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## MODERN FORMS OF ENDANGERING INTERNAL SECURITY

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**Abstract:** *Every country attaches special importance to the organization of functions that enable its optimal development and survival in international relations. One of the most important state functions is the function of security. State (national) security, most often, is understood as the ability of a state to preserve its integrity and ensure the uninterrupted functioning of all its structures and sovereignly and to efficiently resolve political, economic, social and other issues necessary to ensure the survival and progressive development of individuals, society and state.*

*In accordance with the phenomena that threaten the security of the state and society, as well as the opposition to these phenomena, the external and internal components of the state security system are distinguished.*

**Key word:** *security, external security, internal security, threat to security*

### INTRODUCTION

Threats to security are understood differently in theory and practice because the concept of security itself is multidimensional and complex. Therefore, in accordance with the reflection of the concept of security, Mijalković and Popović (2015) say about security threats: «Generally, security threats are phenomena of natural, human or technical-technological origin that produce or can produce harmful consequences for reference values and interests (p.206).

Given that security is indivisible, the system of state (national) security is organized as an integral one, that is, it includes both external and internal security. At the same time, the national security system means „the form of organization and functioning of society in the implementation of measures and activities on a preventive and repressive plan, which are undertaken to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of the state, its constitutional order, the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as all others social and international values from all forms and agents of endangerment (regardless of the place and time of execution) (Stajić, 2013) .“

## **1. THEORETICAL ASPECT OF INTERNAL SECURITY ENDANGERING**

Reflection on any form of security threat requires a precise definition of what is meant by it. Therefore, a brief theoretical overview of the threat to security in the general sense is needed, followed by the identification of the form of internal endangering. At the same time, the fact is that modern forms of endangering the security of man, society and the state are intertwined and that the border line between the so-called external and internal forms of that endangerment is actually blurred.

### **1.1. Security endangering**

Referring to the criminal-legal, sociological and other notions of endangering security, Savić and Stajić (2007) state: „...the term endangerment means social phenomena or behavior caused by the action of man (individual or group), nature or telmic systems over a longer period of time which of a significant scale, during which harmful consequences arise or may arise for the integrity of man, his freedom, property and health, as well as for the integrity and subjectivity of the state and its institutions, the values it protects as well as the value of the international community. Therefore, endangerment is any type of social, natural and technical danger that endangers the integrity, freedom, property or health of people, as well as the territorial integrity and sovereignty and constitutional order and rights of states, peoples, nations or social groups and individuals“(p. 68).

Mijalković (2011) also has a similar approach to endangering security, as mentioned above, which looks more broadly at certain spheres of determining endangerment, such as sociological, criminological, doctrine and theory of defense and civil protection, natural and technical sciences, up to security theory (p. 91). Mijalković and Popović (2015) operationalize in more detail their definition given in the introduction of this paper about security threats and they state: „More specifically, security threats are actions (human activities) and/or events (natural phenomena and processes and/or dysfunction of technical-technological systems) of such duration and intensity that produce or can produce harmful consequences for the reference values and interests of the individual, society, state and/or the international community (state of impaired security) (p. 206).“

Therefore, from the previous statements, when it comes to endangering security, we are talking about the occurrences of that endangering. Security threats are classified

differently by different authors. Thus, Savić and Stajić classify those phenomena into sources, forms and bearers of threats to security. Mijalković and Popović add types to the aforementioned classification of Savić and Stajić, whereby certain type has various forms.

## 1.2. The structure of the phenomena of security endangerment

In his book *National Security*, Mijalković (2011) says: “In principle, security threats consist of several elements, i.e. they are characterized by the following: the source of the threat, the bearer of the threat, the type and form of the threat, the object of the threat with the reference values that are attacked, the consequence and the feedback effect of the consequences on the source and bearer of endangerment” (p. 95 ). In accordance with the above, for the subject of this paper, theoretical positions on the sources, carriers and forms of security threats are significant (Figure 1).

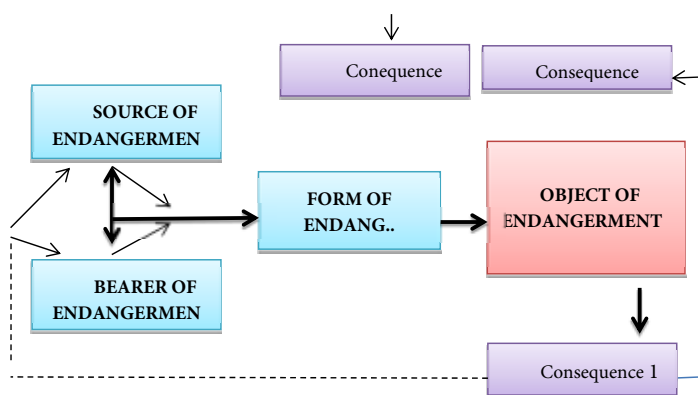


Figure 1. Idealized structure of safety endangerment

*Sources of security endangerment* are phenomena or processes that independently or in combination and interaction lead to the emergence and development of a threatening phenomenon. Sources of threats to security can be natural, social and technical-technological. *Natural* sources of endangerment are the climate, territory and/or geographical position of the living habitat of society and the state (in the narrower sense), i.e. the harmful effects of a degraded environment (in the broader sense, e.g., the action of acid rain, soil erosion, cosmic radiation and global warming due to damage to the ozone layer, etc.) (Mijalković, 2011, p. 95).

