DEFENDOLOGY

Scholarly journal for protection, security, defense, education and training issues

Year XXII | No 43-44 | Banja Luka 2019

- SOCIETY AND TRANSITION
- SECURITY AND TOURISM
- MIGRANT CRISIS
- CIVIL DEFENCE
- LOCAL GOVERNANCE

ISSN 1450-6157

DEFENDOLOGY

SCHOLARLY JOURNAL FOR PROTECTION, SECURITY, DEFENSE,
EDUCATION AND TRAINING ISSUES
YEAR XXII, NO: 43-44, 2019

Banja Luka
2019

Publisher
EUROPEAN DEFENDOLOGY CENTER
for Scientific, Political, Economic, Social, Security, Sociological and Criminological Research, Banja Luka

For Publisher
Dr Duško Vejnović

Editor-in-Chief
Dr Duško Vejnović

Editor
Dr Velibor Lalić

Editorial Office
Dr Duško Vejnović, Dr Neven Brandt (Slovenia), Dr Miodrag Simović, Dr Dragan Koković (Serbia), Dr Nenad Vunjak (Serbia), Dr Nedžad Bašić, Dr Mile Rakić (Serbia), Dr Velibor Lalić, Dr Želimir Kešetović (Serbia), Dr Dilip Das (USA), Dr Laurence Armand French (USA), Dr Zoran Govedar.

Advisory Board
Academician Dr Dragoljub Mirjanić, Chairman, Dr Zoran Jerotijević, Dr Petar Spalević, Dr Darko Paspalj, Dr Miomir Pavlović, Dr Miloš Šolaja, Dr Denis Hadžović, Dr Stevan Dakić, Dr Mario Karadža, Dr Biljana Bespaljko, Dr Tanja Milešević, Academician Dr Drago Branković, Dr Dragomir Jovičić, Ranko Preradović, Dr Braco Kovačević, Dr Vitomir Popović, Dr Ostoja Đukić, Dr Vaso Bojanić Dr Ivan Šijaković, Dr Petar Kunić, Dr Boro Tramošljanin, Dr Miodrag Romić, Dr Mile Šikman, Dr Zoran Govedar, Dr Tatjana Duronjić, Dr Nevzet Veladžić, Dr Darko Matijašević, Slavko Milić, M.A. (Nikšić – Montenegro), Miodrag Serdar, Professor, (München), Dr Mile Rakić (Beograd), Dr Armin Kržalić (Sarajevo), Dr Stevan Dakić (Banja Luka), Dr Goran Maksimović (Banja Luka), Dr Milan Gužvica, Dr Dragan Radišić, Dr Predrag Obrenović, Dr Nenad Radović, Dr Mihajlo Mijanović, Lidija Nikolić-Novaković, M.A. (Serbia), Dr Stevo Ivetić, Dr Gojko Pavlović, Dr Nikolina Grbić Pavlović, Dr Mile Dmičić, Dr Mile Rakić (Belgrade – Serbia), Dr Dragan Radišić (Banja Luka), Dr Ostoja Barašin, Dr Slobodan Simić, Dr Nedžad Bašić, Dr Zoran Đurđević (Belgrade – Serbia), Nenad Radović (Belgrade – Serbia), Dr Ljubiša Mitrović (Nis – Serbia), Dr Zoran Milošević (Belgrade – Serbia), M.A. Slavko Milić (Nikšić – Montenegro), M.A. Haris Pešto, Dr Vladimir Stojanović (Belgrade – Serbia), Dr Tatjana Duronjić, Dr Nevzet Veladžić, Dr Slobodan Simović, Dr Radoja Radić, Dr Gordana Ilić, Dr Dragiša Jurišić, Dr Goran Maksimović, Dr Saše Gerasimoski.

Press
Grafopapir, Banja Luka

For Press
Petar Vukelić

Editorial Staff and Administration
Srpska ulica 2/2, 78 000 Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska – Bosnia and Herzegovina
Telephone/Fax: 051/309-470
Website: www.defendologija.com, www.defendologija-banjaluka.com
E-mail: defendo@blic.net
Account: 562 099 0000236689

Language editor
Tatjana Ponorac, M.A.

Press-reader
Tin Vejnović

Translation
Tatjana Ponorac, M.A.

Circulation
500 copies

Annual subscription
Legal entities 200 KM
Physical entities 100 KM

By the decision of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Srpska, No. 01-439/97 from 25th December, the public organ scholarly journal «Defendology» was registered in the Public Media Register under the number 249.

UDK 355/359
ISSN 1450-6157

EDITORIAL

DEFENDOLOGY AS A FUNCTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY'S THIRD MISSION

We are introducing the new issue (Number 43-44) of the journal *Defendology*. The journal *Defendology* was, is, and will be consistent with its programmatic orientation of a multidisciplinary character. Diversity and multidisciplinarity are the hallmarks of this issue as well, with the following topics being highlighted: *Sociology in a time of storm; Tourism in the function of development and security impact on its development; Migration in international relations and to what extent the migration crisis is a threat to the European Union; Proposal for a new ways of financing protection and rescue/civil protection in Republic of Srpska and Legal and economic aspects of the implementation of electronic commerce in local self-government units.*

For twenty three (23) years, the journal *Defendology*, which has been published in the Serbian and English languages, has been a major contributor to the development of the theory and practice of protection, defense and security, as well as other fields in the field of social sciences. *Defendology* has made a special contribution to the constitution of defendology as a science of protection, defense and security in the scientific discourse *of security + defense = security*, which brings together defendology, according to Hegel's dialectic, as a new paradigm in science. It is a great pleasure to have been cited by Defendology by various authors in citation databases such as: *Scopus, Orcid, Clarivate analytics*, etc., which are automatically downloaded by *Google Scholar*. The levels of scientific knowledge of authors in *Defendology* have steadily risen from descriptive, scientific explanation, scientific discovery, scientific foresight, all the way to scientific mastery.

Through this and earlier issues of the journal, the authors make a major contribution to the development of education and research, as the first and second missions of the University, but also affirm the third mission of the University's development, which relates to greater involvement of the Community University. **In addition to teaching and research, as basic university missions, the third mission of the University is the relationship between the University and the community, the environment**. The third mission of the University consists of two dimensions: social, civil and economic, which should be equal. The third mission of the University **can be realized through two paradigms, that is, community service, as opposed to the community engagement paradigm**. Certainly, at some universities in BiH, there is a

greater focus on the commercial and economic than the social and civic dimensions.

Distinguished authors in this issue of the journal look at social phenomenon, social relations, social processes, state, function and organization of society, states and "international communities", and warn that many analyzes of the situation and perspectives today show visible signs of distrust, insecurity, as well as futility. For quality solutions for the common good of all citizens, the will and energy of citizens need to be animated so that they can be the "fuel" for change for the better and fairer. **The problem with all this is opportunism, as an indication and a form of immoral behavior, as an adjustment, as a compromise, a line of less resistance, capitulation, disinterest, inconsistency, civic commotion, non-engagement, hypocrisy, cowardice**. Unfortunately, opportunism has become an almost normal occurrence and a constant of human behavior. It is an opportunistic behavior and an expression of defeatism, a conviction that the "course of things" cannot be significantly influenced by such an act. Some often point out "I've been putting my head on a stump for a while, let others do it now."

Verbalism in Republic of Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina remained the most common form of opportunism and conformism. Noisy phrases and verbal talambases have filled and filled our social and cultural space for years. So we have become their captives, so we do not renounce them even today in a difficult time of confrontation and self-awareness, when they should sound so empty and hollow to us. **It is a moral firstorder question to give up some tunes that made us sleepy, humiliating self-praise, instead of tearing us out of complacent naps**.

The enduring question is and should be - what it is and whether we need moral renewal. This question only makes sense if we ask ourselves whether moral renewal is possible. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, social and state ownership is precarious, and if it enjoys legal and political protection, it is almost completely beyond moral protection. The privatization of the social is more or less completed as the most serious form of theft and attack on the state, which in our country almost does not find moral condemnation. High potential energy is always accumulated in the masses. They need to be recognized and directed. **There is a great role for the academic community and for the development of the University's third mission**.

Editor and Editor-in-Chief

CONTENTS

SOCIETY AND TRANSITION 7

Ostoja Barašin PhD
SOCIOLOGY IN TROUBLESOME TIMES 9

SECURITY AND TOURISM 29

Dragomir Jovičić, PhD
Milan Daničić, PhD
TOURISM IN FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCE
OF SAFETY ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT 31

MIGRANT CRISIS 57

Nataša Marić, PhD
MIGRATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:
To What Extent Does The Migration Crisis Have An
Impact on EU Security Threats? 59

CIVIL DEFENCE 79

Dragiša Jurišić, PhD
Goran Maksimović, PhD
RadislavJovičić, PhD
PROPOSAL FOR A NEW MECHANISM OF FINANCING PROTECTION
AND RESCUE/CIVIL PROTECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA 81

LOCAL GOVERNANCE 103

Žaklina Spalević, PhD
Kosana Vićentijević, PhD
Dušan Jerotijević, PhD
LAW AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF APPLICATION ELECTRONIC
BUSINESS IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNITS 105

SOCIETY AND TRANSITION

SOCIOLOGY IN TROUBLESOME TIMES

Review paper

DOI 10.7251/DEFEN4319009B	UDK 316.74:001.818	COBISS.RS-ID 8417560

Ostoja Barašin PhD[1]
Defendology Centre

Abstract:

It can be freely said that there are only a few disciplines that have escaped so long the conceptual definition and the subject framework that would be generally accepted. The multiplicity of contents of sociology has led to a state in which almost every textbook or book, of different character distinctiveness, has a diverse determining framework of its subject. In all these periods and sociology definition quests, a tedious seeking process of sociology for its own scientific identity has evolved. Nowadays, many analyses of state and perspective of sociology show visible signs of distrust, insecurity, as well as underachievement. This situation is due to the fact that many, outside this discipline, do not understand sociology seriously and do not attribute a merited significance to it. This problem becomes even more dramatic when one takes into account the fact that these doubts have snuck into the order of sociologists themselves. Ever growing disbelief in itself harms sociology much more than the disbelief of those who are not in this profession.

Keywords: sociology, functionalism, sociological imagination

1 Corresponding author: dr Ostoja Barašin, European Defendoogy Centar, Banja Luka, e-mail: barasinostoja@gmail.com.

1. Sociology from idea to science

Sociology, as a general theoretical and fundamental science about the overall understanding of society, is very difficult to determine. Compte believed that it was time for the last science to appear in the series, and for him also the greatest one: sociology.[2] In his explanation of how sociology can become a science, Compte emphasised that discipline should look for general laws that can explain the functioning of the social universe based on the model of the physics of his age. Thus, Compte saw sociology, as Turner points out, as a "hard science" like any other science. As a hard science, sociology could have an engineering application, which, in essence, means that sociological laws could be used to rebuild a society. Conscious of the dramatic nature of the social changes of the IX century, Compte is not advocating the turning of the wheel of history backwards, but is celebrating the emergence of a new social order based not on theological convictions, but on the heritage of positivism. Devoted to the establishment of social sciences, he makes efforts to raise politics to the rank of science. Recognizing the deep crisis of the Western Society, Compte takes over the role of the scientific reformer, publishing the *Plan for the Scientific Work necessary to Reorganise Society*, *1822*.

If we accept the fact that Compte's greatest contribution to sociology was his advocacy of a new science of society, then we can attribute to Durkheim the merit of having formalised, almost half a century later (1888), sociology's university attire. "Our society must regain consciousness of its

2 He expounded his idea of scientific sociology and gave a rational explanation of sociology in an unfriendly intellectual environment and time. "Europe in the early thirties of the 19th century greeted him. Twenty years later, they mocked him and called him crazy. What else can be said about a man who has been proclaimed a "great priest of humanity" to a crowd of workers and third-rate intellectuals? He signed his work, starting back in 1844, with the words: 'The Founder of Universal Religion, the Great Priest of Humanity'. The last of his writings, who made him famous in 1830, did not deserve a single review in the French press in 1842. He paid the price, because he was arrogant, rough and unpleasant. He remained in the defensive position until the end, even declaring he would be subjected to "mental hygiene," and would not read the works of people he considered to be intellectually inferior. He was the founder of sociology-AugusteCompte" (Turner, 2009:31).

organic unity... well, sirs, I believe that sociology, more than any other science, is well placed to restore these ideas." (E. Durkheim, 1888)[3]If a science, regardless of the field of reality, is included in the system of university disciplines as the highest, most proficient and most influential form of organisation of cognitive activities, it enters into the mature era of its development. By acquiring a university status, completely new opportunities are unveiled to it, previously abridged or rather inaccessible. University status has provided sociology with the possibility of an organised and methodical transfer and dissemination of knowledge in its field, the training of academics, equipped with academic knowledge, a more systematic scientific-research activity, an integration into interdisciplinary division of labour, the establishment of objective relations with related disciplines, as well as a more stringent selection of theoretical knowledge, empirical generalisation and methodological tools it will incorporate into its system.

It can be freely said that there are only a few disciplines that have escaped so long the conceptual definition and the subject framework that would be generally accepted. The multiplicity of contents of sociology has led to a state in which almost every textbook or book, of different character distinctiveness, has a diverse determining framework of its subject. In all these periods and sociology definition quests, a tedious seeking process of sociology for its own scientific identity has evolved. In addition to multiservice, a multitude of individual (particular or special) identities were burdened initially with the philosophical knowledge, with the knowledge of other scientific disciplines, and then with extra scientific knowledge. It

3 One seemingly insignificant event in the academic life of France at the end of the IX century, even beyond the border of the country where it occurred, actually had far-reaching consequences for the development of sociology as a science and profession. By a ministerial decree of 20 July 1887, Emile Durheim, a high school professor of philosophy in Troyes, twenty-nine years old, was a lecturer, i.e. a docent without a doctorate, appointed as a lecturer of a subject constituted for him called "pedagogy and social science" at the Faculty of Philosophy in Bordeaux. Underneath this eclectic course title was concealed, the institutionalization of a new science, ***sociology***, as an academic discipline. This date and event in the history of sociology development is marked as an event that marked the beginning of the new history of sociology development, since one of the previously most marginal intellectual activities was integrated into the academic establishment and thus gained the legitimacy of a "strict science".

generated a multitude of identities and sociology triedin each one of them to liberate someone of the aforementioned knowledge, with the development of a determining scientific characteristic of recognisability of their own scientific areas based on sociological conditionality of limiting their own study framework. "The sociological imagination allows us to understand the life of an individual, as well as their mutual relationships in the conditions of a given society. This is the undeniable task of sociological imagination and its perspective. "(Mills, 1998:8). Through different periods of development, followed by efforts to release from the influence or presence of other knowledge, sociology has constantly enriched its theoretical and methodological framework of existence with its own specifics and recognisability. During the pursuit for its own scientific identity, sociology was transformed and moved from unsystematised and fragmentary thoughts, about the society in general as well as about its fractional parts, towards systematised and complete truths about social institutions and developments in a society development.

