

**Faculty of Business Studies and Law**  
**“Union - Nikola Tesla” University, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia**

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS  
AND LAW**

Volume 13, No. 39  
December 2023

Belgrade, Republic of Serbia, 2023

**Published by:**

Faculty of Business Studies and Law, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia, 3 times a year

**For publisher:**

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**ISSN 2683-3409 (Online)**

**Editorial office and administration:**

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Juriša Gagarina 149a, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

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Since July 2017, the magazine is present in ERIH PLUS and HEINONLINE bases.  
Pursuant to Article 14 of the Rulebook on Categorization and Ranking of Scientific Journals,  
the International Journal of Economics and Law is in category M23.

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## FOREWORD

When we launched our magazine thirteen years ago, we desired to bring together scientific ideas about economics and law, areas that can not be separated and that are equally important for the development of society as a whole. At the same time, we thought about the need to critically observe and overcome both these two types of public activities of people. We wished that there would be controversy on the pages of the magazine because we expected that there would be more cognitive light and that there would be less misunderstanding on the way we chose.

The mission of the magazine is also the intention to present and appreciate the reach of both domestic and foreign experiences, all due to the critical theory of influence.

Over the past thirteen years, we have made great efforts not to succumb to the temptation to direct the concepts and institutions of economics, law and management from the last century.

We have long noticed that there is a variety of solutions for managing the economy, law, management..., for technologies in these areas. Through our journal, we made them available to the public, both scientific and professional, in order to meet the changes and, why not, to create them.

In the choice of content, we were guided by the knowledge that there are many elements to which economics, law and management must pay attention. Some of them are economic convergence, information-communication technologies in business, deformation of market competition, challenges of transnational and virtual corporations to domestic companies, and creating images, and brands...

Large social changes also bring new activities that are expanding and bring about market deregulation and foreign investment. Changes bring a new environment, new hierarchical levels, and new responsibilities, and bring us into contact with new people or with the same people in new roles. All this leads inevitably to the creation of a competition of scientific explanations. In this game, our advantage should be this magazine which will also be an incentive for the spread of scientific thought and diversity in the fields of economics, law and management.

For this reason, we are starting to index the journals in foreign databases, in order to expose the boundaries for disseminating our information and knowledge. In the following period, we want to be visible to the broad scientific public.

In achieving this intention, we count on, in addition to the experienced scientific staff, also on the scientific youngsters, PhD students from the scientific disciplines covered by our journal. It is our supply for the future - the filigree design of researchers for a new era of knowledge and the critical and constructivist observation of reality.

We invite you to join us and give your contribution in spreading scientific dialogue.

Editor-in-chief  
Emeritus professor Života Radosavljević



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UDC:

351.86 (436)

314.15(436)

Review paper

Received:

November 24, 2023

Accepted:

November 30, 2023

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## SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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**Abstract:** *Europe is today exposed to numerous security challenges. The permanent influx of migrant population represents a very high security challenge, which primarily threatens the European population. Strong barriers to entry into the European Union, placed at the borders of Hungary and Croatia, hinder the flow of migrants, but on the other hand, they enable various illegal and impermissible ways of crossing state borders, open opportunities for human trafficking and also contribute to additional destabilization in the depth of the territory of the European Union.*

*Who are the migrants, where do they come from and with what motives, is an essential question. How much do migrants imply in certain security risk situations in the European Union and do they abuse the difficult security situation that occurred on the Asian and African continents to place their “warriors” on European soil to wage religiously motivated wars against the Christian population. These are fundamentally important issues facing the European Union today and they are the most important security risks.*

*For the purposes of the research presented in this paper, a security assessment was made in one European country, Austria, in a given time frame and in a location that is considered the most critical in terms of the overall security of the local population. Taking into account that Austria is a good benchmark and indicator of the situation in the whole of Europe, because since the beginning of the migrant processes, it has received a large number of migrant populations from all over the world and provided them with a good shelter.*

*Austria can rightfully be classified in the category of more regulated European countries, both in terms of the standard of living of citizens, in terms of the social rights of citizens, and in terms of the degree of protection of human and civil rights. However, Austria is facing*

*serious problems of a security nature, which is significantly contributed by precisely that migrant population, which successfully reaches Austrian cities. The picture that can be seen in Austria today is devastating from the security point of view, because whole gangs, mostly made up of migrants from Asia and partly from Africa, dominate bus and train stations, streets and entire neighborhoods. The Austrian population often feels unsafe, and when observing the field, from direct contacts with the local population, the authors of the paper learned that some residents of neighborhoods experienced concrete physical attacks from migrant criminal structures.*

**Keywords:** migrants, security risks, narcotics, dealers, crime.

## INTRODUCTION

The whole world is facing extremely difficult security crises today. From intense criminal activities, war events that take place literally on the border with the European Union, to crises in the Middle East, permanent illegal trade in narcotics, weapons and people, a clear picture of impaired security is being created in the whole world. Even today, the European Union can be distinguished as a geographical area with significant living standards and general living conditions. Precisely for this reason, the European Union is detected as a desired destination for many migrants fleeing war-torn areas. However, the essential question is whether the migrants represent only those layers of the population, originally from Asia and partially from Africa, or among them the so-called economic and social migrants. In other words, as an even more important question, there is the question of whether among the migrants there are also political activists who want to reach the European Union in order to spread terrorist and other harmful ideologies in its countries.

Previous scientific research, based on the factual situation from the field, confirms the validity of those darkest assumptions, because with the emergence of the migrant crisis, after the “Asian Spring”, comes the radicalization of terrorist activity on the soil of the European Union. Almost all European countries have come under the attack of radical terrorism, based on the ideology of the “Islamic State”. The ideology based on the “Jihad” declared against the “unbelieving Christian life” represented an alibi for all the terrorist acts that were being provoked in the current period. Also, data from the field confirm that the perpetrators of terrorist acts are mainly from migrant structures, and to a lesser extent, persons originating from the Asian or African continent, who were born on the soil of the European Union, but apparently did not adapt sufficiently to European living conditions

Substantial for this scientific-professional analysis is the reflection of migrant processes on general criminality in the area of the European Union. Terrorism and related crimes are classified as special crimes or political crimes. General criminality includes those crimes that directly and intensively affect ordinary people, residents of the European Union. The level of general criminal acts and their intensity directly determines the

security of an ordinary person, as well as his personal feeling and experience of personal security. Often, this subjective feeling has a far stronger reflection on those factually irrelevant visions, such as, for example, the feeling of personal fear due to the presence of migrants, who do not threaten the local population with direct and concrete actions, but cause insecurity among them by their very presence. The reason for this should be found in insufficient knowledge of the cultural, religious, ethnic, linguistic and other characteristics of the migrant population. The feeling of not knowing the factual situation only incites additional negative feelings for the common man, which is not relevant from the legal aspect, but is relevant when analyzing security risks and the personal perception of them by the common man (Paraušić, 2019: 105).

What represents the factual parameters is the following: In the territory of the European Union, there has been a rapid increase in general criminality in the past decade. The age census of persons who decide to commit crimes for the first time is decreasing, with a permanent increase in recidivism, especially among minors. Property crimes, crimes against public order and peace, crimes of causing general fear and panic, crimes against life and body, crimes of rape and rape are on the rise, where younger and weaker persons appear as victims. The number of people addicted to psychoactive substances is on the rise, as well as the criminal offenses of producing and putting into circulation narcotic drugs. The number of criminal offenses of prostitution and gambling has increased on the territory of the European Union.

All of the listed crimes of general criminality are crimes in which the migrant population actively participates. They resort to petty theft in order to provide themselves with the basic necessities of life, clothing and food, as well as medicines and narcotics. Thus, they often cause general panic and insecurity, especially if you take into account the formations of their movement in groups. Thereby, they ensure their dominance over the local population, and that is why these groups of migrants can be called mini-gangs, which act in an organized manner, with the aim of satisfying personal needs (Pečar, 1998: 152).

The way of satisfying the sexual urges of the migrant population is also very specific. Rapes and attacks on local residents are often justified by migrants with high sexual urges and abstinence crises, which they suffer due to the living conditions they live in. We are talking about mostly younger men, in their prime and in full sexual power. The targets of these rapists are mainly women, but also men of homosexual orientation. It often happens that they end up killing their victims.

A large number of the migrant population can be classified as drug addicts. We are talking about users of synthetic drugs such as amphetamines (MDA and MDMA), Ecstasy, as well as new types of drugs, so far unknown on the European continent, such as crystal meth. Crystal meth is a new class of methamphetamine-based synthetic drugs. For medical purposes, methamphetamine is used in attention deficit disorders and in cases of severe obesity. In the form of crystal meth, as a narcotic, which is called a "street drug" in jargon, it is used exclusively for the purpose of causing reactions characteristic of drug addicts, who fall into addiction crises. Crystal meth is particularly popular among the juvenile

and adolescent population, who consume it by heating it over aluminum foil. Young people do not have a clear vision of crystal meth and, in layman's terms, classify it in the category of "soft drugs", which, according to its characteristics, it is not (Ririn, 2023: 661).

Crystal meth produces strong stimulating feelings and induces hallucinations. In appearance, it resembles powdered sugar. It is white in color and in a powdery state. It can be snorted, smoked and inhaled, and most often it is heated over aluminum foil, in order to have a more effective effect. Persons under the influence of this drug have intense physical activity, hypertension and breathing disorders, hyperthermia, dilated pupils, sweat intensely, have no appetite, are extremely irritable and aggressive, euphoric, their behavior is not predictable and usual, they often behave aimlessly and without a clear movements (they spin in circles, cannot stand up, sit down or lie down, have no orientation and feeling in space, etc.). They have severe nausea and cannot control vomiting, defecation and urination, they have problems with dry mouth and bad breath, and they have certain facial tics and spasms, without the ability to control the jawbone. Because of this, they often have a half-open mouth or a strong spasm of the lower jaw, accompanied by teeth grinding. The psychological picture of crystal meth users is accompanied by depressive states, mental confusion, anxiety and fatigue.

### **THE MIGRANT CRISIS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Migrant processes have been present for many years. Big wars and severe economic crises create a big migrant wave, which has been sweeping the most developed countries of the European Union for a long time. For the European population, the essential question is who comes to the European Union with the intention of settling there and with what motivation.

The primary position is that migrants are people seeking refuge in Europe from the war and the terrible war horrors that have engulfed Asia. However, over time it has been proven that, in addition to these security motives of running away from security risks, there were also economic, political, and religious motives. Economic migrants in the European Union are looking for salvation from the economic crisis, lack of work and poor existence. Economic migrants are not only from Asia, but there are many from economically underdeveloped countries. Economic migrants from the Balkan Peninsula are also known. There are no precise data on how many citizens of Serbia live and work abroad, nor how many people annually look for work outside the country's borders, and according to domestic statistics, which base their data on the 2011 census, there are 313,411 of our citizens abroad. According to estimates recently published by the OECD Secretariat, the average annual number of migrants from the Republic of Serbia to OECD member states alone in the period from 2005 to 2014 was 31,000. In 2014, 57,000 people emigrated, and in 2015 that number reached a record 60,000. The motives of economic migrants are very clear. It is the demand for better living and working conditions, better financial

stimulation, better conditions for starting a family, economic and political stability and security of personal property (Srđić - Đaković, 1997: 444).

Migrants who settle in the countries of the European Union with religious motivation represent a real security risk for the European Union. They are members of radical Islamic organizations, and the goal of their arrival in Europe is actually to deal with non-Muslims and non-Islamic life. They are integrated and well disguised with war migrants and thus try to hide their real reasons for migrating. They have very good logistical support and are connected to members of Islamist radical organizations that are already operating illegally in Europe and other parts of the world. The goal is their integration with the European population and the feeling of their infiltration with it. They settle down, lead the usual lives of ordinary people, until the moment when their radicalization and activation in committing terrorist acts occurs.

Precisely, through the analysis of these religious migrants, we came to the essence of the greatest security challenge in Europe today, which is the risk of terrorism. Analyzing the terrorist acts that took place in the relatively recent past, it was found out that persons who crossed the "Balkans migrant route" took part in them. Today, terrorism based on a religious-ideological basis prevails throughout the world. Most often, Islam as a religion is misused for terrorist purposes, although forms of radical actions can also be encountered among Christian, Judaic and other religions.

Terrorism in the 20th and the first two decades of the 21st century could be classified into several dominant categories, namely ideological terrorism, state terrorism, separatist terrorism and religious terrorism. Ideological terrorism is terrorism that occurs in order to achieve certain political goals, based on strong political ideologies. Most often, it is about ideologies that are not generally accepted and that were often the subject of certain prohibitions, and among the most famous is anarchism, which was represented especially at the beginning of the 20th century. The main means of achieving their goals was violence and repression, and the only goal of the anarchist groups was a social and political upheaval, with the open physical liquidation of the holders of legitimately elected state authorities (Bataveljić et al. 2018: 61).

Ideologically motivated terrorism is closely related to the actions of certain political subjects. With the spread of harmful ideology, terrorism is becoming a growing problem in Europe and through the idea of religious confrontations and the radicalization of certain ideological and religious attitudes. Terrorist organizations operate at the level of government, and at all levels, from local to state and interstate. Based on the provenance, terrorism can be ultra-right and ultra-left. Although fundamentally different, these ideological directions have a relatively similar basis, which can be in nationalist, separatist, religious and other fears (Antonović, 2018: 275).

State terrorism should be understood as terrorism that takes place under the auspices of the state. State terrorism is justified by alleged state interests and manifests itself through the following forms: assassinations, diversions, kidnappings and other repressive measures that create and maintain a sense of fear for one's own safety. State terrorism

is carried out with the help of the state apparatus of coercion and repression, which the state legitimately disposes of. Such acts of state terrorism are carried out at the behest of the holders of state functions, and basically, they represent illegal and illegal actions. State terrorism is primarily aimed at preserving the current state regime, not protecting the state and state interests. State terrorism is characteristic of authoritarian and non-democratic regimes (Životić et al. 2022: 288).

## **MIGRANT CRISIS AND CRIME IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Members of the International Police Organization, Austria section, organized a field observation - problematic locations in the city of Linz, Upper Austria. Previously, they had a conversation with the residents of the location, which they received information that is high-risk, considering that people from criminal structures gather there, that they noticed by direct observation that these are dealers, but also drug users, who during the entire day they enter the entrances, corridors and passageways of residential buildings, where they stay without authorization and perform illegal activities in them, such as exchanging, buying and selling narcotics and enjoying them.

Members of the International Police Organization, Section Austria, in the period from November 17 to 20, 2023, visited the following marked locations in the city of Linz at different time intervals: Krempplstrasse number 1 and 3, "Schpinat bunker" quarter, Winer strasse numbers 170 to 176. Pensions for the migrant population were found at the location of Winer strasse. We are talking about devastated buildings, which from the street side appear abandoned. However, secret entrances can be seen from the courtyard part of the building, through which the migrant population enters the disputed building and resides there illegally. At the Winer Strasse location in question, there is a specialized catering and trade facility, adapted specifically to migrant life. According to some claims of the local population, it is believed that they use that facility to hide from the police and that they find logistical support in that facility.

At Krempplstrasse 1 and 3 there are two 13-story apartment buildings. The entrances are oriented towards the south and north. On the south side of the building there is a large parking lot, as well as a passage leading to the main street. On the left side of the passage, seen from the street, there is a large hypermarket, while on the right side there is a fenced garage. During the previous observations of the field, persons, migrants, who very aggressively offered narcotics for sale were observed at the crossing point. They literally ran in front of cars and openly offered narcotics. According to witness statements, they knew how to hide packages with narcotics at a height or in some other hidden places, so that, in case of police controls, they would be free of compromising contents and to fool police dogs into not being able to smell the narcotics.

On the north side of the buildings, there are two dark passages, which connect the hypermarket with the buildings themselves. As a particularly dangerous place, which can be designated as a gathering place for migrants and other persons from criminal structures,



is a room with vending machines from which you can buy various food products and drinks, which are available non-stop and are under video surveillance. Although there is the aforementioned video surveillance, it is not an obstacle for migrants and other problematic animals to stay in that facility and engage in illegal activities. This room is especially suitable for them in the colder months, when they can find refuge in it from winter and unfavorable climatic conditions. Recently, during one such stay in that room, they broke the window that is oriented towards entrance number 3. It is assumed that the incident occurred due to a more severe form of drug addiction and due to certain psychological hallucinations.

When entering entrance number 3, the authors notice a large number of remains of aluminum foil, used for heating crystal meth, and according to the statements of the tenants, often in the corridors and passages, used knives and needles, as well as other drug paraphernalia, can be found. Also, traces of urination, traces of feces are still visible and in the corridor itself you can feel the characteristic smell of marijuana. On the tenth floor of the building, a guy and a girl are found, who according to their statements are 23 and 28 years old. They were found sitting on the stairs and holding the remains of aluminum foil and crystal meth in their hands. Also, it is obvious that both of them are under the influence of narcotics, especially in his case, because he was visibly slowed down and disabled in verbal communication. They do not show signs of aggression, but try to justify their stay in the corridor of the building. With great physical difficulties, due to intoxication from narcotics, they leave the corridor of the building and go outside.

During the evening visit to the building, the authors entered entrance number 1, where on the ground floor of the building they found a whole group of people who were visibly enjoying drugs. Particularly interesting was the case of a dark-skinned guy, who sat on the stairs and used a lighter to heat crystal meth that was on aluminum foil. He did not notice our presence and continued with his business, despite our questions about what he was doing and pleas to leave the facility. He also did not show any forms of aggression or resistance, but it was obvious that he was in a state of extreme intoxication and that he had no clear connection with the outside world, more precisely, that he could not hear or see what was happening around him.

The cooperation of one of the housekeepers from one of these two entrances was especially useful. Although they were guaranteed anonymity, one of the housekeepers was not allowed to participate in the survey that the authors conducted on the spot. We only received significant information from one housekeeper, and her husband was the target of attacks by migrants and persons from criminal structures several times, suffering minor injuries. Although they do not show aggression, the members of these street gangs know how to be unpleasant and aggressive, especially when they are in larger groups and in the late evening hours.

In addition to the observation, which was carried out in the area of the aforementioned settlement in Linz, observations were also made in the strict center of the city and in the area of the main railway station. Smaller groups of the migrant population are also

represented in the central city core, which do not show aggressive patterns of behavior, but it is generally known that they go to larger shopping centers and engage in petty theft. The situation at the main railway station was such that a middle-aged person was observed who was under the influence of narcotics. That person was publicly lighting a cigarette, known as a “joint” in front of the entrance to the train station (Fuchs, 2019: 189).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analyzed case and collected data from the field, it can be concluded that Austria is facing numerous security challenges. The situation manifested on the ground in the territory of Austria is actually a situation that can be attributed to the global security conditions in the territory of the European Union. The permanent influx of migrant population represents a very high security risk, which is especially expressed when migrants gather in groups in certain parts of populated areas. This creates entire enclaves in which they form the dominant population, which openly creates a nuisance and risk for the domicile population, which becomes a minority and therefore at risk of possible inconveniences and problems.

In most countries of the European Union, there is a liberal attitude towards migrants and the migrant population. Their arrival is viewed with a certain favor by the political structures, while the local population does not have the same attitude towards them. Cultural, religious, ethnic and other differences contribute to the creation of misunderstandings between the migrant and resident population and thereby only intensify the prevailing animosities. On the other hand, the ways of meeting the needs of the migrant population and their understanding are not compatible with European cultural models. In the paper itself, as drastic examples of the distinction between these peoples who are now forced to meet and co-exist, the ways of satisfying the instinctive needs of migrants through the execution of certain incidental and excessive actions are listed.

What is evident is that migrants especially have a tendency towards narcotics and their consumption is a regular and common occurrence for most of them. The ways of obtaining and enjoying narcotics are different, but all of them are characterized by the fact that they are illegal, at least according to the positive legal norms of most European countries. Precisely, in that segment, the life and behavior of migrants is legally unacceptable and very risky from a security point of view.

In the paper, the authors present the security risks that migrants and other populations close to crime pose in relation to the local population. Through the analysis of the case, it is clear that the migrant population is integrated and located in a certain locality and that it acts as a group. By spreading the criminal pattern of behavior, migrants and members of criminal groups network with each other and create criminal groups, and then start criminal activities. They operate in smaller groups, by age, they are younger men, although there are also women, that is, girls. They are generally not aggressive, but they represent a latent danger.

It is noticeable that the action of the police is very mild when such actions of members of migrant structures are reported. One gets the impression that migrants in the countries of the European Union, with the exception of Hungary and Croatia, have a privileged position and are slightly privileged compared to the domicile population. The situation is similar in the Republic of Serbia, which is considered a transit country for migrants. There is an evident increase in crimes along the border, and the local population reports an increasing number of crimes committed by migrants.

The security risks that burden the European Union today are very high. Perhaps it is the right moment to approach preventive measures and to enter into the process of socialization of these migrant-criminal groups, in order to integrate them as effectively as possible into the principles and rules governing the territory of the European Union. Also, the migrant population must undergo education and professional training, as well as treatment and rehab from addiction. This would prevent further criminal behavior, and for those individuals who cannot achieve the desired effect, deportation would be applied as a last resort.

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UDC:

811.111:37.018.43

Received:

Review paper

Accepted:

October 26, 2023

Corresponding author:

November 24, 2023

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## CHALLENGES OF ONLINE ESP TEACHING

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**Abstract:** *English for specific purposes (ESP) implies teaching the English language to non-native speakers who need to communicate in a specific professional, cultural or academic setting. It is characterised by a highly student-centred approach with great emphasis on providing tuition according to students' individual needs and an increased pressure to provide fast results. It also involves very specific lexical sets and grammatical structures, an awareness of the levels of formality, and intercultural communication. Most importantly, there is the need for simulating real-life situations in order for the target language to be acquired in a relevant context, which in turn requires active participation and receiving constructive feedback in real time.*

*The demand for ESP tuition is constantly rising in the ever-changing world of today. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, most types of teaching have moved online with the use of videoconferencing and the advancement of educational technology (edtech). The trend continues long after the end of the pandemic, as people's habits and preferences have apparently changed irrevocably. There is now a large number of online English courses available, and ESP is no exception. The advantages of online learning include reduced costs, freedom from geographical and physical constraints, flexibility and the possibility of self-paced learning. On the other hand, there are numerous challenges of online learning and teaching. They include digital literacy and technical issues, reliability and validity of testing, lack of non-verbal communication, perceived isolation, reduced motivation, distractions, insufficient student engagement, challenges of providing relevant feedback, time management issues, etc. All of these challenges apply to online ESP teaching, with the addition of the lack of opportunities for real-life simulations in real time in the case of self-paced learning and the pressure to provide fast results that are manifested through measurable outcomes.*

*This paper provides a historical overview of the development of ESP and its continuously increasing importance with special emphasis on English for professional purposes; a critical*

*review of the recently published literature that treats challenges of online ESP learning and teaching; and finally, it offers solutions to the stated issues and challenges. These solutions may be applicable to teaching any language for specific purposes online.*

**Key words:** *ESP, online teaching, needs analysis, communicative competence, attention span, motivation, feedback, training gap, language ego, affective domain, meta-learning strategies*

## INTRODUCTION

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has been taught online for many years; however, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic caused an abrupt shift towards exclusively online teaching. As was the case with all types of teaching, the transition was implemented at a very short notice, which partly justifies the extent to which the initial challenges were met (Forrester, 2020). As opposed to English for General Purposes (EGP), which aims to provide general education, ESP provides training for specific professional contexts. It uses methods such as task-based learning, role plays, simulations and switching between pairwork and groupwork during activities. Therefore, it is mainly designed for relatively small groups of students.

According to Dudley and Saint John (1998), the main characteristics that distinguish ESP teaching from other types of teaching are as follows:

- It aims to meet specific learner needs.
- It employs specific methodologies and activities of the discipline that it serves.
- It centers on the language skills, discourse and genres that are relevant to the identified activities.
- It is designed for adult learners.
- It is aimed at intermediate- or advanced-level students.

These traits imply understanding learner needs and meeting them in ways that employ a variety of approaches and techniques while maintaining high levels of student motivation by catering to individual needs; creating and maintaining interest; setting achievable short-term goals; building on the existing knowledge and ensuring learner engagement and participation while paying special attention to the *affective domain*. This includes the *language ego*, the adoption of which has been found to be more challenging among adults than among children and young adolescents. Language ego issues refer to the perceived threat of adopting a new identity as a language learner and the embarrassment in front of others whenever a person makes a mistake. Virtually all authors and practitioners in the field of ESP agree that making mistakes and errors is an inevitable part of the language-learning process. It is also generally agreed that receiving immediate feedback in a neutral and friendly manner is crucial to making progress in any learning situation. The fact that ESP is aimed at adults who have attained a solid level of language knowledge implies that classroom discipline does not pose serious issues, and it can be assumed that the learners are ready to work on acquiring new skills and concepts as building blocks on top of their existing knowledge and *communicative competencies*.

## 1. A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF ESP DEVELOPMENT

### 1.1. The early development

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) dates back to the period immediately following the Second World War, when English became the world language of science, technology and economics as the USA was gaining economic power. The Oil Crisis in the early 1970s allowed Western influence on the oil-rich countries, which in turn created a demand for a *lingua franca* (common language) among non-native speakers of English. As a result, new teaching trends emerged that aimed to meet the learners' needs for intercultural communication, commercial transactions and information exchange (Teodorescu, 2010). Hutchinson and Waters (1987) identified three factors that affected the development of ESP in the early stages. They are as follows: 1) the demands of the "Brave New World", 2) a linguistic revolution, and 3) a newly discovered focus on the learner. The latter factors were reflected in the development of contrastive discourse analysis as a methodological procedure. Great importance was given to register analysis, which implies understanding the levels of formality of a discourse. In addition, profession-related technical vocabulary was taught. As the concept of learner-centredness gained momentum, emphasis was placed on understanding learners' needs (*needs analysis*) and, consequently, course design that is based on linguistic and professional skills, functional language (phrases and expressions that are used in order to perform a particular function (e.g. "I'm not sure about that" for weak disagreement), and the context in which the learners need to perform in English.

During the 1980s, ESP was no longer restricted to the United Kingdom and the USA as it gained international recognition as an academic discipline, and numerous studies were published and disseminated globally. The range of ESP topics was extended to cover English for Academic Purposes (EAP) and Educational Opportunity Programmes (EOP) and their numerous sub-branches. The traditional generic approach to course design was challenged and gradually replaced by specific target setting in language learning, which in turn resulted in the design and production of ESP-oriented teaching materials in order to enhance the development of ESP courses (Hewings, 2002). The focus shifted to the learning process, and it encompassed the learners' existing knowledge as a starting point, as well as the various student learning styles (Dudley-Evans and Saint John, 1998). During the 1980s, the focus of ESP was on skill specificity, course and material design, and the role of the teacher as a facilitator and a source of information (Ramirez, 2015).

### 1.2. The modern ESP

Since 1991, there has been an explosion in the number of published academic research papers, reviews and material designs in the field of ESP. Needs analysis remains at the core of course design; however, it has become increasingly complex. In addition



to assessing learners' communicative needs and deciding on the optimal approaches and techniques that are required to fill the *training gap* (the difference between the initial student knowledge and ability and the desired final outcome), modern needs analysis aims to gather information from many dimensions of the students' experience; this can fall into the objective context as well as the ESP learning environment (Otilia and Brancusi, 2015). Information can be gathered from tests, questionnaires, interviews and observations in order to discover the situations in which the newly acquired language will be used, its objectives and purposes (e.g. negotiations), the type of communication that will be required (e.g. written or spoken, formal or informal), and the level of proficiency that will be required (Abucklaish, 2014). However, tailoring a course to meet the initially identified learner needs does not guarantee success and effectiveness of a language course; needs analysis should be an ongoing process which requires catering to students' preferences, personal interests and learning styles in order to establish and maintain student motivation (Pazoki and Alemi, 2020). Another crucial factor in maintaining student motivation is providing meaningful learning experience. In addition, interesting and up-to-date role plays and simulations have become proven ways of achieving communicative competence. Cultural awareness and intercultural communication also lend themselves to engaging and interactive language learning.

## **2. CHALLENGES OF ONLINE ESP TEACHING**

Online learning can be synchronous (in real time), asynchronous (self-paced, using recorded materials) or blended (a combination of the first two types).

The challenges of online ESP teaching and learning lie at the intersection of general challenges of ESP teaching and the three types of online learning.

### **2.1. Digital literacy and technical issues**

It is easy to assume that adults in the professional or academic world possess the latest equipment, a strong internet connection and a high level of computer literacy. However, that is not always the case. Technical and network issues can cause glitches in video streaming, and complicated learning platforms may be difficult to navigate. This can add to the frustration that foreign-language students already feel due to the non-exact nature of language learning.

The solution would be offering tutorials and comprehensive guides related to the technology that is going to be used during the course, where teachers can help students familiarise themselves with the learning platform. Alternative solutions can be suggested in cases where fast and secure broadband connection is not available. This may include public libraries, schools and university campuses. In addition, learning sessions can be recorded and made available to students who have missed the class or need extra time for revision.



## **2.2. Reliability and validity of testing**

Cheating during online tests and exams has become a common practice recently. As a result, teachers are often not provided with accurate information and insights into the training gap than needs to be filled. Moreover, students may be placed into groups with an incorrect level of proficiency, which can cause numerous issues and impede the learning process for everyone involved.

In addition to improving the invigilation of testing the listening, reading and writing skills, adequate amounts of time should be allocated to testing speaking. This could provide opportunities for gathering relevant information related to the training gap. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-supported speaking tests are being developed and piloted around the world; they can be adapted to perform needs analyses as well. The process will take some time, and teachers need to be consulted at every step in order to ensure relevance.

## **2.3. Lack of in-person interaction**

Human beings are social animals. Physical presence in the classroom helps create a good working atmosphere that cannot be replicated through virtual means. Non-verbal communication can convey signals that are essential to needs analyses and interpersonal relationships. Body language and facial expressions allow the teachers to provide personal attention to each student's immediate needs and manage classroom dynamics. This is especially important during classroom activities, where supportive eye contact and body language can help students break down psychological barriers and enhance their confidence and fluency.

The advancements in edtech are taking e-learning to the next level through the development of learning activities that are supported by Virtual Reality or Augmented Reality media. Until these advancements become widely used and affordable, online teachers should show their face to their students and insist on cameras and microphones being switched on throughout the lessons. This can help all participants pick up various non-verbal signals.

## **2.4. Isolation**

Learning from home can be lonely, especially in the case of asynchronous learning. Pairwork and class discussions are not included in such programmes, which affects student engagement, motivation and the rich learning opportunities that collaborative activities provide.

As a solution, it is possible to organise virtual group activities outside the virtual classroom using chats, discussion boards or cloud tools for collaboration. Regular check-ins should be scheduled in order to set a time frame which self-paced learning lacks. This can alleviate the sense of isolation, provide students with a temporal structure and improve

their motivation. In the case of synchronous learning, it is possible to coordinate activities that require students to respond verbally. In addition, groups can be split into chat rooms and given a task on which they will report to the whole group. This will increase student interaction and speaking time and create a sense of belonging to a group.

### **2.5. Distractions and time management**

There are numerous online and offline distractions that can cause students to lose focus, such as social network notifications, noise and commotion around them. Recent studies reveal that the average *attention span* (the length of time for which a person is able to concentrate) of an e-learner has dropped to only 8.25 seconds. While online learning allows flexibility, it requires good time management skills and other *meta-learning strategies* (understanding how you learn and applying that knowledge to improve your ability to learn).