Destructive *human behavior* is determined by the life conditions of the bearer of threats, his conflicts with himself, with other persons and collectives. Most often, it is the result of conflicts of individual or social interests, a discrepancy between desires, needs and the possibility of satisfying them, the result of an upheaval or a way out of a crisis, a negative solution to a conflict or stressful situation, an act of recklessness or projected sick imagination or hallucination. So, human destructiveness is caused and conditioned by many *exogenous*

- *objective factors* (factors of the external world, i.e. narrow or wider social environment) as well as by *endogenous - subjective factors* (psychological traits, health and personal system of values, needs and interests). Finally, *the dysfunction of technical-technological systems* also causes or conditions many threats to protected values at all levels of security analysis. Herewith, one should certainly distinguish system dysfunction that occurred „by itself“ (by breakdown, breakdown, failure of subsystems...) in relation to dysfunction caused by the human factor (intentional or unintentional action) or natural disasters.

Almost all phenomena and processes of a human, natural or technical-technological nature, both constructive and destructive, have a *multifactorial - multicausal origin*. This means that their origin and development are almost always caused and conditioned by several different factors.

*The bearer of the threat to security* is the entity that, by its action or omission, realizes a threatening phenomenon. Although it resembles the concept of a delinquent, it is broader in scope and content. It denotes the following:

- *an individual*, who independently undertakes an illegal action (eg, murder) or omits an action that he is obliged to undertake (eg, a doctor does not treat a patient, a mother does not feed a baby);
- *group* (criminal or terrorist group, political movement, destructive sect, destructive mass in civil disturbances, etc.);
- *a legal person or organization* (eg, as a perpetrator of a misdemeanor, economic offense or criminal offense);
- *the state*, when the threat is carried out by the entire state administration (e.g., by dictatorship, repressive legislation, terrorizing the population, forced emigration of people, discrimination against members of national minorities) or individual state bodies (e.g., by the participation of special police and military forces in the execution of terrorist acts on the territory other countries, by non-objective trial of perpetrators of criminal acts who are being on trial abroad;
- collaborators or opponents of the authorities, by not providing criminal legal assistance to a domestic citizen who is being tried abroad, etc.);
- *an international organization and the international community*, which take certain measures against *individuals* (e.g., unfounded trial and conviction of innocent individuals for war crimes, exemption from responsibility and overly lenient punishment of war criminals, failure to provide international criminal protection to a person whose rights to justice have been violated in his country etc.), social groups (e.g., by not issuing visas for entry into the country to members of certain national groups or social strata, not providing financial or other assistance to vulnerable persons and victims of certain criminal acts) and states (e.g., political, military and economic pressures, recognizing the state status of territories under the control of separatists, interfering in the work of state bodies, implementing destructive psychological-propaganda activities, military intervention or aggression, etc.) (Мијалковић, 2011, p. 95).

*The form of endangering security* is a manifestation of a destructive phenomenon that differs from other, even similar phenomena (e.g., terrorism from rape, technical-technological accident, diversion and sabotage) by its features and specifics (on the basis of which it is identified and qualified - *indications, indicators*). Its manifestations can also differ from each other (eg, terrorism by murder, activation of an explosive device, „diplomatic abduction“, „letter-bomb“, etc.) (Мијалковић, 2011, p. 98) .

*A type of security endangerment* is a set of several different forms of security threats that have common dominant characteristics. Thus, for example, organized human trafficking, organized smuggling of migrants, narcotics and vehicles are forms of organized crime; further, organized, situational, conventional, white-collar crime and corporate crime are types of property crime; property, political, economic and environmental crime are the most common types of crime. Types of threats to security of the widest scope are: military and non-military threats; threats of natural, human or technical-technological origin; external and internal threats; challenges, risks and security threats, etc (Мијалковић, 2011, p. 99).

### 1.3. The classification of phenomena of security endangerment

The classification of safety threats, by various authors, is done according to numerous criteria and in different ways. In this way, Savić and Stajić (2011) separately classify the sources, and they separately classify the forms of threats to security (p. 70-93). On the other hand, Mijalković (2011) approaches the classification of security threats holistically, without separating sources from forms (p. 107-109).

Approaching forms of threats to internal and external security, Savić and Stajić (2007) do so in a classic way and they distinguish two basic groups of those forms - armed and unarmed forms (Table 1) (p. 89).

EXTERNAL FORMS		INTERNAL FORMS	
ARMED	UNARMED	ARMED	UNARMED
Armed aggression Armed intervention Armed pressures	Low-intensity conflicts caused by international terrorism and subversion	Armed rebellion  Terrorism on a mass scale	Intelligence-reconnaiss. activity Sabotage Diversion Civil disturbances Destructive psychological- propaganda activity Criminal and sociopath phenomena Extremism Endangering traffic safety Fires Endangerment of the environment Technical and technological accidents

Table 1. External and internal forms of security endangerments

On the other hand, Mijalković (2011) approaches the classification of safety-threatening phenomena from a general aspect and says: „Based on dominant etiological, phenomenological and consequential characteristics, threatening phenomena can be classified into certain types (groups).

The justification of the classification is multiple and is reflected in the following: distancing threatening phenomena from each other; more effective identification and forecasting of security threats; more successful identification of cause-and-effect relationships of certain threatening phenomena; enabling the conception of strategies for countering threatening phenomena, but also greater economy, as it is possible to solve more similar security problems with one more comprehensive strategy; improvement of management in security systems and, above all, organizational and functional specialization of security subsystems and microsystems for solving specific groups of security problems, etc (p. 107). The classification of safety endangements, according to Mijalković (2011), is given in Table 2 (p. 107-109).

