Implementation of the EU global strategy from 2016 until 2018

Dragan Bojanić, Jan Marček and Vladimir Ristić

This paper analyzes the development in the sphere of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, that is, the European Council held in December 2013, when the process of revision of the EU foreign policy and security framework was formally launched, until the end of 2018.

Key words: global strategy, EU, PESCO, CARD, common defence

Restoration of the idea of the Third Rome

Slavoljub S. Lekić

The old idea Moscow - the Third Rome has been recently present in the public discourse. The powerful incentive for its renewal was given by the Tomos of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople Synod on autocephaly of the Ukrainian church, as well as the situation in Europe, mainly migrant crisis, political, cultural and ethnic degradation of European societies, and Brexit also. The Third Rome project is transformed by daily events into a draft of the modern Eastern Empire relying on the tradition of the Russian and Soviet empires. This geopolitical draft, in addition to other ones considered by the Kremlin, the Atlantic States, China and regional powers, defines the future of the countries of Cordon sanitarie (from the Baltic to the Adriatic), and in particular the development of the military and political situation in the Balkans, the area of great geopolitical tension and uncertainty.

Key words: Serbia, Russia, EU, Eastern Europe, Cordon sanitarie, Balkans

Security dilemma in relations between Serbia and Croatia after the outbreak of civil war in Ukraine

Milan Ranković

The military dimension of bilateral relations between Serbia and Croatia after the civil war in Yugoslavia occupies an important place in the security architecture of the Balkan Peninsula exhausted by ethnic-nationalist conflicts. This paper
aims to analyze the basic assumption that there is a security dilemma between Serbia and Croatia after the outbreak of civil war in Ukraine. Active arming of both armies requires review of the Florence Agreement on the control of conventional weapons in the Balkans. Furthermore, it is necessary to analyze the main strategic doctrinal documents of the two countries in order to better understand their interests in the field of defense. An important factor in the military relations of the two countries is their foreign policy orientation towards the NATO alliance as the security umbrella of Europe including Croatia as its member, and excluding Serbia since it is not its member. This security dilemma is also significant in the context of the stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina because Serbia and Croatia guarantee the respect of the Dayton Accords. The paper also analyzes the positions that these countries have taken regarding the civil war in Ukraine and repercussions that this event can have in the region.

Key words: security dilemma, Serbia, Croatia, Ukraine, NATO, Florence Agreement, civil war

Globalization setbacks

Goran Budžak and Jovo Marković

The paper analyzes the relationship of globalization, globalism, liberal capitalism and their effect on the sovereignty and economy of a nationally-organized state.

Key words: fraud, globalization, neoliberalism, nation, state, economy, international law, hegemony

Media and conflicts in the era of globalization

Mirko Jakovljević and Radenko Šćekić

Mass media play a very important role, both in the lives of ordinary people and at the geopolitical level. The process of globalization and technological, communication developments have led to transforming the planet into a “global village” over the past decades. In addition to the positive effects - easier communication and exchange of ideas, resources, culture – it has also resulted in negative effects, which is reflected in the overflow of crises (economic, political, migrational) around the world. The (mis)use of media for geopolitical purposes has been significantly evident since the last decade of the previous century. Production and management of media information is therefore of great importance in contemporary hybrid warfare and conflicts.

Key words: media, conflicts, globalization, geopolitics, hybrid warfare
The importance and role of private military companies in solving contemporary problems of national and international security

Nikola Vračević and Vladimir M. Cvetković

The issue of the state internal security system continues to be of great concern to the international public, as well as political factors and ordinary people in many countries. Such a situation has become evident, having in mind the increasing frequency of terrorist activities in the international sphere and the problems arising from the operation of organized transnational criminal groups. Guided by this, and starting from the review of foreign and national literature, the authors describe the characteristics of low-intensity conflicts in the first part of the paper with a special emphasis on weak states, then they consider the conceptual bases of private military companies, as well as their connection with the United Nations peacekeeping missions and private military companies as multipliers of the armed forces. In the second part of the paper, the authors analyze and consider the role of private military companies in the exploitation of natural resources in the countries of high security risk, as well as their role in the internal security system and the fight against organized crime.

Key words: security, private military companies, national and international security, role

Comparative analysis of the national intelligence and security system of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Hungary

Stanimir Đukić and Nenad M. Avramović

The paper considers national security and the National Security Strategy, which confirms the commitment of the Republic of Serbia to general democratic values, international law and respect for its statehood tradition. The state intelligence and security system, place, role and tasks as elements of national security are conceptually defined. In addition, the intelligence and security systems of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Hungary regarding normative legal and organizational similarities and differences are considered in more detail.