In order to help students deal with distractions and develop good time management skills, teachers can ask them to mute all notifications during the lessons, find a quiet place to complete their tasks and inform the people around them about their daily schedule. Acquiring and employing meta-learning strategies such as understanding learning styles, writing to-do lists, periodic surveys and setting deadlines for task completion can also help, as well as time management apps such as Slack or Trello. However, there is no better remedy for distractions than making the lessons fun and engaging.

### **2.6. Lack of student motivation**

Online learners tend to start their courses enthusiastically, but they lose interest as the course progresses. The lack of face-to-face interaction results in declining focus and engagement, and the lack of the teachers' and peers' physical presence removes the urgency to complete tasks. This can lead to procrastination and the loss of focus and motivation.

Setting clear short-term goals and introducing praise or recognition for task completion and active participation can increase students extrinsic motivation. Setting up meaningful activities that reflect the students' personal interests, creating rapport and making the classroom come alive and the lessons enjoyable for students trigger the intrinsic motivation. This is an art, which teachers perfect with practice and experience. In addition, breaking up long sessions with interactive activities such as quizzes, games and polls will keep students engaged and motivated.

### **2.7. Challenges of giving appropriate feedback**

Meaningful and personalised feedback is essential to a language learner's progress. However, the communication that takes place in a virtual classroom is often structured and asynchronous rather than spontaneous and organic. Without non-verbal cues, it is

difficult to provide students with the reassurance which they need when they are uncertain about their performance or the criteria for a classroom activity. This results in poorer performance and retention.

In addition to tools such as ChatGPT, edtech offers solutions such as using audio and video formats when sharing feedback and incorporating peer feedback into the coursework. It is essential that feedback is clear and actionable – this means that each point can be acted upon, which in turn sets achievable short-term goals. These goals will enhance learner motivation, together with the reassurance from the teacher that they are on track.

### **2.8. Classroom dynamics**

ESP groupwork relies heavily on task-based learning, simulations and role play, which often requires changing the size and members of the groups. It is essential to set up collaborative activities in a timely and effective manner, as any misunderstood instructions can result in the loss of precious classroom time and cause confusion among students, which is detrimental to the learning process. In a traditional classroom, teachers can move through the physical space and monitor pairwork on groupwork while acting as a resource and a facilitator and offering support in terms of content, activity flow and student confidence and fluency.

Google Classroom allows online teachers to split the class into breakout rooms; however, these rooms cannot be live streamed or recorded at present. By contrast, Zoom allows the instructors to join different rooms and broadcast messages into them, close sessions and regroup the students. The smooth setting up of activities and encouraging students along the way remains the domain of a human teacher.

## **CONCLUSION**

Improving specific communicative competencies in a foreign language is a complex process, which requires an interdisciplinary teaching approach. Online ESP teaching faces additional challenges; the solutions include the use of technology in addition to adapting traditional teaching techniques to suit the virtual environment.

Galaczi (2023) contends that, although recent advancements in edtech and AI-supported learning can enhance online learning and teaching, technology may never be able to replace human teachers as the providers of the social and emotional aspects of learning. Moreover, it cannot be entrusted with the selection of didactic approaches and classroom management. However, edtech is developing at an unprecedented rate, and it will most likely continue to enhance both the learning and teaching experience.

Asynchronous and blended online ESP teaching increasingly rely on AI; however, synchronous online ESP teaching remains people-centred and benefits from edtech innovations that help bridge the current gaps in personal interaction, needs analysis, timely and effective feedback, distractions and classroom dynamics.

Due to the pressure on ESP to provide fast results, it has been at the forefront of language teaching development as a whole, and it has greatly influenced teaching practices beyond the scope of language teaching and learning.

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UDC:

342.4(497.11)

342.7(497.11)

Review paper

Received:

November 19, 2023

Accepted:

November 29, 2023

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## FROM THE SRETENJE TO MITROVDAN CONSTITUTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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**Abstract:** *Constitutions are complex and substantively important documents, and at the same time they contain necessary characteristics that are a reflection of the existing type of society, that is a constitution is an act of state, the highest normative - legal regulation, which is a fundamental law, but also a declarative act and an ideological political act. The Constitution is also the highest legal act of the state, since the Constitution determines the legal force of other general legal acts. Today, the constitutional development of Serbia does not lag behind the strongest contemporary constitutional development of other countries. We could say that the constitutional beginning and development begins with Dušan's code in 1349. The aforementioned constitution contains a number of constitutional elements, and in Dušan's empire there was no higher law than the aforementioned Code. Other, later constitutions of Serbia as an independent state were encompassed by the growth of human rights. In this context, this paper will focus precisely on the beginning of constitutionalism in the Republic of Serbia, but also on other later constitutions that were conditioned by the socio-economic circumstances in which they existed. A comparative-legal analysis can be used to perform a comparative-legal review of the constitutions in Serbia in relation to other constitutions that appeared at a certain time. This also applies to contemporary constitutional orders in the countries of the European Union, Russia, and other countries in relation to constitutionality in the Republic. Serbia. This paper presents the view that a change to the constitution as the highest legal act in a certain state can be expected, when it no longer has its purpose, that*

*is, when it becomes a brake and a limiting element in itself, being in contradiction with the social circumstances in which it exists. Apart from this, our goal is to present the basic and fundamental characteristics of the development of constitutionalism in the Republic of Serbia.*

**Key words:** *Constitution, human rights, democracy, Dušan's Code, democratic constitution, Oktroisani constitution.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The constitutional development of Serbia begins after the first Serbian uprising in 1804. Under the pressure from Russia and the Ottoman Empire, Miloš Obrenović votes, that is, passes the so-called Sretenje Constitution in 1835. The Constitution established fundamental constitutional principles, limited the power of the ruler, established the National Assembly and regulated fundamental civil rights. In what was then Constantinople in 1838 the fourth Hatt-ı Şerif was passed, which mandated that the ruler's power be limited. The emergence of constitutional defenders is also linked to this constitution. A few years later, Serbia becomes a constitutional monarchy. The role of the legislative body was assigned to the National Assembly, and the specificity associated with this period is the freedom of the press and the introduction of judicial bodies, in such a way that they became independent. In 1918, an artificial creation was established - the so-called Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, whereby Serbia was no longer an independent state, but transferred its legitimacy to the aforementioned newly formed state of interest. The first Constitution of the Kingdom was implemented, that is, adopted in 1921, and the second Constitution of the Kingdom was adopted by King Aleksandar Obrenović on September 3, 1931. After the Second World War, Serbia, as part of the federal state, adopted constitutions in 1947, 1953 and 1963. The latest state constitution was adopted in 1974. The wars in the former SFRY that followed in the 90s of the last century ultimately led to the disintegration of the union of Serbia and Montenegro. In 1990, the Serbian Parliament re-enacted a constitution with comprehensive guarantees of established civil rights. Current Mitrovdan Constitution was passed on November 8, 2006 and belongs to the category of "modern" constitutions. It was finally adopted at the session of the National Assembly of Serbia on September 30, 2006. Bearing in mind the aforementioned review of the historical development of constitutionalism in the Republic of Serbia, hereinafter we provide a broader explanation of the above, through the prism of their origin, development and abolition.

### 1.1. Dušan's Code, the foundations of the Serbian state, government and rule of law

At the court of Emperor Dušan, a code had been drawn up for 15 years, which during that time was verified by the Imperial Assembly, and adopted in 1349. It gave the Emperor

a guarantee that strengthened the power in the Serbian land. Even before Dušan's code, some forms of legal rules had already existed since Stefan's time. The vagueness and transcendent character of these definitions motivated their adoption. After the law was passed, Emperor Dušan said: "I wanted this to be in my possession." This code contains basic and elementary human rights. Dušan's code emphasizes that no one should be harmed, that power or authority should never be abused to the detriment of another person, etc. The general setting is the following: "do not do unto others what you would not do unto yourself." The Code also contains norms related to religious and church regulations, which determine the obligations of concluding a religious marriage. A way to protect cultural heritage had also been introduced. A large part of the provisions regulated criminal cases, such as sanctions for criminal acts against a person (contempt and murder). Provisions on asylum and amnesty had been listed as well. There was neither a state framework nor a social environment in which the law was created and which should have been applied. As early as the lifetime of Dušan's successor, the decline of the state began. The importance of the code for the organization of the Serbian language and the state is great, it limits the arbitrariness of the ruler and orders the actions of certain bodies, especially the courts (Radiša, 2008, p. 28). Most theoreticians believe that the code should have its place in Serbian and world public opinion. It consisted of two parts, a textual part and a normative part. With the consent of the emperor and the parliament, the courts had been organized as independent and separate bodies from the state administration, and in the legal system there was no legal act that is superior to the code (Bubalo, 2010. str. 23).

### **1.2. The issue of constitution in the uprising Serbia**

Along with military successes, an insurgent state was created in a specific way. This form of state organization had the character of a military despotism with oligarchic aspirations, that is, a monarchical system of government. Mateja Nenadović and Boža Grujović gave the idea of creating a supreme body, which established the *Praviteljstvujušči soviet* in 1805, which had the role of limiting Karađorđe's power. The problem with this body was that the most prominent elders were not part of it. The Soviet did not have the strength to become the supreme authority, either in terms of professional or secondary capacities. Only after 1808 and the agreement between Karađorđe and the elders did the Soviet gain a serious role in the administration of the state, and in addition to the Supreme Leader and the Soviet, there were other bodies such as the National Assembly (actually the Elders' Assembly).

## **2. THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPALITY AND KINGDOM OF SERBIA**

The Sretenje Constitution proclaimed the principle of power sharing between the legislature (Bartulović, 2009, p. 28). An important part of the Sretenje Constitution for



our paper is the eleventh chapter on the general rights of Serbs, which is the forerunner of civil rights and freedoms. It determines the inviolability of the person, the inviolability of personal freedoms, the right to a fair trial, the freedom of movement and residence, the inviolability of the home, the right to choose a career. Apart from the fact that it was short-lived, only six weeks, it was suspended due to pressure from Russia and other powers, but it gave birth to democracy and the establishment of some human rights and served as a foundation for their establishment and protection. Thanks to this constitution, Serbia became a constitutional monarchy. In the area of human rights, the principle of individual responsibility, that is, the ability to answer for illegal actions, was introduced.

In order to adapt the status of Serbia to the circumstances in which it existed, in 1838, the sultan issued a *hatisherif* which adopted the Serbian resolution on various issues and freedom of religion, supported by Miloš Obrenović. The *hatisherif* stated that Turkish officials would not interfere in the internal administration of Serbia as an independent state. Serbs can establish schools, hospitals, replace Soviet members, and if the Serbs commit a crime against the Porte, they cannot be forced to serve the Turks. We see that Serbia's autonomy was achieved in this period. Thanks to this, Serbia received the status of vassal principality and Prince Miloš received the title of heir to the throne.

The end of stormy periods in the political history of Serbia, internal unrest and conflicts, as well as the national emancipation took place in 1868, when Prince Mihajlo Obrenović actually passed away (Radojević, 2010, str. 5.).

The Grand National Assembly was held under the Viceroyalty, and on the feast of the Holy Trinity, on June 29, 1869, it passed the Constitution. The Constitution has 133 articles arranged in harmonious units.

Serbia becomes a hereditary constitutional monarchy with people's representation.

The Constitution declares some of the personal rights, but at the same time allows the law to limit and narrow them. For the first time, the freedom of expression of thought is being expressed, and that is the only political right recognized by the Constitution. The government could temporarily suspend some personal freedoms (right to personal freedom, inviolability of obitlists, freedom of speech, right to trial, etc.). We can see that the Constitution is not a protector of human rights and freedoms, nor of democracy. However, from this constitution onwards, Serbia itself prescribes its own internal regulation (Radojčić, 2008, p. 28)

-Serbia gains independence at the Berlin Congress, so it turns to organizing its internal life. In 1881, the Law on Associations and Assemblies was passed. The People's Radical Party, which demands decentralization and the transfer of central administration to self-governing municipalities and counties, especially demands democratic and political freedom and stands out among the new ideas.

Radicals had a majority in the constitution-making Grand Assembly, and in December 1888 a new Constitution popularly known as the Radical Constitution was adopted. Advanced ideas were developed so that the people's representative became an equal participant in the legislation with the monarch; furthermore the parliament gets budgetary rights, the right of interpellation, and others.



The government is responsible to the parliament, elections are direct, civil rights are precisely defined by the Constitution and guaranteed by the Constitution, the judiciary is independent, district, county and municipal self-government was introduced as well.

The Constitution represented the victory of civil democratic rights and principles. Serbia is a hereditary constitutional monarchy with a People's Representative. Legislative power belongs to the king and the People's Representative. The king has executive power and exercises it through ministers. The king is the head of the state and his personality is inviolable, he confirms and promulgates the laws.

The National Assembly represents the legislative body, and the Great National Assembly has been retained. Special attention is paid to the rights of citizens. Arrest without resolution is prohibited, the death penalty for political criminals is abolished, the inviolability of the apartment is guaranteed, the expulsion of Serbian citizens from the country is prohibited, religion and freedom of the press are guaranteed, and a number of other civil rights are guaranteed (Bubalo, 2010, p.24)

- The crisis over the viceroyalty was resolved by the *coup d'état* of King Alexander on April 1, 1893. With the victory of the radicals, they are trying to restore the Constitution of 1888 with the necessary adjustments and changes.

- On May 9, 1894, King Aleksandar Obrenović suspended the Constitution from 1888 and reinstated the Constitution from 1869. This time, the *coup d'état* was carried out only by proclamation. The laws that stemmed from the provisions of the Viceroyalty's Constitution were restored.

The Grand National Assembly is responsible for adopting a new constitution, and the constitution was ratified on April 6 1901, therefore it is called the April Constitution. It represented a combination of the wishes of the king, progressives and radicals and a combination of the Constitution of 1888 and the Constitution of 1869. Serbia is a hereditary constitutional monarchy with a People's Representative (it is foreseen that in the event of the king's death, the regent power is exercised by the king's widow, and if she is not available, by the first member of the Royal House).

The Constitution guaranteed personal freedoms, freedom of assembly and agreement, inviolability of housing and property, freedom of expression and public presentation of thoughts. (These rights can be limited by special laws). Freedom of the press is guaranteed by the provision prohibiting the introduction of censorship. The People's Presidency consists of the Assembly and the Senate. The Assembly consists of 130 deputies (Bartulović, 2009, p.28)

- The reign of King Aleksandar Obrenović was ended by a military coup in which the royal couple was killed. A provisional government was established and Karađorđe's grandson Petar Karađorđević was brought to the throne. A new constitution was quickly adopted and it was essentially the constitution of 1888 (Radojević, 2010, p 5.)

- By joining the state union made up of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, Serbia lost its independence, and the Vidovdan constitution from 1921 and the *oktroisani* constitution from 1931 were in force. At the end of the Second World War, the constitution of 1946

was adopted, and the member states had their own constitutions in accordance with the federal constitution, the constitutional law of 1953 and the constitution of 1974.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, made up of two states, adopted the Constitution in 1992, and the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro adopted the constitutional charter on February 4, 2003.

### **2.1. New modern constitutions of the Republic of Serbia**

In the 1990s, the process of the disappearance of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the emergence of new states began. The Republic of Serbia adopted a new constitution in 1990. The Constitution of Serbia is completely different in its conception from the Constitution of the SFRY (which Serbia accepted). As far as human rights are concerned, it should be noted that the Constitution retains the death penalty in the provision on “death”. There are freedoms and rights of citizens, which are valid in accordance with the constitution and their abuse is prohibited, according to Art. 11. of the Constitution of Serbia, which projects the following: “The freedoms and rights of man and citizen are limited only by the equality of freedoms and rights” of others, when this is stipulated by the constitution. The Constitution distinguishes between a private person, a political person and economic entities as economic and social legal entities (Bartulović, 2009, p. 94). Discussions are currently underway on changes to the existing constitution of the Republic of Serbia. “The fundamental argument for changes to the Constitution in terms of judicial power is the fact that the current Constitution leaves too much room for the influence of the legislative and executive powers in the selection of persons to perform judicial functions.” The influence “which can lead to undesirable politicization of the judiciary” is also reflected in the constitutional provisions on the election of judges. According to the current constitution from 2006, judges are elected by the members of the Serbian Parliament for the first three-year term. It is actually the so-called probationary term/period. When adopting the constitution, this decision was criticized by a part of the Serbian professional and scientific public, as well as international institutions such as the Venice Commission. The Venice Commission is an advisory body of the Council of Europe (CoE) and gives opinions on the constitutions and laws of countries that aspire to become members of the CoE. The opinions of the Venice Commission do not have legally binding force, but are respected in the member states of the Council of Europe and the European Union. Also, through the prism of the evaluations of the Venice Commission, the European Union determines, among other things, the progress of the candidate countries in terms of legislative reform in the accession negotiations. The characteristics of the constitution as the highest legal act are: that it must include all other legal acts, and in the first place, laws, and respect for the Constitution must be reflected. The Constitution obliges the legislature to rely on itself. State and social organization can be broken down and concretized, but only in accordance with the Constitution.

## **2.2. Constitutional determination of citizens' participation in the exercise of power in Serbia**

The term “democracy” has existed for more than two millennia, and it holds had its appearance forms since ancient Greece. In the meantime, that term had different definitions, e.g. to whom it answered, and it also depended on the state, because they all declared themselves democrats. Each new agreement determined its own arguments, and the problem is that legal and political theory did not establish stable criteria, which would be measurable in the application of the principles of democracy. Aristotle defines democracy “as the rule of an unorganized mass, i.e. the rule of the minority over the majority”. As a rule, democracy is understood and implemented at a certain time and in a certain public space, legally designated as the state, but it also has a broader meaning, in relation to the concept of the state. According to prof. Rajko Kuzmanović “Democracy is a form of social organization that includes government and applies to the majority of people. In other words, democracy is a state and social order in which power comes from the people, and belongs to them. It is true that in all other definitions, the relationship between the state of the nation, that is, the nation and the government, is determined, and the most important element of democracy is the political will of the people. Perfection is difficult to achieve because every new age brings new knowledge, new achievements and new human needs. Democracy is classified according to forms, types, models and typologies, although it is difficult to achieve a perfect classification. From the point of view of realizing the will of the people towards the state, there exists the following: an intermediate form of democracy, a form of direct or immediate democracy, but also a form of indirect democracy. Direct democracy is also representative, because citizens elect their representatives (deputies, city councilors, etc.). It is believed that the will of the people can be implemented best in this way, that is, it ensures that citizens work for themselves. All of the above implies that citizens personally participate in the exercise of power (without intermediaries). All of the above finds its basis in the constitutions, which are the basis for the birth of democratic processes and their implementation.

A semi-direct form of democracy represents the participation of the people and their representatives in decision-making processes. This happens when people's representatives in the assembly make decisions that are subject to adoption. First of all, it is about the people's will, referendum, etc. The limits of democracy become obvious when the rights of judicial bodies are violated, but not democratic principles. This happens when the government does not respect the constitution and laws, even if there are limiting factors, the most common of which are: the strengthening of state power, primarily in party states, and when the popular leadership loses its civic influence and is lost in political representation. One-party systems and large centralized parties are factors that limit democracy, and it is manifested and visible primarily during election processes in a country. An important novelty is the limitation of voting rights as a form of democracy. In addition, it should be noted that the most common forms of direct decision-making in Serbia are decisions on

changes to the constitution (Art. 203, paragraph 7). In the abovementioned cases, the assembly cannot independently make an important decision without the participation of voters. According to Art. 203. Art. 6 of the Constitution, an optional referendum is also possible when the Assembly decides. For example, it is about changing parts of the constitution. It is up to the assembly to decide whether changes would be introduced into the Republic Referendum Art. 182 Par. 4 which foresees the possibility of state voting (on issues). Art. 191 Par. 1 point 2 of the Constitution foresees the possibility of calling a municipal referendum. This matter is governed by the provisions of the Law on Local Self-Government and municipal statutes. People's initiative is the foundation or base of democracy through which a certain number of voters propose the adoption of a specific act or decision on a specific matter to the representative body. In that case, the state is obliged to do so. If a certain number of citizens (voters) submit a written initiative, the People's Representative Office is obliged to take the initiative and start the procedure for passing the law. The Constitution of Serbia provides that at least 150,000 voters may submit a proposal to change the Constitution. A two-thirds majority is required for the adoption of the law in the Assembly. At least 30,000 voters are necessary in order to make an initiative to propose a new law. If the National Assembly does not accept the request, they can submit it again, and in the case of a constitutional initiative, the request remains and can be submitted within one year. Initiatives can be submitted to municipalities and cities. The number of voters on the Statute is at least 5% of all voters, and the initiative for the National Assembly requires 15% of voters. All issues are regulated by the Law on Referendum and People's Initiative (Kuzmanović, 2006, p 237.).

## CONCLUSION

The Constitution is the highest legal act and all other laws must be incorporated into it and according to it. If it is considered that Dušan's code has a constitutional connotation, that is, the value, as claimed by prof. Kuzmanović, then we can say that Serbia also has a long constitutional tradition compared to other countries. We can say that it has one of the oldest constitutional traditions. Formally, constitutional development begins with the Sretenje Constitution, which divides power and organizes the first government bodies, although this constitution was in force for a very short time. Apart from the organization of government, the Sretenje Constitution foresees "general national rights of Serbs", which represents a very large progress in the development of human rights. Later constitutions of Serbia also included provisions on human rights and freedoms for the protection of citizens from the "arrogance of the government". An individual ceases to be a subject of government and becomes a citizen, which means that he assumes rights as well as duties. If constitutions are responsible for short-term politics, the constitution requires political awareness and maturity. After the Second World War, the process of internationalization began with the introduction of general international documents, ie the Declaration on Human Rights (which will eventually become binding for all countries). Together with

the fundamental protective function, the constitutional courts have also become defenders of the realization of human rights, but also of the constitution and laws and the consistent application of the principles of constitutionality and legality. Today, modern Serbian constitutions offer a greater scope of rights and a guarantee of the protection of human rights, as well as legal protection against the abuse of the fundamental principles of human rights.

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UDC:

351.86

Received:

Review paper

Accepted:

October 4, 2023

Corresponding author:

November 16, 2023

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## NON-MILITARY SECURITY THREATS

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**Abstract:** *Since its existence, man, his communities and the environment have been threatened by various threats, which modern security studies basically divide into military and non-military. For a long time, and rightly so, war was considered the greatest threat to security, especially if you take into account the two world wars and the current war in Ukraine. However, non-military threats to security are multiplying more and more and in modern conditions they are increasingly endangering humanity and the planet Earth.*

*This paper mainly deals with non-military security threats. The main goal of the work is to point out the consequences of non-military threats to security in modern conditions. This is primarily due to the fact that non-military threats to security with drastic consequences are becoming more frequent, and the response of the international community is not adequate. Hence, the basic hypothesis from which the research started is as follows: The international community does not have a unique approach to the prevention of non-military threats to security, which increases the negative consequences they entail.*

*In reaching the goal and confirming the hypothesis, the primary methods used were: content analysis and case studies.*

*The work was created against the background of the first author's graduation thesis and the co-author's many years of dealing with security issues. The diploma thesis of the first author was successfully defended at the Faculty of Business Studies and Law in 2023.*

**Keywords:** *Security, Non-military security threats*

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## INTRODUCTION

Security is a term that is extremely widely used in everyday (colloquial) and scientific speech (language). Hence, the fact is that there is no single definition of that term. The shortest definition of the concept of security was given by Professor Barry Buzan, who says that it is: “the absence of threats to the reference object” (Buzan, 1983). At the same time, the reference object is man, his communities, which primarily include the state, the international order and the environment.

For a long time, war was considered the only threat to security. This has its own justification if we take into account the consequences of war, which is evident in two world wars, but also today in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. However, even during the Cold War, the *Copenhagen School of Security* extended security threats from a purely military aspect to other sectors, primarily political, economic, social and environmental (Buzan, Wawer, Wilde, 1998).

Among analysts of contemporary international relations, there is a consensus that the international community does not adequately treat non-military threats to security, which, therefore, complicates and complicates the consequences they bring. For this reason, the main goal of this work is to present a set of the most serious non-military threats to security and their consequences in modern conditions.

### 1. THREAT TO SECURITY

Threats to man, his communities and the environment are foretold by various phenomena. Thus, viewed in a general sense, jeopardizing (security) includes: “all those processes, phenomena and events that have a destructive effect on the value of the reference object of security, impair its security and cause harmful consequences of a different nature” (Forca, 2021:68).

Phenomena that threaten the safety reference object, or just phenomena that threaten security, are named differently in theory and practice. The concepts of sources, forms and carriers of endangerment appear in the theory (Stajić, 2013), to which some authors add types, which include several forms (Mijalković, 2018). Also in the theory, there is an attitude that security threats should simply be named as factors of security, not sources, forms and carriers, nor challenges, risks and threats (Ilić, 2012:52-61).

In practice, the concepts of challenges, risks, and threats are used for security threats. By practice, we mean official documents of states and the United Nations. In view of the above, a large number of theoretical works use the concepts of challenges, risks and threats (security).

#### 1.1. Typology of security challenges, risks and threats

The approach to challenges, risks and threats in the official documents of the states is at least twofold. One of them, including the documents of our country, perceive challenges,



risks and threats as a syntagm, that is, as one complex concept. Others, on the other hand, rightly make a distinction between these concepts and consider them to be concepts of different generality and character (Forca, 2021). In our work, we will not prove “who is right”, but we will deal with the classification of challenges, risks and, more importantly, threats as seen by various countries. At the same time, the identification of challenges, risks and threats, most often, appears in a document named as a (national) security strategy.

In the analysis of approaches to challenges, risks and threats, we will start from one attempt by the General Secretary of the UN, from the beginning of this century. Namely, in 2002, the General Secretary of the UN with a group of high-ranking diplomats conducted a panel survey and tried to establish a unique list of challenges, risks and security threats for the modern world. That list was published in a document entitled *A Safer World*, and included the following challenges, risks and threats: 1) economic and social threats (including poverty, infectious diseases and environmental destruction), 2) intra-state conflicts, (including civil war, genocide and other mass crimes), 3) interstate conflicts, 4) nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological weapons, 5) terrorism and 6) international organized crime (Williams, 2012:50). It is not difficult to assume that the mentioned list did not receive agreement between developed and underdeveloped countries and remained only as an attempt.

If the UN Secretary General's attempt failed, numerous countries explicitly identify challenges, risks and security threats in their (national) security strategies. By the way, the document called national security strategy first appeared in 1947 in the USA, and today it is adopted by almost all countries of the world (Forca, 2022).

In modern conditions, and especially in the latest strategic documents, the identification of challenges, risks and threats has several approaches: 1) direct naming of the biggest threat, which comes from another country (see: (1) National Security Strategy of USA, 2022; (2) The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland, 2020 and (3) Strategy of national security of the Russian Federation, 2021); 2) comprehensive listing of a number of challenges, risks and threats (see: (1) National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, 2019; (2) National Security Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, 2017 and (3) National Security Strategy of Montenegro, 2018) and 3) listing of challenges, risks and threats, but also ways of countering them (see: Resolution on the National Security Strategy of Slovenia, 2019). As an illustration, Table 1 shows the identification of challenges, risks and threats in some countries of the environment.

Table 1. Challenges, risks and threats in the strategies of neighboring countries

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY of REPUBLIC of CROATIA, 2017	RESOLUTION ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF SLOVENIA, 2019	NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY of MONTE NEGRO, 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Armed aggression (unlikely)</li> <li>- Unresolved issues demarcation s certain neighbors to the states;</li> <li>- Political and intelligence action towards by Croatia countries that are conflicted with NATO and EU;</li> <li>- Hybrid action;</li> <li>- Terrorism (a little probable, but large consequences);</li> <li>- Extremism of individuals and groups within Croatia;</li> <li>- Corruption;</li> <li>- Organized crime;</li> <li>- Cyber threats;</li> <li>- Unfavorable global economic trends,</li> <li>- Susceptibility to floods and natural disasters and increase poverty;</li> <li>- Unfavorable demographics structure;</li> <li>- Energy dependence;</li> <li>- Climate changes;</li> <li>- Damage to the environment;</li> <li>- Residual explosive devices</li> <li>- Natural and human action caused by the accident</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hybrid threats,</li> <li>• Information-cyber threats,</li> <li>• Intelligence activity foreign actors,</li> <li>• Military threats,</li> <li>• Crisis hotspots,</li> <li>• Terrorism and violent extremism,</li> <li>• Unauthorized activities in the field of conventional weapons, weapons for mass destruction and nuclear and missile technology,</li> <li>• Tough and organized crime,</li> <li>• Illegal migrations,</li> <li>• Climate changes,</li> <li>• Global financial, economic, technological and social risks,</li> <li>• Endangering public safety,</li> <li>• Natural and other disasters,</li> <li>• Scarcity of natural resources and environmental degradation</li> <li>• Health and epidemiological threats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armed aggression (little probable)</li> <li>• Terrorism and violent extremism;</li> <li>• Proliferation conventional and mass weapons destruction;</li> <li>• Cyber threats;</li> <li>• Hybrid threats;</li> <li>• Organized crime;</li> <li>• Endangering the public security;</li> <li>• Economic threat and energy security;</li> <li>• Illegal migrations;</li> <li>• Intelligence activity;</li> <li>• Endangering or destroying elements of critical infrastructure;</li> <li>• Safety of the sea, subsea and seabed;</li> <li>• Natural and artificially caused accidents and disasters;</li> <li>• Lack of natural resources and environmental degradation</li> </ul>

(Source: Forca Božidar, 2022:212)

Similar to what is stated in Table 1, the same can be said for the method of identification (type and number) of challenges, risks and threats in the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2019.

A more careful analysis of the mentioned challenges, risks and threats (Table 1), as well as an insight into numerous strategic documents of the countries of the world (see: Forca, 2022), can state that the challenges, risks and threats, in essence, can be divided into military and non-military. At the same time, under military threats, most often, are considered an arms race, military pressures, military interventions and aggression that escalates into war. On the other hand, the entire corpus of challenges, risks and threats that do not fall under the military category can be named as non-military aspects of endangerment.

## 1.2. Non-military security threats

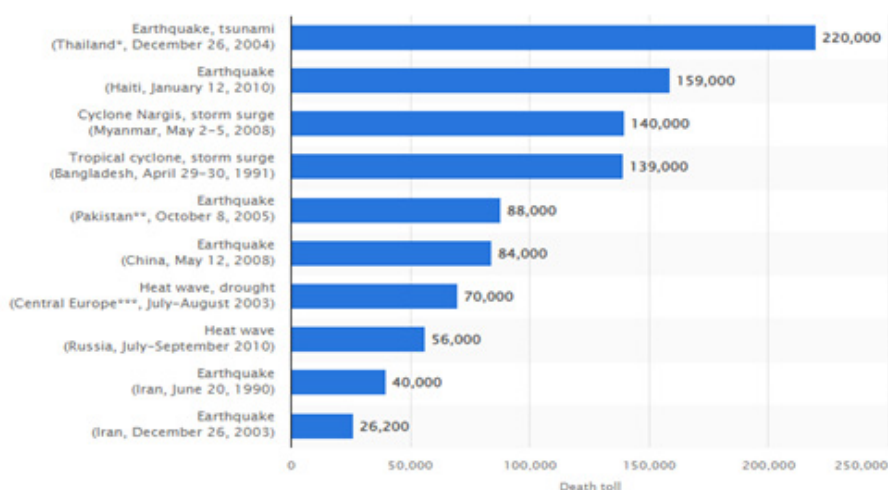
In accordance with the above, non-military threats to security are those phenomena that threaten the security of man, his communities (states) and surroundings, and are not of a military nature. The set of non-military threats to security in the strategies of states is extremely diverse, and in principle, they can be divided into three groups: 1) threats caused by human action, 2) technical-technological accidents and 3) natural accidents and disasters. Therefore, “non-military threats to security today are associated with numerous catastrophic scenarios, caused by risks that can be of natural and artificial origin.” Organized crime, extremism, terrorism, natural hazards (floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, droughts), pandemics and the like are usually associated with non-military security threats” (Keković and Kešetović, 2008:181-200).