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA	PHENOMENA OF SECURITY ENDARGEMENTS
Generally, etymologically	Phenomena of natural origin Phenomena of human origin Phenomena of technical-technological origin Phenomena of combined origin
Object - the target of endargement	Endangering the safety of an individual Endangering the safety of human collectives and society Endangering national security Endangering international security Endangering global security Occurrences of multiple (combined) threatening effects
The relationship between the bearer and the object of endargement	Self-threatening (auto-destructive) Threatening (destructive)
Awareness and willingness of the bearer of endargement of security	Accidental On purpose Planned Non-planned
Масовност употребе војног наоружања и МТЦ	Occurrences of a military character Occurrences of a non-military character
The space where endargement appears	Internal External
Scope (coverage) of the bearer and the object	Selectiv Non-selective (random)
Possibility of overcoming consequences	Repairable Partly repairable Non-repairable
Certainty of appearance	Certain Potential
Duration	Momentous Long-lasting

Goal	With open (clear) goal With hidden goal
Clarity of appearance	Open appearance Hidden appearance
Correlation between the bearer of the threat and the object - the target of the threat	Directly endangering Indirectly endangering

Table 2. Classification of safety endangerments

Both of the above-mentioned classifications, no matter how exhaustive they are, show the character of classical, i.e. experientially (historically) determined criteria and occurrences (forms) of security threats. The classification of safety threats mentioned by Mijalković (Table 2) can be criticized in terms of the vagueness and inaccuracy of the classification criteria. When it comes to ambiguity, the objection to Mijalković's classification refers to the fact that it inconsistently classifies the phenomena of endangerment into sources, carriers, types and forms, and it is not clear in Table 2 what the name of the phenomenon of endangerment refers to. On the other hand, some of the classification criteria established by Mijalković are more characteristics of certain phenomena of security threats (primarily form), rather than classification criteria.

## 2. MODERN FORMS OF INTERNAL ENDANGERMENT OF SECURITY

Respecting the theoretical positions on phenomena that threaten security, presented in the previous question, the fact is that it is difficult to make a very clear distinction and separation of external and internal forms that threaten the security of a country in modern international relations. This is primarily due to the fact that globalization, as a process of modern international relations, has affected the connection of all social phenomena and processes, including phenomena, i.e. sources, carriers and forms that threaten security. In accordance with the above, it seems justified to consider contemporary forms of threats to internal security by analyzing those forms in the national security strategies of individual countries.

### 2.1. The forms of internal security endangerment in current national security strategies

It is a fact that every modern country takes an organized and planned approach to the regulation of all state functions, among which the security function occupies one of the central places. This is because security is a basic prerequisite for the survival and development of every society and state. In determining the security function of the modern countries of the world, among other things, they adopt a national security strategy. One of the first steps in establishing a national security strategy is the analysis of the security environment and the identification of security challenges, risks and threats.

Challenges, risks and security threats in modern conditions are a pragmatic substitute for security endangerments, created primarily in Western strategies and in practice widely accepted in most countries of the world. Challenges, risks and threats are not phrases or concepts. These are three concepts of different levels of generality. Thus, Mijalković (2011), in thinking about the challenges, risks and threats to security, states: “Although it is only one of the possible classifications, which comes from the Anglo-Saxon security theory and practice, it has largely become “domesticated” in our country, suppressing other, even traditional divisions of threatening phenomena into armed and unarmed, external and internal endangerments. It is about the classification of challenges, risks and security threats. This type of typology has no practical justification if the national security system has not defined it in nomenclature and precisely by official regulation” (p. 109). In accordance with the stated views on security challenges, risks and threats and their shorter definition, Mijalković (2011) creates the following relationship with security threats: (1) challenge = source of security threats; (2) risk = transformation of a source into a form of endangerment and (3) threat = a form of threat to security (p. 110).

In accordance with the above, Table 3 shows modern forms (endangerments) of threats to internal security established in nine national security strategies and the security strategy of the European Union.

COUNTRY	THE FORM (ENDANGERMENT) OF THE INTERNAL THREAT
USA	In the national security strategy, internal forms of threats are not specifically considered, but the possibility of the influence of global risks is mentioned
Russian Federation	Radical criminal groups are cited as one of the main carriers of threats to security, while forms of threats are mostly related to foreign action (action from the outside)
European Union	Apart from organized crime, it does not specifically consider the forms of threat within the EU, but links them to the global threat to security
Slovenia	Organized crime; destruction of the natural environment; health-epidemiological endangerment and natural and other accident
Croatia	2. THREATS TO THE LIVES OF CITIZENS - Natural and man-made accidents and disasters - Violent crime 3. THREATS TO THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM - Corruption - Organized crime - Economic instability 4. THREATS TO MATERIAL GOODS - Endangerment of critical national infrastructure
Montenegro	Corruption in all forms, abuse of power, weak institutions and lack of trust; economic, social and political difficulties; Natural, ecological, technical and technological disasters, man-made incidents and epidemics of human or infectious animal diseases; actions of individuals and/or groups that are in conflict with the laws of Montenegro.
Hungary	INTERNAL CHALLENGES: organized crime; illegal (gray) economy and corruption; drug addiction; political and religious extremism and demographic changes