Therefore, Gurvich rightly points out that social reality is not only studied by sociology, but also by special social sciences, born before and partially autonomous, which is why the specificity of sociology cannot be determined unless at the same time its area and method are determined, and thus a subject of interest that arises through the mutual permeation of its field and methods. The field of sociology is a social reality, which cannot be reduced to any other reality. "It is manifested primarily in the 'total social phenomena' or the totalities in the movement of these focuses of volcanic effervescence, affected by the shifting of tides, those reservoirs of eruptions of collective acts and efforts, the phenomenon where movement means a continuous struggle against external and internal obstacles and through the acting of *We*, groups and societies create and transform themselves. The total social phenomena generate manifold human meanings that permeate them or they are engrafted onto them. "(Gurvich, 1966: 28-29).

One of the founders of sociology and the creator of its name, Auguste-Compte, emphasized that sociology as a science, the youngest by origin, is also the most complex of all sciences. This refers not only to the position in relation to the natural, but also to its place among the humanities. Still the subject of controversy in sociological discourse nowadays is the question

of whether or not sociology has reached its maturity and whether it has achieved the unity of theoretical and empirical research that everyone is aspiring to. This controversy is encouraged by the existence of a large number of definitions that define sociology as a science, which can be characterised for the most part as the most inadequate and deficient, that is, that they do not define the entirety of sociological thought. "None of the great founders of sociology, including Saint Simon, Proudhomme, Compte, or Marx, or Spencer, have a definition of sociology that would be adequate to their real ideas. W can identify, among the founders of sociology, some indications of the subject of sociology, or more precisely, the specificities of the area of reality in which it creates its subject." (Gurvich, 1966: 16).

Based on the analysis of a large number of definitions of classics of sociology and sociological thought, Gurvich offers its definition of sociology as a science: "Sociology is qualitative and discontinuous, based on dialectics, a typology of astructural, structurable and structured total social phenomena, which it studies at once in all deep layers , on all ladders and in all sectors, with the aspiration to follow their trends of structuring, destructing, restructuring and decomposing structures and explaining them in co-operation with history.

If we wanted to shortly formulate it, we could say that sociology is a science that studies the total social phenomena in the entirety of their facets and their movements, classifying them into dialectically-expressed microsocial, grouping and global types that are continually evolving and disappearing"(Gurvich, 1966: 36).

Dealing with the determination of sociology as a science and its subject were also the sociologists in the area of the former Yugoslavia, of which two are interesting to mention.

"Sociology is a science that deals with the study of general, common features of social phenomena and relations between these phenomena. In other words, it examines the essence of various kinds, classes, types of social phenomena, and these include the various forms in which people live, the various processes and relationships they enter into, as well as the achievements that emerge from such processes and relationships. In this context, special emphasis is placed on the interaction of various social phenomena,

on the concrete study of the relationship between economic, political, psychological and conceptual phenomena.

Sociology is, moreover, a science that deals with the study of the legality of structure, development and functioning of certain socio-economic formations, as well as the transition from one formation into another. Only when studying the life and work of people and social groups or social forms, relationships, processes and achievements in the totality of a certain epoch of society, i.e. the given system, one can notice the mutual connection and interaction of social phenomena in their structural and dynamic form.

Finally, based on the study of what is common in the study of social phenomena, what is typical of a certain type of social phenomenon, as well as on the basis of the study of the legality of structure, functioning and development of individual socio-economic formations throughout history, sociology should perceive the whole structure and the development of human society, i.e. to study the laws of society development in general." (Fiamengo, 1975: 95).

Danilo Ž. Marković thinks that "The General Sociology is the most complete theoretical science of human society as a unique reality determining the specificity of social phenomena and their relationships in structure and social reality, revealing the sociological laws about the structure and development of social phenomena, narrow structural and global societies." (Marković, 1999: 50).

From the very beginning, sociology has undoubtedly established itself as a special discipline, establishing its subject, as well as the method of studying it. "Originally, sociology was not just a new approach to societal study, but it was the overall discovery of the phenomena of "society" as such." (Berger-Kellner, 1991: 31). Merton's latent and manifest function suggests the need for a distinction between concepts confirming that the manifest projection of social reality is not complete and does not represent the whole of the story, implying the need for study and the latent, invisible dimension. This basically means that the world is not what it seems to be. That is why Đ. Šušnjić is right when he says: "Our world consists of what is seen and what is not seen: only visible and invisible make reality. Only a fraction of what is real is visible" (Šušnjić, 1999: 18). For Wright

Mills, regardless of what is true when it comes to disciplines such as political science and economics, history and anthropology, "It is obvious that in the USA today, sociology, or at least what is known under that name, has become the centre of thinking about social science. Sociology has also become the centre of interest for scientific methods, and in sociology, the most extravagant interest in 'general theory' is being encountered. Indeed, the abundance of intellectual work is invested in the development of sociological traditions."(Mills 1998: 26).

When he thinks about the role of a businessman, Mills says that he needs to be an interpreter and that the distinction between describing and interpreting social relations should be distinguished because he believed that sociology is primarily an empirical science and that the field of its research is necessarily limited to given historical societies. He considered that a sociologist should not only keep on describing the present state of the phenomenon, but that he must go back to history in order to see the phenomenon in development. Following the classical European sociological tradition, primarily Weber, Mills struggled to rise above the viewpoint of statistics, to cover the issues wider and deeper, to learn about them more directly, gaining one's own experience, to think and infer from them independently of the statistics and its correlations.

Perhaps it is reasonable to assume that sociology will advance, as R. Merton points out, as long as its main, but not exclusive, interest is a medium level theory, and it will fall back if its attention is primarily directed toward the development of total sociological systems. "The theoretician of sociology, who devoted exclusively to the study of the total system with its great abstractions, risks that, like modern furniture, the interior of his mind is naked and uncomfortable" (Merton, 1979: 56).

Many analyses of the state and perspectives of sociology today show visible signs of distrust, insecurity, and underachievement. This situation is due to the fact that many outside the discipline do not understand sociology seriously and do not attribute to it a deserved importance, and this problem becomes even more dramatic when one takes into account the fact that these doubts have also come to the ranks of sociologists themselves. An increasing doubt in itself harms sociology much more than doubts of those who do not belong to the profession.

2. Social context of the origin and development of sociology

The speed of social changes that brought about the capitalism and industrial revolution in modern Europe has also influenced the dramatic position of sociology, depending on social circumstances. The emergence of dictatorial regimes of different ideological colours faced sociology with great challenges, and it was often forced to play the role of a proponent (aplogete). The twentieth century has undoubtedly caused a serious blow to the idea of enlightenment and its optimism, as well as the notion of rational "creativity of the world". The whole twentieth century is marked by the crisis of modernity and modern secular rationality. This situation is, of course, also related to the difficulties that have arisen in the framework of sociology. The dramatic character of the twentieth century has given rise to several different opinions that led to the re-affirmation of an optimistic faith in the age of enlightenment, whether through the idea of Marxist progressivism or through the centrist-liberal ideology of Robert Nisbet's progress.

At the beginning of the 19th century, when the idea of the science of society was born, sociology was created in response to the demise of the old social order caused by the political and industrial revolution. According to Nisbet, such a response was conservative. Nisbet himself talks about the "paradox of sociology" and the "creative paradox" which "lies in the fact that, although according to its objectives, its political and scientific values of its key characteristics, it belongs to the main stream of modernism, while its essential concepts and implicit perspectives lay, generally speaking, much closer to philosophical conservatism. Community, authority, tradition, sacred: these are the main conservative themes of this period, which are alive and present at the intellectual line. Equally imposed were also the presentiments of alienation, as well as the totalitarian power rising from mass democracy, along with the cultural decay. We will look in vain for the more significant influence of these ideas and admiration for the serious work of economists, politologists, psychologists, and ethnologists of that time. And in sociology, they are transformed by the rationalist or scientific goals of sociologists, at the very core of the discipline"(Nisbet, 2007: 37-38). Obviously, it is about the ideas that connect with the pre-modern

societies, which is further emphasized by Nisbet, linking them with opposing concepts, which undoubtedly belong to the period of modernity. These are the ideas of society, power, class, secularism and progress. Nisbet thinks the first five ideas are primary, and the remaining five are just derived from them. Nisbet's bonding of early sociology with the purely conservative reactions to enlightenment, the French revolution, civilisation and industrialisation is at the very least debatable, but it cannot be explicitly denied.

The sociological-knowledge analysis of the broad social conditions in which sociology has emerged undoubtedly confirms that, at least in France, it acquired university status precisely thanks to the fact that, in its Durkheim version, it most directly suited the extra-scientific goals of the then Republican order. If, as Durkheim himself claimed, sociology was and remains a highly French doctrine, it is necessary to find an explanation as to how sociology gained its academic status in the very France and, secondly, that there was willingness to use it for ideological purposes.

The industrial revolution has left an indelible mark and confirmation of a decisive influence on the thought of the nineteenth century. In all spheres of spiritual creativity, the industrial revolution has demonstrated its strength and legitimacy as typically English, as the political revolution of 1789 was typically French, however, the implications of the industrial revolution will not pass neither France nor Germany. The position of labour force, the transformation of ownership, the industrial city, technology and the factory system, notes R. Nisbet, have become the most important aspects of the industrial revolution that will determine the emergence of sociological issues and reflection. These concepts of sociology, created under such conditions, will have a decisive influence on the leading thinkers of sociology of the time, such as Karl Marx and Max Weber. The position of the working class becomes the dominant theme of many sociological discussions, both from the moral and analytical point of view. The new system has almost completely abolished the class of small farmers, notes R. Nisbet and adds how it could be noticed that from one end to another of England, the houses inhabited by small farmers and their happy families are now permanently collapsing. Everywhere we could see how the traditional relationship that provides security is being destroyed, how craftsmen and peasants become "the hands", subordinated to the lords of the fabric,

the rulers of the weaving machine, to the big masters of yarn. The feeling has prevailed among people that while they lived based on the relationship between a Master and a Human, everyone had their place and everyone was free. A state of masters and slaves was created.

This concept of modernity is marked as a set of ideas and practices derived from the intellectual-philosophical, socio-economic and political circumstances of the late 18th and early 19th century. It is precisely the birth of something new (social and human) that Hegel expressed in the Preface of "Phenomenology of the Spirit" using these words: "Anyway, it is not difficult to see that our age is the time of birth and transition to a new period. The Spirit has cut off the present world of survival and representation and is just preparing to drown it in the past, and begin work on its transformation." (Hegel, 2000: 9) This transformation takes place at several levels and they determine the essential characteristics of modernity: at the economic level, high seasonal growth in production and consumption; in the political field, participation of public opinion, i.e. democratic representation of peoples in determining and choosing political alternatives; at the cultural level, the diffusion of secular and rationalist norms and values; in social reality, an unrestricted freedom of movement or personal liberty with regard to geographical, social and political mobility; on the level of individuality: the increase of individual productive abilities, personal independence, the tendency for mutual cooperation, etc. Summing up the list of levels of modernity, it can be concluded that it is manifested as a process of secularisation, democratisation, rationalisation, industrialisation, urbanisation and individualisation. Wherein, it is important to emphasise that this process is emphatically understood as progress, precisely in the sense of linear progress inherited from the philosophy of the Enlightenment. The very concept of ideology, with elements of criticism, aim and action, is basically modern. But modern ideologies have assumed that only human beings cannot achieve a goal-oriented and constructive social change, but that it can be achieved through rational methods of political organisation, the use of the state as a mechanism for improving the quality of human life, as well as the endeavour to win the power of the state through political organisations such as parties. Social programs of social change would be shaped in that way.

3. Contradictions in sociology and its managing with social changes

The modern era is characterised by a rapid acceleration of social changes, as Berger notes, pointing out that institutions, groups, and even individuals are moving much faster from infantilism to senility, with very short interim periods. Sociology copes with a similar situation. In the middle of the twentieth century, the self-consciousness of sociologists came down to the affiliation to the prospective profession, while "today, contrary to the presented assessment, sociologists spend too much time convincing each other of the current state of the profession, like colleagues from a nursing home, finding a reason to congratulate each other for the mere fact that they are still there. "Sociologists are always in conflict with their own discipline if they want to play the role of proponents of something or, more precisely, if they want to work as sociologists. This is true, regardless of whether they advocate "conservative" or "revolutionary" goals. The sociological genius is negative and paradoxical, just as a denial of sociology is capable of delivering its greatest contribution to any positive goal. This "subversive" feature of sociology was felt, almost instinctively, by dictatorial regimes of all ideological colours and therefore sociology is either exposed to repression, or becomes its own caricature in the countries in which such regimes govern. "(Berger-Kellner, 1991: 33).

In Socialist Yugoslavia, sociology has born the burden of ideology, primarily using a Marxist prefix in its name, and one of the leading sociologists of that time, Ante Fiamengo emphasises, among other things: "An increase in interest in sociology in socialist countries is dictated by special circumstances. Socialism is a system that is built with more elements of consciousness and with less haphazardness in respect of the construction of the capitalist system. This fact requires the maximum knowledge of the legality of social movement "(Fiamengo, 1975: 7). The key problems of socialism, the basic legitimacy of its development and the tendency of further movement, Fiamengoargues, can best be seen in the structural and dynamic recording of all aspects of social life. "It is only under such assumptions that a scientifically more precise picture of the functioning of socialism can be gained, and thus a much safer orientation and compass in the adoption of various economic, political and cultural-educational measures, in order

to accelerate the construction of socialism. Under such an assumption, various practical and conscious concrete actions in various spheres of social life will be more appropriate to the basic tendencies of the movement of socialism." (ibid., P. 7). In this regard, Fiamengo considers a stronger intervention in the direction of empirical sociological research of building socialism, should be one of the basic tasks of sociology as a science. Though an ideologically oriented sociologist, Fiamengo, however, implicitly argued with himself, between value neutrality and apology, asking the question: "Such sociolinguistic orientation will not take sociology to sociography, and thus degrading itself from a general science of society into a bare empirical discipline rich in descriptive material but, largely deprived of scientific explanations of the key problems of the movement of socialism." In such circumstances it is often the case that scientists- sociologists are turning to apologetics. Nonetheless, he immediately tries to eliminate this fear, at least for a while, arguing that this will not happen because, in contrast to the civilian, Marxist direction in sociology, in historical materialism, has a scientifically funded general theory and method that minimizes the danger for "sociology to lose itself in the sea of empirical material and slip into the descriptive discipline, sociography." In self-arguing and self-defence, Fiamengo still considers the possibility of greater or less turning towards sociography, but he seeksa way out again to come through the conclusion that although turning to sociography may happen, there is a possibility that such tendencies can be more easily overcome with respect to civil sociology. Whether we agreed with Fiamengo or not, one cannot deny the fact that socialism, like other totalitarian systems, has produced a large number of apologists among scientists.

Regardless of whether the object of interest, says W.Mills, is a powerful state, a great force, or a small literary circle, a family, a prison life or a religion, questions such as those listed above are issues raised by analysts of society. These questions represent the intellectual pole of a classical study of man as a social being - these are questions that are inevitably posed by anyone with a sociological fantasy or imagination.

