Islamic extremism in Southeast Asia

Milan Vukelić

The phenomenon of Islamic fundamentalism and extremism has certainly been one of the most researched topics in international relations in recent decades, especially since Khomeini’s Islamic Revolution in 1979, which serves as the awakening of the Islamic world. The greatest danger of spreading Islamic extremism in the world has threatened the territories where Muslims represented the majority, while the regions where Islam used to be the peripheral religion were in the background.

The paper presents the intensity of threat of rigid Islamic teaching to the region of Southeast Asia. A special emphasis has been placed on the presence and activities of jihadist organizations seeking to fulfill their ideal - the establishment of a unique Islamic state of pan-Islamic caliphate in such territory by the use of violence. The countries where Islamic extremism is most prevalent are Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Myanmar and Malaysia.

Key words: Southeast Asia, Islam, Islamic extremism, caliphate, Islamic extremist organizations, Jihad

The establishment and evolution of BRICS

Radomir Stojković

One of the most important informal forms of international relations cooperation is BRICS, which gained its importance during the global economic crisis of 2007/09. Having reached a consensus on common national and global interests, member states (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South African Republic) have been advocating and working together since 2009 to change the global order and create a more functional multilateral and multipolar world. The climax of the relatively short cooperation between them is the establishment of the New BRICS Development Bank, which was founded to finance joint infrastructure projects and it is open to new membership. The BRICS member states have great significance and impact on the international scene, both economically and politically. They also seek to strike a balance between the highly developed countries of the Euro-Atlantic region and the rest of the world.

Key words: BRICS, multilateral cooperation, import, export, gross world product, foreign investment
Is law value-neutral science

Marko Trajković

Is it possible that there are value-neutral sciences? If law is a science within the humanities, is law as a human science value-neutral? If so, then law will grow from a science to a purely descriptive awareness of the surrounding events. Thus, it will not be able to respond to the present challenges, which, like any time, are accompanied by radicalization. Therefore, law will tie its hands, which will not be the first time.

Key words: law, science, values, radicalization

Forms of economic crime in banking

Jelena Matijašević-Obradović, Ivan Joksić

Globalization, expansive development and availability of information technology have provided great opportunities to commit many crimes, especially those in the field of organized and economic crime. The paper analyzes the concept of economic crime, then the primary phenomenological concept represented in modern science, and review of the forms of economic crime in banking. There are numerous opportunities to engage in illegal activities in banking. The abuse in electronic money transfer and fraud in the financial market, especially on the stock exchange, during share and other securities sale and purchase - brokerage fraud, are particularly emphasized. However, it should be highlighted that no division of economic crime into its manifestations, that is, forms of manifestation of criminal activities, is final or exclusive. Whatever classification criterion is chosen, and whatever division is made, the forms cannot be considered separately, nor they can be strictly divided.

Key words: crime, economic crime, banking, Republic of Serbia

Forms and subjects of compromising business information in cyberspace

Dejan N. Tepavac

Reliable information is the basis of meaningful human action, the establishment of interpersonal, international and business relationships. Information is especially important with the advancement of information and communication technology and the establishment of global business networks, that is, networking of institutions and the presence of some form of information and communication technology in the life of the greatest part of the human population.
Business information has a special place and role in the information world because the efficiency of the functioning of the information and communication system (ICS) of nation states, as well as economic entities, depends on it. The emergence of a great deal of business information imposes the following questions: how to extract the necessary and useful information from a multitude of information; how to use the available information to achieve the best business result; how to prevent misuse of information and ICS; and how to protect information and ensure the safe and smooth operation of ICS.

The protection of business information is an activity undertaken to ensure the smooth and continuous operation of ICS, minimizing risks and threats. The protection of business information is a joint task of business entities and state institutions. High-quality protection of business information, inter alia, implies standardization of information security, and the current standards used today refer to the generation, reception and storage of data within the ICS.

Key words: business information, information security, information and communication system, protection

Euthanasia - legal aspect

Mirjana V. Živković, Zoran S. Pavlović

It is inevitable to legalize euthanasia, as human life is extended and there is an increasing percentage of old people. However, this does not mean that they are unnecessary and should be eliminated, but that the act of euthanasia must be strictly legally and medically regulated. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to present the current legal solutions concerning euthanasia in the world and in our country, as well as to show the attitude and opinion of lawyers regarding euthanasia and to submit adequate proposals on the basis of a survey conducted among lawyers.