COUNTRY	THE FORM (ENDANGERMENT) OF THE INTERNAL THREAT
Romania	<p>INTERNAL CHALLENGES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there prevail economic, financial and social problems generated by prolonged transition and delayed structural reforms; increased corruption and abuse of public resources, which leads to deeper social inequalities and the spread of the gray economy;</li> <li>• ineffective reactions of state institutions in the acute phase have resulted in economic crime and violations of public order and citizens' safety - such phenomena imply increasingly obvious negative effects on social cohesion and solidarity, on the standard of living of citizens;</li> <li>• maintenance of some sources and causes certain potential social conflicts, to a greater or lesser extent, which leads to waste of energy, slowing down or cutting processes and real economic activities, as well as the peace of mind of the people;</li> <li>• Non-compliance with environmental protection norms in the functioning of certain industrial facilities; the probability of some environmental disasters, natural disasters and the process of environmental degradation to occur;</li> <li>• lower trustworthiness of citizens in state institutions, as a result of laziness and excessive bureaucracy within the administration, which also leads to weakened social and civic cohesion;</li> <li>• maintenance of some differences in the development of regions in the country;</li> <li>• deficiencies in accordance with the obligations undertaken for joining NATO;</li> <li>• maintaining information technology at a lower level and delaying its upgrading with the standards that require the dynamics of globalization;</li> <li>• irregularities in the protection of secret data;</li> <li>• migration of experts from different domains of high technology, a phenomenon that affects the development potential of Romanian society</li> </ul>
Czech Republic	Natural disasters, industrial and other accidents, emergence and spread of epidemics.
Republic of Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Separatist aspirations of certain nationalist and religious groups, extremist groups</i></li> <li>- <i>Illegally unilaterally declared independence of Kosovo, represents the greatest threat to the security of the Republic of Serbia</i></li> <li>- <i>Armed rebellion and disputes with the use of weapons</i></li> <li>- <i>Terrorism,</i></li> <li>- <i>National and religious extremism</i></li> <li>- <i>Organized crime, illegal trafficking in people and narcotics and illegal migration,</i></li> <li>- <i>Corruption,</i></li> <li>- <i>Problems of economic development,</i></li> <li>- <i>Energy security</i></li> <li>- <i>Uneven economic and demographic development of the Republic of Serbia</i></li> <li>- <i>Uncontrolled consumption of natural resources and endangering the environment,</i></li> <li>- <i>Consequences of natural disasters and technical and technological accidents, as well as endangering the environment and citizens' health,</i></li> <li>- <i>Dangers associated with the emergence and spread of infectious diseases in humans and infections in animals,</i></li> <li>- <i>Drug addiction,</i></li> <li>- <i>Destructive effects of certain religious sects and cults on family and society,</i></li> <li>- <i>high-tech crime and endangerment of information and telecommunication systems,</i></li> </ul>

Table 3. Contemporary forms (endangerments) of internal threats to security

For a realistic overview and analysis of the data given in Table 3, the following should be taken into account: (1) the table contains data from the security strategies of the mentioned countries and the EU created in the period 2003 (EU) - 2015 (USA, Russian

Federation); (2) most of the mentioned countries and the EU in their strategies do not distinguish between external and internal forms (threats, risks) of security; (3) individual countries make a clear distinction between external and internal forms (threats, risks) of security and (4) most countries, even when citing a threat to internal security, associate it with global or international security risks and threats, for which a typical example is the Czech Republic.

## **2.2. Generalization of contemporary forms of internal security endangerment**

The choice of security strategies of the countries listed in Table 3 can be considered representative for the following reasons: (1) two world powers (the USA and the Russian Federation) that had the greatest impact on international relations after the Second World War and still play a key role today were taken into account in these relations, especially from the security aspect, (2) the EU Security Strategy was taken into account, the membership of which the Republic of Serbia and all surrounding countries that have not yet become members aspire to, and (3) the countries of our environment were taken into account, and we must always compare ourselves with the environment, especially in matters of safety.

It is a fact that all the analyzed countries, first of all, approach security threats from an international perspective and in that sense they identify risks and threats, that is, forms of threats to internal security. Also, it is a fact that in modern international relations it is not possible to clearly demarcate external from internal forms of threats to security, because their intertwining has become the legality of international relations.

In spite of all the mentioned limitations and approximations, and in accordance with the analysis of the mentioned security strategies, it is possible to generalize the modern forms of internal threats to security.

First, all analyzed security strategies take into account theoretical views on the sources of security threats, grouping them into: (1) natural (earthquake, flood...), (2) social or human action, (3) technical-technological, with or without human intervention actions. To that classic triad in modern conditions are added pandemics, epidemics and diseases of a wider scale, the causes of which may be different, but they are evidently in the sphere of human health.

Second, in accordance with the security sectors or security-influencing areas, all strategies respect the theoretical positions that security threats are found in the military, political, economic, social and environmental spheres (sector, area) (Ејдус, Ф, 2012. и Вилијамс, П.Д., 2012). At the same time, to the term military sector, when it comes to internal forms of endangering security, would better suit the term - armed form.

Third, and in accordance with the above mentioned, it is evident that two classic forms of threats to internal security remain in force - armed and unarmed. At the same time, it is evident from the analysis of the aforementioned security strategies that unarmed forms of internal threats to security prevail.

Fourth, it is evident that each country, viewed individually, has certain specifics regarding internal threats to security, which, again, have different historical and other

contexts and causes. A typical example is the Republic of Serbia, whose national security strategy states that the biggest security threat is the unilateral and illegal declaration of Kosovo's independence.