4. Social changes and their reflection on humans

"We have come to the knowledge that every individual lives, from one generation to another, in a particular society; that he is experiencing his life in a certain historical sequence. Already with the very fact of his living, he contributes, no matter how insignificant such a contribution may be, to the organisation of that society and the course of its history, although he himself, in his turn, is the product of society and of those historical gravity and anti-gravity forces that are manifested within the same society." (Mills, 1998: 8). Guided by the sociological imagination, Wright Mills finds that there is a desire in it to understand the socio-historical meaning and position of an individual. This contextual plane on which Wright's thought exists is related both to the social context and to the historical period in which an individual realises his existence. That is why it is essential to make a distinction between "personal, private difficulties, conditioned by the life environment" and "public, social problems arising from the social structure".

Connecting the science of society in the process of its constitution during the 19th century with the ideologies of modern times is the fact that the science of society from the very beginning, i.e. from the idea of "social physiology" of Saint Simon, to Durkheim and Weber, who already speak about sociology as an academic scientific discipline, was also a reaction to social, political, economic, cultural and other changes resulting from the political and industrial revolution. Ultimately, the specificity of sociology as a science of society and a human as a "social being" is that a sociologist is a member of that society and participates in social values. Though he strives for scientific objectivity and value neutrality, his work, however, is reflected by the "spirit of time," as well as by an ideology, moreover because they themselves are a reaction to key events that determine a certain period. However, clearly differing sociology from ideology is an unambiguously highlighted position, that the society and the changes that are happening to it, speak in a rational and scientific-objective way. Therefore, this is clearly an aspiration, especially prominent in French sociology, to establish a new science as a positive doctrine, which will occupy the leading position in the Compte's hierarchy of science. Fiamengo also had his opinion about

the ideology: "Ideological conflicts and fronts in the past, and ideological conflicts and wars in the present, are inevitable manifestations of social contradictions in the economic structure of society. They were a terrible conceptual force in the past, they are also a powerful driving force at the modern stage of human development, as they will remain in their specific form a very significant driving force in the process of building a socialist society."(Fiamengo, 1975: 416).

The state of anomie that is manifested through the breakdown of traditional solidarity, the imposition of new roles and institutional forms, the impossibility of applying old values and beliefs, according to Berger and Kellner, pushes the individual into a state of non-rootedness and disorientation so that he no longer feels at home in his world. It seems that since Durkheim has not changed, because he notes: "The state of anomie has to be attributed, as we will demonstrate, to conflicts that are constantly being renewed. For, since there is no restraint for the strengths, which stand with one another without the set boundaries that they are to respect, they tend to develop to the end, and collide between themselves to mutually suppress and subdue one another. Certainly, they manage better to crush the weak or to subdue them. Forced armistice are always temporary and do not put the ghosts at ease. Human passions stop only in the face of some moral force instilling respect. If there is no authority of this kind, then the rule of the stronger governs, and, covertly or openly, the state of war necessarily becomes chronic." (Durkheim, 1972: 52-53). This kind of situation is considered by Durkheim as a sickening phenomenon, because it is against the very goal of any society that consists in eradicating or alleviating this war among people by subverting the physical law of a stronger to a higher law. The hopelessness and underachievement of BiH citizens today can be characterized as an anomalous state, because the transition initiated without a perceivable ending date, the lenient ideals of welfare and the boon of democracy after the collapse of socialism, have rooted the culture of poverty[4]as a dominant culture.

4 In 2016, BiH was under the absolute poverty line of 28% of the population, in FBiH 28% and in the RS 30%. This means that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, around 900,000 people live below the absolute poverty line. Indirectly, this is confirmed by the estimates of international organizations in 2016. According to the EU assessment, BiH is one of

Poverty[5] directly threatens human dignity because people are deprived of basic rights such as the right to work, to a dignified life or education. Until recently, the term "poverty" was applied in the sense of lack of revenue for the purchase of a minimum basket of goods and services. Today, poverty is considered to be a state of affairs when the basic opportunities for a dignified life are lacking. It is recognized that poverty manifests itself in a variety of ways, including the lack of income and resources necessary to ensure sustainable existence:

- hunger and malnutrition, poor health;
- limited or no access to education and other basic services;
- increased mortality, including death from a disease;

---

the five poorest countries in Europe. UN research shows that every sixth inhabitant of BiH lives of KM 3-5 per day (KM 90-150 per month), i.e. 17% of the population is in extreme poverty far below the absolute poverty line, and 700.00 inhabitants are on the brink of poverty. The other side of the same medal is characterized by the growth of social inequalities (5 billion euros of savings are held by 1% of the population, 90 multibillionaires live in BiH). Source: (Papić, 2017:6)

5 Poverty is a broad term, generally viewed as a multidimensional phenomenon and cannot be reduced to monetary issues alone. The concept of poverty, which is considered in this analysis, implies a lack of minimal levels of material well-being in relation to the given level of consumption expenditures, which is called the *poverty threshold*. The threshold of poverty is expressed through the value of expenditures below which the household would be considered poor in the society in which it lives. According to the UN definition, the poor are considered persons who are deprived of their lifestyle, comfort and dignity, which are considered normal in the society in which they live. Poverty, in addition to insufficient income to meet the needs of life, implies the inability of employment, unsuitable housing conditions and inadequate access to social protection, health, education and communal services. In the broader sense, poverty can imply the inability to exercise the right to a healthy environment and natural wealth, primarily on clean water and air. Poverty is constantly measured by the changing norms of a particular society and its immediate environment and according to these criteria, poverty is divided into poverty or absolute poverty, relative poverty, pauperism and new poverty.
There are many causes of poverty. In addition to economic underdevelopment, there are often cases such as illnesses, epidemics, natural disasters, environmental pollution, political and financial shocks within national economies and globally, as well as war destructions, etc.

- homelessness and inadequate housing conditions;
- uncertain surroundings, social discrimination and isolation.

The exclusion from decision-making and the civil, social and cultural life of the community are also essential characteristics of the denial of human rights. Multidimensionality of poverty as a phenomenon makes it possible to think about it as a state characterised by a permanent or chronic deprivation of resources, capabilities, possibilities of choice, security and power needed for the necessary standard of living and the realisation of other civil, economic, political, cultural and social rights.

A perennial war and political conflicts are the main causes of enduring poverty, social exclusion from social trends and inequality in BiH.

Conclusion:

At the end of this discussion, it may be simplest to use Merton's thinking that the path towards effective general schemes in sociology will become obstructed if, as before in sociology, every charismatic sociologist tries to develop one's own general theoretical system. "The persistence of this practice can only contribute to the Balkanization of Sociology, where every principality is managed by its theoretical system. We, sociologists, have to strive for a progressively comprehensive sociological theory that, instead of developing from the head of one man, gradually consolidates middle-volume theories, which then become special cases of general formulations "(Merton 1979: 56-57).

On the other hand, R. Nisbet warns: "Today, in an increasing number of academic institutions, sociology is literally in danger of extinction. Economics, political science, anthropology or any other social science close to sociology is not in difficulty, it is not jeopardised. At present in general, it seems that social sciences are in a better situation than sociology, even in the years of its flourishing. Only sociology, as we are painfully aware, is chosen for rejection. '' (Nisbet, 2007: 15). Sociology, among other things, is a particular way of looking at the human world. Therefore, the issue of what is a man and his understanding, which Weber called "Verstehen", with which the entire sociological undertaking must survive or fall, should be placed back in the focus of sociology's interest. "Sociology has to go back to

'big issues'. The greatest among these issues, today as well as in the classical period, are the ones already mentioned about the organisation of the modern[6] world. Fortunately or unfortunately, they did not get answers once and for all. "(Berger-Kellner, 1991: 36).

Not giving up the value of statistics, W. Mills points out that a sociologist has to keep in the second plan the minor and elaborate statistical refinement, killing the content and not giving the right knowledge. In the first place, a sociologist should focus on the comprehension of the whole phenomenon, where the image, in some ways, will be more complete than the material it encompassed, where the sociologist will give something to the facts, by explaining them and not just by simply copying them. In support of Mills' view of statistics, it should be noted that "the goal of statistical observation and analysis is to establish the degree of frequency of some characteristic in the appropriate mass of cases. Statistics give us an answer to the question of how, i.e. how often a characteristic appears in the appropriate mass, but not why it occurs. "(Popović, 1967: 73). Therefore, Mills' position on the secondary role of statistics cannot be accepted a priori, because statistics complement the understanding of certain phenomena in society and represent a significant tool of every sociologist dealing with the dynamics of social phenomena.

What can be said at the end of this text? Perhaps the best answer was given by Durkheim 130 years ago, when he addressed the attendants of the

6 Modernity is not a dark secret. It is a set of technological, economic, social and learning factors and all of them are experientially accessible to historians and social scientists. Modernity is confirmed as a source of benefit and enrichment of man's life. The material well-being of modernity is reflected in the growth of living standards, eradication of hunger and disease, reduced mortality and extended life expectancy of man. Along with material well-being, there is an evident and intangible benefit that is reflected through the empowerment of the idea of personal freedom that has been drawn into the center of action of the Enlightenment. In addition, modernity has also come up with its price, which has been shown as an uneven spread by the material side, especially at the initial stage. "In other cases, the price is immaterial, but this is no less painful-the breakdown of traditional solidarity, the imposition of new roles and institutional forms, the inability to apply old values and beliefs. In its worst form, this price pushes an individual into an anomalous state, that is, into a state of inexpression, disorientation, so that he no longer feels at home in his world.''(Berger-Kellner, 1991:152-153)

first day of university and academic life of sociology: "... Here, gentlemen, lay the theoretical services our science can provide is. But, in addition, it can have a beneficial effect on practical life. We live in a country that does not know another master, but public opinion. In order for that master not to become an unreasonable despot, it was necessary to enlighten him, and in what other way could it be done but through science? The spirit of collectivism has been weakened here. Each one of us has an exaggerated feeling about one's*self*, not seeing the boundaries that bind from every side. By building an illusion of one's own power, we try to be self-sufficient. We need to react with all the power to this dispersive tendency. It is necessary that our society re-conquers that awareness oforganic unity, that an individual feels the social mass that encompasses and pervades it, that feeling always governs his behaviour; because it is not enough to inspire it only from time to time, in particularly critical circumstances. Well, gentlemen, I believe that sociology, more than any other science, is able to establish these ideas. It is actuallythe one that will explain to an individual what a society is, how it completes it and how little significance it has when reduced to its own powers." Mannheim similarly contemplates saying that a human is not free to shape his desires and ambitions in his life in a purely personal, individual way. The objective position of a human in a society determines what his ambitions may be. There are better messages for our today's disintegrated and disoriented society. Durkheim's message is both current and necessary today, no less than 130 years ago when he voiced it in a visionary and timely manner.

Paper received: 1. 5. 2019.
Paper accepted: 15. 9. 2019.

Literature:

1. Barnes E. Hari, *Uvod u istoriju sociologije I*, Beograd ,BIGZ,
2. Berger P & Kellner H. (1991), *Sociologija u novom ključu, Niš,* Gradina,
3. Dirkem E. (1972), *O podjeli društvenog rada,* Beograd, Prosveta,
4. Fiamengo A. (1975), *Osnove opće sociologije,* Zagreb, Narodne novine,
5. Gidens E. (2007), *Sociologija,* Beograd,Ekonomski fakultet,
6. Gurvič Ž. (1946-1966), *Sociologija I*, Zagreb, Naprijed,
7. Haralambos M. & Holborn M. (2002), *Sociologija, teme I perspective,* Zagreb, Golden marketing,
8. Hegel, G. W. F. (2000), *Fenomenologija duha*, Zagreb, Ljevak
9. Lalman M. (2004.), *Istorija socioloških ideja, Tom I i II,* Beograd, Zavod za izdavanje udžbenika,
10. Manhajm K. (2009), *Eseji o socilogiji znanja,* Beograd/Novi Sad, Mediteran publishing,
11. Marković Ž. Danilo (1999), *Opšta sociologija,* Beograd, Savremena administracija,
12. Merton K. R. (1979), *O teorijskoj sociologiji,* Zagreb, CDDSSOH,
13. Mils R. (1998), *Sociološka imaginacija,* Beograd, Plato,
14. Mimica A. (2004), *Emil Dirkem i radikalska sociologija,* Beograd, Zavod za izdavanje udžbenika,
15. Nisbet A. R. (2007), *Sociološka tradicija,* Zagreb, Golden marketing,
16. Popović M. (1967), *Problem društvene strukture,* Beograd, Kultura,
17. Šušnjić Đ. (1999), *Metodologija,* Čigoja, Čigoja,
18. Tarner Dž. (2009), *Sociologija,* Novi Sad/Beograd,Mediteran publishing,
19. Smiljković R. i sar. (1978) *Politička sociologija,* Beograd, Radnička štampa,

SECURITY AND TOURISM

TOURISM IN FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT
INFLUENCE OF SAFETY ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Review Paper

DOI 10.7251/DEFEN4319031J	UDK 338.48:615.83(497.11)	COBISS.RS-ID 8417816

Dragomir Jovičić, PhD[1]

University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Security Sciences

Milan Daničić, PhD

Faculty for law and business studies, Novi Sad

Abstract

In a large number of countries, tourism has become important as an economy branch, while in other countries it represents one of the highest consumers of a state budget. In Serbia in last few decades, tourism as an economy branch has become more and more important, which is especially referred to spa tourism. Tourism development means also a higher percentage of employment in this area. In order for tourism to develop, it is necessary to provide different resources, such as road infrastructure, professional education of employees in tourism area, establishment of needed accommodation capacities etc. In addition, for tourism development it is necessary to provide a certain safety level in touristic centres, as well as in the whole state. A safety function is considered as one of the most important functions in a state. Considering a numerous sources and types of safety endangerment in the modern world, it seems that safety has become

1 Corresponding Author: Dragomir Jovičić, PhD, University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Security Sciences, e-mail: dragomir.jovicic@fbn.unibl.org

one of the most precious state functions. In some countries, where tourism is one of the most important economy branches, such as in Egypt, special security services, a so called touristic police, are formed in order to obtain a high safety level. This is certainly interesting, and it seems that it is also necessary, since the impact of safety on tourism development and employment in this area is of high importance.

Key words: "tourism, safety, employment, state functions, economic development"

INTRODUCTION

Words "tourist" and "tourism" were used for first time in the second half of the 19th century in England and a few decades later also in France. In that time Englishmen used to travel a lot to France and through France, which definitely impacted on the usage of those words in this country. According to the general opinion, tourism represents an act of travel with recreation as an aim, as well as establishment services required to achieve the goal. The word "tourism" has roots from an English word "*tour*", meaning "a pleasurable travel with retentions in different places" (Unković, 1988). According to the World Touristic Organization, a tourist represents a person, who travels at least 80 kilometres away from the place of residence, while tourism stands for a service industry, consisted out of a greater number of different elements. Those elements are: transport systems (air, railway, roads, water), hospitality services including accommodation, food, drinks, excursions and some further common services, such as banking, and what is becoming more and important in the modern world- safety and security. The most common elements are: relaxation and vacation, culture, adventures, new and different experiences.