On the basis of 130 correctly completed questionnaires by the lawyers employed by the judicial authorities of Belgrade, results have been obtained showing that the majority of lawyers believe that euthanasia is an expression of the free will of each individual, that a public debate should precede the legalization of euthanasia, that it is necessary to legalize euthanasia with strict legal restrictions, which would prevent abuse and that the final decision to execute euthanasia should not be left to a single person - a doctor.

Based on the obtained results, we believe that, in addition to legalizing euthanasia and post-euthanasia reports, in order to prevent possible abuse and unintentional errors, it is necessary for a practising physician, prior to euthanasia, to submit a request, with specific description, reports and statements, to the Ethics Committee and the Patient Ombudsman of the institution where the euthanasia is performed. It is only upon obtain-
ing consent that the act of euthanasia is performed, after which a detailed report is sub-
mitted again. Thus, the validity of euthanasia is checked, as well as the control of the
performed euthanasia procedure.

Key words: euthanasia, legal regulation of euthanasia, measures to prevent abuse of
euthanasia

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Criminal law protection of health from drugs abuse in Serbia

_Dragan Jovašević_

The paper deals with the problem of drugs abuse in the Republic of Serbia and
analyzes the system of criminal offenses in various forms and types of manifesta-
tion, in theoretical and practical terms, whose perpetrators are prescribed serious crim-
nal sanctions.

Key words: drugs, abuse, law, criminal offense, responsibility, sanction, Republic of Serbia

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Methodology for detecting and proving criminal offenses of classic crime

_Stanimir Đukić_

The paper deals with the concept and subject of criminal methodology, considers
the manifestation of crime with the focus on property offenses. These offenses
are the type of classic (general) crime, and according to its scope they are the most nu-
merous types of offenses. Furthermore, the types of property offenses have been ana-
lyzed, with a special emphasis on the offenses with the element of physical violence, and
the methodology of detecting and proving criminal offenses of classic (general) crime, i.e.
property offenses with the element of physical violence - robbery, have also been ana-
lyzed. In addition, a brief overview of the legislative framework is given, as well as the
activities and results achieved by the police in detecting these offenses.

Key words: crime, classic (general) crime, criminal offense, property offenses, crim-
nology, criminological methodology, detection of criminal offenses, proving methodology, internal affairs authority (police)

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The impact of acute mental stress on shooting performance: implications for the training of the security services members

_Bojan Janković, Vladimir M. Cvetković, Goran Vučković and Saša Milojević_

The paper analyzes the relationship of acute mental stress and shooting perform-
ance using the Zastava CZ 99 service pistol. The results of the study show that
there is no statistically significant relationship between heart rate and shooting perform-
The increased heart rate of subjects during shooting indicates that subjects have experienced acute mental stress while shooting. The results of the research show that, in addition to the technical, tactical and physical aspect, training of members of the security services should focus more on the role and importance of mental stress.

Key words: acute stress, pistol, shooting performance, security services, study

Educating citizens on disaster risk reduction using multimedia - board games, computer games and simulation

Vladimir M. Cvetković and Katarina Andrić

Considering the importance of educating citizens and children on disaster risk reduction, the paper presents the results of theoretical research that identifies, analyzes and interprets the available and used all over the world multimedia content relevant to raising citizens awareness and knowledge of disaster response. Using content analysis, the most significant features of school education and board games, implementation of computer games and simulation, the existing courses and training, educational videos and various posters, brochures and guides for disaster risk reduction have been described. The results of theoretical research can be used as a starting point in developing educational materials for citizens and children in Serbia in order to systematically and effectively raise the level of their readiness to respond. Certainly, prior to the implementation of some educational material, it is necessary to conduct empirical research, which should test the effectiveness of its implementation and the success of raising the level of knowledge and risk awareness.

Key words: security, education of citizens and children, multimedia content, board games, computer games

Determination of the functional map of officers education and training

Jasmina Milošević-Stolić and Jan Marček

On the basis of empirical findings and expert evaluation of the possibility of developing managerial competencies, the functional map of officers education and training has been constructed. As the basis for constructing the functional map of officers education and training, the results of expression and levels of needs for officers managerial competencies, the results of factor analysis of officers managerial competencies, and the results of expert evaluation of the abilities to develop managerial competencies have been used.

Key words: officers managerial competencies, functional map of officers education and training, model of developing managerial competencies in military education system
The implementation of risk management in the teaching process at the Military Academy

Nenad V. Kovačević, Nikola I. Đorđević, Mitar P. Kovač

The paper presents an approach to the implementation of risk management in the teaching process at the Military Academy. The analysis of risks for the period from the beginning of 2014 to the end of 2017 is presented, from the aspect of injuries of the Military Academy cadets during the conduct of the teaching process. Multicriteria analysis methods have been used in data processing and troubleshooting. The obtained results indicate a time period in which the risk of injuries to the cadets has been the highest during the teaching process, i.e. the results enable the quality of the risk treatment to be improved, ultimately allowing the selection of adequate preventive measures for safe and healthy work.

