public services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion and quality of life, responding effectively to challenges and crises and maintaining progressive development. The single plus sign (“+”) indicates a state that

²⁴ Iceland is not in the Table of ranked states (167 countries) because only states with over 500,000 citizens have been analyzed.

²⁵ „The Failed States Index. ” The Fund for Peace (FSI), Washington, D.C, <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/>, 23/11/2019, p. 6.

consumes a small net amount of oil (1–5 barrels per capita); double plus sign (“++”) moderate net oil consumption (5-10 barrels per capita), and “X” means high net consumption (more than 10 barrels per capita). Empty cells indicate a state with low oil profiles (less than 1 barrel per capita or consumer - 1 barrel is 158.9 litres).²⁶ As it can be seen from Table 3, Australia, New Zealand and Norway are ranked slightly lower, mainly due to the economic score, which is certainly extremely low and does not exceed 2 points, which puts them in the group of stable states.

Table 3 – *State Fragility Index of the Center for Peace Research in 2017*²⁷

State Fragility Index And Matrix 2017	Rang	Indeksi slabosti	Skor efektivnosti	Skor legitimnosti	Bezbednomska efektivnost	Drzavna legitimnost	Indikator oruzanj i sukoba	Politička efektivnost	Politička legitimnost	Tip režima	Ekonomska efektivnost	Ekonomska legitimnost	Prehrvodnja i potrošnja nafte	Socijalna efektivnost	Socijalna legitimnost	Regionalni efekat
Luksemburg	11	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	0	X	0	0	
Švedska	3	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	0	X	0	0	
Novi Zeland	31	2	0	2	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	2	++	0	0	
Kanada	23	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	0	25	0	0	
Island	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Dem	/	/	/	/	/	
Australija	38	2	0	2	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	2	X	0	0	
Danska	21	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	0		0	0	
Švajcarska	25	1	0	1	0	0		0	1	Dem	0	0	++	0	0	
Norveška	31	2	0	2	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	2	122	0	0	
Finska	19	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	Dem	0	0	X	0	0	

On the basis of the analysis of the mentioned criteria, indicators can be singled out in which these countries have shown the best performance. These are:

- the governmental stability and efficiency including democratic election procedure,
- the rule of law and efficiency of the judiciary,
- civil rights and freedoms,
- efficient public service,
- balanced economic development.

These indicators should be the starting point for weak, that is medium developed countries, such as the Republic of Serbia and the former socialist countries, which have the basis for successful development and productivity in all fields, that, ultimately, relate to security.

Conclusion

The Western European and Baltic countries, together with Canada, Australia, Iceland and New Zealand, are states with a long tradition of democracy and institutionalism, whose foundations have served to establish liberal welfare states. It is obvious that they are the safest on the planet. Highlighting the most important characteristics of a state shows high dependence between the management of the

²⁶ Monti Marshall and Gabrielle Elzinga-Marshall, „*Global Report 2017: Conflict, Governance, and State Fragility*”, Center for Systemic Peace, Vienna, 2017, pp. 51-52.

²⁷ Ibid.

state organization and security. This shows that governance, economy and security are mutually strengthened, especially through a set of policies implemented by the government.