A definition of a tourist was accepted on the OUN conference held in 1954. A tourist is considered a person, who travels with every goal, except for a change of place of residence for earnings, if the travel lasts longer than 24 hours, but not longer than 6 months. Taking this in consideration, tourists are people, who travel for business purposes, conferences, different meetings, vacations, or out of healing, studying, family, religious or sport reasons. The mentioned definition was accepted also on the Conference on

tourism and excursions in Rome in 1963.

It is generally accepted that tourism includes a group of business organizations, work and state agencies, which are responsible for movement of goods and possess transport mediums, programs and resources for vacations and holidays. Tourism as an economy branch is in the constant growth and can be defined as a group of business and trade activities, which produce goods and services intended for domestic and foreign tourists. Therefore, touristic business includes numerous activities, such as: transport of passengers, travel agencies, accommodation and food services, holidays and amusement, souvenirs manufacturers, artists, government organization for regulation and supervision of tourism etc.

Namely, tourism is a social phenomenon that is characteristic for our epoch and in the last half of the century has been associated with dynamics and massiveness. It is clearly confirmed by the fact that there were 1.2 billion international comings during 2015, which is 50 millions more than in 2014. When this is compared with information from 1950 when only 25.3 millions of international travels took place, it is evident how tourism has been evolving to a mass phenomenon. Tourism as a business branch represents 10 % of the world GDP (gross domestic product), with the Chinese nation as the biggest group of consumers, followed by American and Russian tourists. How significant tourism is for the world`s economy is visible from the fact that it represents 30 % of world service export and 6 % of the sum of all exports of goods and services. It is placed as a world export category just after oil, chemical and food industry (Stanić & Vujić, 2016).

Tourism has become an important activity in almost all countries in the world. In order for it to develop and meet everyone's expectations, both users and providers of services, as well as of society in general, it is necessary to achieve a certain level of safety along with other requirements. A connection between economic growth and tourism with safety is not some new and not investigated relation on the level of safety concepts and safety theories. However, current security movements and new safety risks (terrorism, migrant crisis, etc) require new reformed concept of a security sector placed into a broadened concept of social development, based on economy and economic development, which influences tourism as well.

From the statistical point of view, tourism can be classified as domestic, entrant and outgoing. Domestic tourism represents a certain type of tourism, where citizens of a state go for holidays or visit some touristic places within the same country. In contrast to domestic tourism, which functions within a state, entrant tourism actually means the acceptance of guests from some other countries, e.g. in Serbia, while outgoing tourism represents departures of domestic tourists outside the borders of their country. Every tourist, who is travelling from a home country to some other state, at the same time, can be observed as an outgoing or an entrant tourist, depending from the point of view, whether we observe a departure country or a country, which he travels to. By all means, each country tend to increase a number of domestic and foreign guests and to cut down the number of travels outside the country, in order to achieve more profit on domestic tourism and reduce expenses.

TOURISM AS AN ECONOMY BRANCH

Tourism has always been defined as a complex activity with a continuous tendency to expand spatially, which was certainly accelerated with a development of communication technologies and transport means. Not only does tourism remove all geographical obstacles, it also influences on permeability of state borders and on complete economic development in certain regions. Continuous tourism massification represents one of the main symbols of a modern life for a high percentage of the population. Touristic consumption, especially foreign one, is growing into a powerful factor in international economic relations and irreplaceable lever for national economic development in numerous countries and regions (Gajić, 2009).

Therefore, tourism has become present in almost the whole world in last hundred years and in the last few decades it has taken a really important place in income generation in numerous state budgets. This means, tourism is becoming a more and more important economic branch and in some countries it is at the very top. This is confirmed by the fact that tourism as an economy branch influences on a great number of working places and contributes to solving a current unemployment problem. In the last

few decades (after World War II), many European countries invested a lot in tourism, because they realized that a tourism development can provide a possibility for opening of new working places in this branch, such as accommodation, food, traffic, as well as services connected to it, such as business, construction, agriculture, and similar.

How important tourism as an economy branch is, shows us the fact that it is often mentioned as the most important single source of employment in the world and it is estimated that touristic economy (which besides direct touristic industry includes related sectors, for example: construction engineering and finances) provides up to 11 % of the global employment. Tourism is considered as an industry, which offers best possibilities for economic growth and employment. However, it shall not be ignored that the role and the contribution of tourism for employment and development can vary a lot depending on size, characters and level of development and importance of tourism in a country or a destination (Bošković, 2006).

It is understood that a positive effect of tourism on employment, as well as other positive economic effects of tourism, are more visible by group of countries, which are considered as significant receptive touristic countries. For example, in the case of Maldives, a well-known famous touristic destination, there is a significant contribution of tourism to employment (25.9 % of total employment was related to travels and touristic industry in year 2000). If we take in consideration examples of countries closer to us, e.g. Croatia where in 2005, based on a survey on working power, 5.4% of employment was related to hotels and restaurants, while in the same year that percentage on Cyprus was 8.3%, on Malta 7.4%, in Spain 7.1%, in Greece 6.9 % etc. Another interesting fact is that around 120 million people was employed in providing touristic services in the year 1999, among which 9 million people were employed in the European Union (Vizek:2008).

Contrary to other economy branches, tourism keeps a high level of need for work force, especially when it comes to hospitality and catering, as well as retail and public transport. It is characteristic for this branch that the most of the workers are employed for a certain period of time and that they are engaged as a help to permanent employees during touristic seasons. Besides mentioned areas, tourism also enables employment of people with various education profiles, from the ones, who provide services directly, to

the ones, who are devoted to development politics in the touristic sphere. Therefore, one part of employees is directly employed in a touristic sector, but in the same time a greater number of employees, which are not considered as touristic workers, is needed for normal functioning of tourism as an economy branch. Among others, this refers to employees in a security sector. It is undisputed that in touristic places during touristic seasons a greater number of policemen is required, in order to maintain needed level of security. This is a common way to provide security for a successful realization of touristic season for every country.

Tourism as an economy branch is becoming more and more significant in economy, characterized by direct and indirect development impacts on many other branches. That is why it is also hard to estimate a real contribution of tourism to economic and social development. Incomes, resulting from tourism, are increasing with each year, so much that in the last two decades tourism decided about the destiny of economy in general. However, an inadequate valorization of natural and anthropogenic values, a bad economic structure and infrastructure are slowing down touristic development. Tourism is simply defined as a part of national economy that is supplying tourists, i.e. visitors of some location outside a place of residence. Without any doubt, this branch is contributing to economic state development and also to breaking of a negative image of Serbia present within foreign tourists. According to the data, incomes from tourism in Serbia in year 1999 were 17.9 million dollars, while in 2002 it was around 77 million dollars (Gajić, 2009).

Tourism is an activity, which does not have manufacturing character, but is a really important factor in formation of domestic product and national income. This important function is achieved by extern tourists, where via foreign currency tourists spending, a foreign accumulation is directly overflown to touristic destinations and into budget of those states. That is the main advantage of foreign tourism compared to a domestic one, which only make rearrangement of funds within borders of a state (Gajić, 2009)

If we analyze tourism in details and all its virtues and flaws according to what is already mentioned, it can only be concluded that tourism is definitely a beautiful economy branch, which not only improves budgets

of interesting destinations around the globe, but also is making a new dimension in a society, since by getting to know other cultures and natural wealth, an individual is becoming a complete and better person.

Therefore, in the current moment, tourism is one of the most important economy branches, since it has inexhaustible possibilities. Tourism has developed over time, which is supported by the fact that international touristic arrivals have shown a growth trending on a global level from 25 millions of arrivals in 1950 to 278 millions in 1980, i.e. 674 millions of arrivals in 2016. In addition, international touristic incomes around various destinations in the world have been increased from 2 billion American dollars in 1950 up to 1 220 billion American dollars in 2016. Age of some world destination is only increasing their value and significance, so that they get more popular thanks to various features, less important if they are social or natural, and will continue to attract a huge number of people in future. That is why tourism is one of the most beautiful attractions invented by humans and as illustrated, one of the most important economy branches with increasing number of possibilities and contribution to state budgets.

TOURISM IN SERBIA

Serbia is geographically located in the south-east and mid-Europe, in the western Balkans. It seems that the natural wealth of Serbia is not well known to its citizens and our country, considered by many as a contrast country, could see its future in a development of a great touristic potential. Over 1000 thermal mineral water springs represent a huge spa potential, but insufficiently used and promoted. Wild mountains, almost completely non-urbanized, are hiding from the eyes of the world, waterfalls and rivers, natural phenomena, endemic species and a lot of other things, are waiting to be presented and popularized in a right manner. Until then, Serbia will stay famous for its capital and night life, while its magical territory is waiting for the right moment to shine brightly and fascinate tourists, both domestic and foreign ones[2].

Serbian capital, Belgrade, is a center of Serbian culture, education

2 https://banjeusrbiji.com/turizam-u-srbiji/ web page access date: 10.02.2019

and science. There are placed two universities, Serbian Academy of Science and Art, National Library of Serbia, National Museum and National Theater. Belgrade fare is also worth mentioning, since it hosts annually around 40 international fares. On the coast of the river Sava, a so called "Sava centar" is placed. It is one of the most modern and equipped congress centers in this part of the Europe, where a numerous international and domestic congresses and fares take place.

Belgrade fortress, known as "Kalemegdan" by Belgrade citizens, is the oldest cultural and historical monument of the city. The fortress is 2 000 years old and is placed on the estuary of Sava into Dunav. There are a lot of touristic destinations in Belgrade, but there is one that shall not be omitted – a bohemian quarter of a city, Skadarlija, placed in a heart of city, overlaid with paving stones, carrying still a spirit of the old Belgrade.

Beside Belgrade, places with developed tourism in Serbia are Kragujevac, Niš, Subotica and the most visited one among them- Novi Sad, an administrative and cultural center of Vojvodina, which came under Serbian jurisdiction after the World War I. Even though it belonged to Austrian-Hungarian Empire, Novi Sad, often named as "Serbian Athens", and was under jurisdiction of Vienna, it has always been more Serbian than Austro-Hungarian town. Novi Sad was the cultural capital of Serbians in Austrian-Hungarian Empire and a center of national Serbian movement that was aiming for unification with Serbia. Nowadays, Novi Sad is a living museum of its past and a modern city with an authentic spirit, among tourists well known for its international music festival Exit[3]. A huge touristic potential in Serbia definitely also lies in mountain tourism, spa tourism, winter tourism, health tourism, where number of domestic and foreign tourists has been increasing in the last few years.

When it comes to the growth trending in Serbian tourism, the best overview can be seen in data from the Bulletin - Association for Tourism, Chamber of Commerce of Serbia (Serbian: "Bilten"- udruženje za turizam, Privredna komora Srbije), which state that a total number of touristic arrivals in Serbia in 2016 was 2.8 million, which represents a growth of 13 % when compared to year 2015. A number of domestic tourists were 1.5

3 https://banjeusrbiji.com/turizam-u-srbiji/ web page access date: 10.02.2019

million (which is an increase of 12.8 %) that corresponds to 53.5 % of the total touristic arrivals, while a number of foreign tourists were 1.3 million (with a growth rate of 13.2 %). The most tourists visited Belgrade and Novi Sad, followed by mountains and spa places. A significantly higher number of foreign tourists were recorded in cities. According to the data, in 2016 there was about 7.5 million of overnight stays, which was a significant increase if compared to previous period of time. Additionally, there is another interesting fact saying that in 2016 in Serbia there was 72 186 employees in touristic services provision, which represents a growth of 3.7 % if compared to the previous year (Bilten, 2008).

Growth trending in touristic spheres continue, more than 3 million tourists visited Serbia in 2017, resulting in increase of the tourism revenue, recorded to be 1.2 billion Euros in the same year. Certainly, there is always a question for employees in the tourism branch- what can still be done in order to continue this growth trending? A positive fact is that Serbia has favorable conditions for development of certain tourism types, which according the World Health Organization are going to represent dominant directions for international travels. The basis for that are already known and affirmed mountain, spa and health centers, rivers and other attractions that are interesting for touristic valorization. Natural and cultural heritage are amended with numerous cultural monuments - some of them are listed within the world cultural heritage and are under protection of UNESCO (The old RAS with Sopoćani, Studenica). All facts mentioned above in combination with traditional hospitality and diverse food with a wide range of national specialties, which represent our long cultural-historical heritage on the international touristic market, followed by numerous manifestations, such as Guča and Exit, contribute a lot to the affirmation of Serbia. A quality resource basis with an adequate development level, expected trending in international touristic movements and satisfactory promotional activities shall contribute to the further growth[4].

Even though Serbia has a lot of touristic potentials throughout, still the most touristic visits are recorded in the biggest two cities. This is to

4 https://www.danas.rs/ekonomija/srbija-je-postala-turisticki-brend/, web page access date: 10.02.2019

be seen in the data on touristic accommodation. Belgrade is definitely the most visited place, according to the data of the Chamber of Commerce of Serbia in the first nine months of the last year, there was 653 000 of touristic arrivals, with 124 500 domestic and 528 000 foreign tourists. Therefore, it can be concluded that Belgrade is the main destination for foreign tourists, since it is easily reachable and has a lot to offer, but also because they are not familiar with the rest of touristic offers in Serbia. After Belgrade, there is a category "other touristic places" with over 462 000 arrivals, mountain places with over 416 000 arrivals, spa centers with over 390 000 and Novi Sad with almost 115 000 arrivals. In addition, it is interesting that on all these locations except for Belgrade and Novi Sad, a number of domestic tourists is dominant according to the official registered data[5].

SAFETY AS A STATE FUNCTION

Aristotle considered that the main aim of a state function is the achievement of safety and prosperity of its citizens (Grčić, 2000). He sees a country as a community of citizens, who are voluntarily united in order to have a happy life. On the other hand, Plato considered that a community is a type of an ideal state, exclusively starting from a point of view that a state as a whole is not made for an individual, but that an individual exists to serve to interests of the whole. However, in the global society, a state is a primary organization and as such, it disposes with a political, sovereign authority that is based on an armed force monopoly, it arranges the most important social relations and performs specific functions.

Therefore, a state arranges a life of a community. By establishing legal acts, a state authority is forcedly controlling important social relations. In theory, there are different attitudes regarding this matter, but it seems that a completely acceptable opinion is the one of Duško Vrban, who states that a state apparatus is a specific type of organization, which especially serves to maintenance of peace and security in a political community, thereby using means of physical coercion. That is the main goal or purpose of a state, but in this modern age, there are also some additional goals, which serve to improvement of a material and spiritual prosperity of

5 http://www.pks.rs/PrivredaSrbije.aspx?id=18, web page access date: 07.02 2019

the society. In order for those goals to be conducted in a real life, they are divided into various jobs, which are to be performed by numerous state organs (Jovičić, 2018).