## 2. CONSEQUENCES OF NON-MILITARY THREATS IN MODERN CONDITIONS

The focus of this paper is focused on some types of non-military threats and their consequences in modern conditions. Therefore, the term modern conditions implies the last 20 years, in the paper the focus is on the last 2-3 years. In this part of the paper, we will present some types of non-military actions and the statistics of their consequences.

### 2.1. Natural accidents and disasters

Graph 1. The largest natural disasters and disasters 1980-20202  
by number of victims



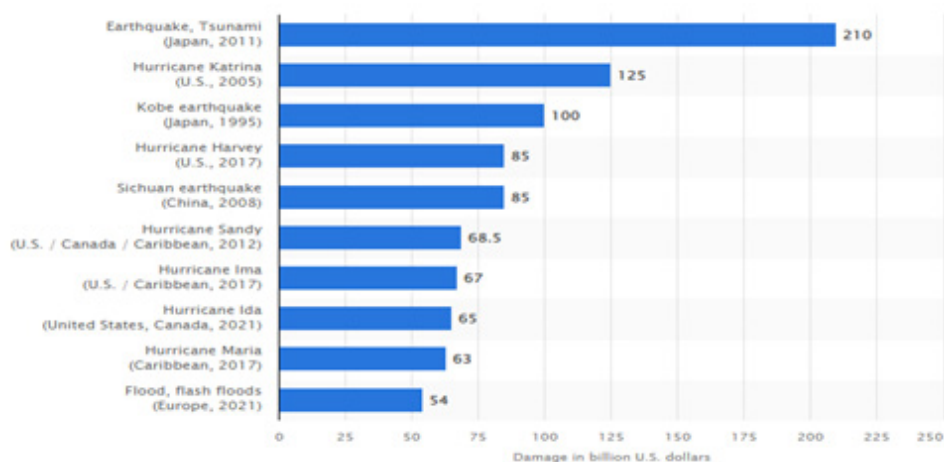
(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/268029/natural-disasters-by-death-toll-since-1980/>, 01.10.2023)

As can be seen in Graph 1, of all the natural disasters shown, the earthquake and tsunami in Thailand on December 26, 2004 caused the most human casualties, when 220,000 people died. Then, according to the number of victims, follows the earthquake in Haiti, in which 159,000 people died on January 12, 2010. As a result of the storm surge and cyclone Nargis, 140,000 people died in the period from May 2 to 5, 2008, and this natural disaster ranks third among the ten largest natural disasters. In April 1991, a tropical cyclone and a storm surge claimed 139,000 lives in Bangladesh. The earthquake in Pakistan, which occurred on October 8, 2005, claimed 88,000 lives, while the earthquake in China, which occurred on May 12, 2008, claimed 84,000 lives. The heat wave and drought that hit Central Europe from July to August 2003 claimed 70,000 lives, while the heat wave in Russia from June to September 2010 claimed 56,000 lives (Milojević, 2023:18).

Overall, in 2021 alone, 52.7 million people died as a result of drought, while 29.2 million died as a result of floods. In 2021, 17.6 million people died as a result of the storm, and 1.1 million as a result of the earthquake. 0.7 million people died as a result of the fire, while 0.5 million people died as a result of the volcanic activity (Milojević, 2023:19).

Natural accidents and disasters do not only result in human casualties, but also have a very negative impact on the economy of the affected countries. Graph 2 shows the greatest damage to the economy of countries where major natural disasters and catastrophes occurred.

Graph 2. Ten largest natural disasters worldwide by economic damage from 1980 to July 2022



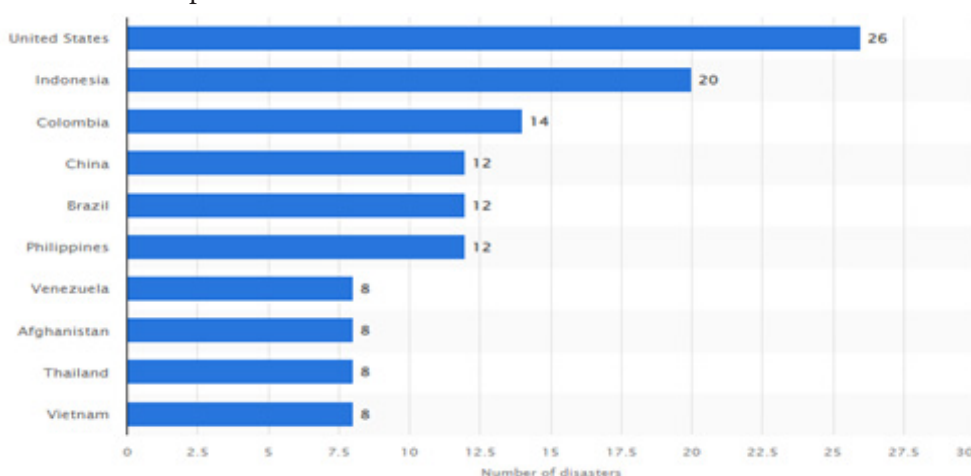
(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/268126/biggest-natural-disasters-by-economic-damage-since-1980/>, 01.10.2023)

The earthquake and tsunami that hit Japan in 2011 caused this country economic damage worth as much as 210 billion US dollars. Hurricane Katrina, which hit the USA in 2005, caused economic damage worth 125 billion dollars. The earthquake in Kobe (Japan)

that occurred in 1995 caused economic damage worth 100 billion dollars and, in terms of economic damage, this natural disaster ranks third. In fourth place is Hurricane Harvey, which hit the US in 2017 and caused economic damage worth \$85 billion. In fifth place is the earthquake in China from 2008, which caused damage worth 85 billion dollars. Hurricane Sandy, which hit North and Central America in 2012, caused economic damage worth 68.5 billion dollars. Hurricane Irma ranks seventh in terms of economic damage, and the damage it caused is 67 billion dollars. Hurricane Ida, which hit North America in 2021, caused damage worth 65 billion dollars (Milojević, 2023:20).

Collectively, in 2022 alone, the world was hit by 176 floods, 108 storms, 31 earthquakes, 22 droughts, 17 landslides, 15 fires, 12 extreme temperatures and 5 volcanic activities. The following graph shows the countries with the most natural disasters in 2022 (Graph 3).

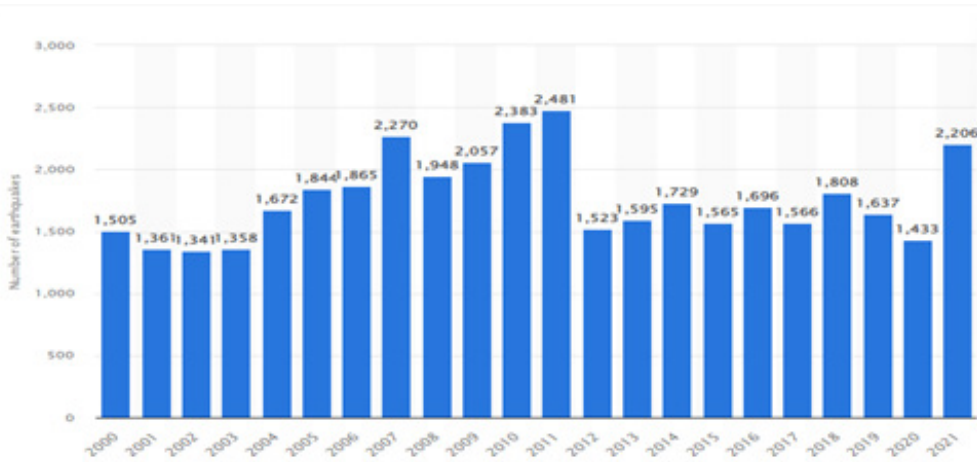
Graph 3. Countries with the most natural disasters in 2022



(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/269652/countries-with-the-most-natural-disasters/>, 20.09.2023).

Earthquake is one of the most common natural disasters and disasters that affects the modern world and takes many victims, along with enormous material destruction. In this sense, Graph 4 shows the total number of earthquakes in the world in the period 2000-2021.

Graph 4. Number of earthquakes in the world from 2000 to 2021



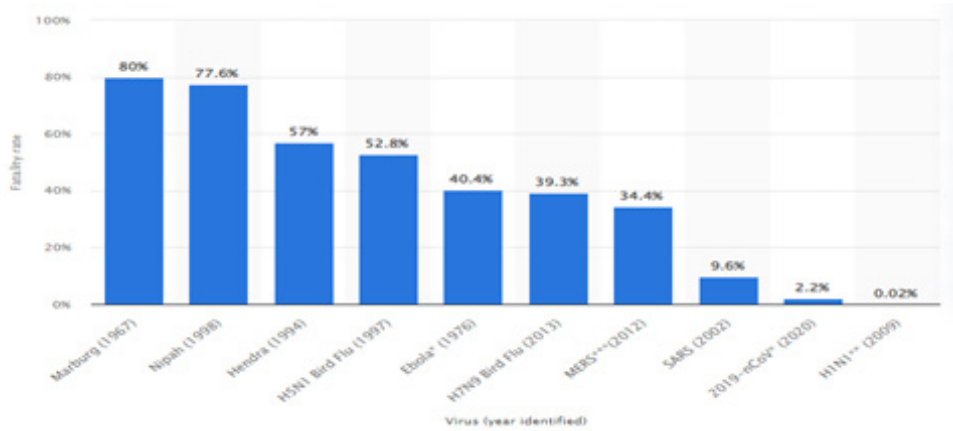
(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/263105/development-of-the-number-of-earthquakes-worldwide-since-2000/>, 09/25/2023)

So, Graph 4, the world was hit by as many as 1505 earthquakes in 2000, while 1361 were recorded in 2001. Until 2011, the number of recorded earthquakes increased, and in the period from 2000 to 2021, the largest number of earthquakes was 2011, when as many as 2481 earthquakes were recorded. From 2011 to 2020, the number of recorded earthquakes is decreasing. In 2020, there were 1,433 earthquakes, and in 2021, as many as 2,206.

## 2.2. Pandemics and epidemics of infectious diseases

Infectious diseases are a constant threat to humanity. When they affect a limited region (country), it is called an epidemic, and when they take on global proportions, it is called a pandemic. From a historical point of view, epidemics and pandemics have, first of all, caused huge human casualties, which is measured in tens, even hundreds of millions of deaths. If we look at the period of the last 50 years, the death rate, primarily from epidemics, but also from pandemics, is shown in Graph 5.

Graph 5. Worldwide fatality rate of major virus outbreaks in the last 50 years

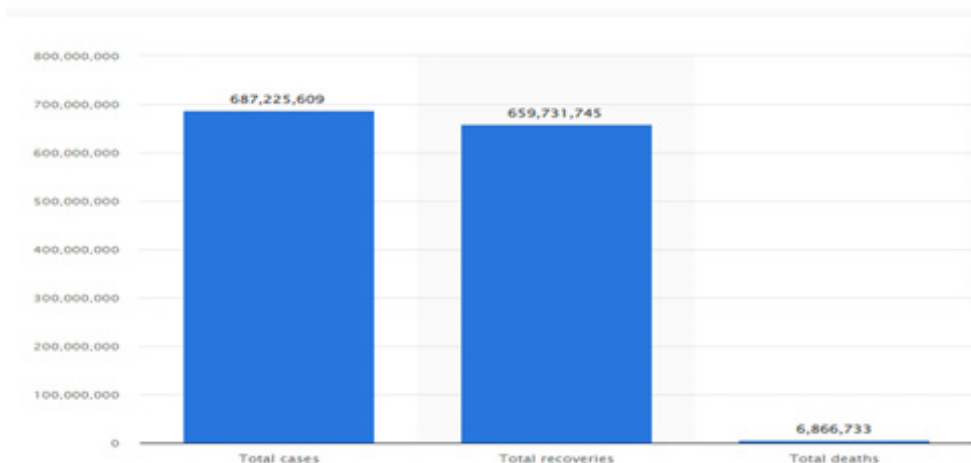


(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1095129/worldwide-fatality-rate-of-major-virus-outbreaks-in-the-last-50-years/>, 25.09.2023)

The death rate from the Marburg virus, which hit the world in 1967, is 80%. The Nipah virus hit the world in 1998, and the death rate from this virus is 77.6%. The Hendra virus, which is transmitted by bats, hit the world in 1994, and the death rate for this virus is 57%. The bird flu virus (H5N1) hit the world in 1997, with a fatality rate of 52.8%. Ebola hit the world in 1976 and the death rate for this virus is 40.4%. A new strain of bird flu (H7N9) hit the world in 2013, with a fatality rate of 39.3%. The MERS epidemic hit the world in 2012, with a mortality rate of 34.4%, and SARS in 2002, which had a lower mortality rate than MERS (9.6%). (Milojević, 2023:27).

The last pandemic to hit the world in 2020 is the COVID-19 virus pandemic, with a fatality rate of 2.2%.

Graph 6. Number of cases of corona virus (COVID-19), recoveries and deaths worldwide (data from May 2, 2023)



(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1087466/covid19-cases-recoveries-deaths-worldwide/>, 25.09.2023)

The total number of recorded cases of the COVID-19 virus on May 2, 2023 is 687,225,609. A total of 659,731,745 people recovered, while as many as 6,866,733 people died. The country with the largest number of patients is the USA, with 106,678,503 cases of infection. The USA is followed by India, with 44,949,671 cases of infection. After India, France follows with 39,991,340 cases of infection, followed by Germany with 38,403,667. In Brazil, 37,449,418 cases of infection with the COVID virus were recorded, while in Japan, 33,725,765 people fell ill. (Milojević, 2023:29).

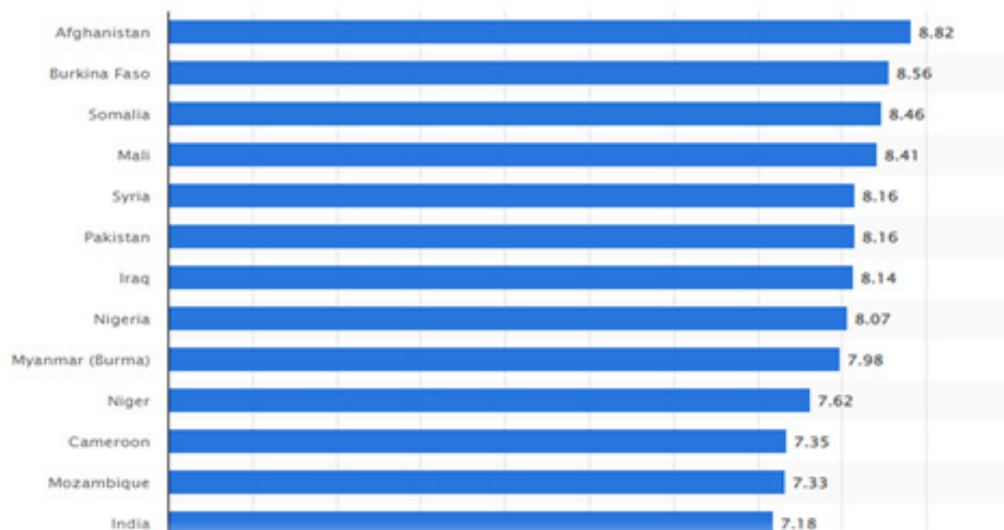
### 2.3. Terrorism

Terrorism is a security threat that occupies the highest place in the identification of challenges, risks and threats in the strategies of all countries of the world. This is especially so after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington (USA) on September 11, 2001. Even though armed violence is used on a massive scale in terrorist activities, especially by modern terrorist organizations, this scourge of the modern world is classified as a non-military threat. We will not deal with the question of whether it is correct, but we will give some statistical indicators of terrorist acts and consequences in modern conditions.

According to international standards and research, certain regions of the world are classified as risky when it comes to terrorism. In this sense, the so-called The global index of terrorism and critical regions (countries) in 2022 are shown in Graph 7.



Graph 7. Global terrorism index in 2022

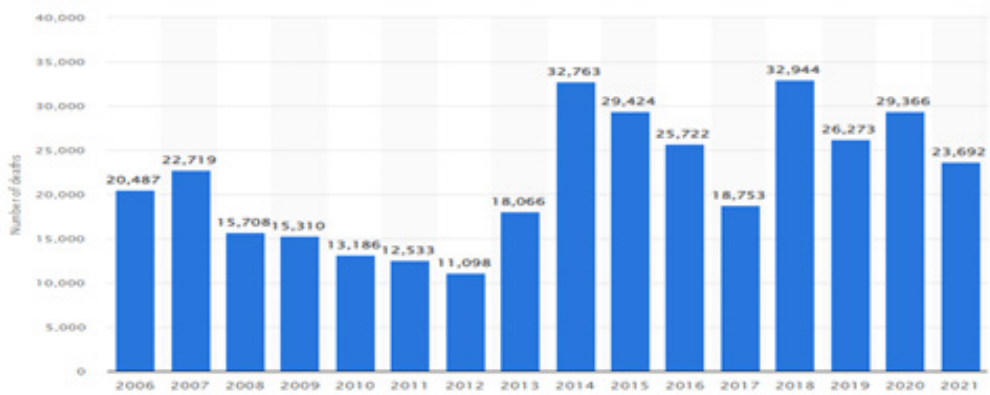


(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/271514/global-terrorism-index/>, 25.09.2023)

As can be seen in Graph 7, Afghanistan has the highest global terrorism index and it is 8.82. Afghanistan is followed by Burkina Faso with a global terrorism index of 8.56, followed by Somalia with 8.46. Mali is in fourth place with a global terrorism index of 8.41. Syria and Pakistan have a terrorism index of 8.16, and Iraq 8.14. After Iraq, Nigeria is ranked eighth, with a global terrorism index of 8.07. Myanmar ranks ninth with a global terrorism index of 7.98. Among the countries shown, India has the lowest global index of terrorism and it is 7.18. (Milojević, 2023:29).

The number of terrorist attacks in the last 15 years is very high, but it varies from year to year, especially in terms of the number of deaths (Graph 8)

Graph 8. Number of fatalities in terrorist attacks worldwide between 2006 and 2021

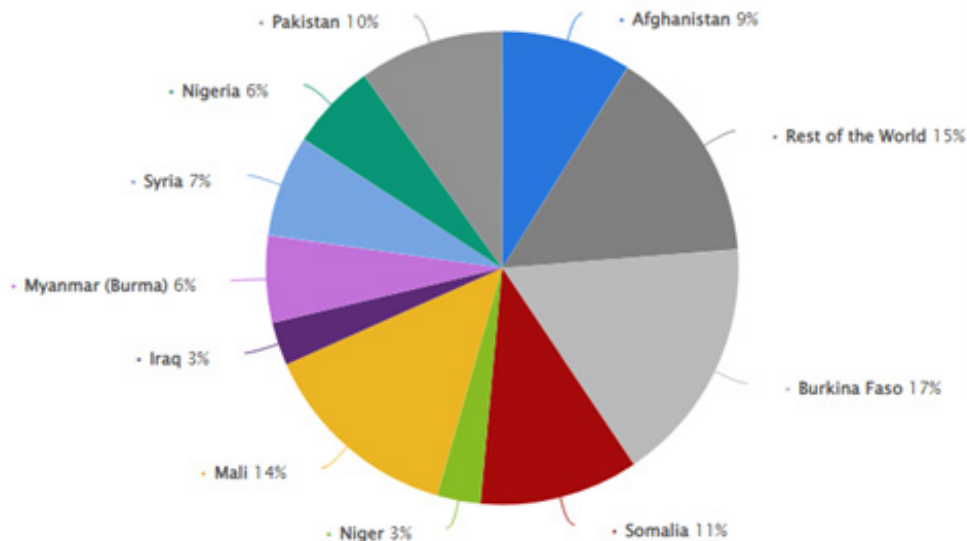


(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/202871/number-of-fatalities-by-terrorist-attacks-worldwide/>, 25.09 .2023)

At the beginning of the observed period, in 2006, 20,487 people died in terrorist attacks, and the following year, 22,719. The following year, in 2008, the number of people killed in terrorist attacks dropped significantly, from 22,719 to 15,708. The largest number of people died in terrorist attacks in 2014, when as many as 32,763 people died, and in 2018, when 32,944 people died. At the end of the observed period, in 2021, 23,692 people died. (Milojević, 2023:30).

If we take into account terrorist attacks only in 2022, the percentage of fatalities is shown in Graph 9. In Pakistan, as many as 10% of people die in terrorist attacks, while in Afghanistan that percentage is 9%. In the rest of the world, 15% of people died in terrorist attacks in 2022, and in Burkina Faso as much as 17%. In 2022, 11% of the population died in terrorist attacks in Somalia, 14% in Mali, and 3% in Niger. In 2022, 3% of the population died in terrorist attacks in Iraq, and 6% in Myanmar. In 2022, 7% of the population died in terrorist attacks in Syria, and 6% in Nigeria.

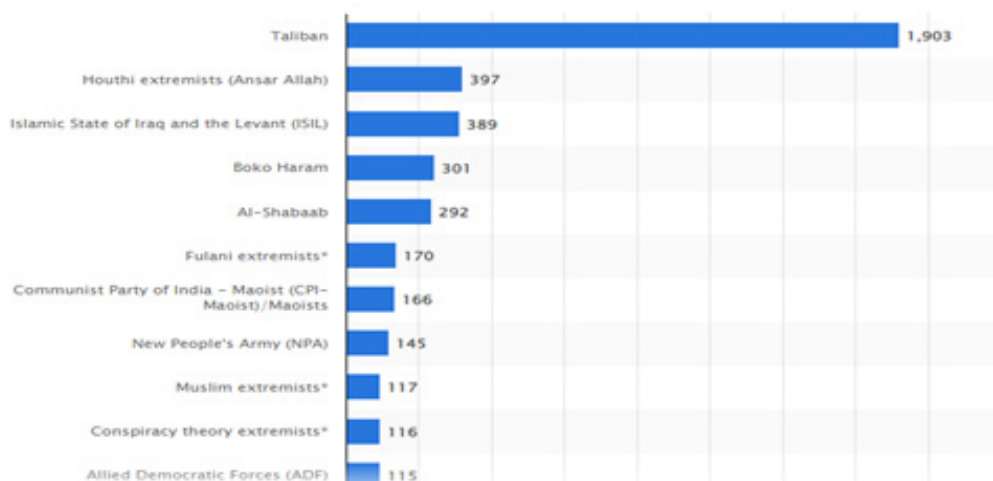
Graph 9. Countries with the highest number of deaths from terrorism in 2022



(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/377061/countries-with-the-highest-number-of-deaths-by-terrorism/>, 09/25/2023)

The number of terrorist organizations in the world is not decreasing, on the contrary. Graph 10 shows the most active terrorist organizations by number of attacks in 2020.

Graph 10. The most active terrorist organizations in the world in 2020 by number of attacks



(Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/937553/terrorism-most-active-perpetrator-groups-worldwide/>, 25.09.2023)

### 3. SERBIAN CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF NON-MILITARY THREATS

For the purposes of preparing the thesis of the first author of this work, research was carried out on the perception of non-military threats by the citizens of Nis, Leskovac, Kruševac and Vranje. The research was conducted by 115 random subjects, of which 64% were female and 36% were male. Of these, 43% are aged 18-28, 34% are aged 29-48, while 23% are older than 48. According to professional education, the majority of respondents have secondary education (56%), and the least with elementary school (6%), while 29% of respondents have higher education, of which 9% have master's degrees. (Milojević, 2023:34).

Respondents were offered to give answers to several questions, of which we will single out only the characteristic ones, which we will group in one table due to the limited volume of the text.

Table 2. Respondents' views on non-military threats to security

QUESTION	The prevailing answers		TOTAL
	I agree	I totally agree	
The safety of all mankind is at stake	39%	41%	<b>80%</b>
Military threats are more dangerous than non-military ones	16%	17%	<b>33%</b>
Humanity is in great danger of pandemics	30%	33%	<b>63%</b>
Humanity is in greater danger from climate change	39%	43%	<b>82%</b>
Bioterrorism is the most dangerous form of terrorism	30%	30%	<b>60%</b>
Organized crime is a great danger to humanity	30%	30%	<b>60%</b>

(Source: Milojević Tatjana, 2023)

### INSTEAD OF CONCLUSION

In the last few years, the whole world has been occupied by a multitude of military and non-military threats to security, as in no other period of human development. Formally speaking, these threats can be classified into military and non-military. Their characteristic in modern conditions is that they act together, that is, that wars, earthquakes, floods, and pandemics occur at the same time.

Security science has long pointed out non-military threats to security, as well as the fact that little attention is paid to their prevention, as well as the comprehensive elimination of their consequences. This is how the concept of security was expanded from purely military to other sectors: political, economic, social and environmental.

In making a difference between military and non-military threats, one fact is contradictory, and that is that with non-military threats, over time, solidarity with the "victim" occurs, i.e. providing assistance to vulnerable states and the population, while with military threats, the same is directed at intentional causing loss and damage.

This work also has a purpose in this sense that, if it cannot move the world to unite against all threats or to indicate that non-military threats are increasingly coming to the fore, at least to emphasize the aforementioned difference between non-military and military threats, so that humanity can be directed towards peace and security.

Security is a prerequisite for the survival and development of humanity.

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UDC:

329.17

Received:

Review paper

Accepted:

November 3, 2023

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November 23, 2023

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## NATION AND NATIONALISM IN THE MODERN STATE

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**Abstract:** *In this paper, we will show how nationalisms and nations work and exist. Through the analysis, we will determine the variations within these concepts on a theoretical and practical level. The emergence of modern nation-states managed to eliminate the negative connotation of the term nationalism. Nevertheless, on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, nationalism was manifested in the most extreme and politicized form, which caused national conflicts. Bearing this in mind, in the paper we will show the Janus face of nationalism, with a clear distinction between the old nation states that arose in Western and Central Europe and the new nation states that arose on the soil of the former socialist republics.*

**Keywords:** *nation, nationalism, national state, theories about the nation, ethnic groups.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Nation and nationalism are modern phenomena. The role and importance of nationalism as well as the idea of nation in the 20th, and especially in the 21st century was difficult to assess. Nationalism went through different developmental stages, where it was first challenged, then praised, and again criticized, condemned and rejected as a negative ideological paradigm. However, at the beginning of the 21st century, it became clear that nationalism was getting stronger. Processes such as globalization, modernization, instead of diminishing the importance of nationalism, have contributed to its strengthening. After the collapse of communism, in the former republics of the Soviet Union, especially in Eastern and Southeastern Europe, nationalism manifested itself in its most extreme form at the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century, which caused the process of desovereignization of nation states.

In theory, there were conflicting opinions about this phenomenon. The second disagreement refers to the historical period when nationalism, the nation and the national

state emerged (Giddens, 2007). Two centuries ago, nation states were rare. Marxism minimized the reality of the nation and the state (which is defined as a means of coercion in the hands of the ruling power (Max Weber), focusing only on what divides it, that was- class conflicts (Moren, 2002). Until the second half of the 19th century, nationalism was entirely a political and socio-cultural phenomenon of the Western European (Weller, 2005). Weller defined nationalism as “unique to the West”, explaining that when nationalism and the nation (as its creation) proved successful in the West, they became “an attractive export product “. However, the countries that adopted nationalism had a different social, political and cultural context (Weller, 2005). This influenced nationalism to manifest itself in different forms. In Central and Eastern Europe, a strong wave of nationalism combined with chauvinism. which brought to the surface the problems related to ethno-nationalism, the nation-building process at the substate level, up to the issue of secession and ethnic conflicts.

### 1.1. THEORIES ABOUT NATIONALISM AND THE NATION

Before the modern rise of nationalism, Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim believed that nationalism has negative tendencies and that with the development of economy and industry, it will disappear. This hypothesis was advocated by S.M. Lipset and S. Rokan, but it turned out to be unsustainable, because nationalism experienced a rise thanks to modernization and the rise of the economy, which is especially visible in the case of narrow forms of nationalism such as minority nationalism, which will be discussed in the rest of the paper.

Hans Ulrich Weller explained why nationalism was born in the West. Only in the West until the 20th century did a revolution take place due to the crisis of modernization. Only in the West were there assumptions, general context, ideas, social formations and struggles for legitimization that created the basis for the emergence of nationalism (Weller, 2005).

Ernest Gellner represents the main theorist of nationalism who takes a constructivist approach to the nation, which is the opposite of the organicist understanding of the nation (K.Gerc, V.Konor, D.Horovitz...). Gellner gave a definition of nationalism that was accepted by many authors, which reads: “Nationalism is primarily a political principle that implies that political and national unity should be congruent” (Gelner, 1983). Nationalism as a political principle is followed by the understanding of nationalism as a sentiment or movement. Gellner believes that the nationalist principle can be easily and quickly violated, e.g. if the political borders of a given state do not include all members of the respective nation, or include some members who do not belong to that nation. Also, there is another particularly significant type of violation of the nationalist principle - when the rulers of a certain political community belong to a nation other than the one to which the majority of subjects belong (Gelner, 1983).



## 2. DETERMINATION OF THE NATION

According to Gellner, nationalism, the nation and the national state are products of modern civilization, more precisely they originate from the industrial revolution at the end of the 18th century, and did not exist in traditional societies. The denial of the existence of these phenomena in traditional societies caused numerous criticisms of Gellner's theory. According to Gellner, the emergence of nationalism, the nation and the nation-state was influenced by the emergence of modern societies. First, industrialization required a better system of state administration. Second, in modernist states, individuals have to communicate with foreigners, which required "mass education" organized on the basis of a "common language" taught at school (Giddens, 2007). However, Giddens criticizes Gellner's views, because he does not provide an explanation of the passions that nationalism evokes. According to Giddens, the power of nationalism is reflected in its ability to create identity in people (Giddens, 2007).

From the point of view of ethnosymbolism, Anthony Smith analyzes the concept of nation from the existence of pre-modern communities. According to Smith, many nations have pre-modern origins and arose from ethnos (like the Jews who had their own ethnos 2000 years ago, but during a long historical period acquired the characteristics of a nation that served as the basis for the establishment of national Israel, after the Second World War (Giddens, 2007). For ethnosymbolists, myths, memories, traditions, values, history, rituals and symbols are of great importance in the construction of a nation. According to Smith, a nation is a historical community, more or less institutionally rounded, that lives in one territory, which it designates as one's homeland and identifies with it, shares a common language and culture, primarily mass and public culture, but also common symbols, historical myths and memories, whose members have equal legal rights and duties within the common legal system and have a sense of belonging to the nation (Smith, 1998).

The nation represents backbone of the modern age and was created with the development of civil society. The essence of a nation consists of objective (language, religion, origin) and subjective determinants (myths, needs, feelings). The most common criterion necessary for the existence of a nation is the existence of a state. Before the criteria for the existence of the state, culture and politics are important (Milosević Djordjevic, 2008). In modern definitions of the nation, objective determinants of the nation such as language, religion, etc. are very often used. The problem arises when individual elements of culture are taken to define a nation, such as a language that is different from a dialect, which was the case in the Balkans, where state-independent nations form completely different ones from related languages (Milosević Djordjevic, 2008).