Key words: risk management, teaching process, multicriteria analysis

Implementation of the VIKOR method when selecting the caliber for automatic rifles for operational use in the SAF units

Željko M. Jokić, Boris Delibašić, Slaven M. Komljenović

The paper deals with the problem of selecting the optimal caliber of ammunition for rearmament of the Serbian Armed Forces units with automatic rifle. 5.56 mm, 6.5 mm and 7.62 mm caliber have been chosen as alternatives. In order to consider more objectively and solve this problem, the choice of caliber has been made by applying the method of multi-criteria analysis, more precisely multi-criteria iterative compromise ranking (VIKOR). The selection of criteria functions from the technical and logistic aspect has been defined.

The implementation of the VIKOR method when selecting the caliber of ammunition for automatic rifles allows us to set different criteria in order to finally obtain independent solutions that sometimes conflict with the solution advocated by the majority or the one that originally looks the best. Still, a compromise solution is a proposal to a decision-maker, who may or may not accept it.

Key words: multi-criteria analysis, decision-making, VIKOR method, caliber, ammunition

The use of wireless sensor networks in the military and its security and safety aspects

Milan Stanojević, Ahmad Mohammed Salih, Majid Alsadi

The use of wireless sensor networks provides reliable, real-time image and better operational image. It will further help to improve troop readiness and reduce the reaction time of its own forces. The use of the collected data leads to planning more effi-
cient management and deployment of units. In the case of civilian application, critical infrastructure such as oilfields, mines, power plants, ports, airports, etc., can be protected from intruders and attackers.

Key words: sensor, wireless sensor networks, use in the military, monitoring, operational image of battlefield, critical infrastructure

Colour revolutions in the hybrid warfare paradigm

Miloš R. Milenković, Miroslav Mitrović

The paper offers a framework for defining the concept of hybrid warfare on the basis of the analysis of a part of the content and the synthesis of current knowledge. Furthermore, violent forms of regime change as possible features of hybrid warfare have also been considered. Particular attention has been paid to the analysis of "colour revolutions", as one of the dominant contents of the concept of hybrid warfare. The paper indicates that "colour revolutions" are hybrid in their nature, and due to the favourable relation of invested resources to the achieved results, they are a very effective instrument for achieving the projected goals of hybrid warfare, which makes them more likely to be implemented in comparison to other forms of upheaval.

Key words: hybrid warfare, violent regime change, „colour revolutions", public opinion

The perception of contemporary armed conflicts as an indicator of the hybrid concept of warfare - models of preventing and countering hybrid threats

Davor M. Milošević

The battlefield loses its clear dimension by the use of highly-developed technology, and contemporary conflicts increasingly take place in the information and media sphere, so the conflict has spread from the closed front into urban areas, we can even say into the homes and everyday lives of citizens, wiping out the established border between civilians and soldiers, as a priority object of an attack, with the minimized role of armed struggle problematizing clear demarcation when modern conflict becomes war.

Key words: hybrid conflict, contemporary warfare, unlimited fight, offensive operations, defensive operations, asymmetric pressures

Monetary analysis of the characteristics of the European Central Bank and the National Bank of Serbia

 Predrag Jovičević, Zdravko Đ. Šarenac, Snežana Lj. Krstić

The accession to the European Union, as the most important European integration with the single market of goods, capital, services and people, is a strategic priority of the Republic of Serbia. A step along the way was the signing of the Stabilisation and Asso-
Association Agreement, which is concluded between the EU and potential candidates, thus beginning the institutionalization of relations with the EU. It should enable implementation of reforms and harmonisation with all EU standards. On April 29, 2008, the Republic of Serbia signed the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the European Union and the Transitional Trade Agreement, as an integral part thereof, thus completing the first stage of this process, committing itself to the gradual fulfillment of all obligations under the Agreement within the six years after it came into force, and it was granted the status of "EU associated country", with a clear perspective on the EU membership.

Key words: Central Bank, monetary stability, EU

State Audit Institution in the law of the Republic of Serbia
Ljubiša C. Dabić, Milorad Č. Zekić, Bojan Savić

The main idea of this paper is to study the legal status of the State Audit Institution in the Republic of Serbia. On the one hand, the paper analyses and presents in a comprehensive way the establishment and development of the supreme audit institution in the Republic of Serbia, and on the other hand, it enables you to consider at one place the origin and establishment of the State Audit Institution as the highest public finance audit authority in Serbia.