Even though there are different types of view regarding state functions, everyone agrees that one of the most important legal state functions is exactly the function of protection of social peace and safety, i.e. prevention of possible inner wars between social groups and self-willed endangerment of life and bodies, properties, commerce, family, movement freedom between individuals (meaning also tourism, as the present economy branch) and similar. Only with modern, liberal and social democracies will this legal state function grow into one of the biggest tasks of legal state order: into a legal, jurisdictional and authoritative protection of numerous personal, political, working, property, religious, ethnical, cultural and other rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen – and not only against economic violation, but also against violations of rights and freedom, given by the state authority (Savić, 2005).

Therefore, we can conclude that a care for security is the main responsibility of a state. Additionally, in order to improve and maintain security, a state cannot try to influence on moral and character of a nation. A state can and shall only perform activities that indirectly and directly interfere with other peoples` rights, make decisions only on debatable rights, establish violated rights and punish individuals, while doing it all by its specialized organs. This is why it is of extreme importance to define the extent of a term security and why we are going to devote special attention to the matter in the next part of this paper. Therefore, citizens can be considered secure only when in a state, while performing the rights that belong to them, regardless if those rights concern their personalities or their properties, they are not obstructed by foreign interferences.

Security must be provided to all citizens equally on one side and on another to the state itself. It cannot be spoken about security of a state if its citizens are not safe, nor it can be stated that citizens are safe when a state is intimidated by certain endangerments. Hereby, it is interesting to mention an opinion of a German theoretician Humboldt, who in his discussions regarding the importance of security of individuals and state underlies that a state shall not require security for anything else but for the given authority

and for the recognized property. Furthermore, a state shall not limit activities performed by citizens without violation of rights, which are withholding themselves or their properties. This means, a state shall not necessarily deprive citizens of freedom in order to maintain security, since this act also abolish their security. That is why security can be disturbed by actions that violate other peoples` rights or by actions, whose consequences are to be feared of (Humboldt, 1991).

Bogoljub Milosavljević emphasizes that "the maintenance, i.e. the realization of inner and outer security is one of the crucial functions of each state and therefore, for those purposes, a state dispose with certain security forces: military, police, security services (to be more precise: security-intelligence services), as well as other organizations" (Milosavljević, 2011). It is not a rare opinion that "a security function is connected with state activities on maintenance of sovereignty and territorial integrity, with fights against criminal and with repression in some countries" (Grčić, 2000). Based on mentioned facts, it can be concluded that security represents one of the essential state functions. That means that realization of security through activities performed by specialized state organs is one of the elemental functions, which includes performance of security activities for protection of adopted values. Security function can be established through security politics or strategy of a certain state and it also involves control of endangerment of adopted values, i.e. control of modern challenges, risks and threats for safety. For a successful realization of security, it is definitely needed to establish other state functions (function of state and community existence, class function, peace function, freedom function, social security function, cooperation function, integration function (Jovičić, 2018) and others).

SECURITY AS A TERM

It is generally known that security has emerged and developed along with the living world, i.e. humans. One of the human main occupations has always been how to struggle (survive), how to develop and how to provide the extension of the human race. A lot of years later, security has spread onto security of a whole social community, i.e. a state, its citizens,

material goods, plant and animal world, so that nowadays definition of security has to be a lot wider term. Security today is a condition of economic survival, growth and continuous development. Simply, it is the crucial need of every human, natural, animal and technical being (Daničić & Pilipović, 2015).

Security is a wide area and different groups have different relations towards it. However, regardless of the behavior of different groups related to this important matter, it is a fact that security from the emergence of human society until nowadays has always been present in social life and is definitely a main human need. Therefore, there are no members of any social groups or organization that are not interested for status of their personal and property security.

Security is the essential need of a society in general and of everyone of us individually, regardless of any difference. Security is not everything in our lives, since we need a whole list of different activities for a required life quality, but it can definitely be stated that without security everything becomes (Jovičić, 2011). Security as a term is hard to define, since there are more meanings in theory, legislation and everyday praxis. A term of security is one of the most used terms in modern environment along with other terms, such as: globalization, transition, terrorism etc… This tells us that security in modern conditions has reached its full culmination in significance and has entered to a sphere of interests of all categories in a society. A recent study, which showed that a word security is one of the most used terms on internet explorers, confirms this statement. A word security is used more often on internet than words: politics, war, peace or God.

There are not so many words, which can be understood in so many different ways, such as it is the case with a term security. If we consider the term in a broader sense, it would mean a situation in which country or citizens as individuals are free from any danger. This means, it is a state in which someone (country, citizens, property etc…) are secured from any danger. Therefore, it can be concluded that an individual is secured from treats if he/ she is not exposed to endangerment and violation of his/ her physical integrity, privacy, main rights and freedoms, and especially right on property, which also includes protection against alienation, destruction or damage of property. In contrary, an individual is safe if he/ she is not

exposed to any kind of danger, i.e. if his/ her main rights and characteristics mentioned above are protected from violation (Jovičić & Šetka, 2018).

When we talk about security, we shall emphasize that it is not natural, but it is a civilization fact, present from the emergence of organized societies. This is also supported by a fact that Aristotle as the main goal of state function defined realization of security and prosperity of citizens (Stajić, 2003). Through the total historical development up to nowadays, it has been shown that there is no such thing as absolute security and that a state, no matter how strong it is, cannot establish absolute prosperity, but through means of physical coercion, which is devoted primarily to the police, it has become the most legitimate to care about security through activities of its institutions.

Therefore, security of a country is a state of protection from dangers, i.e. from endangerment and violation of main country elements, including country territory, citizens and authority and legal order in general. If a state of protection of all the country elements is functioning, then we can say that a general security status of a country is on a required level. Security of certain country elements can only be conditionally observed, since state security is related to its completeness (Jovičić & Šetka, 2018).

If there is no required security level, then there is no individual human freedom, which however does not allow an individual to establish himself/ herself a required security level independent of state. This means that if someone is interfering into other people`s matter, breaking rules thereby, then it is necessary that a state through its organs conduct activities on prevention of those acts in order to achieve a required level of security. This represents definitely a need of all citizens and a goal of a country is to enable it, as one of the main social elements. This is definitely a reason why security today is more than ever organized by legal regulations of a state (Jovičić & Šetka, 2018).

Security cannot be established without limitations of certain freedoms, i.e. behaviors, but it shall be kept in mind that a state even then when is limiting citizens behavior is doing it for their security. Hence, security can be observed from different aspects and there is no universal definition. Among many definitions coming from various authors, the one belonging

to Slobodan Miletić seems to be completely acceptable. He defines security in a following way: "a founded, maintained and improved state of a country, established by legally arranged and secured social relations, with an effective protection of a country and its inhabitants from all (external and internal) illegal acts (activities), which jeopardize legal order, sovereignty, independence and territorial completeness, function of state organs, performance of economic and social activities and realization of freedoms, rights and responsibilities of human and citizen" (Miletić, 2003).

Modern security systems are organized with a goal to protect vital values in a society. The vital values, especially in the modern age, include freely business performance. Tourism, as already mentioned above, has been more and more present as an economic activity, i.e. an economic branch, which in some countries takes a key place in realization of national incomes. According to some data, in Serbia tourism is the third economy branch if we consider how much it contributes to the gross domestic product.

INFLUENCE OF SECURITY ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

All social activities are subordinated by security status, including also tourism as a more and more present activity in the whole world. Exactly that is why planning of security in tourism is one of the essential and initial functions in the system of process functions of modern tourism management. Taking in consideration the actual status of security in the world, a planning process in the last few years was greatly narrowed down to crisis management with prevention activities as the main goal. Selections of touristic destination are based more and more on information about the actual security and safety situation on the corresponding location.

The concept of security is to enable society to gain goals, which are mainly related to protection of self-existence and progressive development according to the current possibilities. Function of security is nowadays wider, since activities of security organs include certain activities of social subjects, which are not primarily employed in the security sphere. In this way, it is no longer considered that protective function is only achieved via security subjects; security function is separated as a single function and

is identified as a protective function in the whole (Daničić & Pilipović, 2015).

Types and sources of security endangerment are various. With tourism development, new ways of endangerment of tourists` security are also expanding. It is completely understood that all countries, especially the ones with developed tourism, are investing a lot of efforts into activities, which will enable tourists to feel safe. The most common type of security endangerment is definitely criminal. Criminal is a negative phenomenon, which exists and develops parallel to emergence and development of a society. It jeopardizes all citizens and tourists, as well. Tourists are a special category on a target of professional criminals, who focus their activities especially to the touristic population. Therefore, tourists must be careful when it comes to criminal, otherwise they might become victims. For example, some countries are known for their organized criminal. They are considered to be extremely dangerous destinations and warnings on criminal status and corresponding behavior released from those states shall not be ignored, if an individual wishes to visit the country. A really fresh example supporting this fact is Argentina, which announced the extraordinary status because of a high criminal growth rate[6]. There are more types of criminal, but some of them have special impact on touristic arrivals such as thefts, heavy thefts, rapes, murders, frauds etc…

Information on criminal trending and public interests on criminal status shall be obtained in order to understand better possible consequences for tourism and for a society in general, and to project and perform preventive activities for reducing the risk of criminal acts. Just like state via its specialized organs (police after all) is observing a status and movement of criminal acts and is establishing new methods of suppression of new crime types, so are criminals (criminal organizations) observing status in spheres of their interests and are directing their further activities according to current conditions. With a higher number of tourists, a number of criminals (thieves and shoplifters), who aim tourists for their targets, is also rising. A huge number of thefts are happening on beaches, park places, hotels, apartments and other places where tourists are to be found.

6 https://www.google.com/search?q=vanrednos+stanje+u+buenos+airesu+argentina&rlz=, web page access date: 15.02.2019

Beside thefts, tourists can be victims of some other types of criminal acts. Hence, it is not rare that tourists become victims of rape, murders, kidnapping etc… Data from the last few years state that many touristic destinations can be considered as really dangerous for women, since they are often on target of local men and they could be raped. Women shall take special caution and accept seriously warnings they receive. There are some destinations, which are not recommended for women to walk alone, especially in the evening hours (Egypt, India etc…). According to a study of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, in India in 2013 there was a huge decrease in touristic arrivals, precisely minus 25%, while the number of female tourists from January to March 2013 was decreased for 35%. This is caused by a grouped rape of one young Indian girl, which completely shocked local and world population. Beside local girls, foreign women are also jeopardized in India. There were some cases where female tourists from western developed countries were victims of rape as well. According to a study, 72% trips were cancelled in travel agencies by women from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada and Australia. Tourists, who cancel their trip to India, usually travel then to Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia or Vietnam. This trending is a heavy punch to Indian tourism, since the weather from January up to March is the second half of their touristic season. In 2012 around 6.6 million of tourists spent around 13 billion Euros in India[7].

Hence, a modern tourism and security are deeply related. In the current moment, security represents one of the most important elements by selection of a touristic destination. Security can never be absolute, since some situations cannot be predicted and they are out of human reach, so that sometimes it is impossible to defend from them (e.g. from natural disasters). There is also no absolute safety when we speak about endangerment caused by human actions. For example, nowadays and especially in the last decade, Islamic extremists represent one of the biggest dangers for safety in general and for safety of tourists of course. These extremists have been changing their acting and organizational methods for years, but the main medium of their action has always been terrorism. In the South

7 http://www.dw.com/hr/zbogslu%C4%8Dajeva-silovanja-turisti-ne-idu-u-indiju/a-16717210, web page access date: 08.02.2019

America, with the most dangerous countries Mexico and Costa Rica, there is a different type of terrorism: kidnapping and blackmails of tourists and business people. Terroristic threats are becoming a common part of life in the modern age and they will probably represent danger for future period of time as well. Some countries, as Jordan, are becoming collateral victims of regional insecurity perception. There was no violent incident in Jordan in last eleven years, however, a number of tourists from Europe has decreased for 72 %, as a consequence of bad happenings in South Africa[8].

It is very important to be aware of the fact that a modern tourist does not only pay for accommodation, service or a good, but is also buying experience and adventure. The feeling of insecurity or non-protection is not a pleasant feeling. According to the American psychologist Abraham Maslov, a need for security is on the second place on the hierarchy of human needs, just after physiological needs. In the case that security is neglected, that will result in irreplaceable (human) and market damages. A higher level of security is not only affecting tourism, but is also upgrading a quality of life of local population and is improving competitiveness of a destination. A touristic destination can create a good reputation and image on the market, which can vanish in a single moment. Most likely would the image be destroyed because of some event, which violated security in the area. In the mentioned case of India, where decrease of 35% of female tourists was recorder because of the frequent rape rate, travels have been redirected to other countries: Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam. That speaks clearly how low security levels negatively influence on Indian tourism.

Therefore, modern challenges are completely confirming a thesis that the world nowadays has become a dangerous place to live in. Despite of all optimistic annunciations about the end of the history and about a beginning of a new age, where universal values will dominate, creating fertile ground for peaceful relations between countries, that did not happen in the end. The world nowadays is more divided than in the time of bipolar relations between big forces; there is no new type of polycentric world order and instability on different places in the world confirms process fluidity. With all mentioned, a world order cannot be understood as a stage that was

8 http://hrturizam.hr/itb-turizam-i-sigurnost, web page access date: 14.02.2019

attached to achievements of Westfall`s peace or as an organized relationship system, which is accepted by everyone or at least by a vast majority of states.

Dilemmas between global and partial are confronting more and more on economic and political scenes. Even though it looked like that dilemma had been solved and that a globalization process absolved a great number of questions about how the world future would look like, that is still not accomplished. Economic-financial crisis, terrorism and a huge number of refugees that came to Europe are the main factors leading to the new renationalization and a stronger opinion that a national state is a warranty of safety, stability and prosperity (Vukadinović, 2017).

It is completely clear that a secure ambient is needed for tourism development. If security is not on a required level, which is unfortunately the case in many countries, that can influence really badly to a number of touristic arrivals and on prosperity in general. Among numerous types and sources of safety endangerments, terrorism nowadays is the most common problem, which definitely influences negatively on tourism as well.

TERRORISM AS A SAFETY THREAT FOR TOURISTS

Word terrorism has its roots in a Latin word "*terror*", meaning an intensive fear, horror. In addition, it also originates from a French word "*terrere*", which refers to sowing fear and represents a method of planned and systemic use of violence in order to wake fear in people in order to achieve political goals. In a wider sense, terrorism can stand for a violent action, performed out of political reasons, for intimidating and unscrupulous breakage of resistance of the ones, who are affected by this action. It shall definitely be kept in mind that each type of violence does not represent a terrorism and this is important because terrorism shall be distinguished from citizens` war and other armed activities (guerilla warfare). Terrorism is a type of individual, illegitimate, illegal and non-institutional violence directed against some country, i.e. against certain social institutions. Terrorism is more often performing its activities on system representatives and innocent victims, than on real and potential political opponents (Simeunović, 2009).