In the 1990s, linguistic nationalisms developed in the former SFRY, which preceded the state independence of the federal units. These were countries demanding secession from Serbia and exit from Yugoslavia. The process of secession and the creation of new states was accompanied by the creation of new, national languages. In the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the "breakup of the common language" took place with the affirmation

of special national standard languages. The “process of linguistic engineering” in the case of the Croatian, Bosnian and to some extent Montenegrin languages was reflected in the fact that each of the mentioned languages, through a series of linguistic planning measures, was “directed so that it would be visibly different from the others, especially from Serbian” (Bugarski, 2010). Sociologists in Serbia study the objective characteristics of the nation. Aleksandar Molnar defines the nation by respecting the historical-political aspect, on the basis of which he classifies nations. Old regime nations can be noble, class and monarchical nations. They have grown into modern nations that can be liberal and authoritarian (Milosevic Djordjevic, 2008).

Eik Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger in the book *The Inventing of Tradition* state that nations are the product of social engineering and that elites play a decisive role in their creation. Nations are not immutable social facts, but they are product of social engineering. Political leaders resort to inventing tradition. There are two forms of inventing traditions: the adaptation of old traditions and institutions to new circumstances, and the deliberate inventing of completely new traditions that correspond to new needs (Hobsbawm and Ranger, 2001). These authors warn: “Traditions that appear or are claimed to be old are often quite recent in origin, and sometimes invented” (Hobsbawm and Ranger, 2001). True traditions have the ability to adapt, unlike “invented” traditions that are characterized by esotericism and a shared feeling of elite superiority ((Hobsbawm and Ranger, 2001).

According to Valeri Filip Gagnon, the interest of the collective can be defined in several ways. First: under the pressure of competing elites and ethnomobilization, the political elites of a certain group will try to define a relevant national identity, which on the one hand will be based on the values of culture, ethnicity and religion, while on the other hand the political elites will try to appreciate the political context in which frames define identity. Competing policies take place along politicized ethnic-national cleavages and create the impression of continuity between past and present conflicts. Second: political elites will focus on defining the collective interest by selectively relying on tradition and the myth of common origin. Third: elites who manage to identify with the interest of the collective will win and achieve a dominant position in the political debate. Fourth: in the competition to define the collective interest, political leaders try to focus the focus of political attention on the external threat to the group. This political strategy (from threat to conflict) is characterized by aggressive nationalism, where ethnic or national affiliation is the only thing relevant (Gagon, 1995). Almost all nationalist ideologies and political leaders use the myth of tradition and common origin in order to construct their own version of collective identity (which will coincide with the collective and their interests (Milosavljevic Stevic, 2022).

### 3. NATIONAL STATE

According to Edgar Moren, the formula of the nation state appears in the French Revolution, since then the nation legitimizes the state. Until then, France as a monarchical

state managed the development of nations through the process of assimilation, more precisely through the Frenchization of ethnic groups within its borders. That was also the case with America. These states were emancipatory models. Then, in the 18th century, it slowly spread to Germany and Italy. In the 20th century, the collapse of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires allowed access to nation states for those ethnic groups that did not have them. In the case of Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania, the idea of a nation preceded the creation of a national state (Moren, 2002). Then after World War II, Asian and African peoples fought for liberation from European imperial colonizers and the creation of nation states.

Ernest Gellner raises a number of important questions, among which is the “national entity”, which he says is a synonym for an ethnic group or an ethnic group that has nationalist tendencies. Gellner refers to the connection between ethnicity and the state, defining nationalism as “a theory of political legitimacy according to which ethnic boundaries must not conflict with political ones.” It follows that nationalism is first of all an ethnic ideology according to which a certain group should dominate the state, more precisely that one ethnic group should have supremacy, as well as that the basic features of its identity should be integrated into the official legislation (Eriksen, 1993). According to Thomas Hilan Eriksen, in such states there are expressed tendencies for all citizens to integrate and assimilate (Eriksen, 1993). Nevertheless, Gellner believes that nationalism does not impose homogeneity (as Eli Keduri thought), but that homogeneity is imposed by an objective, inevitable imperative, which eventually appears in the form of nationalism. Here Gellner cites the example of the transition from an agrarian system to industrialization, due to which political or cultural boundaries were changed, in order to satisfy a new nationalist imperative. Based on this, Gellner states that the consequences of nationalism should not be confused with the consequences of industrialism (Gellner, 1983). On accusations against nationalism that it insists on imposing homogeneity on the population, Gellner uses the example of the Ottoman Empire, which he disputes. In the Ottoman Empire, the Turks kept the peace, imposed taxes, but tolerated diversity and were indifferent to different cultures and religions. However, their successors (more precisely, states within the Empire) “could not calm down, until they imposed the nationalistic principle of *cuius region, eius lingua*” (Gellner, 1983). Nevertheless, Simeunović makes a significant claim for understanding the functionality of empires. The larger and more complex a country is, the less likely it is to be a nation state. Empires could never become nation-states because of their multicultural character. Complete assimilation in the empires was not possible due to the territorial scope. Simeunović states: “Empires were just confirming themselves as empires, by encompassing more peoples and cultures.”

According to Gellner, the principle of nationalism can be operative, however, the author warns that one should be careful with individual nationalisms that “must fail, or, more commonly, refrain from even trying to find political expression.” Gellner believes that most cultures do not benefit from nationalism, but are slowly disappearing (for example, the Southern Russians who are culturally different from the Northern Russians,

but still did not take advantage of it like the Ukrainians; then the linguistic differentiation of the Highlands in Scotland is incomparably greater than the cultural distinctiveness of Scotland in the United Kingdom ).

Before Ernest Gellner, G. Hegel, Dj. Mancini, John Stuart Mill argued that “the boundaries of government, generally speaking, should coincide with the boundaries of nationality”. In theory, the pressure of the largest and most politically powerful ethnic groups, which often implemented assimilation policies, as in monarchies, is justified. However, in some countries, the nation and national state were created through voluntary assimilation. In the name of the state, the distinctiveness of smaller ethnicities has been sacrificed in various ways in favor of the nation-state as a more general concept. According to Hegel, “particularity is removed in what is general” (Simenunović, 2009).

Gellner's definition of nation is compatible with Anderson's “imagined” nation. Benedikt Anderson under the epithet “imagined” does not mean an imaginary community, but that in the minds of members of the nation there is an idea of community”, focusing on sentiments and the strength of national identity (Eriksen, 1993). The compatibility of Anderson's and Gellner's points of view is reflected in the understanding of the nation as an “ideological construct that should establish a fictitious connection between a cultural group and the state” and that those “abstract communities are essentially different from earlier communities based on kinship relationships” (Eriksen, 1993).

### **3.1. Challenges of The New National States**

The modern national state is characterized by the completed process of territorialization of power, functional specification of power (separation of civil society and political state), centralized state organization and rational form of political legitimation (Podunavac, 2007). Unlike the pre-modern forms of the territorial state, the national state is characterized by a centralized organization of government. In summary, this means that it has the supreme power and that every other body within the territory is subordinate to it, while the central government itself is not subordinated to any body within the territory (Podunavac, 2007). The basic features of the modern national state are territoriality, functional specification, centralization and direct access of citizens to participate in the distribution of political goods (rights). Centralization is another name for the completed process of territorialization of politics and implies a state that has exclusive power on its territory and is the only one able to maintain order and peace on the internal level and defend its borders (Podunavac, 2007).

In the 19th century, in the Balkans, the policy of assimilation was connected with the centralization of the state and modernization. Assimilation policy arose as a result of migration to urban areas, where people from the “lower” strata assimilated into the “higher”. After the Balkan wars and the First World War, the intensification of the nation-building policy occurred in the southeastern part of Europe. The policy of nation building meant that 46% of peripheral groups were integrated, about 40% of peripheral

groups were assimilated and 14% were excluded. Of these, 81% spoke another language, 54% were of another religion, 44% from urban areas, 39% had a country next door, and 31% had revisionist demands (Harris, 2007).

Simeunovic distinguishes between two types of modern states: 1. old states created in Western and Central Europe; 2. Newly formed, nascent national states that are closely related to the collapse of systemic socialism, created on the soil of the former Yugoslavia. An important role in the disintegration of Yugoslavia was played by the elites who established national states as “personal empires”. The disunity of socialist federations on two or more levels enabled the development of nationalism, against which, paradoxically, the communist elites fought. The “utility value of the nationalist ideology” for the communist elites was reflected in the “easy and quick replacement of the incendiary collectivist, communist ideology with a nationalist one (Simeunović, 2009). Just as some states became national states from the framework of the mentioned empires, so in the former Yugoslavia some peoples managed to achieve political, national, cultural and linguistic affirmation (Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Albanians, Croats). In the newly created national states, the problem of national minorities arises.

Throughout history, minorities have responded to the majority nation-building process in the form of “reactive nationalism”, minority separatism, i.e. “whenever the majority tries to define the state as a single nation, national minorities respond by asking to be recognized as “different societies” or “constituent nations”. (Kymlika, 2002). The politics of nation building implies a “parallel process” in which ruling political elites maintain and strengthen differences with peoples/nations in surrounding states, while at the same time eliminating differences within the borders of their states. The ultimate goal of political elites is to control the group they manage, that is, to eliminate the conditions for the creation of separatism, so that the sovereignty of the state would not be called into question (M. Harris). The politics of nation-building at the sub-state level (led by “aggressive” minorities demanding some form of territorial autonomy) limits the possibilities of the nation-state.

## CONCLUSION

From the above, we see that nationalism and the national state, as Western principles, did not have the same effects in post-socialist states. In post-communist states, minority groups responded to the majority nation-building process with sub-state nation-building. The nature of ethnic groups is different in post-communist states, because they build their nationality on objective criteria, primarily on myths about the population of a certain geographical area, for a long period of time. Also, certain elements of national identity were politicized by political elites, due to which nationalism was manifested in a negative light and in the most extreme variant. These are processes that the old nation-states of the West bypassed, thanks to the assimilation processes of minority groups that were present during the period of the creation of nation-states, as well as after that. Post-communist states failed to create a sense of solidarity with the help of various forms of universal national identity, which should have served as a form of “voluntary assimilation”.

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UDC:

623.094

911.3

Received:

Review paper

Accepted:

October 4, 2023

Corresponding author:

November 22, 2023

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## THE ARMS RACE AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE CREATION OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER

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**Abstract:** *The term international relations dates back to the end of the 18th century. In those relations, other states were also key, although not the only subject. At a certain level of development of international relations, a relatively stable international order is created, which, from a historical point of view, is classified as unipolar, bipolar or multipolar. The aforementioned classification is primarily determined by the relationship of world powers to global international relations. In the competition of world powers for their own positioning in the world order, one of the primary activities was the remaining arms race.*

*The main goal of this paper is to prove that the creation of the latest world order is underway, which results in a new arms race dictated by the world powers, primarily the USA and Russia, and which is transferred to the rest of the world. The arms race is especially evident after Russia's aggression against Ukraine in 2022. The basic hypothesis from which the research started is as follows: The arms race is a direct consequence of the creation of a new world order. The first auxiliary hypothesis reads: The arms race is dictated by world powers, primarily the USA, Russia and China. The second auxiliary hypothesis reads: The arms race is particularly evident in the countries of Europe.*

*Scientific methods, primarily comparative, content analysis and case studies, were used in the research to achieve the goal and confirm the stated hypotheses. The results of the diploma thesis of the first-mentioned author were used in the preparation of the paper. The thesis was defended at the Faculty of Business Studies and Law in 2023.*

**Keywords:** *New World Order, Arms Race.*

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## INTRODUCTION

World order and international relations are two basic concepts of the science of international relations (Simić, 2002). In theory, there are numerous attempts to define the world order, and the fact is that it is most often related to the relationship between world powers and their influence on global relations. In accordance with the above, the world order is classified as unipolar, bipolar and multipolar. (Proroković, 2018).

After the Second World War, a bipolar world order was established, dominated by two world powers - the USA and the USSR, as well as the military blocs formed by those powers - NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The bipolar world order is also called the Cold War, because a direct military conflict between the aforementioned powers and blocs did not occur.

One of the basic characteristics of the bipolar world order, i.e. the Cold War, was the arms race. The arms race is defined differently, and one of the definitions points out that it is: "a process that includes investing in the maintenance of the army and its preparations for war (planning and implementation of military spending), military production and trade (procurement and sale) of weapons and military equipment "equipment" means a process that includes investing in the maintenance of the army and its preparations for war (planning and realization of military spending), military production and trade (procurement and sale) of weapons and military equipment" (Mirković, 2007:1).

The Cold War ended with the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the collapse of the USSR. It was thought that America would establish a unipolar world order. However, very quickly Russia returned to the world stage, and China's global influence grew significantly, and it is considered that a multipolar world order is being established.

Not accepting the fact that they cannot establish hegemony in international relations, the USA has preserved NATO and is trying in every way to suppress the return of Russia and reduce China's influence on global international relations. By expanding to the east, NATO broke out on the borders of Russia. The attempt to include Ukraine in NATO led to a conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which culminated in a mutual war in 2022. The war in Ukraine is turning into a general conflict between the collective West and Russia, which leads to the creation of the latest world order, as well as a new arms race, as a result.

## 1. BIPOLAR AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Contemporary international relations, and especially the ongoing processes after Russia attacked Ukraine in 2022, are the result of geopolitical processes after the Second World War, which can be analyzed in two phases: 1) Bipolar world order (Cold War) and 2) New world order, after the Cold War.

### 1.1. Bipolar world order

Bipolar world order implies that in international relations, the greatest influence is exerted by two centers of power (two poles) with relatively close potentials and diametrically



opposed and irreconcilable interests. "The total power potentials of the sexes significantly deviate from the potential of the other actors, who either join one of the sexes, or try to remain neutral" (Proroković, 2018).

Immediately after the Second World War, antagonisms of an ideological character occur on the side of the victorious powers, which leads to polarization on the so-called the capitalist West, led by the USA, and the socialist (communist) East, which is dominated by the USSR. Europe, on whose territory two world wars began, is once again facing the threat of a new war of global proportions.

The period of bipolarism is also called the Cold War in theory, for the basic reason that the world powers USA and the USSR did not directly clash militarily. There are different theories about the character of the Cold War, as well as its duration. Thus, one of the views on the character and duration of the Cold War, which is very often mentioned in the literature, was given by Charles Kegley and Eugene Witkoff (Kegley, Witkoff, 2006). In their work "*World Politics - Trend and Transformation*", the aforementioned authors placed the Cold War in the period 1945-1991, recognizing three periods in it: 1) *confrontation*, 1945-1962; 2) *from coexistence to détente*, 1963-1978 and 3) *from renewed confrontation to rapprochement*, 1979-1991 (Kegley, Witkoff, 2006:199-200).

Professor Forca accepts the temporal division of the Cold War into phases established by Kegley and Witkoff, and analyzes the three main characteristics of that period as: 1) bloc grouping, 2) anti-colonial processes and the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement, and 3) the arms race (more widely in Forca, 2022). In their description of the Cold War, Kegley and Witkoff primarily focused on the relationship between the USA and the USSR, and in the mentioned phases of that period they see the balance of power as the main characteristic. The conflicting power primarily referred to the military power of the USA and the USSR, which was achieved through the arms race and bloc grouping.

#### *1.1.1. Block grouping*

After the Second World War, the two strongest military blocs in history were created - NATO and the Warsaw Pact, named as defense alliances. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved at the end of the Cold War, while NATO has survived to this day.

The USA was the first to start strengthening the general and especially the military power, using bloc grouping. Propagating the danger of the spread of the influence of the USSR, in 1949 the USA, together with Canada and 10 countries of Western Europe formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - NATO. The formation of NATO is justified by the right of states to self-defense, in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Initially, the USSR did not react more seriously to the formation of NATO, primarily because of the dominance in the region of the socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe. However, when West Germany was admitted to the Alliance in 1955, and the USA began deploying missile systems on the territory of Turkey, the USSR, together with seven socialist countries of Europe, formed the Warsaw Pact in Warsaw (Poland) in 1955. Like NATO, the Warsaw Pact was formed in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The formal aspect of the formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Formal aspect of the formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact

NATO	WARSAW PACT
The signatories believe that an armed attack on one or more of them, in Europe or North America, should be considered an attack on all of them and therefore agree that in the event of such an armed attack, each of them, invoking the right of individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, to assist signatories under attack, taking immediately, alone and in concert with other signatories, such steps as may be deemed necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain security North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and the measures taken as a result of that attack must be immediately reported to the Security Council. Such measures must be stopped when the Security Council takes the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security	In the event of an armed attack on one or more Contracting States by any State or group of States, each Contracting Party, exercising the right to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, shall provide to the State or States exposed to such an attack, individually or in agreement with the other contracting states, immediate assistance by all the means they seem to need, including armed force. The contracting states shall consult without delay on common measures to be taken for the purpose of establishing and maintaining world peace and security. The Security Council will be notified of the measures taken on the basis of this Article in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. These measures will be suspended as soon as the Security Council takes the necessary measures to establish and maintain world peace and security

(Sources: 1) The Alliance's Treaty, 1949; 2) The Warsaw Pact, 1955).

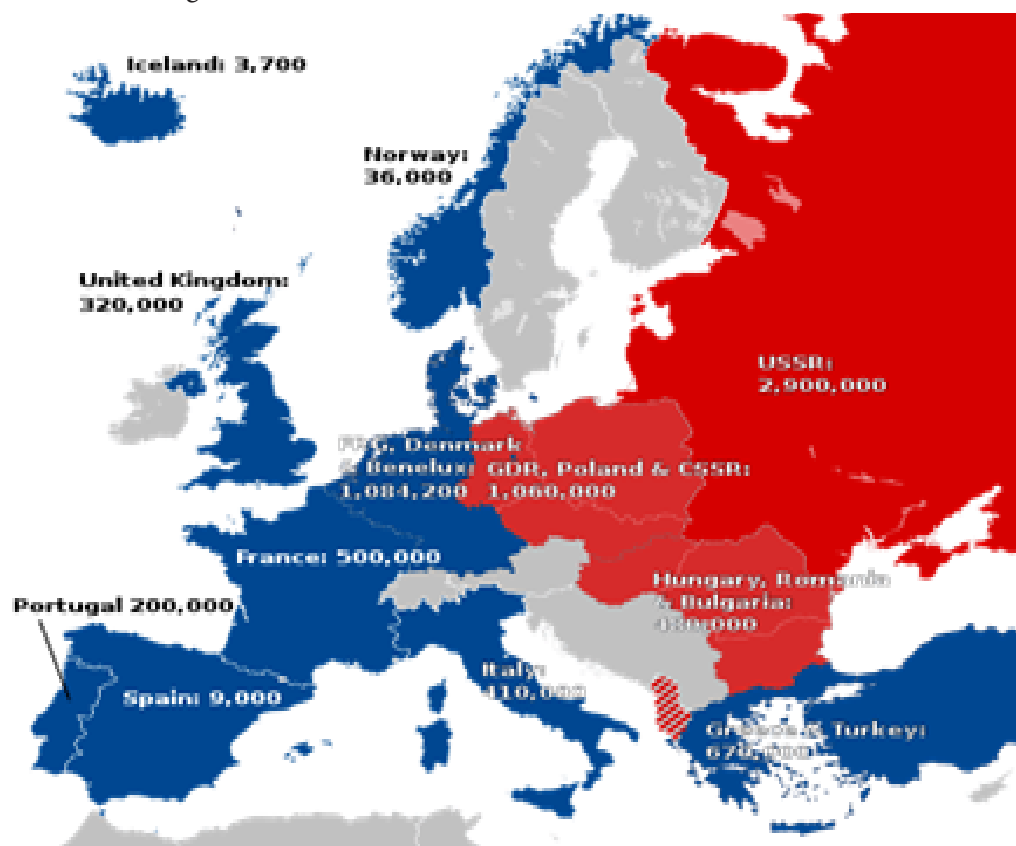
Although the views on the formation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact are almost identical, nevertheless, NATO was formed for an indefinite period, while the formation and duration of the VU was conditioned by the establishment of collective security in Europe, which would make the need for such an alliance cease to exist (Vukadinović. 1969).

The USA and the USSR, as well as the blocs NATO and VU, did not directly engage in armed conflict during the Cold War, but were direct and indirect participants in numerous interstate wars during the bipolar world order. In those wars, the USA and the USSR participated on opposing sides. There are very different data on the number of interstate wars during the Cold War. According to the data of the group of authors, 93 wars were fought during the Cold War, of which 38 (41%) were international (Jeftić et al., 2018:26).

On the other hand, the particular aggravation in the relations between the great powers and their blocs during the Cold War was evident in the blockade of the UN Security Council, in the sense of placing a veto on the resolutions of that body. The right of veto is established in Article 27 of the UN Charter. According to some data, during the Cold War, the great powers as permanent members of the UN Security Council used the right of veto 230 times, in which the USSR (114) and the USA (67) took the lead (Chomsky, 1993:148).

By the end of the Cold War, NATO expanded from 12 to 16 member states, while Albania withdrew from the Warsaw Pact on its own initiative (Figure 1).

Figure 1. NATO and the Warsaw Pact at the end of the Cold War



(Source: <https://vk-spy.ru/bs/animals/vosstaniya-v-stranah-varshavskogo-dogovora-varshavskii-dogovor/> 01.10.2023).

The bipolar world order, or the Cold War, ended with major integration and disintegration processes. The key integration processes were: the unification of Germany (1990), the formation of the European Union (1991) and the survival of NATO. The most powerful disintegration processes are: the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the collapse of the USSR in 1991. It is believed that one of the biggest influences on the collapse of the USSR was the arms race with the opposite side.

### 1.1.2. The arms race

The arms race between the USA and the USSR practically started during the Second World War, especially after America used two atomic bombs in the attack on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 6 and 9, 1945). According to some sources, the dropping of atomic bombs on Japanese cities was not intended to make Japan surrender, but to demonstrate American power to the USSR (Forca, 2021).

The first period of the Cold War was characterized by Kegley and Witkoff as a confrontation, precisely because the USA had an advantage in nuclear weapons. However, the USSR very quickly conducted the first nuclear test (1949), which started the competition with the USA in the so-called balance of power. The scale of competition in nuclear weapons was analyzed in detail by Todor Mirković (Table 2), in his work *Armament and Development* (Mirković, 2007).

Table 2. The ratio of strategic nuclear weapons of the USA and the USSR in 1989

SAD				SSSR			
Sistem (tip)	Količina nosača/ lansera	Bojnih glava po lanseru	Ukupno bojnih glava	Sistem (tip)	Količina nosača/ lansera	Bojnih glava po lanseru	Ukupno bojnih glava
<b>Interkontinentalne balističke rakete (ICBM)</b>				<b>Interkontinentalne balističke rakete (ICBM)</b>			
Minuteman II	450	1	450	SS-11	420	1	420
Minuteman III	511	3	1533	SS-13	60	1	60
Peacekeeper (MX)	39	10	390	SS-17	138	4	552
				SS-18	308	10	3080
				SS-19	350	6	2100
				SS-24	10	10	100
				SS-25	100	1	100
Svega ICBM	1000	–	2373	Svega ICBM	1386	–	6412
<b>Balističke rakete na podmornicama na nuklearni pogon (SLBM)</b>				<b>Balističke rakete na podmornicama na nuklearni pogon (SLBM)</b>			
Poseidon C-3	256	14	3584	SS-N-6	256	1	256
Trident C-4	384	8	3072	SS-N-8	286	1	286
				SS-N-17	12	1	12
				SS-N-18	224	7	1568
				SS-N-20	100	9	900
				SS-N-23	64	10	640
Svega SLBM	640	–	6656	Svega SLBM	942	–	3662
SVEGA ICBM i SLBM	1640		9029	SVEGA ICBM i SLBM	2328		10074
<b>Strategijski bombarderi</b>				<b>Strategijski bombarderi</b>			
B-1B	99	12	1188	Bear	70	20	1400
B-52 G/H	105	12	1260	Bear	100	2	200
B-52 G	98	20	11960	Bison	5	4	20
B-52 H	60	20	1200				
Svega strategijski bombarderi	362	–	5608	Svega strategijski bombarderi	175	–	1620
UKUPNO	2002	–	14637	UKUPNO	2503	–	11694

Izvor: *The Military Balance 1988–1989, London, str. 230.*

As the nuclear arms race developed and the balance of power between the USA and the USSR was established, the strategies and doctrines of those powers changed, but also strengthened other components of the armed forces. “The US’s first strategy during nuclear dominance is known as Nuclear Retaliation.” As the USSR approached American power, that strategy also changed its name and character to Elastic Response, then Realistic Deterrence and others” (Forca, 2021). On the other hand, the armed forces of the USA and the USSR reached millions even without their allies (Table 3).

Table 3. Armed forces of the USSR and the USA at the end of the Cold War

Vidovi oružanih snaga	Sjedinjenih Država	Sovjetskog Saveza
Kopnena vojska	761.100	1.430.000
Ratno vazduhoplovstvo i PVO	571.000	910.000
Ratna mornarica	785.000	410.000
Strategijske nuklearne snage	–	376.000
Snage pod Ministarstvom unutrašnjih poslova		762.000
SVEGA	2.117.400	3.888.000

Izvor: Ejercito *BALANCE MILITAR 1990–1991*, Madrid, mart 1990.

Numerous armed forces required extremely significant financial investments in their maintenance and strengthening. Expenditures for military needs during the bipolar period grew with almost geometric progression. From 100 billion dollars in 1960, expenditures for military needs in 1990 grew to an incredible 1000 billion US dollars (Mirković, 2007:32).

Due to economic lagging behind the opponent, but also other reasons of an internal and external character, the USSR could not withstand the arms race and it collapsed, which is considered the end of the Cold War. In this sense, Todor Mirković writes:

“The arms race between the USA and the USSR, that is, NATO and the Soviet Union, was, in essence, a race between unequal competitors. This inequality was primarily reflected in their economic power...During the sixties and seventies, when European countries NATO and Japan recorded high rates of economic growth, and the Soviet Union and its allies in the Soviet Union slowed economic development, the difference in the economic power of potential opponents is increased. Thus, at the end of the seventies (1977), according to data from the World Bank, the ratio of economic power, measured by gross national product, was 4.45:1 in favor of the USA and its allies, including Japan” (Mirković, 2007:28).

## 1.2. New world order

Numerous recognized analysts of international relations announced a new world order after the Cold War. In those announcements and analyses, the prevailing views were that the new world order will be multipolar (see: Forca, 2003). However, relations in international relations, and especially the behavior of the USA, indicated that America felt its chance to become a world hegemon. Analysts also had arguments for such an attitude towards the new world order, primarily in the official statements of the US president. Thus, American President George Bush (senior), during the war in the Gulf (Desert Storm), as well as in the Introduction of the US National Security Strategy from 1991, uses the phrase “new world order” and points out:

“The New World Order is not a fact; it is an aspiration and an opportunity. We have the extraordinary opportunity that several generations have enjoyed to build a new

international system in accordance with our values and ideals. Within the wider community of nations, we clearly see our role. We must not only protect our citizens and our interests, but also help create a new world in which our core values not only survive but flourish. We must work with others, but we must also be leaders” (National Security Strategy, 1991).

In addition to unequivocal economic power, the USA based its leadership on two parameters of the theory of realism, primarily from the domain of military power: 1) preservation of NATO as a lever of power and 2) entry into numerous wars and military interventions around the world.

Using the situation that arose after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the collapse of the USSR, as well as its influence in the international community, the USA managed to preserve NATO, in accordance with Chapter VIII, Articles 52 and 53 of the UN Charter. Namely, given that the UN does not have its own armed forces, regional agreements and agencies can be engaged for the needs of the Security Council, in accordance with the aforementioned articles of Chapter VIII (Regional Agreements) of the UN Charter. In this sense, although there was opposition, the USA preserved NATO, because the Security Council passed Resolution 787, by which the Alliance can be engaged at its invitation (Ateljević, 2016).

The show of force by the US after the Cold War begins without the invitation of the UN Security Council with the NATO aggression against FR Yugoslavia in 1999. The aggression was carried out outside the mandate of the UN Security Council, contrary to Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, but also contrary to the constitutions of NATO member states (Forca, 2021). In the same year, in 1999, NATO adopted its sixth Strategic Concept of the Alliance. In that concept, two very dangerous goals were determined: 1) the expansion of NATO to the east and 2) the engagement of the Alliance outside the North Atlantic area, with or without the mandate of the UN Security Council (The Alliance’s Strategic Concept, 1999). In this way, NATO turned from a defense alliance into a security forum and a proven lever of US power.

The USA and NATO, after the aggression against the FRY, are constantly mired in war conflicts, of which the following stand out: the war in Afghanistan (starting in 2001), the renewed conflict in Iraq (starting in 2003), the war in Libya, Syria, African countries and others. On the other hand, NATO is constantly expanding towards Russia’s borders. The first enlargement of NATO was in 1999, when Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary were admitted. Then, in 2007, seven countries became members of the Alliance (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria), in 2009 - two countries (Albania and Croatia), in 2017 (Montenegro) and in 2020 (North Macedonia) one each and at the end of 2023 – one (Finland), with the expected reception of Sweden. Therefore, since the end of the Cold War, NATO has expanded by exactly 100% (from 16 to 32) in terms of the number of countries. The increase in military power through the expansion of NATO is accompanied by extremely large financial investments in the armed forces. The leader in allocations for the needs of the military budget, but also in arms trade, is the USA (Table 3).

Table 3. Military expenses in the period 2004-2014

	Military expenses (billions of dollars)		Share of military expenditure in 2014, in %		Growth of military expenses 2004-2014 in %	GDP growth 2004-2014 in %
	2004	2014	Of GDP	Global		
<b>USA</b>	465	610	3,8	34	131	137
<b>China</b>	40	216	2,1	12	540	478
<b>Russia</b>	20	85	4,5	5	425	355
<b>EU</b>	243	278	1,75	29	114	143
<b>WORLD</b>	1.361	1.776	2,3	100	130	190

(Source: <http://www.sipri.org>, 01.10.2023)

Why was 2014 taken as a rapper? Firstly, from a geopolitical point of view, it is a year when it becomes clearer that the new world order will not be unipolar, but that it is leaning towards multipolarity. That year, after NATO re-invited Ukraine to its fold, Russia annexed Crimea and supported the fight of pro-Russian forces against the regime in Kiev, with greater involvement in the Gulf, the Middle East and especially in Africa. In that year, China's Belt and Road Initiative (New Silk Road) began to develop strongly, as the largest geo-economic project in history. China has become the world's economic leader. Secondly, in addition to the evident leadership of the USA in allocations for military needs, it is observed that these allocations are strongly increasing in Russia and, especially, in China, but also in the EU.

With the arrival of Donald Trump at the head of the USA (2016), America is changing its geopolitical orientation. Trump begins to withdraw forces from numerous wars and in the National Security Strategy from 2017, under the motto "America First", he focuses on two main opponents - Russia and China, calling them revisionist states (National Security Strategy, 2017). Also, Trump requires NATO member countries, especially European countries, to raise their expenditures for military needs to at least 2% of GDP by 2024 (Forca, 2020). As much as he expressed his wishes to the allies to increase allocations for the armed forces, so much did Trump raise those investments in the USA, but he loses in the 2020 elections, and Joseph Biden becomes the president of America.