The subject of this paper is systematized throughout the whole period of the existence of the Audit Institution in the Republic of Serbia through the creation, implementation and development of the State Audit Institution, and the issues addressed are based on relevant sources of law and relevant opinions and views from adequate economic and legal literature.

The purpose of this research is to better understand the nature of the Supreme Audit Institution, i.e. the State Audit Institution in Serbian public sector audit law.

Key words: budgetary law, State Audit Institution, public finance

Accrual accounting system and corruption in the public sector
Ivan M. Milojević, Milan B. Mihajlović and Nikola Milanović

Numerous studies show that the presence of corruption in the public sector is characteristic of both developing countries and highly-developed countries. What differentiates them is the level of corruption, depending on the degree of accountability and mechanisms that are established in the functioning of the public sector of each state separately. The aim of this paper is to point out, on a scientific basis, the link between the level of corruption and the implementation of appropriate standards in the accounting system of a particular economy.

Key words: accounting, cost accounting, corruption, public sector
Summaries

Behavioural economics - elements and implementation

Miloš Krstić, Vladimir Radivojević

Behavioural economics is a relatively new and promising research direction that significantly affects the state and future of economic science. Although economists do not give up easily using formal models based on the assumption of perfect rationality of economic actors, representatives of behavioural economics offer numerous pieces of empirical evidence that real economic behaviour has little in common with hyper rational *homo economicus*. The aim of the paper is to examine the possibility of applying behavioural economics concepts in two important areas: finance and savings. Research findings have shown that financial markets have higher arbitrage opportunities than other markets, so behavioural factors might be considered less important here. However, it has been shown that arbitration constraints create irregularities that the behavioural economy significantly aids and supports in explaining. When it comes to savings, the findings of this study have shown that it requires complex calculation and will, so behavioural factors are important elements of descriptive theory in this area.

Key words: behavioural economics, psychology, sanity, financial markets, savings

The impact of contemporary international marketing on business performance of companies

Miloš N. Stanković, Slobodan Andžić, Nikola Krunić

The objective of this paper is to show the impact of the process of internationalization in the service industry - service marketing and international marketing. The focus of the paper is on international factors that influence globalization and international marketing as the most important aspect of business policy. The paper considers contemporary trends in the international economy and the modalities of international business cooperation in the services sector.

Key words: international marketing, company, service marketing

The ability to predict crude oil demand using the MAED/MESSAGE model

Biljana P. Ivanova, Rosić L. Milovan, Branislav Obradović

The development of new technologies and volatility of crude oil prices have led to an increase in supply comparing to demand, as well as a competitive struggle to gain greater market share. Therefore, it is necessary to provide the required reserves of crude
oil and petroleum products in their own country in relation to the existing proven reserves of crude oil, refineries for its processing, production, as well as current and expected consumption. It is necessary to strategically plan the development of energetics, as well as to analyse in detail economic development, technical-technological, social, environmental and other aspects.

Key words: demand, oil, modeling

The use of matrix calculus in economic functions

Vlado Đurković, Ivan M. Milojević, Predrag Jovičević

The paper presents the possibility and necessity of using matrix calculus for easier and more transparent solution of economic problems in matrix form. A matrix setting, an overview of the input-output relation, and a technology matrix are given. A practical example shows its effective application.

Key words: matrix calculus, Leontiev model, economic analysis

Payment operations instruments

Marija Kovačević and Tamara Gajić

The system of payment operations affects the amount of money in circulation and the financial stability of a country. Its inefficiency results in an increase in the demand for money and the money supply in circulation. Difficulties in debtor-creditor payments would cause deterioration in a country's financial system, an increase in production costs, disruption of reproductive cycles and economic instability.

Key words: payment operations, payment operations instruments, money supply, financial stability

Waters in Serbia and their pollution

Milijana Đorđević

In the process of natural circulation of water, gases, various mineral and radioactive substances, microorganisms, get into it and thus it becomes polluted. In the atmosphere, water condenses, and in the form of rain and other precipitation, it returns to the earth again - most of it falls on the surface of the ocean and sea, and only about 1/4 on land.