Fifth, by generalizing on a special level, when it comes to forms of endangering internal security, the following groups of those forms can be distinguished: (1) organized crime, (2) economic problems, (3) energy dependence and instability, (4) political, religious, ethnic antagonisms, (5) natural accidents and disasters, (6) technical-technological accidents, (7) epidemics and diseases on a wider scale and (8) high-tech crime, also known as „cybercrime“.

### **2.3. The characteristics of the internal security endangerment**

Professor Mijalković (2011), independently or together with Marija Popović (2015), derived a set of characteristics of security threats, which can also be applied to forms of internal security threats. Furthermore, Savić and Stajić (2007), in addition to the classification of forms of security threats, specifically and in more detail, referred to internal forms of security threats. At the same time, Professor Mijalković's work refers to the general aspect of security threats, while Savić and Stajić describe particular forms of internal security threats.

Out of certain groups of forms of internal threats to security, organized crime or social pathology, as Savić and Stajić (2007) say, natural accidents and disasters have a special place in terms of their scope, importance, impact on security, and even unpredictability (p. 95-100).

#### *1) Social pathology or organized criminal*

In the system of sciences, social pathology is the name for a scientific discipline, which deals with the sociological study of deviant behavior, that is, society's reaction to that behavior. According to one of the understandings, a typical social pathology refers to a set of different phenomena that are considered undesirable and negative from the point of view of certain generally accepted values and norms in society (crime, alcoholism, prostitution, drug addiction, various forms of group disorganization, etc.).

a) *Criminality* is, among the experts in this field, determined in several ways. From the fact that it includes any deviant behavior to the fact that the term covers only illegal behavior that is sanctioned as a criminal offense. Crime, by the way, is one of the most pressing problems in all modern countries, including ours, which is confirmed by the fact that it is constantly increasing. Because of its social danger and harmfulness, all societies strive to suppress it (either preventively or repressively) by constantly finding more adequate and effective methods and means. In these efforts, there is a noticeable tendency to move increasingly from repressive measures to the sphere of preventive measures in the sense

of preventing its occurrence. A preventive reaction is considered the optimal solution if it provides desired results. Preventive activity is the result of general social action, but also of a developed security culture. Repressive action is inevitable and is carried out by specialized internal affairs bodies, as well as prosecutors' offices, courts, inspections and other bodies. The disadvantage of repressive action is related to the fact that it occurs when the criminal act has already been committed. Repressive action is conditioned by adequate organization, technical and personnel equipment. The fact that it depends on concrete social conditions in a country, but also on the environment in which that country is located (proximity to battlefields, crisis situations, etc.) speaks of the delicacy of the crime problem and its impact on the country's internal stability. From the above we can see that many causes, reasons and conditions lead to criminality. As the most dangerous ones we herewith mention the following: war, economic crisis, shortage of goods on the market, poverty and other sociopathological phenomena, family, political conflicts and the like. Criminality is a dangerous form of endangering internal security and also because there is a causal connection between criminality and other socio-pathological phenomena (alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, etc.).

According to the data of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia for 2014, some indicators of criminality are as follows:

- The report of the MUP on the state of public security from May to October this year showed that the crime rate was almost 10 percent lower than in the same period last year. However, if these data are compared with the beginning of this century, 14 years ago, when the October 5th changes took place and when the state functioned with difficulty at all levels, it can be concluded that our security is better but still not at an enviable level. Namely, in six months of this year, 45,368 criminal acts in the field of general crime took place, including murders, rapes, property crimes, serious and light injuries. This is almost half of the total number of these crimes in 2000. We further wish to mention herewith that in 2000, clans were rampant, notorious for brutal murders, drug trafficking, kidnappings and extortions. That year, the police began to work and collect data for the preparation of the so-called white book on organized crime. Data on «Surčin», «Zemun», «Keka's Novobeograd clan» and many other criminal groups were disclosed. This picture of crime in Serbia was significantly changed after the police operation «Sablja», which followed the assassination of Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic in March 2003.

- Today in Serbia, 274 criminal acts are committed per day, according to the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Serbia for the period from May to October of this year. That is 37 crimes per day less than last year, and 21 crimes less than 2000. If we compare the number of crimes from 14 years ago with the six-month period of this year, now there is 6.5 percent less crime than in 2000.

- Murders, unlike 14 years ago, are not frequent today, but their number is at the level of 2013. Nevertheless, many cases of the most serious crimes that occurred this year, starting from kidnappings and brutal murders of girls, to violent attacks by minors on senior citizens, shook the public. Thanks to the round-the-clock work of the police and with

a lot of public pressure, these crimes were solved. The attempted murder of businessman Milan Beko, who was wounded with two bullets two weeks ago in front of his house in the Belgrade neighborhood of Dedinje, is still being investigated.

- It is undeniable that 14 years ago, many more vehicles were stolen in Serbia. According to MUP data, in 2000, 17.2 vehicles were stolen per day, and today it is five vehicles.

- If this trend continues, the number of thefts in Serbia will be higher than in 2000. It was also increased last year. The Ministry of Internal Affairs explained that the increase in the number of thefts is conditioned by the change in the criminal law and the fact that instead of the amount of at least 15,000 dinars, cases with damage amounting to 5,000 dinars are recorded as thefts (<http://www.pravniportal.com/stopa-kriminaliteta/> [приступљено 04.05.2016]).