## 2. THE NEWEST WORLD ORDER AND THE ARMS RACE

The arrival of Biden at the head of the USA coincides with a very bad development of the situation for America and NATO in Afghanistan. Negotiations regarding the withdrawal of US and allied forces from Afghanistan, which began under Trump, continue. Thus, in 2021, the USA and its allies leave Afghanistan, after 20 years of unsuccessful attempts to control that country. It was a shameful act for the US and its allies, according to many analysts.

Sensing "cracks" in the Western alliance, Biden says "America is back," hinting at new unity and better days ahead. From a geopolitical point of view, America is fueling



the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as one of the points on the “line of fire”, as former Secretary of State John Kerry named them back in 2015. Russia “settled” on the American provocation and after unsuccessful efforts to reach an agreement with the USA and NATO regarding the establishment of a new security model (see Forca, 2023), on February 24, 2022, it militarily attacked Ukraine. Russia named that act as a “special military operation”, while the UN General Assembly officially called it Russia’s aggression against Ukraine (Forca, 2023).

Instead of discord, there was homogenization in the ranks of Western countries in opposing Russia and supporting Ukraine. In this sense, Russia’s aggression against Ukraine turned into a proxy war of the collective West against Russia. In the proxy war against Russia, the collective zaad applies all aspects of the conflict, from economic and political sanctions against Russia, to full support for Ukraine, including its enormous arming.

The European Union unpreparedly welcomed Russia’s aggression against Ukraine and completely fell under the influence of the USA. The Common Foreign and Security Policy and its part the Common Security and Defense Policy, which were established by the Lisbon Treaty of 2007 (see Lisbon Treaty, 2007), were defeated. The Union managed to homogenize the majority of its member states in sanctions and condemnation of Russia, but different views are constantly heard in the EU itself. In such a situation, the EU adopts the Strategic Compass for Security and Defense in 2022, but it is evident that this document is fully influenced by the US strategy and NATO’s strategic concept. This was also stated by high representative Borelj, emphasizing that the EU “has been under the umbrella of the USA and NATO for too long” (Borelj, 2023).

China, as a world economic power, tries to remain neutral in the conflict between the West and Russia. However, its response to fierce criticism from America and parts of the EU resulted in China not imposing sanctions on Russia, and even strengthening the already established strategic partnership with that country. Such a performance by China was a catalyst for the strengthening of the integrations to which China and Russia belong, above all BRICS and the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization). Both organizations are expanding and counterbalancing America and its allies on a global scale.


The latest world order, as Professor Forca writes, is becoming cluster-like, that is, it is not going towards unipolarity or bipolarity, but neither is it going towards multipolarity. On the one hand, the USA follows the line of neo-realism, building a cluster in which economic and military power give way to political power. Thus, the key cluster is in the USA-G7-NATO relationship. Joining that leading cluster are US-led regional alliances such as AUKUS, I2U2 and C5+1, in addition to the already existing Five Eyes and Quad. On the other hand, China, Russia and partly India act from the position of social constructivism, in which no leader is singled out, but that strong trio is joined by numerous countries of the world within the aforementioned BRICS and SCO integrations, as well as RCEP, the Eurasian Economic Union and the CSTO ( Forca, 2023).

War is the greatest threat to the security of the world, historically, and also in the newly created conditions. One must prepare for war, which requires huge financial investments



in the armed forces. Thus, in 2022, expenditures for the needs of the armed forces in the world exceeded the famous figure of 2000 billion US dollars. According to the nominal allocation for the armed forces in 2022, the USA is still significantly ahead (Table 4).

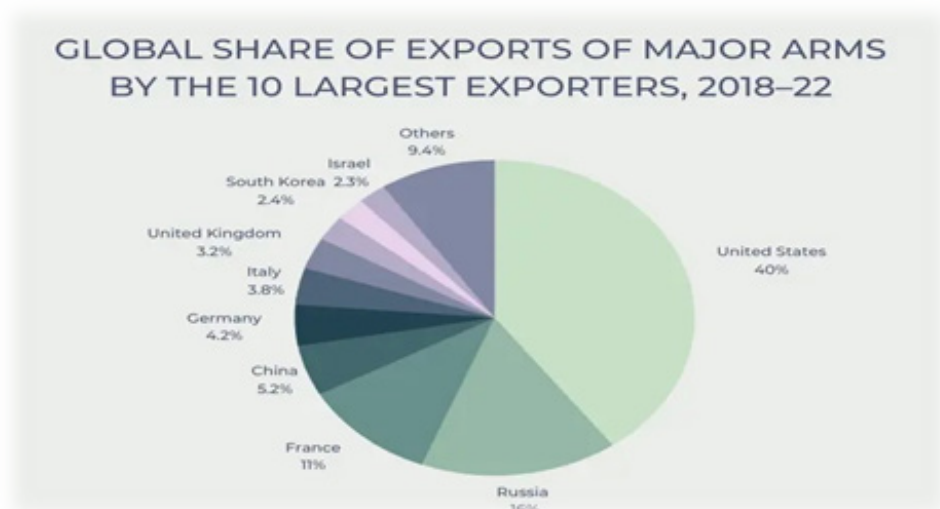
Table 4. The largest allocations for military needs in 2022

Rank	Country	⌘ Military Budget (Billions)	⌘ % of World Military Spend	⌘
1	 U.S.	\$876.9	39.0%	
2	 China	\$292.0	13.0%	
3	 Russia	\$86.4	3.9%	
4	 India	\$81.4	3.6%	
5	 Saudi Arabia	\$75.0	3.3%	
6	 UK	\$68.5	3.1%	
7	 Germany	\$55.8	2.5%	
8	 France	\$53.6	2.4%	
9	 South Korea	\$46.4	2.1%	
10	 Japan	\$46.0	2.1%	

(Source: <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/mapped-largest-military-budgets-2022/> 01.10.2023).

The USA also retained the leading position in arms trade in the period 2018-2022 (Graph 1).

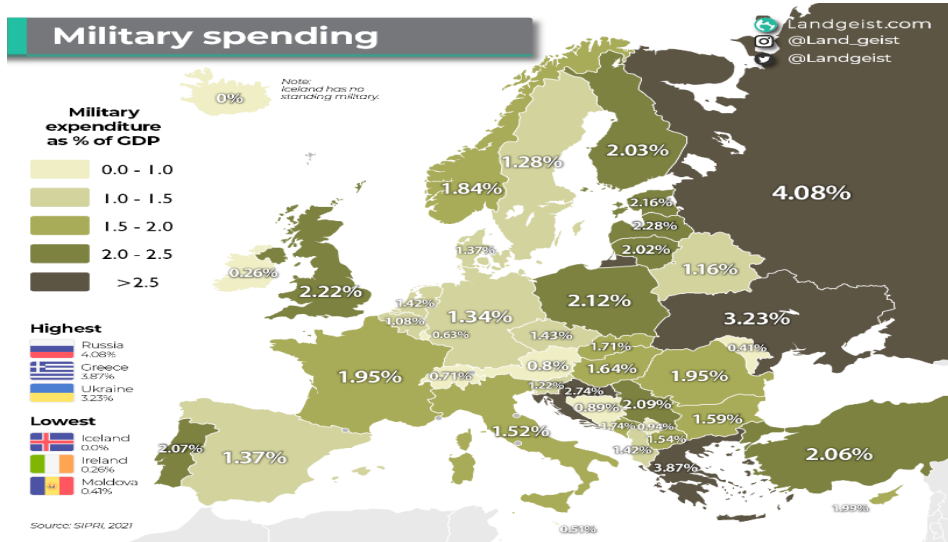
Graph 1. Global share of exports of major arms by the 10 largest exporters, 2018-2022



(Source: Marija Milovanović, 2023)

European countries, most of which follow the USA, because they are members of NATO, also increase their spending on the military and armaments (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Allocations for military needs in Europe in 2022



(Source: DW Global Media Forum, 2023)

A drastic example of increasing expenditures for military needs, primarily for armaments, is Germany and Poland. Germany announces 100 billion euros for armaments, while Poland predicts even more and plans to allocate 110 billion euros in the next decade (Milovanović, 2023).

The countries surrounding the Republic of Serbia, most of which are members of NATO, also announce significant increases in expenditures for the military and armaments (equipment) in 2023 (Table 5).

Table 5. Allocations for military needs in the countries of the region

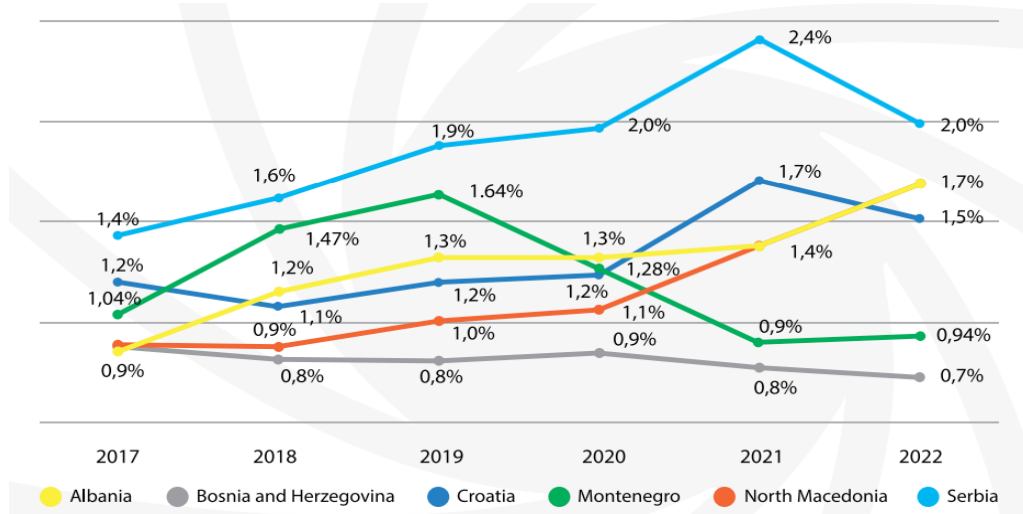
COUNTRY	2023			
	Budget (million euros)	GDP budget (%)	Furnishing (%) of the budget	Furnishing (million euros)
Romania	7.524,00	2,50	30,00	2.257,20
Hungary	4.455,00	2,40	85,00	3.786,75
Bulgaria	1.305,81	1,48	20,00	261,16
Croatia	1.044,08	2,00	31,00	323,67
Albania	356,40	1,65	25,00	89,10
N. Macedonia	262,35	1,90	30,00	78,71

COUNTRY	2023			
	Budget (million euros)	GDP budget (%)	Furnishing (%) of the budget	Furnishing (million euros)
Monte Negro	52,00	1,00	10,00	5,20
B&G	147,00	0,73	3,00	4,41
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.146,64</b>			<b>6.806,19</b>

(Source: Marija Milovanović, 2023)

The Republic of Serbia is a militarily neutral country. In the situation of the shown trends of enormous armament in the wider and immediate environment, Serbia is trying not to fall behind. It can be said that in the last few years, Serbia allocates more finances for the needs of the Army than any country in the Western Balkans, including Croatia. (Graph 2).

Graph 2. Ratios from GDP to the defense budget in the Western Balkans



(Source: Marija Milovanović, 2023)

As long as there are armies, there will be wars! This is the law of the development of human society. Therefore, arming is a natural sequence in the development of the armed forces, on the one hand, and a constant threat to security, on the other. Expenditures for armaments in the world are increasing significantly after the start of the war in Ukraine. The aspect of creating a balance of power between Russia and the USA in the most modern nuclear weapons is particularly dangerous. The arming of the countries of Europe threatens that it will be used, which, along with the aforementioned race between the USA and Russia, carries the risk of the outbreak of the Third World War.

Professor Miroslav Pečujlić recently pointed out the grotesqueness of the fact of arming: “...in order to achieve universal access to a range of basic social services for all developing countries, it is necessary: (1) nine billion dollars would supply the entire population with water and sanitary facilities; (2) \$12 billion would cover all costs of women’s reproductive health care; (3) \$13 billion would provide basic health care and food to all inhabitants of the planet and (4) \$6 billion would provide basic education for all. Therefore, 40 billion dollars (about 4% of the world allocations for the armed forces) would be enough for the world to see prosperity instead of the horrors of war, misery and hunger” (Pečujlić, 2002:152).

## CONCLUSION

Security is a prerequisite for the survival and development of human society, which implies the absence of threats to the reference object. The reference object of security is man and his community; country; international order and environment. In principle, security can be threatened by threats of a military and non-military nature. At the same time, the biggest threat to security is war, which has become a constant phenomenon in the development of human society. From a historical point of view, the root cause or basis of wars are the irreconcilable interests of states over different values, most often over space.

War is a conflict in which mass armed struggle is waged. To gain an advantage in an armed conflict, states resort to arming their armies with the most modern combat systems and techniques. Thus, an arms race was established. The arms race is especially evident in the turning points of history, which are considered as the creation of a new world order. That race was especially evident during the Cold War. However, after Russia’s aggression against Ukraine in 2022, the arms race exceeds all previous proportions.

World orders in recent history are real after wars. The arms race in modern conditions is one of the consequences of the creation of the latest world order and threatens to lead to the Third World War.

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UDC:

005.334

343.352

343.9.02

Review paper

Received:

November 16, 2023

Accepted:

November 27, 2023

Corresponding author:

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## CRISIS MANAGEMENT ON THE EXAMPLE OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION

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**Abstract:** *This paper mainly deals with the state of organized crime and corruption in the Republic of Serbia. The main goal of the work is to show the state of organized crime and corruption in Serbia and point out the need to take measures to reduce them to a tolerable level, as seen by the theory of crisis management, i.e. crisis management. The basic hypothesis from which the research started is: Strategy for the fight against corruption for the period 2023-2028. year is a possible way to fight against corruption and it should be adopted as soon as possible, and on the basis of it approach the strategic direction of the fight against corruption.*

*In reaching the goal and confirming the hypothesis, the primary methods used were: content analysis and case studies.*

*The work was partly created against the background of the graduate work of the first author and the co-author's many years of dealing with the issue of crisis management. The diploma thesis of the first author was successfully defended at the Faculty of Business Studies and Law in 2023*

**Keywords:** *Organized crime, Corruption, Crisis management, European Union, Republic of Serbia.*

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## INTRODUCTION

In the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2019, one of the national interests was identified as “European integration and membership in the European Union”. (“Službeni glasnik RS“, broj 94/2019). Negotiations on EU membership began in 2014. Every year, the European Commission submits a Report on the progress of the Republic of Serbia. In that report, the qualification of the progress and the obligations that our country should fulfill are primarily presented. The situation of organized crime and corruption has been ranked among the weakest evaluations of the European Commission for Serbia for the past few years.

Organized crime explicitly, and corruption implicitly, are identified as a challenge, risk and threat in the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia. These non-military threats can turn into a serious problem for our country, which can take on the character of a crisis. Therefore, this paper analyzes the state of organized crime and corruption in our country and presents a proposal for their minimization, according to the views of the theory of crisis management, i.e. crisis management.

As one of the possible solutions, the Proposed Strategy for the fight against corruption for the period 2023-2028 was analyzed, which has not yet been adopted in our country, and which the European Commission has been warning about for several years now.

### 1. ORGANIZED CRIME AND CORRUPTION IN SERBIA

Organized crime is one of the non-military security threats, and it can be said that it represents the primary non-military security threat (Mrvić-Petrović, 2004). As a non-military threat to security, it negatively affects the security of the individual, the entire society, the state and the entire global community (Fatić, 2004:56-78). Organized crime is explicitly identified as a challenge, risk and threat to security in the National Security Strategy, as follows:

“Organized crime represents one of the most significant threats to the security of the Republic of Serbia, especially when one takes into account the intensity of its manifestation and its transnational character. The following forms of organized criminal activity are most prevalent: production and smuggling of psychoactive controlled substances, smuggling and trade in firearms, people smuggling and illegal migration, economic and financial crime in the form of illegal production and trade in excise goods and money laundering, corruption, as well as other less prevalent forms”. (Strategija nacionalne bezbednosti, 2019:6).

The European Union and Europol consider organized crime to be the greatest threat to humanity and the greatest threat to Europe. Europol has defined all the characteristics (11 in total) that an organized criminal group can have. If an organization has at least 6 of 11 characteristics, it will be considered an organized criminal group (Stojanović, 1990:62-63).

Every year, the Global Organized Crime Index is published, in which all the countries of the world are ranked according to the state of organized crime. Thus, the position of the Republic of Serbia according to the Crime Index in 2023 is shown in Table 1.



Table 1. Global index of organized crime in European countries in 2023

COUNTRY	Global index
Russia	6,87
Ukrajine	6,48
Italy	6,22
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>6,22</b>
Spain	5,90
Monte Negro	5,90
Belarussia	5,87
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,85
France	5,82

Source: <https://ocindex.net/>, 16.11.2023

The data in Table 1 indicate the fact that the leading European country in the global index of organized crime is Russia, with 6.87 index points. In second place is Ukraine, with 6.48 index points, and the ungrateful third place is shared by Italy and Serbia with 6.22 index points (Mirrović, 2023:14). Therefore, according to the mentioned index, organized crime in Serbia is extremely present.

According to the data of the Ministry of Interior of Serbia, 16 organized criminal groups operate in our country, qualified as “highly organized” and “medium organized” (Strateška procena javne bezbednosti, 2021:53).

In the report of the European Commission on the progress of Serbia for the year 2023, it was assessed that Serbia has a certain level of preparedness for the fight against corruption, but that:

“Serbia should harmonize its legislation with Directive (EU) 2018/1673 on combating money laundering under criminal law. Serbia has yet to conduct an analysis of the role and practice of the security services and the National Security Council in conducting criminal investigations related to serious and organized crime, although preparatory work has begun. There is well-established cooperation with CEPOL, Eurojust, Europol and INTERPOL, especially in the area of arms trafficking, drugs and the fight against high-profile organized crime groups. Serbia needs to further increase the technical, financial and personnel capacities of the Prosecutor’s Office for Organized Crime in order to perform its duties in an independent manner (including premises for accommodating new personnel). Serbia should adapt its approach from a case-based approach to the strategy against criminal organizations, and from focusing on cases of low or medium importance to high-profile cases aimed at breaking up large and international organizations and seizing assets” (Godišnji izveštaj Evropske komisije, 2023 :46).

Corruption is a scourge of the modern world and, although it has been known since ancient times, it has only been prosecuted as a criminal offense and a threat to security in recent decades. Corruption was explicitly recognized as a threat to security in the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2009, where it was determined:

“Corruption threatens the fundamental values of society and leads to a decline in trust in the institutions of the state, making it difficult to implement essential reforms, slowing down the process of transition, economic development, inflow of foreign investments and integration processes to the destabilization of conditions in the country and the region” (Strategija nacionalne bezbednosti, 2009:8) .

The fact that corruption is not explicitly recognized as a security threat in the 2019 National Security Strategy is indicative. In the public debate on the Draft Strategy, which was conducted in 2018, the Ministry of Defense gave the following explanation on corruption:

“The objection proposing to define corruption separately as a threat to the national security of the Republic of Serbia was not accepted, bearing in mind that integration into the EU is defined as one of the national interests of the Republic of Serbia, and that the Report on the Progress of Serbia (April 2018) states that “...corruption is still widespread in many areas and continues to be a serious problem”, that other reports testify to this, as well as that the very draft of the Strategy emphasizes that endangering national interests is considered a threat to the security of the Republic of Serbia, and corruption certainly threatens both national interests and security. In this regard, we point out that corruption is recognized in the draft of the Strategy as part of other challenges, risks and threats that can have a significant impact on security (it is not dealt with separately), however, bearing in mind that the view of the current situation is cited as an argument for the aforementioned objection for the sake of which extensive planning measures are being undertaken in the Republic of Serbia, and that the National Security Strategy is a document that provides a projection for a longer period of time, the objection was not adopted” (Forca, 2022:187).

The indicativeness of the lack of recognition of corruption as a threat to security in our country stems from the fact that corruption in Serbia is very widespread, as evidenced by data from official authorities, research and evaluations by the European Commission.

In the Strategic Assessment of Public Security for the period 2022-2025. year, and based on the analysis of corruption for the period 2017-2020, it is stated:

“In the observed period (2017-2020), 765 criminal charges were filed against 2,066 perpetrators due to the 2,110 criminal acts with elements of corruption discovered, of which 1,128 persons were deprived of their liberty or police detention was applied. The total damage was 8,419,372,541.39, while the illegal property benefit was 8,730,581,246.28. In the structure of criminal offenses, abuse of official position (282), bribery (228), abuse of the position of a responsible person (221), as well as money laundering (295) predominate. Corrupt criminal acts were registered in health care institutions, social welfare institutions, educational institutions, judicial bodies, among employees of customs services and other state bodies and public companies, while a trend of increasing irregularities with financial resources from the EU Pre-accession Assistance Instrument (IPA funds) was observed.” (Strateška procena javne bezbednosti, 2021:58).

In the Annual Report of the European Commission for 2023, it is stated:

“Serbia is at a certain level of preparedness in the fight against corruption.” Steps have been taken with the aim of further implementing the recommendations of the Group of

States for the fight against corruption of the Council of Europe (GREKO) in the field of corruption prevention. Serbia has yet to adopt a national strategy for the fight against corruption and an accompanying action plan. Serbia presented the draft strategy for the period 2021-2028 to the European Commission. and the first action plan for the period 2023-2024. The documents include most of the transitional measures for Chapter 23 related to the fight against corruption and most of the GREKO recommendations from the 4th and 5th evaluation cycles. However, there is still a need to ensure the inclusion of the remaining transitional measures of Chapter 23 and unfulfilled GREKO recommendations and to create the necessary conditions for implementation. Serbia needs to establish an effective coordination mechanism in order to operationalize the objectives of the policy of prevention and repression and thoroughly deal with corruption. Those sectors that are most susceptible to corruption require dedicated action. Overall, corruption is widespread in many areas and remains an issue of concern. There is a need for strong political will to effectively address the issue of corruption and for a strong criminal justice response to corruption.” (Godišnji izveštaj Evropske komisije, 2023:48).

In the “CPI Report 2021”, Serbia was ranked 94th out of 180 countries in the world (it was shared with seven countries: Brazil, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Tanzania). This is a drop of eight places compared to 2011. The report on Serbia for 2021 (Table 2) indicates that Serbia has fallen another 2 places compared to 2020 and is in 96th place (Transparency International, 2022).

Table 2. Ranking of countries by CPI for 2021

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE 0-100	RESEARCH NUMBER
<b>Top ranked countries</b>			
1	Denmark Finland New Zealand	88	8
4	Norway Singapore Sweden	85	7 9 8
<b>The lowest ranked countries</b>			
180	South Sudan	11	5
178	Syria Somalija	13	5 6
<b>Ranking of surrounding countries</b>			
41	Slovenia	57	10
63	Croatia	47	10
64	Monte Negro	46	5
87	North Macedonia	39	7
<b>96</b>	<b>SERBIA</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>
110	Bosnia & Herzegovina	35	7

Source: <https://www.transparentnost.org.rs/index.php/sr/istraivanja-o-korupciji/indeks-percepcije-korupcije-cpi> (06.11.2023)

According to the Transparency International Report for 2022, the state of corruption in Serbia worsened compared to 2021. According to the report of this international agency, Serbia fell by five places on the list of perceptions of corruption in relation to 2021 and is now in 101st place in relation to 180 investigated countries, with a Perception Index of 36 points (on a scale from 0 to 100 ). This is the worst result of Serbia in the last 11 years, and in the region only Bosnia and Herzegovina is worse (Figure 1), with 34 index points (Transparency International, 2023).

Figure 1. Index of perception in the region



(Source: <https://www.bbc.com/serbian/lat/balkan-64471122>, 08.11.2023 (Accessed 08.11.2023))

## 2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT

The word crisis today belongs to the type of terms most often used in everyday speech. It is also used to describe a personal or private situation, but much more often to describe a situation with potential negative consequences in which society as a whole or individual organizations and systems within it find themselves. But, despite its frequent application, there is no clear and unequivocal conceptual content of the term crisis, but there are numerous and often mutually different interpretations.

Without specifying specifically, but based on the analysis of numerous definitions, the term crisis will mean: "A process that leads to the dysfunctionality of the organization, and which arose at the moment of inadequate response to changes in the environment, or in the organization itself, due to poor use of resources or management work, and it results in the reduction of organization and the survival of the organization in a certain time frame, which can be influenced differently, which gives the crisis an ambivalent character" (Forca, Župac, 2023).

As with the issue of definition, there are also numerous determinations of the characteristics of the crisis, whereby in this paper the views of Kešetović and Keković are taken, shown in Table 3.

Table 3. *Common and frequently used characteristics of crises*

COMMON	FREQUENTLY USED
<b>A threat</b> <b>Urgency (time crunch)</b> <b>Uncertainty and</b> <b>Insufficient resources</b> <b>to resolve</b>	Omnipresence The tipping point Danger to goals and values Decision making situation Maneuverability (to a greater or lesser extent) Procedural character It affects a large number of individuals Unexpectedness Important implications for the future It increases the stress and relationship of the members of the organization

Source: Kešetović Želimir i Keković Zoran, 2008

For the crisis, and the subject of this work, the types of crisis are very significant, chronologically. In this sense, Nidzara Osmanagić Bedenik distinguishes the following crises: Potential, Latent and Acute crisis (Osmanagić-Bedenik, 2010).

“A potential crisis represents the possibility of a crisis.” Certain decisions, activities or failure to take measures in combination with unfavorable developments can cause or intensify a possible crisis. Possible risks can be reduced by adequate planning and thoughtful consideration of activities and their consequences. Although unfavorable developments cannot be avoided, crisis management can detect possible unfavorable (dangerous) developments in the situation at an early stage and introduce targeted measures to overcome or reduce risks. Therefore, a potential crisis is not marked by any special symptoms, it simply represents a quasi-normal state” (Osmanagić-Bedenik, 2010:19).

In the paper, we chose the definition of a potential crisis for the reason that it cannot be explicitly stated that the state of organized crime and corruption in Serbia is such that it can be called a crisis. However, organized crime and corruption in Serbia, as seen by the European Commission, and according to numerous studies, threaten to cause a crisis.

Crisis management is a set of functions or processes that aim to identify, study and predict possible crisis situations and establish special ways that will enable the organization to prevent a crisis or to deal with it and overcome it while minimizing its consequences and returning to normal as quickly as possible. normal state (Keković, Kešetović, 2006).

Depending on the area affected by the crisis, different authors determine the phases of the crisis and crisis management differently. In principle, the crisis is considered in three periods: 1) pre-crisis period, 2) acute crisis and 3) post-crisis period. In the above three periods of crisis, various authors consider different steps (activities and measures) of crisis management. The number of these steps and their names differ from author to author.

Keković and Kešetović distinguish two models of crisis management: 1) Active and 2) Reactive. Active management (pre-crisis) is understood as anticipatory and preventive, while reactive (during and after the crisis) management is divided into repulsive and liquidative. In this sense, Keković and Kešetović, using the approach of the American organization FEMA, analyze the crisis management process in four phases:

1) limitation (prevention), 2) preparation (planning), 3) response and 4) recovery (Ke-ković, Kešetović, 2006) .

Given that we have pointed out that organized crime and corruption are not yet in the phase of an acute crisis, it is for their prevention at the present moment, which we can characterize as pre-crisis, of the greatest importance to determine the strategy of confronting these scourges, according to the principle - "it is better to prevent than treat".

### **2.1. Case study - Anti-corruption strategy**

In the previous period, the fight against corruption in the Republic of Serbia was defined by multi-year strategic documents: the National Strategy for the Fight against Corruption in the Republic of Serbia ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj 109/05), which was adopted in 2005 with the accompanying Action Plan from 2006. and the National Strategy for the fight against corruption in the Republic of Serbia ("Službeni glasnik RS", broj 57/13) for the period from 2013 to 2018 with the accompanying Action Plan that was revised in 2016. In addition to these two strategic documents, the Action Plan for Chapter 23, subchapter Fight against corruption from 2016, which was revised in 2020, also plays a significant role.

In accordance with the Operational Plan, on July 15, 2022, the Ministry of Justice established a Working Group for the preparation of the National Strategy for the Fight against Corruption for the period 2023-2028. year and the accompanying Action Plan. Bearing in mind that the new Government of the Republic of Serbia was formed in October 2022, due to the appointment of new and changes to existing members of the Working Group, the Ministry of Justice issued a new decision on the formation of the Working Group on 02/21/2023. years. The working group identified 13 risk areas that are the subject of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy: health, education, taxes, customs, local self-government, public sector management, construction and spatial planning, public procurement, privatization, public enterprises and other legal entities in the state ownership, police, financing of political parties and repression. (Predlog nacionalne strategije za borbu protiv korupcije, 2023).

In accordance with the above, the National Strategy Proposal for the fight against corruption for the period 2023-2028 contains:

- Introduction (strategic framework and reasons for adopting a new strategy; comparative results, overview of the previous period),
- Vision, mission and goal,
- Analysis of the existing situation,
- Special goals and measures,
- Institutional framework and strategy implementation plan,
- Information about the conducted consultations,
- Assessment of financial resources for the implementation of the strategy,
- Action plan (special document) i
- Final provisions (Predlog nacionalne strategije z aborbu protiv korupcije, 2023).

We will mention only a few of the displayed contents.

**The vision** of the Strategy is to build a democratic society based on the principles of the rule of law, transparency and responsibility, in which the system of integrity prevents corruption. **The general goal** that must be achieved by this Strategy is the constant commitment of public authorities and political subjects to the suppression of corruption and the efficient and consistent application and continuous improvement of anti-corruption rules, timely detection and adequate punishment of corrupt behavior and strengthening of awareness of the causes, state and harmfulness of corruption (Predlog nacionalne strategije za borbu protiv korupcije, 2023:7).

The specific objectives of the Strategy are defined as: 1) Improvement of the normative framework for more effective prevention and suppression of corruption, 2) Strengthening of the institutional framework for prevention and fight against corruption in order to more effectively prevent and suppress corruption, 3) Improvement of transparency, 4) Strengthening of integrity, 5) Raising awareness about corruption (Predlog nacionalne strategije za borbu protiv korupcije, 2023).

All the stated special goals were operationalized into sub-goals, as well as indicators of their achievement.

What should attract special attention is raising awareness about corruption. Namely, the fact is that corruption is widespread in our country and is primarily related to state bodies. According to a survey conducted by the Research Center for Defense and Security for the needs of the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, in 2021, the views of respondents on the most corrupt institutions of the country are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. *Rank of corruption in the Republic of Serbia, according to respondents' views*

Ranking of the obtained results		
1.	Inspection services	4,247
2.	Customs	4,233
3.	Executive branch (Government)	4,213
4.	Employment	4,197
5.	Judiciary	4,194
6.	Police	4,190
7.	Media	4,177
8.	Healthcare	4,133
9.	Private business	3,675
10.	Education	3,363
11.	Serbian Army	2,677

Source: ICOB, 2021

Therefore (Table 4), the respondents believe that the most corrupt institutions in Serbia are: inspection services, customs and executive power, and the least corrupt is the Serbian Army.



However, what is related to the need to develop awareness about corruption in our country, are the respondents' attitudes to the questions: 1) Do you know to whom corruption should be reported and 2) Would you report corruption if you knew about it.

The fact that more than 80 percent of respondents do not know to whom they should report corruption, nor that there is an Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, is devastating. On the other hand, also devastatingly, a huge number of respondents (75%) point out that they would not report corruption even if they know about it, for the basic reason - nothing will change (Istraživački centar za odbranu i bezbednost, 2021).