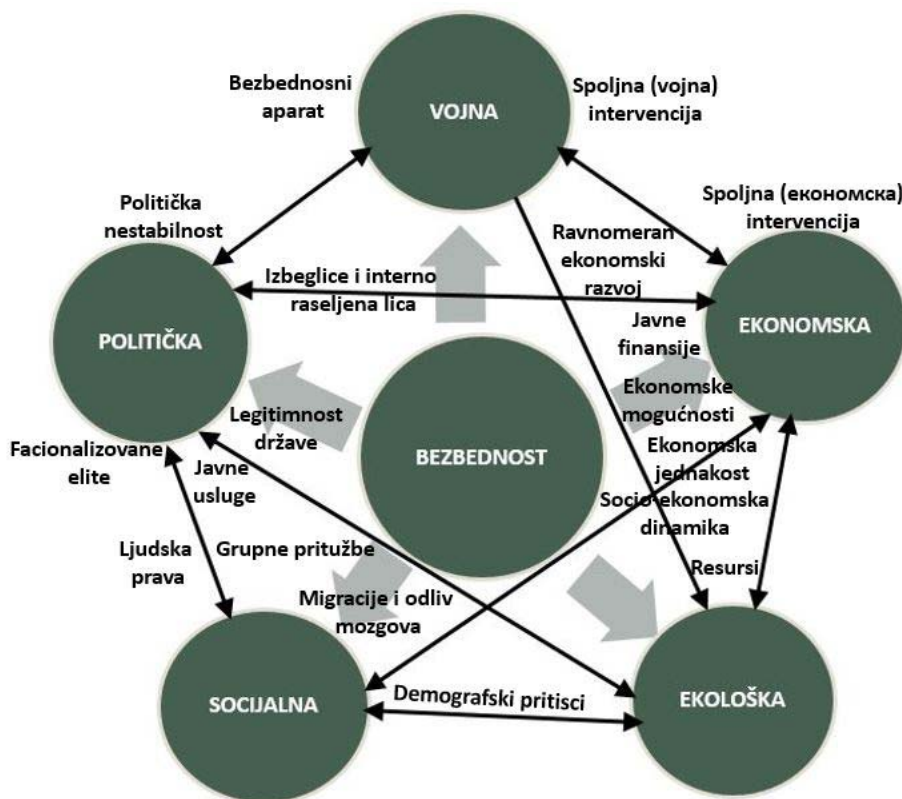


Figure 1 – The interdependence of the security sector

Analyzing all indicators of fragility/stability, it is clear that the measures these states undertake are: strengthening institutions (such as judicial systems) and fighting corruption, improving the investment climate and eliminating bureaucracy, strengthening political culture, fighting poverty, improving education quality and efficiency of public services. As it can be seen in Figure 1, although viewed separately, all sectors are intertwined and interdependent. Effective public services, and also bureaucratic and legal measures that enable economic freedoms and conditions for economic equality, while reducing poverty, arise from political factors that imply the government legitimacy and the rule of law. Strengthening social cohesion also strengthens the government integrity. Proper disposal of

resources and legal regulation in the field of economy produces economic effects, with an efficient response to environmental threats. The development of the military industry strengthens both the economic and military capacity of a state. The developed security apparatus, in addition to the armed forces, includes police and other security services that conduct effective fight against corruption and crime, maintaining public order and peace. Political governance can be understood as the most important factor that directs the overall social and economic development, which strengthens its security capacities and vice versa. There is no stable state without security at all levels, from an individual, society to state and region.

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Показатељи стабилности држава у глобализованом концепту безбедности на почетку 21. века

Појам безбедности је сложена и вишезначна појава, која превазилази традиционалне појмове безбедности, где је једини референтни објекат држава, а државна безбедност услов опстанка. У глобализованом концепту безбедности државне границе постају порозне, остварен је слободан проток капитала, добара и људи, али и нових безбедносних изазова, ризика и претњи, што превазилази традиционално схватање безбедности, па се своди не само на економски, правни, еколошки и друштвени сегмент живота, већ и на друштвене групе и појединце. Питање на које се рад фокусира полази од тога шта државу чини стабилном и сигурном, који су то фактори и како се мере. Као концептуални оквир користиће се секторски приступ Копенхашке школе безбедности. Предмет рада је анализа показатеља који се користе у званичним извештајима релевантних међународних институција, а који показују стабилност земаља у глобализованом концепту безбедности. Циљ овог рада је да се анализирају разни показатељи стабилности државе у циљу постизања најважнијих карактеристика које граде људску, националну и државну безбедност, а обухватају невојне факторе развоја и стабилности. Ова анализа показује да управљање, економија и безбедност узајамно јачају, посебно кроз скуп политика које спроводи влада.

Кључне речи: *стабилност држава, фактори развоја, глобализација, безбедност, управљање*