6. *Drug addiction*: For thousands of years, people have resorted to a variety of opiates and stimulants for „high spirits“ and enjoyment, but their use was strictly controlled by the community and, for the most part, was used for ritual purposes. The more massive use of narcotic drugs for non-religious purposes is related to the period of rapid development of society and the development of means of transport by which they were transported to distant markets. It was only in the 1960s and 1970s that drug use reached alarming proportions, especially since its use spread mostly among the young population. Since that time, drug addiction has been considered a social problem with various negative effects on society. Drug addiction is a socio-pathological phenomenon that often causes many criminal consequences. Therefore, drug addiction cannot be viewed only as a social problem, but increasingly as a „criminogenic factor“. This is especially so in cases where the production, processing and transportation of drugs in an organized and mass form within a social community reaches such a degree and scale that they seriously endanger the given society. Namely, we have witnessed that in some South American countries the so-called „narcomafia“ has reached such proportions that it has entered many social structures of the country and is influencing all social trends. From the point of view of the topic of this paper, that is, from the point of view of the form of internal threat to security, drug addiction is significant because of the criminal behavior of not only drug addicts, but also drug producers and distributors. Namely, in relation to drugs, there are two incriminated aspects: production and trade, and - the criminal aspect of taking drugs. Drug manufacturers and dealers are, of course, very important in the sphere of criminality because their actions influence the conscious attitudes and fate of drug addicts. In cases where their number, strength and power reach such proportions that they enter the structure of the state and begin to manage it, the danger to the country's security reaches alarming proportions because it is difficult to eradicate them since they place themselves inside the system of government.

According to data from the Office for HIV and AIDS (2014), 30,000 opiate addicts live in our country, warned Dr. Jelena Janković from the Institute for Public Health of Serbia „Dr. Milan Jovanović Batut“. At yesterday's round table on addictions, she presented the

information that the largest number of addicts have their first contact with heroin at the age of 24, and they come to be treated almost ten years later. That the struggle with heroin addiction is one of life's most difficult battles is also shown by the fact that two thirds of people who come for treatment are returnees.

Lambe Đorelijevski, head of the Drug Addiction Prevention Department of the Ministry of Interior of Serbia, warned that, contrary to the common belief that children come into first contact with drugs through dealers, more than 85 percent of teenagers got drugs from schoolmates, friends and neighbors. A 2010 Institute of Public Health study shows that a third of parents learn about their child's addiction after three years of drug use, and an additional third only after four years of drug use (<http://narkomanija-narkomanija.blogspot.rs/2014/02/u-srbiji-30000-narkomana.html> [приступ 04.05.2016]).

В) *Prostitution*: Prostitution is considered a form of deviant behavior. It has been present since the earliest periods of society's development. It has always been marked as a moral problem and a vice, whereby the social reaction was most often reduced to the moral and social rejection of women, but increasingly also of men engaged in prostitution. According to the definition, prostitution is „providing certain sexual services to other persons who may be of different or the same sex.“ Therefore, prostitution can be heterosexual prostitution of women with men or men with women and female homosexual or male homosexual prostitution. An essential element in defining prostitution is connecting every sexual relationship with money or some other form of remuneration. We are not so much interested in the forms of prostitution, prevalence and characteristics, causes and the like, as in the case of criminality, but rather the connection of prostitution with other forms of deviant behavior, i.e. their individual or overall impact on internal stability of the country and society. In this sense, the general point of view is that prostitution, in principle, does not have such a harmful social impact as crime and drug addiction have, because it is not widely represented, and because it does not have harmful consequences for society. Engaging in prostitution, as a form of deviant behavior, from the point of view of security, is significant because there is a proven connection between prostitution and other more dangerous forms of endangering the internal stability of society.

The connection between crime as the most serious threat to the stability of society and prostitution can be manifold:

- (a) a prostitute can be an instigator and accomplice of criminal activity,
- (b) a prostitute can participate in «covering» criminals,
- (c) a prostitute can be a distributor of stolen goods,
- (g) a prostitute can be a bait to entice a victim and
- (d) a prostitute can be the perpetrator of the crime herself.

Also, there is a great correlation between prostitution and drug addiction, alcoholism and gambling with various harmful effects on society. Recently, there are more and more situations where all „services“ can be obtained in one place in an organized way (in private apartments and clubs). Those places represent the meeting place of criminals and certain

deals are made there for the execution of criminal acts. Considering that criminals are recruited, encouraged and organized in this way, the harmfulness of such behavior and actions for internal security is unquestionable.

1) *Alcoholism and gambling*: Alcoholism, gambling and other forms of deviant behavior (suicides, etc.) undoubtedly have harmful consequences for every society. Given that these harmful consequences do not have the same intensity and strength as other forms of internal threats to security, we will not deal with them further. Namely, alcoholism and gambling are serious social problems, while alcoholism is also a medical problem. As forms of deviant behavior, they cause a certain social reaction that differs from country to country. Their impact on society can be the following:

- (a) direct, when it reaches such proportions that it endangers it, the ability to work is reduced and for its suppression considerable resources must be allocated and medical and other institutions must be organized and
- (b) indirect, which means that alcoholism and gambling affect the family of alcoholics or gamblers the most, the family being the basic cell of society.