## CONCLUSION

Security is a basic prerequisite for the survival and development of man and his communities. Security can be threatened by numerous dangers, which are named as challenges, risks and threats. In principle, challenges, risks and threats are divided into military and non-military. Among non-military challenges, risks and threats, organized crime and corruption stand out.

The Republic of Serbia began negotiations on membership in the European Union in 2014. Every year, the European Commission submits a Report on Serbia's progress. In that report, the EC's assessment of the character of Serbia's progress and the measures and activities that our country should undertake in the coming period are key.

According to the assessment of the European Commission, as well as according to numerous researches, organized crime and corruption are extremely widespread in our country. Confirmation of such a position, but in a milder form, can be found in the official reports of state authorities.

For the well-being of citizens, society and the state as a whole, in the coming period it is extremely important to work on eliminating or reducing organized crime and corruption to the smallest measure, in order to fulfill the requirements of "zero tolerance", from the aspect of crisis management, i.e. crisis management. According to the principle - prevention is better than cure, the primary measure is to adopt and put into practice the National Strategy for the fight against corruption, and accordingly, the strategy and plans for combating organized crime in the Republic of Serbia.

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UDC:

330.341.1:004

007:004

Received:

Review paper

Accepted:

October 11, 2023

Corresponding author:

November 15, 2023

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## TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AS DRIVERS OF DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** *This comprehensive study delves into the intricate relationship between techno-logical advancement, innovations, and their impact on the development of financial markets (FD index), Human Development Index (HDI), and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. The fundamental inquiry driving this research is: “How does the level of technology and innovations influence the market development index, the Human Development Index, and GDP per capita?” This study aims to examine how technology and strategies affect important economic indicators. It asks if following the same digital and innovation strategies as specific countries could help improve the financial market, make people happy, and increase GDP per capita.*

*This study employed regression analysis, with help from research and theory, to come up with conclusions. This is an inductive approach, so conclusions are not necessarily absolute. The findings underscore a pressing need for financial intermediaries in developing nations to reimagine their business models and swiftly adapt to the dynamic landscape of technological evolution. The research illuminates a critical nexus between advancements in digitization and tangible outcomes in the realms of economy and finance. It serves as a clarion call, emphasizing the paramount importance of agile responses to rapid technological shifts for ensuring enduring and sustainable development.*

*The study's implications reverberate across diverse sectors of society. By elucidating the intricate dynamics between technological progress and economic metrics, this research equips policymakers, financial institutions, and businesses with invaluable insights. These insights are indispensable for crafting strategic initiatives, fostering innovative ecosystems, and steering nations toward robust financial health, enhanced human development, and heightened GDP per capita.*

*This research shows how technology can help improve financial and societal progress in developing nations. By embracing a culture of adaptability and harnessing the transformative power of innovation, countries can navigate the complexities of the modern era with resilience and agility. The findings serve as a catalyst for future research endeavors, encouraging scholars and practitioners to delve deeper into the multifaceted interplay between technology, finance, and human development. As societies stand at the crossroads of unprecedented technological proliferation, this study offers a roadmap, illuminating the path toward a future where technology catalyzes holistic and sustainable advancement, fostering a world marked by equitable prosperity and enduring progress.*

**Keywords:** *technological advancement, innovations, financial market, human development index, gross domestic product, digitalization.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the past three centuries, civilization went through three industrial revolutions, while according to the opinion of the world's leading economists, the fourth industrial revolution is ongoing, the one popularly called the Industry 4.0. Each of these industrial revolutions was characterised by technological innovations that had a key impact on the development of the entire mankind. What is characteristic of the Industry 4.0 is that it already in different ways affects all business activities, while simultaneously developing digital and other technology, but also affecting the entire lifestyle in the world. After the process of globalization and intertwining of the world into one global market, which resulted in an unobstructed expansion of business, a new era began, which may be called the age of digital transformation. The basic characteristic of the new, digital age is that it takes on new dimensions and new forms, from one day to another. Accelerated technological development, the expansion of smart devices, mass production of mobile devices, as some of the elements of the fourth industrial revolution, have challenged financial institutions, which have responded with digitalisation, the creation of new communicative channels towards clients, as well as with a variety of other innovative services (Šehović, 2017, 136). For example, mobile money technology has a positive and significant effect on financial inclusion, measured by access to credit, savings, insurance, and payments (Alshahrani and Alsadiq, 2020). Besides, innovation system variables, such as R&D intensity, patenting, education, and institutional quality, have a positive and significant impact on economic development, measured by GDP per capita (Fagerberg and Srholec, 2008).

Although banks are less likely to accept changes by their structure, line of business and other characteristic, they have largely adjusted their business to changes in the business environment and, consequently, adopted and applied certain processes imposed by the digitalisation process. The continuous process of creating new banking products and services which are directly linked to the digitalisation process, is a clear sign that the banking sector has seriously acknowledged the upcoming changes, which certainly result in the creation of a competitive advantage and a better position in the market. According to experts, technological innovations and clients will "set new rules of the game" in the banking sector (Ćukić, 2013), which will significantly affect banks, especially the ones in which traditional banking is prominent (Tornjanski, V., Petrović, D., & Milanović, M. (2016). In order for banks to retain their competitiveness, growth and development, and to continually create valuable products for the users of banking services, as well as shareholders, the bank management should without any delays acknowledge these trends and redefine existing business strategies (Fasnacht, 2009; Huo & Hong, 2013; Tornjanski et.al., 2014) and develop new models for the expansion of knowledge. Research so far indicates that financial institutions and the population largely benefit from the process of digitalisation and innovations (Laursen & Salter, 2006; Fasnacht, 2009). On the other hand, despite the digitalisation representing an important step in the application of innovations in the existing body of scientific research (Grujić, 2022), there is not enough research on these processes, i.e. on how digitalisation, innovations and information and communication technologies contribute to the performances of open innovations in banking (Tornjanski et al., 2016). Bearing that in mind, this paper aims at deepening and expanding the body of research on the effects of digitalisation and innovations in the financial market and the population, along with indicating the significance of these processes.

The main objective of this paper is to examine how technological advancement and innovations affect the development of financial markets, human development, and GDP per capita in selected countries, using regression analysis and data from various sources. The paper contributes to the literature by providing empirical evidence on the relationship between technology, innovation, and development, and by discussing the implications for policy and practice.

## 1. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews the relevant literature on technology, innovation, and development, focusing on three aspects: the impact of information and communication technology on economic growth and human development; the role of innovation in financial inclusion and inclusive growth; and the challenges and opportunities of digitalization for sustainable development. The section also identifies some research gaps and questions that motivate this study.

The advent of Industry 4.0, or the fourth industrial revolution, marked by the digitalization of industries, has become a focal point in enhancing global market competitiveness.

This revolution involves the integration of smart devices, tools, robots, and human resources, aiming to create adaptable and efficient smart factories. The impetus for this transformation was driven by economic crises and the need for leading European Union countries to bolster their economies and global standing. According to the European Banking Federation (EBF, 2018), the establishment of a unified digital market fosters business development, benefits clients, and fuels economic growth and employment. Consequently, this revolution has given rise to a novel economic paradigm - digital economics (Lazarević & Đuričković, 2018, 27).

There are studies that show the positive impact of information and communication technology on economic growth and human development (Gao et al., 2022; Alshahrani & Alsadiq, 2014) or the role of innovation in financial inclusion and inclusive growth (Naudé & Nagler, 2017; Abor, Amidu and Issahaku, 2018) or some sources that show the challenges and opportunities of digitalization for sustainable development (Naudé, 2020).

Digital economics comprises three main components (Lazarević & Đuričković, 2018, 27): e-business infrastructure, which includes hardware, software, telecommunications, networks, and human capital; e-business, focusing on the execution of business activities through computer networks; and e-trade, involving online goods and services transactions.

From the OECD standpoint, digital economics encompasses markets centered around digital technology, facilitating trade in information goods and services through electronic channels. This framework operates through a layered foundation with distinct segments for data transport and applications.

In general, the development of information and communication technology has a positive and significant impact on economy (Gao et al., 2022). Recent studies highlight the need for open-ended innovations in the banking sector, emphasizing the incorporation of external knowledge through appropriate technologies (Tornjanski, Petrović, & Milanović, 2016). Banks are not only urged to be innovative partners investing in financial technologies but also to contribute to overall economic growth and development in the financial market (Grujić, 2019).

A plethora of studies have delved into the impact of financial development on economic growth, inequality, and stability. Financial sectors worldwide have evolved, incorporating various institutions like banks, investment firms, insurance companies, and pension funds, enabling diversification of savings and capital collection through diverse financial instruments. Financial systems' accessibility and efficiency are pivotal, with a need for diverse indicators to measure their development. For instance, Alshahrani and Alsadiq (2014). proved that technological innovation has a positive and significant impact on both GDP per capita and the HDI. The study suggests that country should diversify its economy and invest more in human capital and innovation to achieve sustainable development.

In evaluating financial development, researchers have examined its functions such as pooling savings, allocating capital, tracking investments, diversifying risk, and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. These functions impact savings, investments, asset allocation efficiency, and overall economic growth. Naudé and Nagler (2017) showed that

technological innovation has a positive and significant effect on inclusive growth, measured by income inequality, poverty reduction, social mobility, and social cohesion. They also find that this effect is mediated by various factors, such as education level, skill intensity, firm size, industry sector, and regional location. The study concludes that technological innovation can foster inclusive growth in Germany if it is accompanied by appropriate policies that enhance human capital formation, skill upgrading, entrepreneurship promotion, and regional development.. Financial development's multidimensional nature necessitates comprehensive indices, like the financial development index, combining depth, accessibility, and efficiency aspects.

These indices provide a nuanced understanding of specific financial system features and overall development. The methodology involves integrating various indicators, addressing missing data, and considering functional forms and weights for aggregation. Comparative analysis between new indices and traditional measures offers insights into global financial development patterns. Additionally, examining the influence of pension fund structures on these indices helps gauge their impact on financial market evolution.

The study focuses on developing markets characterized by institutional challenges, weak corporate management, and limited economic development compared to developed countries. Every country has its own unique priorities when it comes to the organization of functions that enable its optimal development and survival in international relations (Glišović and Zupac, 2023). Countries in transition, particularly those in the Western Balkans, face bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption due to historical legacies, impacting economic growth and development (Haramija & Njavro, 2016; Bjørnskov, 2007). These challenges underscore the need for targeted strategies to foster sustainable development and overcome systemic limitations.

## 2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data on the level of technological development and innovations were taken from the publication *Readiness for the Future of Production Report 2018*, data on the market development were expressed through FD index, and the level of human development index was found in data from the United Nations Development Programme. Besides, in the study we have observed data given by The National Bureau of Economic Research for GDP per capita (2022), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for FD index (2022), The World Economic Forum for data on digitalisation and innovations (2022) and International Monetary Fund for GDP per capita (2022).

Table 1. Table-matrix of the correlation of all four observed variables  
(each with another one, countries of OECD)

Description	Scale according to technology and innovations	FD Index	HD Index	GDP per capita
Scale according to technology and innovations	1	0,366	0,721	0,444
FD Index	0,366	1	0,478	0,49
HD Index	0,721	0,478	1	0,757
GDP per capita	0,444	0,49	0,757	1

Source: Authors' calculation

Table 2. Table-matrix of correlation of all four observed variables  
(each with another one, countries which are not in OECD)

Description	Scale according to technology and innovations	FD Index	HD Index	GDP per capita
Scale according to technology and innovations	1,000	0,496	0,688	0,673
FD Index	0,496	1,000	0,592	0,594
HD Index	0,688	0,592	1,000	0,896
GDP per capita	0,673	0,594	0,896	1,000

Source: Authors' calculation

In the study we have observed data given by The National Bureau of Economic Research (2022), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2022), The World Economic Forum (2022) and International Monetary Fund for GDP per capita (2022). For each country we considered the level of digitalisation and compared it to FD index, HD index and GDP per capita in 2020.

The relationship between the realised rates of non-payment of liabilities and macro-economic indicators may be checked in several ways. We used linear regression because we supposed that there is a linear relationship between the independent variable (X) and dependent variable (Y).

Hypotheses were constructed in the following manner:

H0 – null-hypothesis 0 = negative

H1 – alternative = affirmative

In relation to that, the research question was formulated so as to ask whether variable X affects the variable Y. Therefore, the hypotheses are:

H01: Technologies and innovations do not affect the FD index.

H02: Technologies and innovations do not affect the HDI.

H03: Technologies and innovations do not affect GDP per capita.



### 3. RESULTS

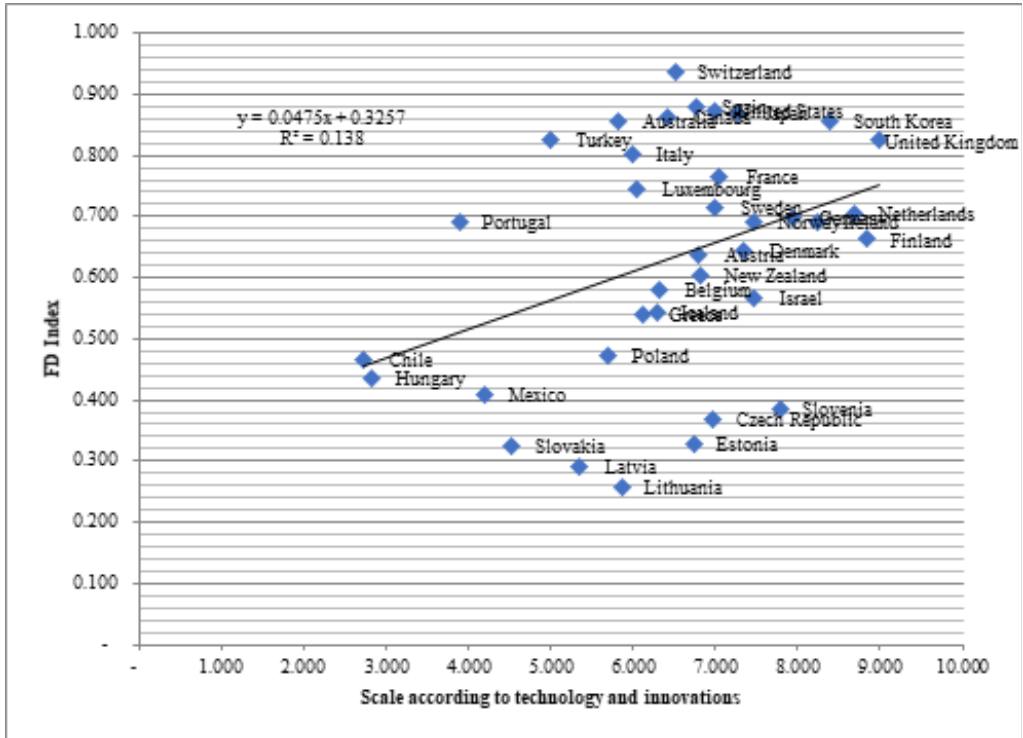
By analysing the relation between digitalisation and innovations across countries of OECD and non OECD countries and FD index, we have obtained the following table (Table 3).

Table 3. Regression analysis Source: Authors calculation

Sample	OECD			non OECD		
Regression Statistics	digitalisation and FDI	digitalisation and HDI	digitalisation technological innovations and GDP per capita	digitalisation and FDI	digitalisation and HDI	digitalisation technological innovations and GDP per capita
Multiple R	0.37146	0.71383	0.44179	0.49587	0.68841	0.67281
R Square	0.13798	0.50955	0.19518	0.24589	0.47391	0.45267
Adjusted R Square	0.11263	0.49512	0.17151	0.20998	0.44886	0.42661
Standard Error	1.43110	1.07947	1.38281	1.21393	1.01392	1.03419
Observations	36.00000	36.00000	36.00000	23.00000	23.00000	23.00000
Regression coefficient	4.63838	- 16.38613	5.30653	2.36695	- 9.38182	3.00364
Standard Error	0.82349	3.85106	0.46830	0.65270	3.07048	0.31164
F	5.44227	35.32355	8.24533	6.84728	18.91725	17.36814
Significance F	0.02571	0.00000	0.00699	0.01611	0.00028	0.00044
F crit	0.00000	0.00016	0.00000	0.00158	0.00601	0.00000
Test	we fail to reject the null hypothesis H01	we reject the null hypothesis H02	the null hypothesis H03 is rejected	we reject the null hypothesis	we reject the null hypothesis	the null hypothesis H03 is rejected

In the first relationship between digitalization and innovations (X) and the Financial Development Index (FDI) (Y), the coefficient of determination  $R^2$  is 0.13798, indicating that 13.8% of the variance in FDI can be explained by the level of digitalization and innovations. The multiple correlation coefficient (R) of 0.371 suggests a weak direct relationship between digitalization/innovations and FDI. The multiple regression analysis for OECD countries indicates that the relationship between digitalization and innovations (X) and the Financial Development Index (FDI) (Y) is not statistically significant ( $p > 0.01$ ). Therefore, **we fail to reject the null hypothesis H01**. In this sample, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that technology and innovations significantly affect the FD Index for OECD countries. Therefore, **we cannot conclude that technology and innovations significantly affect the FD index**.

Figure 1: Technology and innovations vs FD index for OECD countries



(Source: the author's research)

However, when examining the relationship between digitalization/innovations and the Human Development Index (HDI),  $R^2$  increases to 0.50955, meaning that 50.96% of the variance in HDI can be explained by digitalization and innovations. The multiple correlation coefficient ( $R$ ) of 0.71383 indicates a strong direct relationship between digitalization/innovations and HDI. The low  $p$ -value ( $< 0.01$ ) suggests that this relationship is statistically significant. Consequently, **we reject the null hypothesis H02**. In the context of OECD countries, technology and innovations do have a significant impact on HDI, indicating that technological advancements contribute to human development in these countries.

Additionally, the relationship between digitalization/innovations and GDP per capita also shows significance ( $R^2 = 0.19518$ ,  $R = 0.44179$ ), explaining 19.52% of the variance in GDP per capita with a moderate positive correlation. The  $p$ -value ( $< 0.01$ ) confirms the statistical significance of this relationship. Hence, the null hypothesis H03 is rejected. Technology and innovations play a significant role in influencing GDP per capita in these countries, implying that economic prosperity is linked to technological advancement.

These results imply that digitalization and innovations play a substantial role in enhancing human development and economic prosperity, as reflected in HDI and GDP

per capita. However, concerning financial market development (FDI), the impact is not statistically significant.

It's crucial to note that correlation does not imply causation. While there's a strong correlation between digitalization/innovations and HDI/GDP per capita, establishing a cause-and-effect relationship requires further in-depth analysis and consideration of other variables.

In the analysis of non-OECD countries, the relationships between digitalization and innovations (X) and various indicators including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (Y1), Human Development Index (HDI) (Y2), and GDP per capita (Y3) were examined. The coefficient of determination  $R^2$  for digitalization and FDI (Y1) is 0.24589, indicating that 24.59% of the variance in FDI can be explained by digitalization and innovations in non-OECD countries. The multiple correlation coefficient (R) of 0.49587 suggests a moderate positive relationship between digitalization/innovations and FDI and we reject the null hypothesis. The low p-value (0.01611) indicates that the relationship is statistically significant. Therefore, technology and innovations significantly impact FDI in non-OECD countries, indicating that these factors attract foreign investments in these countries.

The coefficient of determination  $R^2$  for digitalization and HDI (Y2) is 0.47391, meaning that 47.39% of the variance in HDI can be explained by digitalization and innovations and **we reject the null hypothesis**. The multiple correlation coefficient (R) of 0.68841 suggests a strong positive relationship between digitalization/innovations and HDI. The extremely low p-value (0.00028) confirms the highly significant and positive relationship between digitalization/innovations and HDI in non-OECD countries.

Similar is for digitalization, Technological Innovations and GDP per capita (Y3). The coefficient of determination  $R^2$  is 0.45267, indicating that 45.27% of the variance in GDP per capita can be explained by digitalization and innovations. The multiple correlation coefficient (R) of 0.67281 suggests a strong positive relationship between digitalization/innovations and GDP per capita. The very low p-value (0.00044) confirms the highly significant and positive relationship between digitalization/innovations and GDP per capita in non-OECD countries. . Thus, the null hypothesis H03 is rejected. Technology and innovations significantly impact GDP per capita in these nations, emphasizing their crucial role in driving economic growth.

These results highlight the substantial impact of digitalization and innovations on economic indicators in non-OECD countries. The statistically significant relationships observed in FDI, HDI, and GDP per capita emphasize the importance of technological advancement in driving economic development and human well-being in these nations. However, as always, it's important to approach causation cautiously and consider the influence of other variables in these relationships.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

In our study, we found strong correlations between digitization, innovation, and economic indicators. But it's difficult to say which causes which effects. Future research

could delve deeper into the mechanisms through which digitization and innovation cause changes in economic parameters. Longitudinal studies tracking the evolution of digital technologies within economies over time can provide invaluable insights into the causal links at play. Additionally, exploring intermediary factors that amplify or diminish the impact of digitization on economic development can enhance our understanding. Factors such as governance policies, educational systems, and social infrastructure can act as catalysts or barriers in the causal pathway. Furthermore, conducting comparative analyses across different cultural and regulatory contexts can shed light on nuanced causal relationships specific to different regions. Examining the temporal aspects of technology adoption and its lagged effects on economic indicators can add a temporal dimension to the observed causal relationships. By addressing these avenues, future research can contribute to unraveling the complexity of causal links between digitization, innovation, and economic development, providing valuable guidance for decision-makers and stakeholders navigating the evolving landscape of technology-driven economies.

Our analysis shows that digitization and innovation have a significant impact on human development and economic prosperity, but the link between digitization/innovation and financial market development (FDI) is not statistically significant. It's important to note that correlation does not imply causation. While there is a strong correlation between digitization/innovations and HDI/GDP per capita, establishing a cause-and-effect relationship requires deeper analysis and consideration of other variables. In future research, we could explore specific factors that contribute to or limit the establishment of causal relationships in the context of the financial market. Also, investigating the role of regulatory policies and market conditions in these relationships can enhance our understanding. Furthermore, assessing the impact of cultural differences and historical contexts on the observed relationships can provide insights into the diverse causal pathways specific to different regions. Studying the temporal aspects of technology adoption and its delayed effects on financial market development can add a temporal dimension to the observed causal relationships. Addressing these directions, future research can contribute to uncovering the intricacies of the causal links between technological changes and financial development.

Despite challenges in determining causal relationships, our study provides a foundation for further research and practical interventions. Identifying key indicators and variables that modulate the impact of digitization and innovation on economic development can serve as a starting point for the development of targeted policies. Furthermore, a deeper understanding of these links can support the creation of sustainable strategies for economic growth and inclusive development, especially in developing countries. Integrating such knowledge into policy formulation can have a significant impact on improving economic performance and the quality of life for citizens.

## CONCLUSION

Upon scrutinizing the regression analyses for both OECD and non-OECD countries, a nuanced picture emerges regarding the influence of digitalization and innovations on economic parameters. These analyses, meticulously conducted and rooted in robust statistical methods, illuminate the complex interplay between technological advancements and socioeconomic indicators.

In the realm of OECD countries, the data speaks of a moderate correlation between digitalization and key economic variables. Specifically, the analysis reveals a noteworthy relationship between digitalization and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Human Development Index (HDI), and GDP per capita. However, the impact, while observable, is not as profound as one might anticipate. The coefficients, although significant, underscore a subtle influence rather than a transformative one. This suggests that while digitalization does play a role in shaping economic metrics within OECD nations, its effect is tempered, indicating the presence of additional influential factors.

Conversely, the non-OECD countries exhibit a more substantial relationship between digitalization, innovations, and economic parameters. The correlation coefficients for FDI, HDI, and GDP per capita are more pronounced in this group. This implies that in economies outside the OECD sphere, digitalization and innovations wield a more significant influence on economic development. The data underscores their pivotal role in shaping FDI, human development, and GDP per capita in these nations, indicating a stronger correlation compared to their OECD counterparts.

The significance of these findings reverberates across the landscape of economic policy and development. For OECD nations, the message is one of careful consideration: while digitalization matters, it is not the sole driver of economic progress. Collaboration with other influential factors is imperative for holistic economic growth.

In non-OECD countries, the results signify a call to action. The substantial impact of digitalization and innovations on economic parameters underscores the potential for transformative change. Policymakers and stakeholders in these nations are presented with an opportunity — a roadmap to leverage technology for comprehensive socioeconomic development. By harnessing the power of digitalization in conjunction with strategic policies, these countries can potentially accelerate their economic growth and enhance the well-being of their citizens.

As we reflect on these findings, it becomes evident that the relationship between technology and economics is intricate, multifaceted, and ever-evolving. This research not only deepens our understanding of these dynamics but also lays the groundwork for future exploration. Further studies could delve into the specific mechanisms through which digitalization influences economic variables, unraveling the intricacies of this relationship and guiding precise policy interventions.

In essence, this analysis serves as a testament to the complexity of the modern economic landscape. While digitalization and innovations are undeniably influential, their

impact varies across different contexts. As we navigate the path forward, armed with these insights, we are better equipped to foster inclusive, sustainable, and technology-driven economic development for nations around the globe.

Financial institutions in developing nations must swiftly adapt their business models to align with market shifts. This adaptation may entail forging alliances with large technological firms or smaller entities offering complementary solutions. Moreover, the financial sector is poised to transition towards open-ended financial services, necessitating continuous adjustments in strategies and services offered by banks and other institutions. Consequently, regulatory frameworks should be revised to foster digitalization and innovation in the financial sector.

Further research is imperative to pinpoint specific innovations that have the most impact on diverse segments of the financial system and society. Additionally, investigating the reasons behind the weaker relationship between innovations and financial development, particularly concerning the FD index, remains a crucial avenue for future exploration.

It is important to consider the statistical significance of regression coefficients and the chosen threshold during result interpretation. The study underscores the need for a critical, balanced view of the significance assigned to R<sup>2</sup> values. Overemphasis on R<sup>2</sup> values, especially when comparing relationships across different variables, can lead to inaccurate, skewed conclusions.

In this research, we explore the intricate dynamics of digitalization and innovations on various facets of economic development, and how their impact varies based on the level of development. We find that while their impact on financial market development is limited, these factors wield significant influence over human development and GDP per capita. Financial institutions, especially in developing economies, must proactively prepare for a future where digitalization and emerging technologies occupy central roles in shaping the financial landscape. Continued research is vital to unravel the intricate dynamics of these relationships and their implications for the financial sector.

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UDC:

616.98:578.834]:614.253.83

Received:

Review paper

November 6, 2023;

Accepted:

November 13, 2023

Corresponding author:

November 30, 2023

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## MEDICAL ERROR IN LIGHT OF THE SARS COV-2 PANDEMIC

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**Abstract:** *The global pandemic of COVID-19 has significantly changed our lives, and mostly doctors because of their direct participation in the management of the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an extremely large impact on many aspects of health care. Doctors, who, more than the rest of the population infected with COVID, were in a situation where they were faced with the pandemic 24 hours a day, seven days a week, were faced with fatigue and exhaustion. Physician burnout and oversaturation can lead to decreased patient care, increased medical errors, and poor health. Oversaturation of frontline healthcare workers has become a major problem during the pandemic. On the other hand, doctors working in preclinical departments had a lack of interaction with patients, without much clinical professional work, i.e. they were faced with the fact that profession and work experience did not have a significant impact on the final outcomes in the treatment of those infected with COVID. Total workload and work during both the first and second waves were positively correlated with exhaustion. Factors that had a decisive influence on the level of stress for doctors were lack of knowledge and excessive responsibility, workload and work environment, ethical stress, organization and teamwork. Also, during the first wave of the pandemic, doctors who worked with COVID patients were faced with the fact that they were working without adequate protective equipment, which included masks, visors, gloves and protective overalls, which, in addition to all the previously mentioned facts and circumstances, represented maybe even the biggest pressure. This paper aims to describe the level of stress that medical workers were faced with and the impact of their exhaustion on possible errors during the treatment of patients during the SARS CoV-2 pandemic.*

**Keywords:** *Pandemic COVID-19, stress and exhaustion, medical error, oversaturation.*

## INTRODUCTION

Medical practice is undoubtedly very meaningful, personally fulfilling and rewarding. However, at the same time, it can be demanding and stressful. The global pandemic of COVID-19 has significantly changed our lives, and mostly doctors because of their direct participation in the management of the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an extremely large impact on many aspects of health care. Even in high-income countries such as Sweden, the number of patients far outstripped resources in affected areas, especially during the first wave. The medical profession is exposed to an extremely high level of stress during their work, and they are especially susceptible to dealing with oversaturation and burnout during their work, which culminated during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The high amount of stress in their daily work puts them at greater risk of depression, substance abuse, functioning problems, and even suicide. All this, as well as daily dealing with dying colleagues and patients, ultimately leads to general dissatisfaction and inadequate patient care. Medical errors pose a threat to patient safety as well as a serious public health problem. In addition to numerous researches on medical errors and numerous literature, several studies have defined “medical errors”. When the pandemic emerged, the symptoms of the disease and the details of how it was transmitted were not known. There are practical questions about whether, to whom, when and how to tell that a mistake has been made. In this paper, the medical error is analyzed, with the aim of determining how the pandemic affected the increase in medical errors and whether the increased death rate of people in the world is a consequence of the corona virus or it is increased due to the pandemic and medical errors.

### 1. TERM AND TYPES OF MEDICAL ERROR

The healthcare system is very complex and includes interaction between professionals and institutions, risky situations and depends on technology. System characteristics can exacerbate the consequences of these errors, as well as increase the risk of errors. In order to regulate patient safety, it is necessary to assess harm and risk to patients. According to the World Health Organization, the definition of patient safety states that potential harm or unnecessary harm related to health care should be minimized.

#### 1.1. The concept of medical error

Medical errors can be defined as a preventable event that can lead to the unwanted use of medication or harm to the patient. The error may relate to health products, professional practice, procedures, communication problems (including prescribing, product labeling, packaging).

Recognizing errors is the best way to improve the safety and quality of healthcare facilities. When administering a drug, errors are usually detected if there are clinical

consequences that manifest in patients. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 1972), an adverse reaction is any adverse or undesirable effect that occurs after the administration of drugs in doses normally used for the diagnosis or treatment of a disease. Adverse reactions cannot be prevented, although the possibility of an adverse reaction is known.

There are several definitions of medical malpractice. An error is defined as the failure of a planned action to complete as intended (i.e., an execution error) or the use of the wrong plan to achieve a goal (i.e., a planning error) (Kohn, Corrigan & Donaldson: 1999). Leape explains a mistake as “an unintentional act (or missed performance) or an act that does not achieve its intended outcome.” (Leape:1994). Reason explains it in a different way, as “the failure of a planned series of mental or physical activities to achieve an intended outcome when these failures cannot be attributed to chance.” (Reason:1990).

We categorize errors according to their way of creation. Systemic errors, also called latent (hidden) errors, originate primarily from deficiencies inherent in the system of medical practice. The health system is like a living organism that is constantly being upgraded. The comments of patients, doctors and other medical personnel must be taken into account and represent an important component in the construction of the health system. The healthcare system formed in this way largely prevents the occurrence of medical errors and violations of the patient's rights. In the Republic of Serbia, one of the basic pillars of the health system is solidarity. This means that a large number of our citizens (children, students, employees, pensioners) have health insurance, regardless of the level of health care they need. Such a large number of users of health services, as well as medical personnel, increases the possibility of medical errors. That is why the healthcare system is a living organism that must constantly be upgraded and improved. In contrast, individual errors are those that arise primarily from deficiencies in one's own knowledge, skill, or attention. For example, due to improperly maintained medical records, without having a good insight into the complete condition of the patient, the doctor may make a mistake by prescribing drugs that may endanger the patient. For a patient with kidney failure, the doctor may prescribe a drug that directly damages the kidney. In such a case of individual error, the physician has primary responsibility.