Key words: national security, security, intelligence and security system, security services, Security Information Agency, Military Security Agency, Military Intelligence Agency, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Hungary

Criminal liability of legal entities in the Republic of Serbia

Dragan Jovašević

In addition to natural (adult and juvenile) persons, legal entities are also perpetrators of public law delicts (criminal offenses, economic offenses and violations). Therefore, all contemporary criminal legislation, based on international standards in universal
and regional documents, foresee the liability of legal entities for criminal offenses. This criminal liability of legal entities is specific, so it has a special basis, legal nature, elements and characteristics. It represents the basis for implementation of a special system of penitentiary sanctions for this type of perpetrators of criminal offenses in the Republic of Serbia. This paper considers the criminal liability of legal entities and the system of penitentiary sanctions.

Key words: criminal offense, law, legal entity, liability, penitentiary sanctions

Legal nature of the measure of confiscation of property arising from a criminal offense

Jelena Gluščević and Dragan Radoman

The measure of confiscation of property arising from a criminal offense has been introduced by special law and its implementation has been accompanied by normative and institutional support as a guarantee of its survival in the modern system of criminal measures and sanctions. Despite multiannual implementation of the special measure so far, the more serious and extensive theoretical and legal argumentation of its essential characteristics, its place within the criminal justice system, as well as the issue of its legal nature, has been unjustifiably absent. This paper aims to provide an answer to the issue of its legal nature, adequate argumentation for such an answer, which also describes its essential characteristics. Such review endeavours, on the one hand, to remove the dilemma that is present when implementing the special measure, both due to terminological confusion and the insufficient exploration of its specificity, and on the other, determining the place that, despite the fact that it is not covered by the provisions of the Criminal Code, it indisputably, and also de facto, belongs to.

Key words: measure of confiscation of property arising from a criminal offense, legal nature, criminal sanctions and measures, sui generis

Political and criminological threats to government officials throughout history

Ljubo Pejanović and Stevan Stojanović

The paper presents and analyzes the general concepts of numerous forms of threats of elimination or assassination of representatives of political institutions by their rivals or political opponents. For each historical behavior of individuals, groups or political organizations, the historical period and specificity of society, systems and means for political and criminological struggle have been analyzed.

Key words: assassination, politics, criminology, threats, government, violence, history
Spyware as a form of compromising business information

Dejan N. Tepavac

The stability of a state and the performance of business entities depend on how much they are capable of identifying the connection between market survival, national security and the level of protection of business information. The omnipresence of information and communication technologies with business entities, in state institutions and homes leads to the fact that the relation to information is no longer just an issue of competitiveness and good knowledge. The intangible nature of information creates a wrong attitude of the broadest users’ circle towards its value. Many individuals are still focused on the preservation and evaluation of material goods because there is no awareness that the value of business entities, the functioning of a business or state system can be compromised even by theft of materials that do not have to possess a physical form.

The performance of contemporary computers, which process a large amount of data in a short term, enables you by comparing seemingly insignificant data to reach conclusions that reveal the essence of a process or phenomenon that someone would like to preserve as a secret. The difference between successful and unsuccessful business systems or states is increasingly evident in their ability to prevent leaking and compromising information relevant to the functioning of the system.

Key words: spyware, business information, information security, information-communication system, protection

Intelligence preparation of areas threatened by natural disasters, technical and technological and other disasters and the use of the Serbian Armed Forces

Miroslav R. Teržić, Darko Glišić and Zoran Cvetković

The use of the Serbian Armed Forces to provide support and assistance to civil authorities in the case of natural disasters, technical, technological and other disasters has become an indispensable topic since the establishment of the Protection and Rescue Department within the Ministry of Interior. This problem was specially emphasized during the floods in the Republic of Serbia in 2014. Since then the legal basis and expediency of the use of the Serbian Armed Forces in the case of natural disasters are discussed more intensively. In order to make a contribution to the mentioned discussion, the authors of this paper have analyzed the normative legal and strategic-doctrinal basis of the use of the Serbian Armed Forces in the case of natural disasters, technical and technological and other disasters, elaborated the process of intelligent preparation of areas vulnerable to natural disasters, technical and technological and other disasters, and they have described the possibility of using certain parts of the Serbian Armed For-
ces to provide support and assistance to civilian population and other entities of protection and rescue in the case of natural disasters, technical, technological and other disasters.