In modern conditions and modern security strategies, the previously described socio-pathological phenomena - internal forms of endangering security are called organized crime, which has a broader scope and meaning than the above, and thus a more harmful impact on the security of the country. For example, Đorđe Ignjatović (1988), looking at the views of other authors, domestic and foreign, and especially American, points out the following activities of organized crime: racketeering, gambling, drug trade, usury, disposal of dangerous substances, other illegal activities (cigarette smuggling, pirated reproduction of author's works, theft, banditry, prostitution, pornography, etc.), corruption, money laundering, fake bankruptcies and insurance fraud (p. 69-87). Mićo Bošković (2003) includes the following in the activities of organized crime: terrorist activities, some types of economic crime, racketeering, money laundering, trade in white slaves, trade in human organs, trade in rare animals, production and smuggling of narcotics, organized prostitution, organized gambling, environmental crime and the like (p. 321). Zoran Stojanović (1990) lists the following as the main areas in which organized crime finds room for its activities: illegal traffic in narcotic drugs, smuggling, gambling, prostitution, illegal arms trade, kidnapping for ransom, theft of high-value items and their concealment and resale, etc (p. 63).

In the Republic of Serbia, the Strategy for Combating Organized Crime states: «Organized crime is an extremely harmful phenomenon for societies at any stage of development, and especially for those that are in the phase of transition and democratic transformation.» It penetrates into all spheres of society, destroys lives and causes great material damage, produces and encourages other types of crime, causes a feeling of fear and hopelessness, and damages the integrity and reputation of state institutions and the state as a whole. Organized crime implies the commission of criminal acts by an organized criminal group or its members. Organized criminal group means a group of three or more persons, which exists for a certain period of time and acts jointly with the aim of

committing one or more criminal offenses for which a prison sentence of four years or a heavier sentence is prescribed, for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, financial or benefits (Службени гласник РС, 23/2009, п. 3).» Manifestations of organized crime represented in the Republic of Serbia are the following: drug trade, extortion, kidnapping, blackmail, human trafficking, people smuggling, corruption, money laundering, abuse of official position, counterfeiting of money and other means of payment, prostitution, trade in weapons and explosive materials, international smuggling of vehicles, smuggling of excise goods and high-tech crime (Службени гласник РС, 23/2009, п. 4).

## 2) *Natural disasters and catastrophes*

Another large group of forms of internal threats to security consists of natural disasters and catastrophes. This group of forms of threats to security is particularly significant because these events cannot be fully predicted, and they involve human casualties and huge material damages. It is a fact that natural accidents and disasters cannot be strictly focused only on a certain country, viewed individually, that is, they often affect a narrower or wider region rather than a single country alone. However, the appearance of these forms of threats to security, such as floods, earthquakes, landslides and fires, no matter that they take on a regional character, are still frequent threats to the internal security of every country in our region. From the following documents of the Republic of Serbia, the previous statement can be taken as very reliable.

According to data from the annex of the *National Strategy for Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations*, in the Republic of Serbia, in the period 1900-1940 100 natural disasters occurred every ten years, in 1960-1970. there were 650 of them, and in 1980-1990 no less than 2000, while in the ten-year period 1990-2000 the number of disasters increased to 2800 (Службени гласник РС, 86/11). The trend shows that the number of emergency and dangerous situations is increasing from year to year, so the economic costs have tripled in recent years (Национална стратегија заштите и спасавања у ванредним ситуацијама, СГ РС, 86/2011, п. 22).

The Serbian economy, due to the consequences of natural disasters, suffered significant losses in material goods; atmospheric disasters also cause losses in human lives. Estimated damages in time-dependent sectors in the Republic of Serbia are given in Table 4.

Sector/adverse weather events	Estimate of losses in sectors	
	Average annual economic losses in millions of dinars	Average annual loss of human life
Agriculture / floods	From 3.100 to 8.500	From several to hundreds
Water economy / floods	Cca 1.960	-----
Agriculture/haze, heavy precipitation, strong wind	Cca 7.316	Several to hundreds due to thunder



Agriculture / draughts, frosts	Cca 4.0000	No losses
Energy production (thermal energy)/ extremely low air temperatures	Cca 716	Several to hundreds
Road maintenance/snow, ice, icing	Cca 3.500	-----
Human losses on highways, regional and local roads caused by bad weather annually range from 105 to 131		
Commercial air traffic	From 54 to 72	-----
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>From 16.648 to 48.572</b>	<b>From several to 160</b>

Table 4. Estimated damages in weather-dependent sectors (Source: National Strategy for Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations, p. 22)

*Floods* are one of the frequent calamities that affect Serbia. In his research, Milanović et al. (2012) claims that 10,968 km<sup>2</sup> are potentially threatened by floods in Serbia, which covers 12.4% of the territory. At the same time, the largest flood areas are in the Tisa (2800 km<sup>2</sup>), Sava (2243 km<sup>2</sup>), Velika Morava (2240 km<sup>2</sup>) and Danube (2070 km<sup>2</sup>) valleys. On the other hand, in the Sava and Danube valleys, floods are predisposed by precipitation, but also by the coincidence of flood waves of their tributaries (p. 93). Flash floods are characterized by rapid onset and short duration. They occur during and after severe storms of high intensity. It is not defined what time of year flash floods occur. There were examples of them occurring in the winter period (November 2007, on the rivers: Vlasina, Nišava, Jablanica and Pusta) or in the spring period (May 2010, Trgoviste) and the summer period (June 1988, on the Vlasina River, and June 1999, on rivers: Jasenica, Kubrišnica and Topčiderska river). The year 2010 is characterized by torrential floods that caused great damage in the Republic of Serbia. The municipalities of Zaječar, Ljubovija, Loznica, Valjevo and Osečina suffered great damage from flash floods, while Trgoviste suffered heavily from the devastating flash flood of the Pčinja River and its tributaries.