Currently, there are at least 4 definitions of diagnostic error in active use:

- Graber et al. define a diagnostic error as a diagnosis that is incorrect, significantly delayed, or completely missed (Graber, Franklin & Gordon: 2005).. This so-called “label” definition can only be applied retrospectively (for example, a final laboratory test) to confirm the correct diagnosis.
- There are two process-related definitions: Schiff et al. define a diagnostic error as any breakdown in the diagnostic process, including errors of omission and execution (Schiff et al: 2009). Similarly, Singh et al defined diagnostic error as a “missed opportunity” in the diagnostic process, based on a retrospective review (Singh: 2014).
- In its study, *Advancing Diagnosis in Health Care*, the National Academy of Medicine proposed a new definition: “Diagnostic error is the failure to establish an accurate

and timely explanation of a patient's health problem(s) or to communicate that explanation to the patient" (Bonini et al: 2002). This is the only definition that specifically includes the patient in the wording of the definition.

### **1.2. Types of medical error**

If a doctor misdiagnoses a patient's condition or a primary care provider does not regularly arrange for diabetics to undergo eye examinations, it may be months or even years before we recognize that an error has occurred, mainly because recognizing the error is associated with unwanted event (eg in the case of diabetics, blindness or glaucoma) (Hoff et al: 2004).

We may never know that an error occurred in these patient care situations. These issues will be particularly difficult to address in the ambulatory care setting, where much of patient care is non-acute and focused on managing chronic conditions. Moreover, more and more procedures are currently performed in outpatient settings. New techniques, drugs and equipment that have been developed in the last ten years have made outpatient and office surgery (so-called minor surgery) effective. Errors can also be classified according to their outcome outcome (Bonini et al: 2002), the setting in which they occur (hospital, ambulatory), the type of procedure (drugs, surgery, etc.), or the likelihood of their occurrence (high, low).

The classification of medical errors is always specific to certain specialties and are a direct product of errors in medical practice. Various classifications have been made to correspond to fields such as laboratory medicine, anesthesia, general practice, otorhinolaryngology. For example, in otorhinolaryngology, critical points that are the most common cause are: technical errors (19.3% of all errors), treatment errors (13.7%), testing errors (10.4%), errors arising during surgery planning (9.9%), errors related to medical equipment (9.4%), errors occurring after surgery (8.5%), wrong site surgery (6.1%).

There are four types of treatment errors:

- mistakes based on knowledge, that is, due to a lack of knowledge — for example, when a patient is given penicillin without determining whether the patient is allergic. In a study conducted in Australia, communication problems with senior staff as well as medication dosing errors contributed to knowledge-based prescribing errors.
- Rule errors (use of a bad rule or wrong use of a good rule) – for example, when insulin is applied to the skin of the abdomen where resorption is slower. In this way, good medicine is misused.
- Action errors (called slips) — for example, when we pick up a bottle containing diazepam (Bensedin) from the pharmacy shelf instead of one containing diltiazem (a heart medicine).
- Memory-based errors (called omissions)—for example, when we know a patient is allergic to penicillin, but we still give the drug because of the current. This is hard to avoid;

## **2. IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 ON MEDICAL ERRORS**

The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to be one of the biggest epidemics we will face in our lifetime. No infection has swept the entire globe at the same time. It is a great luck that the clinical picture was still milder than in plague epidemics, Spanish fever when hundreds of thousands of people died. Spatially speaking, COVID-19 is by far the most widespread pandemic in the world. Governments around the world are implementing strategies to reduce the number of deaths while trying to maintain economic functionality. Our healthcare system has established a rule that all patients with pneumonia, unilateral or bilateral, are generally hospitalized. This is why the Republic of Serbia has the largest number of hospitalized patients in relation to the total number of patients. This data is most likely the reason why our country has the lowest mortality in the region and beyond. This kind of system of health protection of the population against COVID-19 is expensive, but our health system can withstand this kind of pressure for now.

The disease itself is new and knowledge about its clinical manifestations is still being investigated. Both the physical and psychological safety of clinicians and the capacity of the health system are at risk and may affect clinical decision-making (Issbel et al: 2020). The treatment of patients with COVID-19 is carried out according to the protocol (currently in force 16th Protocol) which is being changed. Anesthesiologists and infectious disease specialists take the lead. Doctors of other specialties (ophthalmologists, psychiatrists, surgeons...) apply only the protocols provided to them. In such cases, there is a possibility of a medical error.

As the number of hospitalized patients with the coronavirus (COVID - 19) increases, revenues from simple procedures decrease, and healthcare workers experience endless stress. The pandemic is challenging the healthcare system in unimaginable ways. Due to the fact that the mentioned disease is new and insufficiently researched, therapeutic protocols are changing dramatically. Complete groups of drugs that were used before (chloroquine, antiarrhythmic) turned out to cause more problems with heart rhythm than they cure from COVID - 19. The use of such drugs at the beginning of the pandemic, from today's point of view, we could consider a medical error.

### **2.1. Impact of COVID-19 on usual patient care**

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the provision of healthcare to patients. Healthcare workers and patients communicate at a distance and implement other prevention strategies to minimize the risk of getting sick. Healthcare facilities are faced with the difficult task of striking a balance between the need for elective procedures and the need to protect patients and staff from COVID-19 (Owen et al:2020). In addition, the health system must divide the complete health care into the Covid system (patients suffering from COVID-19) and patients suffering from other diseases: malignant, cardiovascular and others. For example, elective surgery is almost completely shut down during the pandemic. Healthcare providers and hospitals have seen a decline in patients

seeking emergency care for serious medical conditions. Fear of infection has prevented patients from seeking routine medical care, and research has shown a drop in hospitalizations, with some states seeing as many as 45% fewer emergency room visits per week. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 20 million routine preventive vaccinations will be missed due to the pandemic (Rosenbaum: 2020). Delaying treatment in patients with chronic conditions or acute illnesses may pose a greater health risk than with COVID-19. A cohort study published in September 2020 found that it is very rare for patients to become infected in hospital due to rigorous infection prevention measures. As hospitals resume active operations, they must demonstrate to patients their commitment to safety. For example, as hospitals provide and require patients to wear masks, they require their employees to wear masks at all times, limit the number of chairs in waiting rooms, and enforce the use of plexiglass partitions. To move forward, we should address a number of critical research priorities as the COVID-19 pandemic continues. Another unanswered question is the question of burnout of medical staff and how those who decide to leave the respective health facility located in the Covid system affect the operation of the remaining staff and their fulfillment of their obligations to patients.

### CONSLUSION

Medical error is related to the medical aspect of COVID-19 (prevention measures, therapy, monitoring of consequences). However, the social aspect (opposition to vaccination, the inability to move people and goods), the economic aspect, the cultural aspect, the sports aspect show how much the pandemic has changed our lives in two years. Medical error in a pandemic is shown as a wrong therapeutic approach to the disease at the appropriate time. The therapy of the disease two years ago and the therapy that is applied today are different. The time factor is very important in this situation. Did we commit a medical error by applying the therapy two years ago? For this reason, the mutation of viruses, the application of vaccines, the invention of new antiviral drugs, the invention of new types of tests are processes that are constantly tested, supplemented and never finished. This living mechanism helps to maintain health systems in the fight against the virus, making fewer medical errors, all for the benefit of patients.

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UDC:

Received:

Accepted:

Corresponding author:

656:519.25

Original scientific paper

September 15, 2022

January 27, 2023

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## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY “DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS SERVICE SYSTEMS BASED ON SUPPLY CHAIN”

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**Abstract:** *Almost all theoretical and practical achievements in the field of economic science, as well as the development of information technology and management, nowadays direct the efforts of market participants to achieve the best possible business results.*

*In general, these efforts are in line with the development tendencies of modern economic thought and adequate forms of business that strive for greater profit.*

*For highly sophisticated economic systems, it is important to implement the objectively best and proven, in theory and practice, high-quality business processes. In addition, a well-designed and thought-out management is necessary, an approach that is a prerequisite for conducting a consistent economic policy, which creates the conditions for economical and profitable use of all factors of production and services.*

*Modern management functions on the assumption that an economically sustainable environment, in which market participants operate, does not disturb the comprehensive*

*transformation of business and enables the application of more modern technologies, as well as the use of adequate economic models and methods. Such an economic environment should create a business climate that stimulates the use of technical-technological and business advantages, as well as good positioning on the market.*

*Surveying customers, suppliers, experts or consultants is a good tool for checking the adequacy of the company's strategy and, as a feedback loop, provides the company's management with information that it can use as a corrective to set business goals.*

*The results of the statistical analysis in this scientific paper regarding the development of sustainable transport and logistics service systems represent support for the scientific team that is preparing a monograph in this area of the field, and also an instrument for evaluating the hypotheses.*

**Key words:** *survey, statistical analysis, buyers, suppliers, expected mean value standard deviation, transport and logistics systems, satisfaction customers, management, hypothesis.*

## INTRODUCTION

Empirical research has proven that the survey method is a good tool for providing quality data that is interesting for adopting guidelines regarding the development of the company, as well as improving mutual connections between market participants, which encourage their functionality and thus profitability.

In the specific case, the subject survey by measuring user satisfaction can also be used as a tool for comparing performance at different levels and for different types of organizations, products and services. In this sense, conducting surveys with common or standard questions and methods in different organizations can also enable development-oriented organizations to compare themselves, in order to adjust actions and improve their performance.

The conducted survey and the results resulting from it, in addition to the above, aim to enable the valorization or rejection of the hypotheses that were used in the scientific research project on the topic in question.

Detecting and determining the average expected marks in the survey by the surveyed persons, as well as the deviation (standard deviation) from that average, will determine the degree of their satisfaction, which they show during the introduction and implementation of development trends in business systems and which bring with them positive business economic effects as and quality in business (Šegrt S., "Poslovna statistika", 2021).

The real positive effects of development can be seen precisely at the level of performance of transformed and modernized business systems (especially with sophisticated digitized systems of the category of transport and logistics systems), which open up the possibility of creating greater utility for both the supplier and the user of goods and services.

Taking into account the above, I believe that the results of the conducted survey will serve the purpose, and that the assessment given by the respondents will in any case

serve as an important element during research related to the overview of key aspects and indicators based on the trends of “Development of sustainable transport and logistics service systems at the level of supply chains”. At the same time, it can serve the wider academic community as well as all interested individuals dealing with logistics and transport-logistics systems.

## 1. GENERAL FACTS ABOUT THE CONDUCTED SURVEY

The survey that was conducted in the period from 21.05. until 25.06. In 2022, in order to evaluate the factors and look at the key aspects and indicators based on the trends “Development of sustainable transport and logistics service systems at the level of supply chains”, it was carried out according to the principle of a random sample with 29 respondents. Each of the respondents was asked 24 questions.

Out of a total of 29 persons surveyed, 6 persons were from the category of service providers, while 23 respondents were from the category of clients-customers.

The questions were asked through the Survey-Questionnaire form (Table number 1.).  
(Table number 1.)

**FPSP Belgrade**

### SURVEY-QUESTIONNAIRE

regarding the overview of key aspects and indicators based on trends  
“Developments of sustainable transport and logistics service systems at the level  
of supply chains”

**ANSWERS ARE PROVIDED BY BOTH BUYERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS**  
(answers should be circled, written or checked in boxes: grade 1-lowest and 5-highest)

A row. Number	Questions-activities	Answers
1.	The transport and logistics development strategy is based on market demand forecasts	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
2.	The strategy of development of transport and logistics is based on technical and technological trends	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
3.	Information about offers is essential for the business success of the supplier of transport and logistics services	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
4.	The development of the transportation of goods depends on the development trends of the supply chains	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
5.	The development of passenger traffic depends on the trends in the development of transport and logistics systems	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
6.	The performance of transport and logistics systems has a dominant influence on the client/customer (for selection).	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
7.	As a rule, customers choose transport and logistics systems that provide integrated services	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□

8.	As a rule, the organization of transport and logistics systems should be set at the network level	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
9.	Infrastructure is important for the success of transport and logistics service systems	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
10.	Green logistics implies the co-location of distribution centers in accordance with aggregate needs	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
11.	Reversible logistics represents a significant market need for waste disposal and recycling	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
12.	The digitized part of the e-supply system should be harmonized with the analog part (basic transport of passengers and goods)	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
13.	Special attention is paid to the "last mile" of delivering goods to the final customer-consumer	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
14.	Intermodal transport has an advantage over transport of the same type in the supply of cargo	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
15.	Intermodal transport has no priority in passenger traffic (yes, bimodal: passenger vehicle-plane)	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
16.	Improving the system of insurance against the risk of transport and travel can be crucial for the choice of arrangements	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
17.	Forecasts of service needs are based on the performance of transport and logistics companies	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
18.	Service quality is crucial for trust and repeat choice of the same transport and supply service provider	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
19.	Reliable insurance of the service company and the specific arrangement provides guarantees for the performance of the service	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
20.	Marketing strategy plays the most important role in the promotion and contracting of tran.-log. service arrangements	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
21.	The functionality of transport and logistics organizations is primarily reflected in the efficient provision of services	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
22.	Clients/customers participate in improving existing or creating new services	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
23.	Customer satisfaction, their affection and loyalty are indicators of value creation for both the customer and the contractor	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□
24.	The field of supply, transport and logistics is well covered by regularly applied standards	1□ 2□ 3□ 4□ 5□

**Information about the respondent (required to answer):**

**It is desirable to answer:**

The answer was given by (circle one answer):

Position in the company.....

1. Client-buyer

Company, institution, etc.....

2. Service provider Title.....

Place and date:.....

Gender.....

Age.....

## **Survey analysis**

The orderer of the survey defined the request to check the validity of the set hypotheses, ie. to confirm or reject them in accordance with the results of the survey, and to determine the average rating given by the respondents, as well as the deviation of individual ratings from their overall average (expected) rating.

Those who commissioned the survey set the following hypotheses:

### **Main hypotheses:**

GH1: The development of integrated supply systems has a dominant influence on the development of transport, logistics and service processes.

GH2: The development of integrated supply systems significantly affects the development of the organization of service transport and logistics networks.

Note: It is not logical for something to be developed without a vision of implementation, hence the hypothesis: "Technical-technological trends contribute to the development of transport-logistics systems and supply chains" does not stand because this is immanent in all branches of the economy (science and professions, at the level of theory and practice) and does not need to be proven separately.

### **Auxiliary hypotheses:**

H1: Trends in technical and technological development contribute to the development of transport and logistics service systems and supply chains.

H2: Client/customer requirements are of key importance for the development of transport-logistics service systems and supply chains.

H3: The general development of integrated supply systems does not have a dominant importance for the development of specialized (or dedicated) transport-logistics models.

### **More detailed (individual) results of statistical research from the Survey-Questionnaire**

Statistical analysis was done for each individual question, and at the end, a general (summary) assessment of the results of the survey was given, as well as an assessment of the proposed hypotheses (Šegrt S., "Kvantitativne metode i ekonomski modeli", 2021).

Within the Survey-Questionnaire (Attachment No. 1), the answers to the questions are given according to the scale of the offered answers, Table No. 2 (this table will not be repeated in the continuation of the presentation of the results, it is typical and applies to

every question and will be shown only through the first question ), while the results of the statistical analysis will be performed according to the parameters and data given in table number 3, which will be displayed in the same form but with different data for each question because the numbers of respondents and their answers are different.

Question number \_\_\_\_ (Ordinal number of questions from the Survey)

Table number 2: A scale with offered answers

1	Theoretically it is not sustainable
2	Practically it doesn't matter
3	It is not important or irrelevant
4	Important
5	Very important

Table number 3: Relevant data (based on survey-related questions) for analysis

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$xf_i$	$f_ix^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
$\Sigma$	$\Sigma$	$\Sigma$	$\Sigma$	$\Sigma$		

Always the essay answers to the survey question will be converted to numerical values and then calculated:

The mean expected value of the parameters (answers to the question):

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N}$$

- Variance:

- Standard deviation:  $\sigma$

Other statistical indicators were calculated using standard functions in Excel.

Conclusion: will be given for each analyzed answer, with a clear comment and position of the researcher.

### Analysis of survey results:

**Question number 1:** The transport and logistics development strategy is based on market demand forecasts

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

1	Theoretically it is not sustainable					
2	Practically it doesn't matter					
3	It is not important or irrelevant					
4	Important					
5	Very important					
$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	0	4	0	0	0	29
3	7	9	21	63	7	29
4	11	16	44	176	18	22
5	11	25	55	275	29	11
$\Sigma$	29	55	120	514		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{120}{29} = 4,14$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{514 - \frac{(120)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{514 - 496,5}{29} = \frac{17,5}{29} = 0,6$$

And Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,6} = 0,78$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 22 of them or 75.8% answered that the strategy of development of transport and logistics based on forecasts of market demands is important or very important.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.14, which means that the majority of respondents answered that it is important or very important that the strategy of development of transport and logistics is based on forecasts of market demands, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.78 (Šegrt S., "Kvantitativne metode i ekonomski modeli", 2021).

**Question number 2:** The strategy of development of transport and logistics is based on technical and technological trends

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	0	4	0	0	0	29
3	3	9	9	27	3	29
4	14	16	56	224	17	26
5	12	25	60	300	29	12
$\Sigma$	29	55	125	551		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{125}{29} = 4,31$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{551 - \frac{(125)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{551 - 538,7}{29} = \frac{12,3}{29} = 0,42$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,42} = 0,65$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 26 of them or 89.6% answered that a transport and logistics development strategy based on technical-technological trends is important or very important.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.31, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the strategy of development of transport and logistics based on technical-technological trends is important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (*standard deviation*) in the amount of 0.65.

**Question number 3:** Information about the offers is important for the business success of the transport logistics service provider

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:



$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	1	4	2	4	1	29
3	4	9	12	36	5	28
4	13	16	52	208	18	24
5	11	25	55	275	29	11
$\Sigma$	29	55	121	523		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{121}{29} = 4,17$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{523 - \frac{(121)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{523 - 504,8}{29} = \frac{16,5}{29} = 0,569$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,569} = 0,754$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 24 of them or 82.7% answered that information about offers is important or very important for the business success of the supplier of transport and logistics services.

The average value of individual answers is 4.17, while the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) is 0.754

**Question number 4:** The development of the transportation of goods depends on the development trends of the supply chains

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	1	1	1	1	1	29
2	0	4	0	0	1	28
3	6	9	18	54	7	28
4	13	16	52	208	20	22
5	9	25	45	225	29	9
$\Sigma$	29	55	116	488		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{116}{29} = 4$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{488 - \frac{(116)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{488 - 464}{29} = \frac{24}{29} = 0,83$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,83} = 0,91$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 22 of them or 75.9% answered positively that the development of goods transport depends on the development trends of supply chains.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.00, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the fact stated in the question is important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.91 .

**Question number 5:** The development of passenger traffic depends on the trends in the development of transport and logistics systems

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	1	1	1	1	1	29
2	1	4	2	4	2	28
3	10	9	30	90	12	27
4	11	16	44	176	23	17
5	6	25	30	150	29	6
$\Sigma$	29	55	107	421		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{107}{29} = 3,69$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{421 - \frac{(107)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{421 - 394,8}{29} = \frac{26,2}{29} = 0,9$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,9} = 0,95$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 18 or 62% stated that it is important or very important that the development of passenger traffic depends on the trends in the development of transport and logistics systems.

The average value of the individual answers is 3.69, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.95.

Question number 6: The performance of transport and logistics systems has a dominant influence on the client/customer (for selection).

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	1	4	2	4	1	29
3	11	9	33	99	12	28
4	11	16	44	176	23	17
5	6	25	30	150	29	6
$\Sigma$	29	55	109	429		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{109}{29} = 3,76$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{429 - \frac{(109)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{429 - 409,7}{29} = \frac{19,3}{29} = 0,665$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,665} = 0,815$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 17 of them or 58.6% answered that the Dominant influence on the client/customer (for selection) has the performance of transport and logistics systems is an important or very important fact.

The average value of the individual answers is 3.76, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.815.

**Question number 7:** As a rule, customers choose transport and logistics systems that provide integrated services

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	2	4	4	8	2	29
3	6	9	18	54	8	27
4	13	16	52	208	21	21
5	8	25	40	200	29	8
$\Sigma$	29	55	114	470		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{114}{29} = 3,93$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{470 - \frac{(114)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{470 - 448,1}{29} = \frac{21,9}{29} = 0,755$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,755} = 0,869$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 25 of them or 86.2% answered that it is important or very important and true that customers usually choose transport and logistics systems that provide integrated services, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average rating for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.869.

**Question number 8.** As a rule, the organization of transport and logistics systems should be set at the network level

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	27
2	0	4	0	0	0	27
3	7	9	21	63	7	27
4	9	16	36	144	16	20
5	11	25	55	275	27	11
$\Sigma$	27	55	112	482		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{112}{27} = 4,15$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{482 - \frac{(112)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{482 - 464,6}{27} = \frac{17,4}{27} = 0,64$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,64} = 0,8$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 27 respondents, 20 or 74% answered that it is an important or very important fact that the Organization of Transport and Logistics Systems should, as a rule, be set up at the network level.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.15, which means that the majority of respondents gave a positive opinion on the question, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.8.

**Question number 9:** Infrastructure is important for the success of transport and logistics service systems

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	28
2	0	4	0	0	0	28
3	4	9	12	36	4	28
4	9	16	36	144	13	24
5	15	25	75	375	28	15
$\Sigma$	28	55	123	555		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{123}{28} = 4,39$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{555 - \frac{(124)^2}{28}}{28} = \frac{555 - 540,3}{28} = \frac{14,7}{28} = 0,525$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,525} = 0,725$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 28 respondents, 24 or 82.7% answered that infrastructure is important for the success of transport and logistics service systems.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.27, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the fact stated in the question is important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.725.

**Question number 10:** Green logistics implies the co-location of distribution centers in accordance with aggregate needs

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x_i^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	2	4	4	8	2	29
3	9	9	27	81	11	27
4	12	16	48	192	23	18
5	6	25	30	150	29	6
$\Sigma$	29	55	109	431		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{109}{29} = 3,76$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{431 - \frac{(109)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{431 - 409,7}{29} = \frac{21,3}{29} = 0,734$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,734} = 0,857$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 18 of them or 62% answered affirmatively that green logistics implies the co-location of distribution centers in accordance with aggregate needs.

The average value of the individual answers is 3.76, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the fact stated in the question is important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) amounting to 0.857.

**Question number 11:** Reversible logistics represents a distinct need for the disposal market waste and recycling

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	28
2	0	4	0	0	0	28
3	10	9	30	90	10	28
4	11	16	44	176	21	18
5	7	25	35	175	28	7
$\Sigma$	28	55	109	441		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{109}{28} = 3,89$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{441 - \frac{(109)^2}{28}}{28} = \frac{441 - 424,3}{28} = \frac{16,7}{28} = 0,596$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,596} = 0,772$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 28 respondents, 18 of them or 62% positively assessed the question that Reversible Logistics represents a pronounced need for the market related to waste disposal and recycling.

The average value of the individual responses is 3.89, which means that the majority of respondents answered that it is important or very important that Reversible Logistics represents a strong need for the market related to waste disposal and recycling, with the

average deviation of each individual response from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.772.

**Question number 12:** The digitized part of the e-supply system should be harmonized with the analog part (basic transport of passengers and goods)

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	28
2	0	4	0	0	0	28
3	5	9	15	45	5	28
4	15	16	60	240	20	23
5	8	25	40	200	28	8
$\Sigma$	28	55	115	485		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{115}{28} = 4,1$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{485 - \frac{(115)^2}{28}}{28} = \frac{485 - 472,3}{28} = \frac{12,7}{28} = 0,454$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,454} = 0,673$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 28 respondents, 23 or 79.3% answered affirmatively that the digitized part of the e-supply system should be harmonized with the analog one (basic transport of passengers and goods).

The average value of the individual answers is 4.1, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the fact stated in this question is important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score (standard deviation) amounting to 0.673.

**Question number 13:** Special attention is paid to the “last mile” of goods delivery to the final customer-consumer



If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	28
2	3	4	6	12	3	28
3	4	9	12	36	7	25
4	14	16	56	224	21	21
5	7	25	35	175	28	7
$\Sigma$	28	55	109	447		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{109}{28} = 3,89$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{447 - \frac{(109)^2}{28}}{28} = \frac{447 - 424,3}{28} = \frac{22,7}{28} = 0,81$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,81} = 0,9$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 28 respondents, 21 or 72.4% answered that Special attention should be give a gift to the “last mile” when delivering the goods to the final customer-consumer.

The average value of the individual answers is 3.89, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the facts mentioned in the question are important or very important, with an average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.9 .

**Question number 14:** Intermodal transport has an advantage over transport of the same type in the supply of cargo

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	2	4	4	8	2	29
3	5	9	15	45	7	27

4	17	16	68	272	24	22
5	5	25	25	125	29	5
$\Sigma$	29	55	112	450		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{112}{29} = 4,2$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\Sigma f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{450 - \frac{(112)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{450 - 432,5}{29} = \frac{17,5}{29} = 0,6$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,6} = 0,778$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 22 or 75.8% answered positively that Intermodal transport has an advantage over transport of the same type in the supply of cargo.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.2, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the fact mentioned in the question is important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.778.

**Question number 15:** Intermodalni transportnema prednost u putničkom saobraćaju (da, bimodalni: putničko vozilo-avion)

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	2	4	4	8	2	29
3	15	9	45	135	17	27
4	9	16	36	144	26	12
5	3	25	15	75	29	3
$\Sigma$	29	55	100	362		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{100}{29} = 3,45$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{362 - \frac{(100)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{362 - 344,8}{29} = \frac{17,2}{29} = 0,593$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,593} = 0,77$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 12 of them or 41.3% answered that Intermodal transport has no advantage in passenger traffic (yes, bimodal: passenger vehicle-plane).

The average value of individual answers is 3.45. We come to the conclusion that the majority of respondents do not agree with the set hypothesis in this question, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) amounting to 0.77.

**Question number 16:** Improving the system of insurance against the risk of transport and travel can be crucial for the choice of arrangements

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	28
2	1	4	2	4	1	28
3	10	9	30	90	11	27
4	9	16	36	144	20	17
5	8	25	40	200	28	8
$\Sigma$	28	55	108	438		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{108}{28} = 3,86$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{438 - \frac{(108)^2}{28}}{28} = \frac{438 - 402,2}{28} = \frac{35,8}{28} = 1,278$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{1,278} = 1,13$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 28 respondents, 22 or 75.8% responded positively to the fact given in the question that the Improvement of the insurance system against the risk of transport and travel can be decisive for the choice of arrangement.

The average value of the individual answers is 3.86, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 1.13.

**Question number 17:** Forecasts of service needs are based on the performance of transport and logistics companies

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	1	4	2	4	1	29
3	13	9	39	117	14	28
4	10	16	40	160	24	15
5	5	25	25	125	29	5
$\Sigma$	29	55	106	406		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{106}{29} = 3,66$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{406 - \frac{(106)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{406 - 387,4}{29} = \frac{18,6}{29} = 0,641$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,641} = 0,8$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 15 of them or 51.7% answered positively that Forecasts of service needs are based on the performance of transport and logistics companies.

The average value of the individual answers is 3.66, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the statement mentioned in the question

is important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.8 .

**Question number 18:** Service quality is crucial for trust and repeat choice of the same transport and supply service provider

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	0	4	0	0	0	29
3	2	9	6	18	2	29
4	8	16	32	128	10	27
5	19	25	95	475	29	19
$\Sigma$	29	55	133	621		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{133}{29} = 4,59$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{621 - \frac{(133)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{621 - 610}{29} = \frac{11}{29} = 0,38$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,38} = 0,62$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 27 or 93.1% responded positively to the thesis that Quality of service is crucial for trust and re-choice of the same transport and supply service provider.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.59, which means that the majority of respondents answered that an important or very important fact is stated through the question, with an average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.62 .

**Question number 19:** Reliable insurance of the service company and the specific arrangement provides guarantees for the execution of the process

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	2	4	4	8	2	29
3	5	9	15	45	7	27
4	13	16	52	208	20	22
5	9	25	45	225	29	9
$\Sigma$	29	55	116	486		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{116}{29} = 4$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{486 - \frac{(116)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{486 - 464}{29} = \frac{22}{29} = 0,759$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,759} = 0,871$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 22 or 75.8% answered positively that the Reliable Insurance of the service company and the specific arrangement provides guarantees for the execution of the process.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.00, which means that the majority of respondents answered that an important or very important fact is stated through the question, with an average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.871.

**Question number 20:** Marketing strategy plays the most important role in the promotion and contracting of transport-logistics-service arrangements

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	0	4	0	0	0	29
3	7	9	21	63	7	29
4	13	16	52	208	20	22
5	9	25	45	225	29	9
$\Sigma$	29	55	118	496		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{118}{29} = 4,07$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{496 - \frac{(118)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{496 - 480,1}{29} = \frac{15,9}{29} = 0,548$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,548} = 0,74$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 22 or 75.9% answered positively that Marketing strategy plays the most important role in the promotion and contracting of trans-log service arrangements.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.07, which means that the majority of the respondents answered that the statement stated in the question is important or very important, with an average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0 ,74.

**Question number 21:** The functionality of transport and logistics organizations is primarily reflected in the efficient provision of services

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	28
2	0	4	0	0	0	28
3	4	9	12	36	4	28
4	9	16	36	144	13	24
5	15	25	75	375	28	15
$\Sigma$	28	55	123	555		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{123}{28} = 4,39$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{555 - \frac{(123)^2}{28}}{28} = \frac{555 - 540,3}{28} = \frac{14,7}{28} = 0,525$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,525} = 0,725$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 28 respondents, 24 or 85.7% responded positively to the statement that the functionality of transport and logistics organizations is primarily reflected in the efficient provision of services.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.39, which means that the majority of respondents answered that the statement given through this question is correct and important or very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.725.

**Question number 22** Clients/customers participate in improving existing or creating new services

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	1	4	2	4	1	29
3	6	9	18	54	7	28
4	14	16	56	224	21	22
5	8	25	40	200	29	8
$\Sigma$	29	55	116	482		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{116}{29} = 4,00$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{482 - \frac{(116)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{482 - 464}{29} = \frac{18}{29} = 0,621$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,621} = 0,788$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 22 or 75.9% positively assessed the fact that Clients/customers should participate in improving existing or creating new services.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.00, which means that the majority of respondents answered that an important or very important fact is given through this



question, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.788.

**Question number 23:** Customer satisfaction, their affection and loyalty are indicators of value creation for both the customer and the supplier

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	0	4	0	0	0	29
3	3	9	9	27	3	29
4	10	16	40	160	13	26
5	16	25	80	400	29	16
$\Sigma$	29	55	129	587		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{129}{29} = 4,45$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{587 - \frac{(129)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{587 - 573,8}{29} = \frac{13,2}{29} = 0,455$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,455} = 0,675$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 26 or 89.6% answered that customer satisfaction, their affection and loyalty are indicators of value creation for both the customer and the supplier.

The average value of the individual answers is 4.45, which means that for most respondents the fact given in the question is important and very important, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) in the amount of 0.675.