Key words: water, pollution, water types, water classes, water area
The problem of plagiarism in science in the context of relevant provisions of copyright and autonomous norms enacted by the academic community

Jovan Šarac, Ana Opačić, Valentina Jovanović

The authors of this paper consider plagiarism in terms of copyright and autonomous norms of academic honesty through the analysis of normative framework and practice. To the necessary extent, the explanation of key notions of copyright such as creative work, author, originality and restriction of copyright is also provided. The paper presents through concrete examples the extent to which the use of elements of someone else's work is allowed, without plagiarism or copyright infringement. In particular, some issues that are directly related to this topic are analysed, such as general ideas, principles, general places and the public domain and their use. The authors partially delve into the mechanisms of sanctioning plagiarism, stating that the existing system is complicated and rather inefficient and it is subject to criticism. The concluding observations emphasise that plagiarism has to be treated with particular attention when assessing, or determining it, and that the evaluation should not be entered without a thorough analysis of the work, both the parts of it and the text as a whole. Otherwise, the result may be inaccurate, and the assessment that it is the case of plagiarism entails great consequences for the author of the plagiarized text, which undoubtedly speaks of the need for caution with such a qualification, which can only be brought about as a result of a comprehensive analysis of the whole text.

Key words: plagiarism, creative work, originality, quotation, general place

Mentors and mentoring

Marko Andrejić, Miljko Janošević, Đurđijana Ilić, Slobodan Panić

The rapid technological development and the extension of human life impose, as a global trend, the active ageing of the population and the continuous improvement of individual and common abilities of people by acquiring additional knowledge, skills, habits and providing adequate support in all areas of people's lives and work. This trend requires a more extensive implementation of mentoring (professional and human connection), planned and organized work on the creation and development of high-quality mentors in all areas of life and work and change of the social status of mentors.

Key words: mentor, mentee, mentorship, role and tasks of mentors, choice of mentor, mentoring, cooperation of mentor and mentee
Business communication in the context of national and organizational culture

Milica Brković, Vladimir Brković, Milena Ilić

Culture is defined as a set of unwritten rules of conduct, or norms used to shape and guide the behaviour of individuals, shared by employees as a part of a subset of organization members and they are handed over to all new members of a company. National culture is present in all processes that take place in an organization, such as leadership, employee motivation, employee monitoring, conflict resolution, etc. Moreover, there is a close connection and interdependence between business communication and national culture, primarily in international organizations, i.e. organizations in which members of different nations work. It is precisely this connection and interdependence between business communication and national culture that is the aim and subject of research of this paper.

Key words: organization, national culture, communication, international environment

Diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes between the two world wars

Dušan Jerotijević, Žaklina Spalević, Zoran Jerotijević

After the First World War, the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia became neighbouring countries burdened with serious border problems. Italy was not happy with the demarcation, especially since after the break-up of Austro-Hungary, it wished to gain as much of the territory once controlled by the Venetian Republic as possible. The unresolved border issues were settled by bilateral agreements (the Treaty of Rapallo, the Treaty of Netuno). By consolidating Mussolini in power in Italy, its imperial appetites in the Mediterranean region became even more pronounced. The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was also threatened by Italy’s increasing influence in Albania. The relations between two countries stabilized during the regency of Prince Paul and the government led by Milan Stojadinović.

Key words: neighbouring countries, demarcation, bilateral agreements, Mediterranean, Mussolini, Milan Stojadinović

The influence of military priests on the strengthening of the morale of the Royal Serbian Army in the liberation wars of 1912–1918

Stevica S. Karapandžin

The paper deals with some issues of importance for boosting and improving the morale of soldiers, NCOs and COs of the Royal Serbian Army in the Balkan Wars and the First World War: morale as an indispensable component of the military power (in
addition to physical and conceptual one), the relationship of ethics and ontology, the relation of Orthodoxy to war as a social phenomenon, the relation to oath and regimental military flags and tradition. The focus is on presenting the impact of the Orthodox faith, as well as the work of military priests in boosting and improving morale. The paper represents a segment of the author's work so far on studying the history of chaplaincy in our army, primarily in the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century, as well as the formulation, development and implementation of contemporary chaplaincy in the Serbian Armed Forces. This paper can be read as a part of the logical sequence of a development unit, preceded chronologically by the papers: "Religious Service in the Army of Serbia", Vojno delo, Winter/2011, p. 271–291; "Religious Service Activities in the Army of Serbia", Vojno delo, Fall/2012, p. 341–361; "The Influence of Religious Service in the Preparation and Execution of the Army Operations", Vojno delo January-February 2015, p. 147–180 and “Influence of Chaplaincy on Preparation and Execution of Operations, Vojno delo 4/2017, p. 57–76. The stated views are also a recommendation for further consideration in order to reach conclusions and point out the way to improve not only the moral, but also the physical and conceptual components of the military power of the Serbian Armed Forces through further development of doctrinal, legal and organizational regulations.

Key words: army, morale, religion, Orthodoxy, war, military priests