As already concluded, tourism has become a global phenomenon, while tourists and touristic destinations have become one of the favorite targets of terroristic and other groups because of their attraction in media, economic significance and indirect political and symbolic meaning. Additionally, frequenter attacks on touristic objects and infrastructure show that moving towards "easy targets" (business units, hotels, urban centers, touristic complexes and objects) is partially because former targets "have been strengthened" and harder to access. Regional attacks in New York on 11.09.2001 not only confirmed that terrorism is the biggest threat to the economic stability, regional peace and security, but they also showed a close connection between terrorism, economy and tourism (Keković & Kešetović, 2011).

Terroristic attacks, even politically motivated, cannot be characterized as political crisis. They are events that appear out nowhere, last very shortly and draw immediate public attention. Political crisis, on the other side, does not always have the same level of public attention, they have prolonged negative effect on travels into affected regions and they can create permanent obstacles in international tourism. Terrorism jeopardizes the complete humanity. When it comes to tourism, terroristic targets are transport systems (water, road, air), hotel- hospitality capacities, congress, festivals, carnivals, sport events etc… The aim is to create material damage and human victims[9].

Impacts of terroristic attacks depending on methods could have direct or indirect consequences for touristic system. By the rule, true targets are not direct victims, but government and political order. Connection between criminal, violent terrorism and tourism can be understood and classified in many different ways. This usually begins from tourists as accidental victims and grows up to extreme cases of terroristic attacks against tourists or tourist capacities. Therefore, violence is understood as a message, which gets its strength through media reports and in that way produces projected damage for tourism as an economy branch.

In the last few years (especially in 2015), Europe is in fear of terrorism. This fear affected of course tourism as well, resulting in less interest for

9

certain destinations, while some other touristic places have become more popular in the same time. European leaders have united in the mean to stabilize the situation and defeat this common security problem. However, even beside evident mutual activities directed against terrorism and even though there was no greater attacks in Europe in the last few years and there was decreased number of this type of attacks in former popular touristic destinations, the fear in Europe is still there. According to statements of the Community of British touristic agencies, "sun lovers" do want to feel safe and therefore in year 2016 travels to Tunis were decreased for 90 %, to Egypt 70 % and to Turkey, after the attention of putsch, for 30 %. Hence, security situation affected greatly on the way people choose touristic destination. People do not want to travel to East Mediterranean (Turkey, Egypt, Tunis etc…) and they prefer to travel to some destinations with an established required level of security.

How huge negative impacts terrorism had on tourism is supported by the headlines in media, which only before two years would suggest that a tourist map of the world is changing by the speed of lightning. Terrorism is a reason why tourists start to avoid favorite destinations, along with epidemics and migrant crisis[10].

There is no doubt that security has a great role when it comes to selection of a touristic destination. Terroristic attacks have significantly impacted on decrease of touristic travels to some currently unsafe destinations, but however terrorism did not convince tourists not to travel, they have just changed their mind regarding the final destinations. This means, security has become the crucial factor for tourists.

CONCLUSION

Tourism today is a mass social phenomenon and appears as an established need, search, aspiration of individuals, who belong to different social layers, ethnicities, races and religions. It is a phenomenon, which has started to spread with the appearance of industrial society and which is

10 https://www.kurir.rs/planeta/2129735/terorizam-upropastio-turizam-evo-koje-zemlje-gube-a-ko-profitira, web page access date: 14.02.2019

still developing and spreading, changing and adjusting according to social changes that are happening over time, pushing at the same time its own components (Šuran, 2016).

Tourism is definitely an important economy branch, in some countries at the very top by its incomes. Tourism is often mentioned as the most important single source of employment in the world and it is estimated that touristic economy (which besides direct touristic industry also includes related sectors, such as construction engineering and finances) enables up to 11% of the global employment. Tourism is considered as an industry that offers the best possibilities for economic growth and employment mobilization. Anyhow, a role and a contribution of tourism to employment and development varies significantly dependent on size, character and level of development and relative importance of touristic industry in a single country or destination (Bošković, 2009).

In order for tourism to achieve all positive effects as an economy branch, it is necessary to provide required security for performing this complete process. Thereby, it shall be kept in mind that security of all citizens is important and not just tourists` security, and that in that system everyone shall cooperate. This means that employees in tourism sector have to work with others employees in security sector, primarily with police. Tourism demands from the police to form specialized organizational units within its structure, which will be only devoted to provision of tourists` security. A nice example for that is Egypt, with established special service units within the police, which is called "touristic police" and whose activities are only directed to provision of security services to tourists and tourism as an essential social activity.

It is really important that security service units (police after all) are organized in that way that the primary focus is on the protection of people, locations or places where tourists are to be found; it is not too much if the reputation of a certain destination is protected. Considering all the facts mentioned above in this article, it is visible that tourism and tourists are currently threatened by two types of risks. The first one is criminal, such as thefts, kidnappings, intimidations, frauds and other criminal acts, while the other one is terrorism and everything related to it, representing the most actual threat nowadays.

Furthermore, it is crucial that tourists feel safe and that demands that threats and dangers are identified in a timely manner by responsible authorities and by other citizens and general public. Tourists must have the feeling that everyone is making sure that they are safe, meaning that the police is not the only subject taking care about their security. People who are selling touristic services shall also take care about tourists` safety, work closely with the police and other subjects related to tourism.

Even though in the last decade the whole world was exposed to various types of attacks and insecurity, traveling options are not decreasing. Every individual has to decide for himself/ herself according to the financial and other affinities which destination is the best one for visiting. Serbia can take its chance here and increase number of foreign tourists, but in the same time it has to observe the security situation and to conduct required measurements to enable quality security services beside regular touristic offers. Since tourism in Serbia is currently getting more and more popular, maybe it is also time to consider a formation of a new specialized unit within the Ministry of Inner Affairs, which would perform activities related only to tourists` security during their traveling through Serbia and during their stay at a certain destination.

Paper received: 3. 4. 2019.
Paper accepted: 15. 10. 2019.

Literature:

1. Bošković, T. (2009). Turizam kao faktor privrednog razvoja. *Škola biznisa*, *2*,
2. Vukadinović R, (2017) Zbornik ''Savremeni izazovi međunarodne bezbednosti", ''Suvremeni izazovi sigurnosti i Američko – Ruski odnosi"., Novi Sad,
3. Vizek M., (2008). ''Analiza odrednice hrvatskog turističkog sektora", Privredna kretanja i ekonomska politika,
4. Gajić T., (2009) Zbornik radova ''ekonomika poljoprivrede", ''Karakteristike razvoja i uticaja turizma na celokupnu privredu Vojvodine", Novi Sad,
5. Grčić M., (2000). Politička geografija, Beograd,
6. Jovičić I. D., (2011). Javna bezbednost, Banja Luka,
7. Jovičić I D & Šetka G., (2018). Organizacija i nadležnost policije, Banja Luka,
8. Jovičić I. D., (2018). Uvod u pravo, Novi Sad,
9. Keković Z & Kešetović Ž, (2011) Turistička privreda i rizik turizma, Niš,
10. Miletić S., (2003). Policijsko pravo, Beograd,
11. Milosavljević B., (2011). Uvod u teoriju ustavnog prava, Beograd,
12. Milićević S & Ervaćanin V., (2016). zbornik ''Turističko poslovanje", ''Uticaj kriza na razvoj turizma u svetu", Beograd,
13. Savić S., (2005). Osnove prava, Banja Luka,
14. Simeunović D., (2009). Terorizam, Beograd,
15. Stajić Lj., (2003). Osnovi bezbednosti, Beograd,
16. Stanić M & Vujić T., (2016) zbornik radova univerziteta Sinergija Bijeljina, ''Turizam kao faktor ekonomskog razvoja", Bijeljina,

17. Unković S., (1988). Ekonomika turizma, Beograd,

18. Humbolt V. F. (1991). Ideje za pokušaj određivanja granica delotvornosti države, Sremski Karlovci, Izdavačka knjižarnica Zorana Stojanovića,

19. Šuran F., (2016). Slobodno vrijeme, putovanje i turizam: sociološki pristup, Buje,

Internet and other sources:

20. Bilten – Udruženje za turizam, Beograd, 2017

21. https://banjeusrbiji.com/turizam-u-srbiji/, access date: 10. 02. 2019

22. https://www.danas.rs/ekonomija/srbija-je-postala-turisticki-brend/, access date: 10. 02. 2019

23. http://www.pks.rs/PrivredaSrbije.aspx?id=18, access date: 07. 02. 2019

24. https://www.google.com/search?q=vanrednos+stanje+u+buenos+aire su+argentina&rlz=, access date: 15. 02. 2019

25. https://www.kurir.rs/planeta/2129735/terorizam-upropastio-turizam-evo-koje-zemlje-gube-a-ko-profitira, access date: 14. 02. 2019

MIGRANT CRISIS

MIGRATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

To What Extent Does The Migration Crisis Have An Impact on EU Security Threats?

Review paper

DOI 10.7251/DEFEN4319059M	UDK 314.15:351.82/.86(100)	COBISS.RS-ID 8418328

Nataša Marić, PhD[1]

Panevropski Univerzitet Apeiron, Banja Luka

Abstract:

Consequences of migration flows have put international migration at the top of international, regional and national security agenda. Migration flows are not a new phenomenon in Europe however characteristics of the current European Migration Crisis lay firm ground for a unprecedented crisis. Migration divided Europe along geographical and cultural lines. Even thought the Migration Crisis does not directly impact the five EU security threats, the mismanagement of the phenomenon and disagreement over the strategies of resolution resulted into a self-induced humanitarian crisis that as a consequence poses threat to European Union Security. In order to eliminate possible threats posed by the Migration Crisis, European Union will have to look towards the source of migration flows. Failing to resolve the problem at source could pose a greater threat to global security and imminently to the security of the European Union and its periphery. Therefore migrations impact international, regional and national environments, however they represent an indirect threat to security only if the process is not handled through adequate strategies.

Key words: *Irregular migration, security threats, EU immigration*

1 Corresponding Author: Nataša Marić, PhD, Panevropski Univerzitet Apeiron, Banja Luka, e-mail: maricchina@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

The migration crisis has divided Europeans by geographical lines, humanitarian will and economic capabilities. Those divisions seem to have penetrated the tiniest cracks of the European system and the constant influx of new arrivals increases the hiatus.

During the first five years of Syrian war, refugees fled to the neighboring countries, predominantly Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey. As a result of continuous fighting in Syria and the new influx of refugees, Turkey let immigrants make they way towards western ends of Europe. Despite the existing immigration laws, European Union has not been immune to the large-scale influx. In the wake of policy amendments and quick-fix strategies, European Union member-states began diverging towards individual decision-making thus hampered the EU's management of the migrant influx. In this paper it is argued that the crisis in Europe has arisen once it hit the variety of individual state decisions, which showed to be incompatible, and in this way scattered the immediate possibility for the a well-organized resolution of the migration influx at the level of the whole Union. The disagreement over policies and strategies strengthened the turmoil. This paper also exposes the need for a global strategy outside the EU, in other words a strategy that stops the fashion at source and this means bringing the Syrian conflict to an end. The complexity of the Syrian conflict and the implication of international actors and their interests in the region slow down the process.

The following three chapters focus on analyzing to what extent does the Migrant Crisis have an impact on EU security. At first, the paper poses a clear five point EU security threat frameworkandan impact of regular migration. The paper signals out threats that have already or may surface as a consequence of regular migration but do not directly influence the five EU security threats. Further on, the paper focuses on the irregular or unmanaged immigration and how it may catalyze European Union five Security threats. The paper seeks to prove the existence of a 'catalyzer effect'; the migration crisis indirectly impactsEU security threats, such asdisputes it has provoked among EU member states. Finally in the goal of exploring in

depth the extent of the relationin question, the migration crisis will be set as a consequence of an 'outside', complex, international conflict arena. Only the resolution in the source of the Crisis can help stop further arrivals and in this way ease the doubt of migration threat to EU Security.

The purpose of this work is to offer an analysis of issuesthe Migration crisis has caused Europe, precisely the European Union. Even if it does not have a direct impact on the five points of EU security threats it does raise other questions that may permanently challenge the status quo of the European Union.

1. Defining Terms

European Migration and European Security are two broad terms that may encompass a large variety of meanings and as such will be precisely defined in the following section for the use of analysis of their relation. We also point out characteristics of migration that rise concerns on issues other then security.

In 2003 after the divergent views on US—led Invasion of Iraq, EU member states acknowledged the need for a common strategic vision of security. The High representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy, Javier Solana drafted "the European Security Strategy (ESS) adopted by European Council in December 2003 where:

1.Terrorism,

2. Proliferation of Weapons of Mass destruction,

3. Regional conflicts,

4. State Failure, and

5.Organized Crime,

were defined as five categories of threats. European Security Strategy (ESS) titled "A secure Europe in a Better world" sets basis for the work of Common Foreign and Security Policy what later became Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP).Security threats also involve actions on EU borders or its three peripheries, the Balkans, the Mediterranean and the Southern Caucasus (Solana, 2003). The ESS also explicitly points out that

threats for the European Union are the threats and challenges for global security and that all threats should not be and perhaps cannot be treated by the Union alone. On demand of EU member states who called for a better implementation and complementation of the document in 2008, the High Representative presented a "Report of the Implementation of European Security Strategy: Providing security in a changing world" that supported the previous document and stressed the need for "more capable, more coherent and more active" strategies (Solana, 2008).In 2015 three out of five categories of threats became reality. Terrorist attacks in Paris, Hungarian-Serbian border clashes and smuggling of humans and goods in the Mediterranean coincide with the inflow of large numbers of new migrants. In terms of mainly these five threats pointed out by Solana, we will seek to determine if there is a direct link between the materialization of these threats and the inflows of large numbers of migrants.

Firstly, the ambiguity and impreciseness of the terms accentuates the idea of crisis; migration as a whole thus is perceived a large-scale threat instead of a dissectible and manageable issue. Who are the new arrivals? Afore exploring closer links between migration and security issues that had raised in Europe in 2015 one must disclose variances among migration as consequence of globalization on one hand, that have been common among EU member-states, and migration as consequence of conflict elsewhere on the other hand. People constituting the latter group are identified as asylum-seekers[2], who once grated entry, obtain refugees status or are simply refugees according to the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention[3]. According to a UN Convention on Rights of Migrants "the term 'migrant'… should be understood as covering all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned, for reasons of 'personal convenience'

2 Word firstly used in 1430 referring to "a sanctuary or inviolable place of refuge and protection for criminals and debtors, from which they cannot be forcibly removed without sacrilege".

3 According to the definition of 1951 Geneva Convention Refugee "is any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country".

and without intervention of an external compelling factor" (UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants, 2005). In this work by the term 'migrants' we will consider those who arrive from war-thorn countries of the Middle East and Central Asia. It is at this moment of the crisis difficult to determine whether a person-seeking asylum is a war-driven, humanitarian migrant (asylum-seeker or refugee) or a *defacto* economic migrant, which certifies of a large mixture of profiles of those accessing European continent. It is also important to clarify the difference between irregular and undocumented migrants, those who cross over borders at unofficial crossings or do not have valid documents certifying their official entry and regular migrants who are processed and granted asylum[4]. By Current European Migration crisis this work defines the crisis that has surged on the European continent (including the non-EU member-states) as consequence of a sudden large-scale migration. Discussion on different migrations policies within Europe and within the European Union itself will be discussed in the second part of this work as one of the major issues for the involuntarily self-induced crisis.