*Earthquakes* of varying strength also stike Serbia. On average, a strong earthquake occurs in the Republic of Serbia every ten years. According to the number of registered and located earthquakes, seismic activity in 2010 was significantly more intense than in 2009. The largest number of earthquakes was located in the zones of central Serbia (Kraljevo and Kopaonik) and southern Serbia (Autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija). A smaller number of earthquakes is located in eastern and southeastern Serbia, while the smallest number is located in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (*Nacionalna strategija zaštite i spasavanja u vanrednim situacijama*, CI PC, 86/2011, p. 23).

*Fires* of various scales are evident in Serbia every year. Of the total area of the territory of the Republic of Serbia, 29.1% is under forest, which makes our country moderately forested. Although the presence of conifers is pronounced in the area of western Serbia, the largest number of fires occurred in the area of eastern Serbia, where deciduous species are represented. In July and August 2007 alone, over 33,000 ha of forest and low vegetation

were affected by large fires. State-owned forests are managed by public companies and national parks. About 50% of forests are privately owned. In private forests, professional field work is performed by public companies that manage state forests in that area (*Strategija zaštite i spasavanja od požara*, CF PC, 21/2012).

Disturbances in nature cause *landslides*. Landslides that occur on the territory of the Republic of Serbia are in 70% of cases known and largely researched. A total of 3,137 active or potential landslides were recorded. A certain number of landslides threaten residential buildings in populated areas (about 3,727 buildings and about 7,755 inhabitants), while most landslides threaten local and main roads (*Nacionalna strategija zaštite i spasavanja u vanrednim situacijama*, CF PC, 86/2011, p. 25) .

According to the data of the Ministry of Energy, the instability of the terrain with occurrences of landslides, landslides, landslides and collapse of the banks of riverbeds, of different dimensions and activities, is represented on about 25-30% of the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The occurrences of terrain instability in the form of sliding are mostly represented in terrains built from the lake sedimentary complex (Neogene basins), then from rocks of the diabase-Rožnačka formation (Lima valley), flysch rock complex (hill area of Šumadija), from metamorphites (northeastern Serbia, the Vlasina basin, the upper course of the Ibar and the Drina basin) (*Izveštaj o stanju zemljišta u Republici Srbiji za 2011.godinu*, Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine, 2012).

According to the data of the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning, the representation of landslides in relation to the total territory of Serbia is 20-25%, and the representation of landslides and landslides is 5-10%. The deepest landslides were formed in the immediate vicinity of the Danube and Sava rivers (northern slopes of Fruška Gora, Duboko and Umko, Karaburma, Vinča-Ritopek-Grocka stretch, Smederevo). Landslides are most often associated with gorge valleys, that is, with broken rock mass, mainly limestone and serpentinite (Đerdap gorge, gorges of: Ibar, Nišava, Jerma, Lim, Drina and Zapadna Morava) (*Izveštaj o stanju zemljišta u Republici Srbiji za 2011.godinu*, Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine, 2012).

## CONCLUSION

The endangerment of the security of states in modern international relations is an extremely complex social phenomenon that, conditionally, has two components: internal threat and external threat. However, the fact is that it is very difficult to draw a sharp line between the forms of internal and external threats to security.

In the theory and practice of security, there is no agreement regarding phenomena that threaten security, both in terms of their theoretical definition and also in terms of type, shape and other characteristics. In principle, there are two points of view on security threats. First, which determines these phenomena as sources, bearers and forms of endangerment and second, which names these occurrences as challenges, risks and security threats.

Forms of internal endangerments of security, although they cannot be strictly separated from forms of external threats, nevertheless, in a theoretical and practical sense, can be separated and analyzed as a separate group of phenomena that threaten internal security. By generalizing the form of internal threats to security, the following points can be made:

First, all analyzed security strategies take into account theoretical views on the sources of security threats, grouping them into: (1) natural (earthquake, flood...), (2) social or human action, (3) technical-technological endangerments, with or without human intervention actions. To that classic triad in modern conditions are added pandemics, epidemics and diseases of a wider scale, the causes of which may be different, but they evidently remain in the sphere of human health.

Second, in accordance with the security sectors or security-influencing areas, all strategies respect the theoretical positions that security threats are found in the military, political, economic, social and environmental spheres (sectors, areas). At the same time, to the term military sector, when it comes to internal forms of endangering security, would better suit the name - armed form.

Third, and in accordance with the above mentioned, it is evident that two classic forms of threats to internal security remain in force - armed and unarmed security endangerment. At the same time, it is evident from the analysis of the aforementioned security strategies that unarmed forms of internal threats to security prevail.

Fourth it is evident that each country, viewed individually, has certain specifics regarding internal threats to security, which, again, have different historical and other contexts and causes. A typical example is the Republic of Serbia, whose national security strategy states that the biggest security threat is the unilateral and illegal declaration of Kosovo's independence.

Fifth, by generalizing on a special level, when it comes to forms of endangering internal security, the following groups of those forms can be distinguished: (1) organized crime, (2) economic problems, (3) energy dependence and instability, (4) political, religious, ethnic antagonisms, (5) natural accidents and disasters, (6) technical-technological accidents, (7) epidemics and diseases on a wider scale and (8) high-tech crime, also known as „cybercrime“.

At the individual level, the biggest threats to internal security come from organized crime and natural disasters.

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