**Question number 24:** The field of supply, transport and logistics is well covered by regularly applied standards

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	0	1	0	0	0	29
2	0	4	0	0	0	29
3	8	9	24	72	8	29
4	15	16	60	240	23	21
5	6	25	30	150	29	6
$\Sigma$	29	55	114	462		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{114}{29} = 3,93$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{462 - \frac{(114)^2}{29}}{29} = \frac{462 - 448,1}{29} = \frac{13,9}{29} = 0,479$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,479} = 0,692$

Conclusion: Out of a total of 29 respondents, 21 or 72.4% answered that the field of supply, transport and logistics should be well covered by regularly applied standards.

The average value of the individual answers is 3.93, which means that the majority of respondents answered that an important or very important fact was given through this question, with the average deviation of each individual answer from the overall average score for this question (standard deviation) amounting to 0.692.

Overall rating of the survey

If we convert the essay answers to the survey question into numerical values, we get the following:

$x_i$	$f_i$	$x^2$	$x_i f_i$	$f_i x_i^2$	Cumulative below	Cumulative above
1	2	1	2	2	2	688
2	19	4	38	76	21	686
3	164	9	492	1476	185	667
4	283	16	1132	4528	468	503
5	220	25	1100	5500	688	220
$\Sigma$	688	55	2764	11582		

The mean expected value of the parameter rating (answer to the question) in this case is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{n} = \frac{2764}{688} = 4,02$$

While the variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum f_i x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum f_i x_i)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{11582 - \frac{(2764)^2}{688}}{688} = \frac{11582 - 11104,2}{688} = \frac{477,8}{688} = 0,69$$

and Standard deviation  $\sigma = \sqrt{0,69} = 0,83$

## CONCLUSION

Bearing in mind that the ratings from the two categories of respondents (service providers and clients-buyers) are approximately the same (the deviations are at the level of statistical error, about 3%), no analysis was performed per category of respondents, but a unified analysis was performed for all 29 respondents.

The overall average rating of the survey is 4.02 (important).

In total, 696 questions were asked in the survey (29 respondents times 24 questions), while the respondents gave a total of 688 answers, and no answer was given to 8 questions.

Of the total number of responses, 503 or 73.1% were graded 4 and 5 (important and very important), where the average value of individual answers is 4.02, while the deviation of the value of individual answers from the average grade is 0.83 (Šegrt S., "Poslovna statistika, 2021).

It is also noted that out of a total of 688 questions, only 2 questions were given a negative grade, while 19 questions were given a 2 grade.

I would like to mention that question number 15 was given the lowest score by the respondents. (3.45) Intermodal transport does not have an advantage in passenger traffic (yes, bimodal: passenger vehicle-plane) and the above should be taken into account, ie. Respondents believe that the assumption in the question is neither important nor irrelevant.

The final conclusion derived from the general assessment of the survey points to the position that the main and secondary hypotheses given through the questions in the survey can be accepted as correct.

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UDC:

351.86

Received:

Review paper

Accepted:

September 29, 2023

Corresponding author:

November 2, 2023

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## INTELLIGENCE SERVICES, AN INTEGRAL PART OF STATES IN TRANSITION

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**Abstract:** *This article contains several reflections on the intelligence service as a system in itself, but also as an inseparable part of the state and a factor of its statehood. In the processing of this work, domestic experiences were treated, as well as opportunities in neighboring countries and beyond. Treating “service” as a part of the political system and especially studying it in a scientific sense is relatively recent. In the past (France - Fouchet; Soviet Union - Beria et al. ed.) the “service” was not only mystified, but often slandered, and not infrequently there was political reckoning with the heads of certain intelligence services. The basis for such a scientific and qualified approach to the “services” and analyzing their work, but also leaving it for “public inspection”, as far as possible, was made possible by the current resources of the political organization of each state in particular, as well as the legal and social regulations within each States. After the collapse of the “Warsaw Pact” in Yugoslavia, more precisely in the states created by its dissolution, the name of the service SDB, RDB - no longer made sense, that is, it carried with it a series of hidden digressions and even dangers. In order to prevent this from happening and to explain primitive and malicious remarks, the services were given professional and neutral names and one could always say: “We are a service of the state.” Here is the information for you as external users, so do what you want with them!” Towards the end of the twentieth century, as a result of radical geo-strategic changes, which implied many transformations of security systems throughout the planet Earth, there was also a “repackaging” of the meaning of the term security. Essentially, important changes related to the security sector are happening in several directions - on the global level, in the countries of the region/surroundings and in the areas of our former state.*

**Keywords:** *Intelligence, security, state, political system.*

## INTRODUCTION

In scientific circles, the statistical fact is accepted that in 60 years, between 1900 and 1960, the pool of scientific knowledge doubled. In the next 30 years, from 1960 to 1990, it doubled again. In the next ten years, from 1990 to 2000, that fund of world knowledge was doubled again. At the current moment, it is considered that, in an incredible 7-8 years, the total scientific fund of knowledge will be fully and doubled. In this sense, there is a theoretical as well as a practical jump in the sphere of intelligence services. Advances in technological sciences have resulted in an unsuspected polygon of action in terms of the application of technical-technological measures in the work of "services", but also in the scientific approach when performing various operations of importance for the security of a country. Also, there is no effective system (political, economic, etc.) without a suitable intelligence service, its system of informing end users, but also without a suitable protection of its (state) institutions, which is in the domain of counterintelligence parts, within the "service", of each countries. The fact is that corporations are the most common form of organizing large business systems on the international level. The essence of corporate business and their power is contained in the fact that such highly capacitated systems, i.e. the capital owners in them, do not engage in business arrangements which, after a quality check and assessment of the situation in the country (political system and economic and financial opportunities), "do not guarantee" expected earnings. This is the correlative nature of intelligence services and corporations, and in this sense, if negative evaluations of any part are related to entering the "business", without any emotion, planned jobs that are judged to be unprofitable are abandoned. In order for the entire intelligence apparatus of a country to fully function and bring benefits to the country in political, economic, financial, etc. sense, and was also "useful" to corporations with a share of the state in the ownership part, it is necessary and necessary to build and implement an adequate system of control of that intelligence sector. Numerous examples of the practice of democratic supervision and control of these systems are evident, although there is no universal system applicable to all state communities. This and such control is, most often, carried out in practice through parliamentary supervision externally - from the side and internal control, i.e. from within. Of course, that internal control is primary and it is an unavoidable factor of the work and existence of every intelligence service.

### 1. GENERAL ACCESS TO THE „SERVICE“

It is known from sociology and other related sciences that, with the appearance of the original community, social, economic, and even political relations also appear. Thus, a community is formed which, in order to function, even if it is in a primitive way, must be integrated into some system. With the formatting of such relations, the concept of security [Đorđević, 1986] and such a community is necessarily imposed. Namely, in order for it, as a collective, to exist and survive, from the individual itself to the group or the whole

community, later the tribe, ..., the state and the international community, the safety factor is unavoidable. At the global level, the general perception of life, especially correlative with the current security moment, has given birth to the attitude that people feel “threatened”, insecure and vulnerable. new security threats. We will list some of those threats:

- The growth of nuclear potential (9, and some sources say 11, maybe more, the country currently has nuclear weapons),
- International disputes (wars) - between the end of the Second World War and the present day, about 220 smaller or larger war conflicts took place, which is official data,
- Economic and financial instability at the world level,
- Permanent problems in local economies,
- Overpopulation in urban areas (mega-policies - some authors use the phrase “smart cities” and announce the appearance of this phenomenon in the near future),
- Tendency of unemployment rate growth,
- Terrorism,
- Growth in the rate of serious crime,
- Cybercrime,
- Growing corruption, as well as many other deviant behaviors.

In order for the state to function successfully, its security system must be built, comprehensive and efficient, because only a safe person is a free person, and only a free person can function successfully. [Gacinović, R., 2012. a]

In answering many open questions in the sphere of security, within the entire socio-political community of a country, and beyond, a multidisciplinary scientific approach and engagement of all available scientific resources is needed, because it is a complex process and problem of today, taking into account the growing crisis (local, regional and global) and the emergence and multiplication of new global threats. From the aspect of the matter contained in the topic of the work, it was of great importance to analyze and define concepts such as security, intelligence community, modern understanding of security affairs, differences between national, state security and intelligence services, etc. America has the NSA (National Security Agency - National Security Agency formed in 1952 by decree of President Harry Truman himself, based in the federal state of Maryland), which is a classic government secret, intelligence service with about 30,000 employees. Such services, with the attribute “national”, have the priority task of protecting the integrity and sovereignty, as well as national interests in the state itself and in the world, as well as a number of other jobs in the domain of intelligence work that are designed and planned in this sense.

The system rested on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nation states. For the states, these principles represented the basis for the protection of their independence and sovereignty. Especially for small and less powerful states that see these principles as the strongest defense against stronger, predatory states and that expect the international community to follow those norms. [Estulin, D., 2008. a]

National security must in no case be the “creative business” of some “contractors”, because it can be counterproductive in the sense of favoring the national, and modern

states are still multi-ethnic creations and national security should evolve into state security, and in modern democratic states, these institutions grow into intelligence agencies, which independently, of course, with the foreseen work control, perform intelligence, counterintelligence and other tasks in the domain of security. Quite often, a change in the national sign or some personal changes, even if they are positive from the point of view of professionalism, cannot help much, because the whole is different (for whatever reason), and the whole represents the essence, that is, the system, so if you do not strive for radical changes, that would mean solidarity with state collapse and eventual authorization of the failure of the given political elite and establishment. The example of Slovakia (made a lustration after the separation of the Czech Republic and Slovakia). A certain high-ranking politician from Slovakia once said that their intelligence service has not yet recovered from the consequences of lustration and the removal of professionals from the former service. Such a security orientation most often leads to the dysfunction of the security system, of course, this does not happen “overnight”, it lasts. The security services will stagnate, “do their own thing”, crime of all kinds will thrive, tycoons will get rich, corruption will spread, foreign services will act as a state community and even if the occupation and attack of a foreign power is avoided, the given state is threatened with unrest, revolutionary tendencies, possibly a civil war sponsored by various power centers and ultimately, all this is difficult to control and it is especially difficult to see an end to the agony of a given state. There are numerous examples in practice (Arab “spring”, events in Niger, etc.).

John Kennedy’s adviser, Walter Rostov, went even further in defining national security and national interests and in his book “The United States In The World Arena” he writes: “That it is the legitimate national interest of America that all states, including the United States, be deprived the right to use military force to achieve their interests. Given that this right is the foundation of national sovereignty, it is in America’s interest to see nation-states as we know them disappear historically. [Estulin, D., 2008. b]

### **1.1. State Security**

Usually, after the establishment of a state and the securing and acquisition of its international law, authorities in that state form authorities at all levels and departments with clear and legally defined responsibilities, job descriptions, etc. One of the important postulates of statehood, in addition to the departments of defense, finance, foreign and internal affairs, are the security services, i.e. intelligence agencies.

The special and most important form of political community is the state. The state is one of the most important social creations, and all political creations are creations that use force. The state, according to Weber, is that human community and that social and political creation that claims for itself, and with success, the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force. The state is a political organization and a political institution: A political organization with the character of an institution should be called a state if its



administrative apparatus successfully claims the monopoly of legitimate physical coercion to maintain order [Pavlović, V., 2009]

More precisely, in every country, especially at the current moment, “intelligence/security communities” have sprung up. The intelligence community of a relatively young or emerging state evolves from the national security service in such a way that, after the end of, for example, the danger of war, it is necessary to overcome, that is, to adapt the state to normal, civil and democratic conditions, with the imperative of international cooperation, stable regional and world relations, establishing a diplomatic-consular network, etc. With that, parts of the intelligence service are transformed into civilian forms, without uniforms and ranks. So, not only a formal, but also a real transformation is at work, and of course, they are no longer called national but state security services, that is. Agencies. Of course, intelligence work is always and everywhere “characteristic”, but, while the national security services still had the primary task of defending national interests, the state intelligence services (Agencies) have a wider range of work and involvement, of course also the so-called foreign work, that is, intelligence observation of differentiated, possible opponents, or proven enemies of a given state. In this sense, it was evident the existence of systemic problems, which appeared in the nineties of the last century, with the beginning of war events on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Namely, new political parties were formed, mostly with pronounced national platforms, which was followed by the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the well-known war events. In that political-war color, the former State Security Service (SSD) was disbanded and, according to the former republics, separate, new services were created. This “new” should be conditionally accepted, because no deeper, comprehensive change, let alone lustration, has taken place in any of the former republics. In general, the new state intelligence services of the mentioned republics, which became independent or were in a state of war, or a state of immediate threat of war, in the simplest terms, occupied existing facilities territorially and geographically located within the borders of the given republics, took over the existing documentation, changed the name of the institution, to some extent changed parts of the “Regulations on the performance of state security affairs” of the former state (omitting fragments related to issues of ideological determination and statehood), mostly rewriting it and starting work. So, according to the decisions of the republican leadership at the time, decrees were passed on the creation of the security service/intelligence service (SOVA in Slovenia, SZUP in Croatia, AID in Bosnia, SNB in Republika Srpska, etc.), into which mostly former employees of the SDB were co-opted. who even met the necessary conditions for work (that they did not continue to declare themselves communists, that they met the age standards, etc.) and some new workers were accepted, in terms of filling systematized positions in the given service. This filling of positions was often indiscriminate and the admission of new staff was greatly influenced by leading politicians in the ruling party, as well as directors positioned in local or republican power centers. Well, at that time there were certain problems in the sense that there were “old” officers, although not all of them, who had some (questionable) amount of knowledge in the field of security affairs, and were

previously frustrated due to chronic stagnation in hierarchy and advancement, as well as obedience to which they were often forced, they took up a non-collegial “guard” towards “new” and younger employees, roughly, as towards service associates, while covering up their exemplary indolence, and all the fact that they perceived these younger ones as future competition. It was, in fact, their “existential reflex”! Namely, many of those “old” officials, as security illiterates and trained intelligence officers, who were previously assigned to marginal reports, in that new time came (usually due to party affiliation) in a position to staff and be familiar with serious intelligence activities.. In that direction, driven solely by the thought of how to protect themselves and to cover their own intelligence and security incompetence and incompetence, they appointed even greater ignoramuses to other key positions, even persons who had no sense for the job or were not interested in working. , only a very small number of high-ranking people, in the Administration and in the field in the Sectors, are even able to “move” financially (high monthly salaries, use of an official vehicle “24 hours” - mostly for private purposes, paid bills for mobile phones (per three devices per capita), the right to sign for national teams, visiting foreign countries (usually during the winter months at ski centers and during summer vacations in coastal cities) while the rest worked hard and “24 hours” for a salary. So, inversely proportional , some arrogant idlers were promoted to bosses as henchmen, and artisans and hard workers were demoted and often bullied. Their work was minimized and devalued. This resulted in extremely poor interpersonal relations, lack of collegiality and, as expected, reflected in the overall business. These are, of course, counter examples, a bad paradigm, but also a realistic picture of a time. Therefore, many who wandered into the “service” (a jargon synonym for the institution RDB-i-op.a.) continued to work according to the principle of “counterfeit money mints” and, thinking that they were intelligence officers of a large format, often produced various inappropriate situations , and sometimes they made extremely bad moves, after which the service, as a whole, inherited negative connotations and even condemnation from society and the community.

The best illustration of such a situation is expressed by the tumultuous political reality characterized by: a) sharp collisions and conflicts due to divergent views of the leading political parties regarding the key issues of the construction and physiognomy of the future state union and b) general political division within the Bosniak and Croat elements, but also within the Serbian political of the corps, regarding their representation and participation in government, demands for the redistribution of that power and the preservation of existing privileges and benefits. [Debeljak, N., Zekić, V., 2016]

Likewise, especially related to the period of fusion and integration of entity security services, in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, a number of extraordinary and bizarre phenomena were recorded, in the sense that various foreign military-security and police organizations (IFOR, SFOR, EMM) came to these areas , IPTF, ...) with the task of establishing lasting peace and stability, as well as “helping” domestic security structures in that direction. It was often out of place, and sometimes humiliating, to listen to worthless lectures by immature and immature foreign representatives, who are from e.g. Nepal

and South Africa, ridiculously dressed in bright colors and wearing slippers instead of police uniforms and shoes, “taught and educated” capable operatives with many years of experience in intelligence work or managerial workers with proven leadership and organizational skills. Thus, for example, a certain member of the police from Mali, who was serving in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a police mission, had a monthly salary of about eleven thousand convertible marks (about 7,000 US dollars), so after several years spent in Bosnia and Herzegovina, returning to Africa, bought a herd of sheep and goats and formed a farm. This example clearly indicates the quality and often lack/interest of certain foreign representatives in the mission in these areas. We must say that the state security services were, for the most part, characteristic institutions within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and socialist and communist countries around the world, with strong party dignity, i.e., they represented a strong lever of power in the system of governing and dealing with regime opponents and state enemies (internal and external). With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disappearance of the “Warsaw Pact” from the political scene (April 1, 1991), this security service, both in the member states of the Eastern camp and in some countries with a socialist system (Yugoslavia and the states created by the dissolution of that country), were overcome as anachronistic and transformed into, usually, government agencies with a director and his management as the management staff, and had nothing to do with the Ministry of Security or the police. Of course, the intelligence agencies have partially or completely retained important security powers, which they can apply in a controlled manner as needed. So, after the end of the war in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement and a little later the separation between Serbia and Montenegro, at the state level, and the institutionalization of separate states, partly under the influence of “maturing” in terms of security, and partly due to correlation with the Euro- Atlantic integrations, there was a transformation of the former security services and the formation of new, more developed and modern intelligence agencies (BIA in Serbia, OBA/OSA in Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc.).

### **1.2. Intelligence services**

As part of the security system, that is, the security community, all countries, even the smallest or less stable ones, have their own intelligence service. In numerous literature, when studying and delegating the definition of the intelligence service, it was previously written that it is an organization of a clan character, that it uses characteristic methods in its work, that it is conceived as an organization that is responsible for, among other things, protecting the security of the given state.

A major role in the development of the church's intelligence service in the first half of the 16th century was played by the order of Jesuits - the Society of Jesus. The members of the order were, as a rule, carefully selected people, taught to blindly listen to their superiors without saying a word (as the founder of the order, Ignatius Loyola, says, every Jesuit should resemble a corpse in the hands of his leader). In addition, the Jesuit knew all the

methods of acting on the masses and all the tricks that allowed the use and justification of all means of struggle. [Cernjak, B. E., 1969. a]

The development of political, economic, military, cultural, social, environmental, etc. relations, he also followed the development of intelligence activities in social life. History could less and less satisfy the needs for a deeper understanding of intelligence activity, which arose in international relations and increasingly influenced the life of society in general. The inclusion of intelligence activity in social flows necessarily required a more effective study than the historical one, because social development postulated a more immediate knowledge of the phenomena that are present in the contemporary terrain so that its application would be more effective in the service of the task that international life placed before its participants. [Pajević, M., 2013. a]

The intelligence service is a socio-historical and class-based specialized organization that, within its scope of work, carries out secret intelligence, counter-intelligence and subversive content according to the vital interests of the adversary, using specific methods and means, with the aim of achieving certain political interests and protecting internal and external security. [Savić, A., 1994]

Bourne and Mesevage, define an intelligence service as a government organization that collects, analyzes and disseminates information regarding threats to national security. Such a definition covers a whole range of organizations, including military intelligence services, police intelligence services, and civilian intelligence services, both domestic - those working in the home country, and foreign - those working abroad. [Pajević, M., 2013. b]

Each government needed to get to know well not only its neighbors, but also the situation of the entire system of European states. Moreover, the intelligence service was obliged to penetrate further and further. Of course, the intelligence service as a whole served politics, achieved through diplomatic or military measures or, in parallel, both. [Cernjak, B. E., 1969. 26]

We must emphasize here that work in the intelligence service, that is, intelligence work does not imply banal confidential behavior, informant, etc. Of course, in the case of "living" sources, the information is obtained through embedded persons in the "camp" of the adversary, i.e., in the environment of the target of intelligence observation, which, if necessary, are "embedded in objects" or used in another way. Intelligence work is extremely complex and postulates the frequent 24-hour involvement of operatives in working with sources, the operations center, management and headquarters. More precisely, for each contact with the source, regardless of whether it is about the start of operational cooperation or continuous work based on previously set operational measures, it is necessary to create a work plan with the source for the given contact, with which the line manager needs to be introduced. and sometimes ask for and get verification for going to contact. In a broader sense, intelligence operations refer to:

- Acquisition of input data,
- Data filtering,
- Data selection,

- Data differentiation,
- Determination of basic facts,
- Taking the starting position,
- Suggesting operational measures,
- Delegation of authority to perform according to measures,
- Determination and formation of work teams,
- Analytical data processing (AOP),
- Informing end users:
  - a) Internal (vertical and horizontal) i
  - b) External (government, competent ministries, etc.).

In all of the above, communication is important, especially in relation to:

- Source - operational worker,
- Operational worker - competent line manager,
- Line of work – competent administration,
- Management - agency management,
- Agency - state institutions.

In the organizational sense, each intelligence service is part of the security community of a country, which consists, in addition to the state intelligence service, of military security and intelligence services, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the given country, and intelligence services in diplomatic and consular missions which, according to the line of work, are connected to Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is organized according to several principles, and it is usual that it is divided according to the territorial principle (headquarters, center, sub-center, detachment, field intelligence) and according to the functional principle (administration) which refers to the scope of work (administration for counterintelligence activities, administration for intelligence activity, administration for the fight against terrorism, administration for the fight against organized crime, administration for carrying out security checks, administration for secret monitoring, administration for finances with a special fund, administration for psychological-propaganda and offensive actions against enemy services, etc. ). Intelligence services, in all countries of the world, at their headquarters, have the so-called deaf room. This room is also called, “lifeline”, “dead room”, “dead room”; “budžak” - in the jargon of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where there was a larger population of the Islamic religion, etc., and it is intended for a very small and select number of the most trusted “visitors”, in which the biggest state secrets from strategic national, military, economic, etc. are discussed. interest. Such selected “visitors” are bound by a strong oath to keep all acquired information, observations and events of all kinds in such a special room, and as a rule, they remain intelligence agents for the rest of their lives, they are called “service people”. (In the USA they are called “old boys” - op.a.). Their engagement and opinion even after their intelligence career is of great importance, and they are very often advisors in state structures, gray eminences, people of influence. Their descendants are usually intelligence officers, regardless of their official profession. A large number of intelligence officers go

into statutory retirement without ever having set foot in this room, and they didn't even know it existed, because it was well and imaginatively hidden, and it was insulated in the most modern way and resistant to all known influences at that moment. from outside, even in the strongest countries, and on atomic weapons and energy.

## **2. SOCIAL SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICES**

This term/syntagma is relatively recent and has not been excessively exploited by the author for the simple reason that its meaning is contained in a number of other terms and phenomena. In a broader sense, societal security means the state of a society or state community burdened by various security pressures. The intelligence community of a given country must be involved, at full capacity, in meeting all security challenges. For the sake of fullness of expression and complete understanding of the term societal security and for the sake of the breadth of that term, which can be the subject of the work of intelligence services, as well as various implications and applications in practice, we cite Professor Gaćinović's explanation and definition on that topic.

Social or social security is the ability of society to persist in its essential character under changed conditions and possible or real threats. The concept of societal security is very modern in the theory of international relations, especially when it comes to identity. This concept is focused on national and ethnic collectivities, religious and cultural aspects of international relations. [Gacinović, R., 2012. b]

## **3. REASONS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE**

As a form and method of protection and defense of the state, i.e. the government of a given state, against perfidious and even underground actions and attempts to threaten the security of the country, there is a need for a stable and strong intelligence service, which, as is evident in practice, is evolving into a broader intelligence, state community, that is, it becomes an integral security system of a state. The reasons for the existence and operation of the intelligence service are the continuous, procedural and timely notification of holders of state power and competent government officials (end users) about the perceived existence of attacks, threats of attacks or open intelligence operations against the home country, which may negatively affect the overall security of the given country and on its political stability. Also, the information obtained by the intelligence service is of great importance, as a landmark and indicator, for conducting both internal and external policy.

In situations and under specific circumstances, when negative selection is at work, that is, when mediocrity and incompetence are promoted, which grows into a security subculture that metastasizes and generates a lack of creativity in work, immaturity in approach, and even the inability to cope with security challenges, it is justified followed by the idea, which was largely realized, about the creation and revival of private security agencies, and why not entire security systems, which would service, in some cases, the given government



and state. The growing problems caused by crisis situations, the enormous enrichment of a smaller number of citizens, as well as the disappearance of the “middle class” and the visible impoverishment of the population, war events and various hotspots of this kind in several destinations on the planet, implied both uncontrolled and brutal violence, which induced a permanent insecurity among the wider population. In all the mentioned situations, the intelligence services must be present, somewhere on the ground of those events and have insight, at least laterally, into the work and engagement of these private agencies.

Professor Smilja Avramov points out the danger of global, that is, total terrorism in correlation with the Latin saying: *Bellum omnium contra omnes* [Avramov, S., 1998]

Globalism, in its essence, contains an effort in the direction of connecting “without borders”, and it has especially taken root in the economy of many countries, in the technological sense and, of course, in intelligence-security and even military-intelligence strategies, also in broader frameworks..

The intelligence activity of foreign entities that continuously work towards political, economic and security factors in BiH, among other things, through subversive-propaganda activities aimed at destabilizing institutions in the entities and causing tensions in society, represent a threat to the security of BiH. [Mrđa, D., 2021. a]

Human security requires that we seriously address the culture of violence in everyday life that has become a major source of insecurity for people around the world today. The culture of violence, evident in everyday life, especially against women and children, as well as on television screens, has infected both developed and developing countries, rich and poor alike. In order to reverse that trend and plant the seeds of a culture of nonviolence, a local and international effort is necessary. [Estulin, 2008]

In this sense, we list only some of the crucial reasons for the existence of a system-formatted intelligence service, as part of the security system of a country:

- Preventive action in all directions,
- Ensuring general security in the country,
- Recognizing intelligence attacks on the state and eliminating negative influences in that sense,
- Fight against terrorism, organized crime and business espionage,
- Security of persons and facilities and their counter-intelligence protection,
- Preventing the leakage of all types of information,
- Prevention of information theft and software hacking (application of optimal and modern physical, technical and info protection),
- Education jobs,
- Retention of position and preservation of sovereignty within the international community.

#### **4. CONTROL OF INTELLIGENCE SERVICES**

In relation to the region and the states created after the breakup of the Yugoslav community, it is important to apostrophize an important question that arises and realistically

postulates an answer to it, and it concerns the question: "Who controls the current intelligence community?" Who controls the former intelligence officers and their previously numerous associates, who have not been taken over in the new structures? Who controls the numerous private security organizations registered in this space? Namely, it is evident that a large number of people own firearms, even "long barrels". Therefore, it is not officially known who "controls" them, although unofficially it is operated with the information that, in addition to the official state structures, they are certain powerful individuals from the shadows, it is even implied, in some circles, that they have a share in the control of the mentioned private security agencies representatives of large foreign corporations, some members of the diplomatic corps, members of the non-governmental sector, etc. Also, for the purpose of thinking in terms of security parameters important for the stability, dignity and/or eventual defense of a country, we state that the officer cadre, "speaks for itself." Bearing in mind the evident and continuous weakening of state functions in the countries created on the ruins of the Yugoslav state union, in all segments, during the events of war and defeat, globalism and Euro-Atlantic integration, in many important institutions, a system of negative selection, supported by partocratic and nepotistic tendencies, without adequate security checks, recruited personnel who were objectively unable and could not "respond" to the jobs and tasks that institutions and society as a whole expected from them, so the few, "grown-up" and capable often said that they were "immature" and incapable, would not be co-opted or accepted if the given institution or agency was privately owned by an ordinary manager, director, etc. In this sense, it is obvious that control (surveillance) as an important segment in the work and existence of the intelligence community, at the level of each country, is useful and necessary.

Monitoring can be done at several different points in time. It can happen at the very beginning of the operation, when it is proposed, but not yet undertaken (*ex ante*). Furthermore, it can happen while the operation is in progress, or it can happen after the operation has been concluded (*ex post*). Prior surveillance: The most common intelligence operations. Prior surveillance activities include: creating a comprehensive legal framework for intelligence services, and giving consent for particularly sensitive intelligence operations. In order for the legal framework to be effective, the mandates and powers of the services, as well as the supervisory bodies, must be clearly prescribed. Ongoing surveillance: Ongoing surveillance may include investigations, on-site inspections, periodic hearings, and regular reporting on the activities of the intelligence services and the supervisory bodies themselves. Subsequent supervision: The most common forms of *ex post* supervision are thematic audits, case audits, expenditure audits, annual audits. In a situation where an alleged offense is exposed, *ex post* supervision may take the form of an *ad hoc* investigation. [Mrđa, D., 2021. b]

In the national security system, courts and prosecutor's offices represent a very important element of the system that valorizes the results of the work of other parts of the system, such as the police and intelligence and security services. Courts and prosecutors have a key role in the fight against all forms of crime, because they give the last word



in each specific case. In the area of intelligence and security affairs, the judiciary has an extremely important controlling role in the protection of human rights against the illegal work of the security services. [Dragišić, Z., 2007]

## CONSLUSION

The intelligence service is always the service of a state, nation, class or party. Therefore, the “service” is an organized structure of professionals, who, by the ordering party as the end users of those service services, are authorized to work on collecting the secrets of the adversary (the enemy or the one who is expected to be the enemy under the given circumstances) with the aim of: acquiring information about the opponent, in the direction of making correct political decisions and taking a political course in relation to rivals, preventing certain aspirations or even attacks on one’s own country, gaining an advantage in a race, as well as causing losses and defeating the opponent. Therefore, the intelligence service, as an organizational unit of the intelligence community of a given country, which is again integrated into the expectedly unique security system, came to life as a need of every state community in order to preserve its statehood, to protect those national, class or party interests. to say that it is a *conditio sine qua non* of socio-political organization and political stability of every serious state.

The concept of intelligence services and security in general, as well as individual segments and integral parts of that concept, have evolved over time and evidently experienced some important, fundamental changes. So, the aforementioned scientific transformation of the concept of security actually followed, as an expected implication in connection with factual changes in the world and the formatting of new security challenges, i.e., after a series of new events (the fall of the Berlin Wall, the attack on the shopping center on 11/09/2001, the Arab Spring, special operations in Ukraine, etc.), which represented a security milestone both in practical and scientific approach to the theory and practice of security.

In the current time of great political upheavals, upheavals, etc., significant changes have taken place and continue to take place. They are most often of a political and economic nature (stock market crash, various bankruptcies, high inflation, etc.), but there are evident and obvious “realignments” in the sphere of intelligence services, their restructuring “on the fly”, as well as radical changes and political turns in the entire security community. As an axiom, the premise is correct that the state is no longer the institution that has a monopoly on dealing with security affairs. So, in addition to the state, which is still an unavoidable factor under the jurisdiction of various security structures, corporations, large companies, and even political parties, and powerful individuals appear as competent for that segment. Undeniably, processes in the “era” of globalization, in all segments of society, have led to radical changes in the operation of intelligence services, especially in countries in transition, and put them in a situation where they must, ad hoc, change earlier, perhaps anachronistic issues, which treat their intelligence communities and systems.

(Case of Slovakia - ref.a.). Therefore, every responsible state community, which upholds the dignity of its power structure and exercises that power responsibly, has institutions for control and supervision of the executive power. It is especially important to permanently and continuously monitor the implementation, the exercise of power and the use of powers prescribed by law and procedures, which, in their job description, the executive bodies of every democratically organized state have, and therefore the intelligence services and employees of those state institutions.

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