Further on, "large-scale" labels are misleading, confusing and irrelevant given Europe's migration history. However in terms of number/time ratio as well as number/ capacity ratio andtheir variety of origin at once, the crisis is unprecedented. In comparison with the migrations of the past century the current European Migration Crisis is somewhat more specific. The European continent has seen large flows of displaced people since the beginning of the last century; more then a million of Belgians in August 1914, large numbers of Spanish migrants between two World wars, 12million Germans forced out of their homes in 1945 from East European countries, more than half a million Yugoslavian refugees have entered the EU in the 1990's and about twice as much have been displaced on the territory of the Balkans. In terms of numbers of inflow the current European Migration crisis has only exceeded the previous Yugoslavian war-caused migration inflow, the total number of the early 1990's migration from Western

4 Processing migrants and granting refugee status to asylum-seekers is a slow process. According to the Eurostat 1.2 million asylum seekers are registered only in 2015, additional one million asylum requests are pending, and with the heave inflow there are estimated numbers those who yet have to be processed.

Balkans towards the EU member states did not exceed 630 000 asylum requests, a number that was already reached and surpassed in 2014 (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2015). According to International Organization for Migration (IOM) figures, the total number of migrants that had arrived in 2015 is around 1.015 million. In the first two months of 2016 the number of new arrivals by sea and land surpass 131,000 individuals, a number significantly higher than what was seen in the same period of the precedent year. According to IOM estimates, about 3,500 migrants have lost their lives in the perilous journey in 2014 and 2015. According to Eurostat figures more then one third have applied for asylum in Germany. Roughly half of migrants reaching Europe are of Syrian origin, about one quartier from Afghanistan and the rest come from other countries, mostly Iraq, Iran,Pakistan, Morocco, Bangladesh and Somalia (Eurostat, 2016).

In addition, migration affects the future social constitution of Europe but this does not imply a direct threat to the five EU security points. A large inflow of people with civilizational differences raises questions of the European characteristics in future, however Europe still has a mixed view on diversity and cohesion unlike the US, whose empirical evidence shows a rather negative relationship (Demireva, 2015). According to Alex Betts, director of Refugee Studies Center at Oxford University, also "the fact that many are Muslims is perceived as challenging Europe's identity" (Simpson, 2015). Today more than 300 languages are spoken in London, former refugees have been integrated and have opened small to medium range businesses and constitute and important part of the London globalized society. The previous example does not perhaps anticipate what Europe fears this time around. Perhaps an example of Bosnian refugees from 1990's who have become Swedish city mayors, directors of large companies in Germany, and even highly ranked diplomats of recipient countries sets a clearer picture. A more heterogeneous Europe in future is a likely outcome however the integration and cohesion of these levels of diversity does not put in question the five threats of European Security.

Furthermore, the current Migration Crisis has not only exceeded the variety of countries and regions the migrants come form, but also their profiles differ from previous crisis arrivals(OECD-EU, 2015). Even though

these migrants are pushed to immigrate out of a set of similar reasons, they emigrate from countries spreading from North Africa over the Middle East to Central Asia (Eurostat, 2016). This work focuses on those who are of Syrian origin and under the impact to active warfare in their home country and are most certainly not considered economic migrants but humanitarian asylum seekers. The difference should be made because immigration from these countries has been going on for a decade intensively thus what to a certain extent caused the crisis of migration is the new large-scale numbers of mostly Syrian asylum seekers. Due to the crisis atmosphere it has been difficult to process individually and thoroughly all the new arrivals. Partly due to irregular immigration, loss of documents and certificates, exact registration of skills and professions has been scattered. However by data provided by Frontex[5]the immigrants are more skilled and better educated than the Yugoslav immigrants from the 90's(OECD, 2014). The demographics also differ (Frontex, 2016). During the Yugoslav war, the vulnerable groups, women, children and the elderly constituted the great majority of immigrants while men from 18 to 65 yeas of age were accepted only if traveling with family or with a document certifying the family reunification in the country of reception. The current European Migration crisis has noted large numbers of male active groups, even if in the so-called 2nd wave in 2016 more women and children are registered. On the Macedonian Greek border Frontex figures show 40 % of children under 16 years of age(Morris, 2015). This crisis is also different in terms migrant financial status upon arrival, cases of migrant purchase power advantage over the local citizens in countries mostly on the borders of EU or EU periphery such as Serbia, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina or Bulgaria have been observed.

In fear that the above explained characteristics of migration and the possible negative social demographic and cultural consequences that would not only reconstruct the future face of Europe but also become a threat to EU security, European Union was unable to unilaterally, accordingly and beforehand implement appropriate and indispensable immigration policies (existing or new).

5 A European Union agency, seated in Warsaw, Poland, "Frontex" coordinates between national border guards with main task to stop illegal border crossings and other threats.

2. Migration Crisis As A Trigger

Irregular migration side effects such as inflow of terrorists, criminals and illegal goods infiltrated among the humanitarian asylum seekers leave European Security at a direct threat. In the goal of managing the large inflows of people, how and which EU amendments of policies give ground fortheblosom of irregular migration consequences that pose a threat to the five EU security points?

After the acceptance ofa number of migrant that will bring benefit to the recipient countries and even after a number of those who until fully integrated will be a financial burden (OECD, 2015), is it relevant to ask to what extent is Europe itself responsible for the crisis that occurred on its continent? To what extent are governments or precisely decisions and policy makers responsible for sparking a crisis? In this part of work by analyzing different EU responses we seek to prove that the divergent stance, disagreement, caused mismanagement of the migrant inflow that finally hit a wall of crisis. To this extent disagreement and its consequence, the mismanagement is more likely to threaten EU five security points. Migration divided Europe along geographical and cultural lines, however Migration is rather a trigger then a direct cause. Large inflows of well-managed people would not ravage Europe.

The negligence between EU-wide rules, the member-state exceptions to EU-wide rules and the National immigration rules, weaken general EU Immigration policy in the light of the uprising issue of migration inflows. According to a Comparative study of the laws in the 27 EU Member States for Legal Immigration published by IOM and supported by European parliament, argue the compatibility of Laws and polices at both levels (Adam and Devillard, 2008). How did Immigration policy divide EU member states? "Regulations and Decisions" of the EU are legislative acts that are immediately applicable as law in all EU member-states and there are "Directives" that have to be incorporated into the National Immigration Law until a certain deadline; most EU-Wide immigration rules are Directives (Adam and Devillard, 2008). During the current Migration crisis general split happened when the Directives encompassed a field that National

Immigration purviews; the total number of migrants that can be admitted to the country and the final decision on migrant applications. Once the relocation strategy was proposed, EU-Wide directive did not apply to "exceptions"; states such as Denmark to whom immigration, visa and asylum policies do not apply at all, Ireland and the UK who are allowed to chose and decide on a case-by-case basis. It did not by pass other EU state members. Hungary and Slovakia who filed a law suite to defend themselves from rules "being imposed upon them" dismissed the meaning and the importance of directives ((Kujundzic, 2016). Disagreement over quick fixes left Europe vulnerable to the consequences of irregular immigration.Relocation strategy, amendment to Schengen regulations, Suspension of Dublin Regulation[6]are only a few common policies that were disagreed upon by EU Member states and caused Europe to find itself, according to the UN "on the brick of a self-induced crisis"(BBC News, 2015).

The EU did not foresee such large amounts of arrivals and yet has not put in place a relevant strategy beforehand. It was obvious that management in accordance with the Dublin Regulation would not provide adequate organizational framework as certain countries stopped acting by Dublin in 2008 caused by the need to be reviewed (Norway and Finland stopped sending back refugees entering by Greece) (Official Journal of the European Union L (50/1), 2003). Under Dublin, the EU country where an asylum seeker first arrives has a duty to take fingerprints and process their asylum claim. If the migrant moves elsewhere in the EU he/she can be sent back to where they first arrived. According to the IOM more than a million refugees arrived by sea in 2015 while roughly 40 thousand by land, which leaves costal countries carried the burden unevenly. (The International Organization for Migration [IOM], 2015) Italy, Greece and Hungary were the worst hit however the asylum-seeking migrants in those countries are surprisingly small following the Suspension of Dublin Regulations in August 2015. This does not mean that there are no migrants there; this only means that there are thousands of migrants whose applications are not immediately processed. While some countries still act under the shield of Dublin

6 Dublin Regulation also stands under the name of Regulation No.604/2013, Dublin III Regulation, previously Dublin II Regulation and Dublin Convention.

to justify the migrant deportation to the country of first entry, migrants are refusing to be fingerprinted in countries of arrival specially Greece, who has not had until recently the adequate technology for that process to be thoroughly carried out (Peter, 2015).In dealing with such large amounts of people in reception countries EU has proposed arelocation strategy where countries would each receive a number of migrants according toEU state's total GDP, its total of asylum applicants and its unemployment rate (European Commission, 2015). Implementation would adequately relocate migrants, would not cause as many irregularities in certain crossing points and the management of those who arrived would give EU more space to suppress the irregular inflow and foresee possibilities of other terrorists and criminals infiltrating the EU that could directly threaten EU security. Hungary together with Slovakia supported by the countries in "Visehrad 4" group, took the strategy to court in voice of opposition (Morris, 2015).

Disagreements such as these threaten EU security not only from the point of view of migrates. They point out to bigger EU problems. Are the Eastern European states mature enough to stand up to imposed measures by stronger state members? Was it adequate to demand its rights on the brick of self-induced crisis? Was it fair to disagree for the benefit of its own national security? Perhaps it was not fair to add to the crisis by rejecting the short-term strategy of relocation but the argument is supported by other EU member states who are not being forced to accept measures they do not like. For instance the UK has accepted a little more then a thousand migrants and it has said that it will accept 20 thousand more over the five upcoming years yet in comparison to other EU states this type of arrangements, while legal, obviously sparks discontent. In the same time hard words are coming form Greek authorities on the need to tackle the crisis with the help of EU as a whole. Unfortunately migration triggers emergent EU inequalities. Nevertheless this does not affect EU security as much as it affects the future face of Europe.

As a consequence of unmanaged large inflows EU has taken regarding measures. Reintroduction of border controls and probing Schengen gives credit to the far right Political parties across EU member-states. Modifyingtemporarily the Schengen rules, spurs great fretfulness over the possible idea that it is an end of Schengen, one of the hallmarks of European

Union. Schengen will only be reintroduced in totality once countries feel secure enough. If the numbers of irregular migrants does not decrease significantly,survival of Schengen is debatable(Henrich, 2015). Under the impact of atrocities in Paris given the fact that terrorists have crossed from Begum to France with no security and documentationchecks has pushed Germany to be the first to lift up its internal border controls with Austria justifying the act with large scale irregular immigration from Hungary and Austria. With in Schengen zone there is a free movement across most of the EU bloc without passports with the exception of Ireland, UK, Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria. Under the Schengen rules the member states are allowed to reinstall internal border controls under extraordinary measures that threaten the "public policy and national security" (Peter, 2015). Furthermore EU regulation in 2013 has stressed that such actions "should remain an exception and should only be implemented as a measure of last resort, for a strictly limited scope and period of time" (European Comission, 2008). A limited period time under Schengen Borders Code Article 26 can vary from 20 days to two years in "exceptional circumstances" (European Commission, 2016). Until now six countries have imposed border controls, Austria Denmark France, Germany, Norway and Sweden. Conversely if the there is no agreement or climate for implementing Schengen in totality, does this mean the end of Schengen? Will the European countries still value the Schengen benefits or will they sell it for national security?

Once again EU has tried to unilaterally provide a general framework to act unified. European Commission has proposed an amendment to Schengen to impose stricter border controls on the external borders while imposing document identification with in the Union for EU citizens, whichhas not been the practice. Such an amendment has been proposed since December 2015 and should come into practice 20 days after the Publication in the *Official journal of the European Union*yet, countries have not all agreed upon such measures. Such measure poses other problems within the Union, drifting from the migration crisis issues. This also means less migrant workers from the East Europe in the Western countries, which impacts the EU, economy but not the EU security.

The 'domino effect' of imposing borders as individually courtiers see fit magnified the crisis, raised the number of irregular immigration

attempts and provided a risk for migrants and the citizens of the EU as well as the possibility of threat to EU five security points. It can be compared to a labyrinth game that keeps closing and opening pathways to the goal. As soon as the migrants find a route toward the country of final destination they may be cut of by transition states out of concerns that migrants might stay in the country as northern neighbors close borders. Most recent situation of this kind on the Greek Macedonian border catalyzes concern. Germany has allowed a certain number of refugees to come however these migrant have to cross countries that do nothaveadequate means to address their situation; provide adequate shelter and support. Since the last few months countries have been changing their opinion and policies on accepting or not accepting migrants. It is uncertain for route transition states to allow large inflows. There have been cases of migrants being let in the country as a transit way towards Germany, but out of incapacity to treat all migrants and rising possibility of Germany closing its borders so will Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Austria and so on. The domino effect seems a dangerous game of a large number of unidentified people residing on certain territories.

Migrant Crisis of transition states non-EU members magnify a threat to them self as and the EU. Serbia and Macedonia have been greatly hit, in accordance with agreements with EU states are managing the migration flows basically following the treads around them and acting accordingly on their own. First problem is a problem of data and transparency. The amounts of people crossing these borders is hard to compare since the countries non EU member states are not included into common research and analysis engines such as Frontex, Eurostat, IOM and so on.Financial support is needed. These countries are one of the least economically developed courtiers in Europe, usually struggling with their own phenomenon of brain drain uncontrolled emigration, unemployment, low living standards and wages. Why is it important for the EU to work closely with those countries?Geographical position of these countries in the Western Balkans is crucial. These countries are not members of the EU but they are geographically EU land locked. Mismanagement of the migrants in the Western Balkans poses a hidden threat to the EU. According to Frontex in 2015, the Western Balkans was the largest transit territory for migrants (Parkes, 2015).

However, EU's options are however far from being exhausted. According to Article 222 of the Lisbon Treaty (TFEU) "solidarity clause" brokered after the 2005 Madrid terrorist attacks, that secure mutual support, France could have called for support, wider EU member-sate support. Article 222 is however a last resort option. It encompasses solidarity of EU member states to provide support on the territory of a member state where the attack was carried out. Such Article may have called for a wider specter of action and a more unified oneif the "Implementing Decision(2014/415EU)" did not address in detail the territorial scope of Article 222. Although a member state could trigger the solidarity clause in response to a disaster, which has its origins outside the EU, the disaster itself must be on the territory of a member state, as must the collective response (Parkes, 2016). As a consequence this lack of an external dimension to the 'solidarity clause' also appears to have ruled out its application in the aftermath of the Paris attacks. Such an action having power to act "outside" would have solved issues that triggered the migration crisis it would have solved the cause in root. In stead France has called upon Article 42.7 a 'defense clause' that goes beyond the Article 222's 'solidarity clauses' remit, in other words a mutual military intervention outside EU. If the Article 222 was triggered, it would have acted together with EU's Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) whose operations can be strictly deployed 'outside' EU. This could have called for resolution of the crisis in the root and leave smaller consequences for Europe. Even if there are no clear cuts between these articles and the EU's CSDP, legal framework still hampers its relations.