Key words: intelligence preparation of battlefield, natural disasters, technical and technological disasters

Representation of social sciences in the education of officers that are necessary for initial duties in dealing with people

Jasmina Milošević Stolić

In this paper, comparative research of the representation of social sciences within the study programs of four higher education military institutions (the Military Academy of the University of Defense in Belgrade, the University of Defense in Brno, the Czech Republic, the Croatian Defence Academy and the Military Academy "General Mihailo Apostolski" - Skopje, the Republic of Northern Macedonia) that are important for developing the competencies necessary for working with people when professional military personnel performs the initial duties has been conducted. The concept of competencies necessary for working with people is defined as a complex of knowledge, skills and attitudes needed for performing complex functions and role of officers, which can be classified as systemic and interpersonal competencies. In accordance with the results of comparison, in order to anticipate emerging changes in the defense system, it is necessary to carry out continuous and permanent education of professional servicemen, which will be directed towards further development of competencies necessary for working with people and training.

Key words: competencies necessary for working with people, social sciences, military education, officers

Prospects of European regional integration and currency zone

Slobodan N. Bracanović

The European integration of states with a single currency zone is in crisis and with uncertain prospects. Some countries indicate the withdrawal from the EU and the currency zone. The EU and common currency project is assessed unfavorably because it is not supported by all necessary institutions. Economic and political integration have not been harmonized. The member states lose their sovereignty in determining interest and exchange rates.

Key words: Europe, integration, objectives, economics, politics, currency, crisis, result
A model of a modern financing system on the example of Islamic banking

Snežana Lj. Krstić, Milan J. Mihajlović and Miloš N. Stanković

Islamic banking is a relatively recent activity. The basic difference in relation to classical banking is that it is based on Islamic law, sharia. Sharia prohibits taking and giving interest. Moreover, sharia does not allow investment in jobs that are contrary to the main postulates of religious law. Islamic banking gives priority to partnership between entrepreneurs and financiers and the so-called "proprietary" financing models.

Key words: Islamic banking, sharia, interest free banking

The significance of economic development of a state for the introduction of the accrual accounting basis in the public sector

Ivan Milojević, Nikola Milanović and Milan Mihajlović

The possibility of introducing the accrual basis in the budget accounting of the Republic of Serbia can be related to the experiences of the states that have already implemented it. This paper focuses on the analysis of the relationship between the economic development of a state and the implementation of accounting instruments that support the accrual basis, especially taking into account the adjustment of the existing accounting systems to the needs of the accrual accounting model due to economic development.

The global tendency is that an increasing number of states turn to accrual accounting. Nowadays, a large number of world economic institutions and organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Federation of Accountants, the European Union, etc. have become supporters of accrual accounting and have been involved in supporting other countries to implement the accrual basis in their budget accounting.

Key words: accounting basis, budget system, state development

Impact of value-added tax on public funds of the Republic of Serbia

Nikola Vidović, Hatidža Beriša and Milenko Dželetović

The paper analyzes the time interval from the introduction of value-added tax until the latest relevant data emphasized by the Ministry of Finance and the Tax Administration of the Republic of Serbia. The research has highlighted the role of value-added tax in the set of fiscal policy instruments, as well as the results regarding the stability of the Serbian economy caused by fiscal consolidation, along with prospects and projections of further action on tax system coordination with the EU legal and tax regulations.

Key words: value-added tax, fiscal policy, public funds, public revenues, tax system
Economic analysis of the justification of the use of crude oil

Biljana P. Ivanova, Ivan N. Ivković and Ilija D. Ivanov

Nowadays, crude oil is the dominant energy resource, which brought about the industrial revolution and it represents the basis of the modern industry. The development of the modern world is based on the energy of this resource, and its use is understandable because it has a long tradition of use in the most developed states in the world. However, if the rational indicator regarding the relationship between production and consumption of crude oil is taken into consideration due to the limited amounts of this resource, the question arises as to whether the use of crude oil is justified in this scope.

Key words: economic analysis, consumption, rational indicator, oil

Characteristics of the loyalty program in the segment of retail trade in oil and oil derivatives in the territory of the Republic of Serbia

Goran Dašić, Irena Petrušić and Adriana Radosavac

An intensive competition struggle is the main feature of the current business environment. Nowadays, it is the imperative to find the way to differentiate a company, that is its offer, in a way that will increase its value to customers. Loyalty programs are a popular marketing tool whose primary goal is to create loyal customers and manage effectively the relationships with them.

The paper presents the current loyalty programs of the companies dealing with retail trade in oil and oil derivatives at the Serbian market, their structure and characteristics.

Key words: customer loyalty, customer satisfaction, loyalty program, retail trade in oil and oil derivatives

Controlling as a factor of new public management in the health institutions of the Republic of Serbia

Miroslav Čavlin, Svetlana Ignjatijević and Slobodan Andžić

The objective of this paper is to present the organizational solutions and content of the management support function in the public health sector of the Republic of Serbia, as well as the need to implement controlling as one of the key prerequisite for functionality of new public management.

Key words: controlling, management, health care, performance
The legal and political role of the League of Nations after WWI

Žarko Ćulibrk

The paper analyzes the legal and political role of the League of Nations, the reasons for its establishment, its role and importance after the First World War in establishing collective security, and a special emphasis is placed on the successes and failures of this institution. Different methods have been used while writing this paper - mainly content analysis, comparative analysis and literature review.

The objective of this paper is to present how important it was to form an organization with international legal personality after the First World War, and also to point out the advantages and disadvantages of the work of this organization.

Key words: First World War, League of Nations, international relations, crises

Charity boards in Japan, Egypt and France in WWI

Milena Žikić

The paper presents three Boards established in the territory of the Far and Middle East and Western Europe, in order to help Serbia during the Great War. On the basis of the presented data, one can notice the participation of women in the organization of assistance for the Serbian soldiers, prisoners and war orphans in money and medical supplies.

Key words: charity boards, Egypt, Japan, Avr

The Main Control in the Serbian law in the period until the end of WWII

Ljubiša C. Dabić and Predrag Jovičević

In this research, the author has been guided by the idea, on the one hand, to analyze and present, in a relatively short paper, in a comprehensive way, the formation, establishment and development of the Main Control in the former and present Serbia, and, on the other hand, to enable readers to consider at one place the origin, establishment and formation of the Main Control, which at the beginning of the 21st century developed into the modern State Audit Institution, as the highest authority for auditing of public funds in the Republic of Serbia.

The subject research is based on the legal and historical approach of determining the origin, formation, establishment and development of the Supreme Audit Institution in Serbia in the period from 1835 until the Second World War.

The period until the end of the Second World War, which exceeds the duration of a century, can be classified in the following way: the period from the establishment of the
Main Control to the establishment of the State of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the period from the establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia until the end of the Second World War.

Key words: Main Control, State Audit Institution, budget law, public funds

The First League of Prizren as a guideline for political violence against Serbs in Old Serbia

Radoslav Gačinović

There have never been the elements of the Albanian statehood in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija. Borders with neighbors were not determined by Serbia, but by the international community on the basis of the ethnic structure of the population and Turkish defterler. These borders were determined at the London Conference in 1913, and by their revision they were finally confirmed at the Florence Conference on July 26, 1926. Serbs have the constitutional and historical right in Kosovo and Metohija, which is always older than ethnic right, and the international law is on the Serbian side because the UN Charter prohibits the forcible seizure of parts of sovereign states. The number of a national community is not determined by its number within a part of the state, but by its number within the whole state, and even according to this criterion, the Albanians are a national minority in Serbia. A national minority has never had the right to its own state anywhere in the world so far. A national community cannot determine whether it is a nation or a national minority. In addition to these legal facts, it should be emphasized that Kosovo and Metohija is the center of the Serbian spirituality and culture. Scientific research during the 19th and 20th century found that there are 162 facilities in Kosmet, which have been nowadays declared to be cultural property of exceptional importance, while 500 facilities are protected as cultural monuments, and more than 1,400 are registered as the cultural heritage of the Serbian people on that ground.

Key words: Kosovo and Metohija, League of Prizren, violence, deportation, Old Serbia

The Croatian Party of Rights and the language issue in Dalmatia from 1903 until the establishment of the Croat-Serb Coalition in 1906

Vladislav B. Sotirović

The main research objective of this article is to present the policy of Dalmatian politicians from the Croatian Party of Rights, who gathered around Frano Supilo and Ante Trumbić regarding the issue and problem of the official language name and its use in multinational Dalmatia between 1903 and 1906.

Key words: language, Dalmatia, Croats, Serbs