3. The 'Outside' Threat

Indeed we have proven an indirect link of characteristic migration on security, we have also proven a more direct link of this current migration crisis on EU security five points however defining migration as a consequence and not only a cause of conflict leads us to analyze to what extent everything that caused such large scale asylum seekers to come to Europe will influence the resolution and management of the current crisis.

Politicalturmoil in Syria has engrossed actors and their interests into a conflict that is a mixture of direct and indirect international and regional war, a civil war, a revolution and fightagainst terrorism. Russia, EU, US, Syrian government, and Turkey are fighting Terrorist organization. Russia is supporting Syrian government in the same time;the EU and US are supporting opposition parties (Stein, 2015). Certain opposition parties have turned out to be closer to terrorist organization. Those opposition parties are to certain extent supported by Turkey who to a certain extent is resolving its self-interests against the Kurd population in Syria and Iran. As a result government structures and economy of the country collapsed resulting a refugee crisis that is in great extent affecting EU itself.

EU-Syrian relations since 1977enjoyed a good relationship within the framework of Euro-Mediterranean Partnership however recently "Financial commitments made by the EU were intended to encourage reform, especially political reform, and Syria was encouraged to take advantage of the 'Governance Facility' which rewards partners who are performing well with increased financial assistance" (Turkman and Heid, 2016). Government repression sparked a large revolutionary atmosphere in the country. In may 2011, EU took several measures against the Syrian government including suspension of bilateral programs, freezing draft EU-Syrian Association Agreement, suspension of European Investment Bank technical assistance to Syria and Imposed sanctions that were later expended. Out of security reasons EU delegation to Syria was withdrawn in December 2012, followed by the US, French, UK, and German demand of Assad's resign under the assumption that Assad is no longer the will of Syrian people and that he has failed to reform the issues in questions regarding the freedom and security of Syrian people (Turkman and Haid, 2016). In may 2013 EU eased embargo on arms sale to Syria under an obligation that sale and supply must be exported only for the use of Syrian Coalition for Opposition and Revolutionary Forces (Turkman and Haid, 2016).

Two months after the political opposition uprising in Syria, the EU lost political leverage and the instruments used to force Syrian government to resign only opened possibilities to Syrian government allies to expend their markets. Iran and Russia became the main suppliers of what was cut off and little by little international actors became stranded on different

sides of negotiation table in Syria. EU policy kept financing the opposition mostly in exile, EU also made 400 million EUR for the relocation of Syrian refugees in the neighboring countries (Turkman and Haid, 2016). Escalation however reached its peak when Turkey downed the Russian jet. Measures taken by the Russian government were more then imminent. However Vladimir Putin did not take the chance to escalate the conflict between EU and Russia. Instead a productive agreement followed in Paris between Putin and Holland ((F*rance 24*. 2015). Three point plan that included sharing of intelligence information on terrorist positions, mutual agreements on terrorist targets and the pausing the work on Syrian government immediate resignation. The agreement optimistically promised a faster resolution of the conflicts. As a result more Syrian residents where forced to leave the territory.

With the increased number of refugees fleeing to neighboring countries and specially Turkey, Ankara demanded more benefits in return for the management of the increasing number of new arrivals. Even if there are other reasons for Turkeys release of Syrian refugees to continue their journey, such as the destabilizing factor and the tensions with its struggling low-level life standard minorities, it is mainly due to deals it trades with EU. Turkey with an important diasporas in the EU focuses on acquiring a status for membership in the EU as well as the free visa regime of its citizens and EU states. It seeks to establish closer integration. Turkey's 80 million habitants is a reason enough to wisely and thoroughly prepare the framework for Turkish accession, which also impinges the current talks on migration (Morris, 2015).

The further mismanagement that lays outside EU borders and that EU has to perhaps fund more than the management inside the union, presents a bigger threat to the EU security. The question on how to tackle the issue at root in order to stop any further complications of consequences that have reached as far as Europe is still unclear. From the above explained relations with Syrian government and later on with the Syrian opposition has shown to be ineffective, once again sanctions have played a great role in decreasing citizens living standards but not the power of the central government which has left the Syrian population more vulnerable. It would than seem that restarting the usual program of sanctions embargo and loss

of investments does not have any benefits to the resolution of the crisis at this moment when so many global powers are involved. Only constructive and comprehensive talks with actors engaged in Syria may help stop the war and in the same way stop the crisis in Europe. Recent developments show multiple cease-fires that have no projections of predictability. If the peace talks on the global cooperation table do not succeed, global security could be threatened and within, the European Security it self.

Conclusion

Regular migration gives its contribution to the receiving states. It can help economies of countries with aging populations and it can also contribute to diversity of the state. Diversity can be perceived as a benefit or a threat to the traditional and cultural habits of the state, but integration of refugees does not stimulate Terrorism, usage of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Regional conflicts, State Failure or Organized Crime. The characteristics of current European migration, the unprecedented time-number ratio, demographic structure of the inflow, and the level of skills of migrants, set a favorable base for irregular migration however does not guarantee such an outcome. Regular migrant settlement and integration may cause discontent and unfriendly environments but not to an extent of direct impact on the five EU Security threats.

Records of high irregular migration caused by the amalgam of its characteristics and flexible, imprecise and liberal policies may cause a Migration crisis, and it is in fact what gave birth to the current Migration Crisis on the European Continent. The European Union's open door policy attracted more asylum-seekers than EU was ready to handle. The migrant crisis became a trigger of disputes within the Union. Strategies for the resolution were rejected by some member states, blocks within the Union took divergent views on the future of migrants in Europe, and some member states resorted to individual policy and decision-making. It had all resulted into a conclusion that while a humanitarian crisis increased, a crisis of unity among EU member states increased as well. European policy framework is wide, solidarity and defense clauses only two of many other

possible frameworks give states space to find common ground. However many policies relay on mutual will and desire to act unilaterally. Thus Europe found it self on the cusp of a self-induced crisis. Irregular migration triggered events to the extent that will pose a direct threat to the EU status quo, unless disagreements are overcome and unless cooperation wins.

Diverging from the Migration crisis as a cause of conflict, and understanding the Crisis as a consequence of Syrian 'international' turmoil, as well as the consequence of diplomatic trade-offs, gives a broader picture of the threat dimension the Crisis poses to the EU. European Union has three battles to fight; the management of current migrants on the European continent, the fight for European Unity and the rebuilding of a safe environment in Syria for its residents. If the EU fails to address these three points and mostly the latter, it risks seeing larger triggers of further conflicts within the Union. The Migrant crisis will affect EU Security to the extant to which it fails to stop the migration at its source.

Paper received: 3. 4. 2019.
Paper accepted: 15. 10. 2019.

Literature

Adam, Ch. &Devillard, A. (2008). Comparative Study of the Laws in the 27 EU Member States for Legal Immigration: Including an Assessment of the Conditions and Formalities Imposed by Each Member State for Newcomers. International Migration Law 16 (Geneva: International Organization for Migration).

Demireva, N. (2015). "Immigration, Diversity and Social Cohesion", Briefing for The Migration Observatory at Oxford University, 3rd Edition.

European Commission. (2008). *The Schengen Area.* Retrieved February 13, 2015, from https://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-08-1955_en.htm

European Commission. (2015). Proposal for a Council Decision establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy, Greece and Hungary. Retrieved February 16, 2016, from https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52015PC0451

European Commission. (2016). Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control. Retrieved February 16, 2016, from https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control_en

Henrich, Matthee. (2015). "Europe's Migration Policies in Crisis." Report for *Al Jazeera Center for Studies*. Retrieved August 19, 2015 from http://studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2015/08/201581911508524651.html

Kujundzic, M. (2016). "Migrantskakriza, stavoviiaktivnostiBiH - presijekaktuelnogstanja." Offial Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Embassies, Missions and Consults of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Morris, Chris. (2015, September 9). Migrant crisis: Can EU overcome its rifts? *BBC News*. Retrieved September 9, 2015, from http://www.bbc.com/news/blogs-eu-34202559

Morris, Chris. (2015, September 3). Migrant Crisis: Hungary's Obran lays bare EU East-West Split. *BBC News*. Retrieved September 3, 2015, form http://www.bbc.com/news/blogs-eu-34202345

Morris, Chris. (2016, March 6) Migrant crisis: EU and Turkey in

Aegean stand-off. *BBC News*. Retrieved March 6, 2016, from http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35731325

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2015). *Is this humanitarian migration crisis different? (*Migration Policy debates no.7, 2015 ed.)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development & European Union (2015).*Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015: Settling In.* (*OECD,* Publishing, 2015.ed)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2014). *Labor Market Integration of Immigrants and their Children: Developing, Activating and Using Skills.*(International Migration Outlook 2014, *OECD* Publishing).

Parkes, R. (2015). Migration and terrorism: the new frontiers for European Solidarity. Brief no.27 for the *European Union Institute for Security Studies*. Retrieved December 14, 2015, from https://www.iss.europa.eu/topics/eu-foreign-policy?qt-tabs_eu_foreign_policy=1&page=9

Parkes, R. (2015). European Union and the Geopolitics of Migration. UI Paper no.1/2015, Swedish Institute of International Affairs. Retrieved February 13 2015, from https://www.ui.se/globalassets/butiken/ui-paper/2015/european-union-and-the-geopolitics-of-migration---rp.pdf

Peter, L. (2015, September 3) Migrant Crisis: Five obstacles to a EU deal. BBC News. Retrieved September 3, 2015, from http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34105989

Simpson, J. (2015). This migrant crisis is different from all others. *World affairs edit. for BBC*. Retrieved December 23, 2015, from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-35091772

Solana, J. (2003). A secure Europe in a Better World. Report S407/08 for the *European Security Strategy*. Retrieved December 12, 2003, from https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eu-global-strategy/47517/implementing-global-strategy-eu-delivers-security-and-defence_en

Solana, J. (2008). Providing Security in a Changing World. *European Security Strategy*.Retrieved December 11, 2008, from https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/publications/

european-security-strategy-secure-europe-better-world/

Stein, A. (2015). The Implication of Russia's Syria Intervention for Turkey. *MENA Source*. Retrieved September 25, 2015, from http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/menasource/the-implications-of-russia-s-syria-intervention-for-turkey

Turkman, R. &Haid, M. (2016). The Role of the EU in Syria.*Friendrich, Ebert Stiftung.*

"Migration crisis: UN says Europe is on cusp od self-induced crisis." *BBC News*. Retrieved March 1, 2016, from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35696152

"France's Hollande and Putin face off over Syria at Paris talks." France 24. Retrieved October 2, 2015 from https://www.france24.com/en/20151002-france-hollande-putin-meet-amid-tensions-russian-air-strikes-syria

CIVIL DEFENCE

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW MECHANISM OF FINANCING PROTECTION AND RESCUE/CIVIL PROTECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Professional paper

DOI 10.7251/DEFEN4319081J	UDK 355.45+355.58]:336.143.232(497.6PC)	COBISS.RS-ID 8418584

Dragiša Jurišić, PhD[1]
Security Research Center, Banja Luka
Goran Maksimović, PhD
Security Research Center, Banja Luka
Radislav Jovičić, PhD
Security Research Center, Banja Luka

Abstract: *The issue of developing and improving the system of protection and rescue in the Republic of Srpska is the topic that initiates constant discussions, especially after the floods in 2014. One of the most significant issues raised is financing the system of protection and rescue. The aim of this paper is to propose a new approach and a new model of financing the protection and rescue system in the Republic of Srpska. The idea is to form the Fund for protection and rescue that would basically be funded by interbank transactions in the Republic of Srpska and funds raised from games of chance.*

Key words: *protection and rescue, civil protection, protection and rescue fund, the Republic of Srpska*

1 Corresponding author: Dragiša Jurišić, PhD, Security Research Center, Banja Luka, e-mail: bicbl@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

After the homeland war in 1990s, one of many fields that were supposed to go through reorganisation in the new state was civil protection (CP). The attempts to modernise it and establish it as a fully functional system have not been completely successful so far. In most cases, the greatest challenge, both for the Republic Administration for Civil Protection (RACP) and local communities, was finance, i.e. the manner of financing civil protection – the system of protection and rescue. Through the Law on protection and rescue in emergency situations adopted in 2012, an attempt was made to establish the financing system, primarily at the level of the units of local self-government. In accordance with Article 153 of the aforementioned Law, the units of local self-government are obliged to plan and allocate funds in the amount of 2% of their total budget: 50% of these funds would be used for prevention activities, whereas 50% would be used for equipment and education of protection and rescue structures. In accordance with the provisions of the Law, the Republic Administration for Civil Protection obtained money through grant funds from the Republic of Srpska budget. Unfortunately, the allocations at the level of units of local-self government in the amout of 2% of their total budget for CP have never been realised nor have their been any mechanisms established within the Law with the aim of forcing the self-government units to allocate those funds for CP. Additionally, when it comes to underdeveloped local communities, the amount of 2% of the budget for CP, even if it is realised, it is not a significant amount that could be used to obtain some equipment for protection and rescue forces.

Considering the problems related to financing the protection and rescue system, in addition to some other that were also identified, in the middle of 2018, the Republic Administration for Civil Protection presented a predraftof the new Law on protection and rescue. While discussing the aforementioned predraft of the Law at the topic round table where the representatives of all government institutions and NGOs were present, it became clear that the solutions proposed cannot solve the issue of sustainable financing of the protection and rescue system in the Republic of Srpska. After comparative analysis of existing models in the countries in the region

as well as some ideas resulting from research activities at global level, a new and innovative system and manner of financing the protection and rescue system was offered. It would refer to both the level of the Republic of Srpska, as an addition to budget allocations, and the units of local self-government as an addition to those 2% foreseen by the Law on protection and rescue in emergency situations adopted in 2012, which should remain a part of the new Law on protection and rescue.

CURRENT CONCEPTS FOR FINANCING PROTECTION AND RESCUE

The issue of financing the protection and rescue system is primarily the issue of entities and their protection and rescue system. At the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is the Sector for protection and rescue as a part of the Ministry of Security whose role is primarily to coordinate, and it is financed from the budget of BIH. Since the rescue and protection issues are in the competence of entities, the manners of financing differ between the Federation of BIH and the Republic of Srpska, because they above all depend on the internal structure of the entities.

Financing protection and rescue in the Republic of Srpska

In accordance with the Law on protection and rescue in emergency situations[2] the Republic of Srpska Government, in the field of protection and rescue, provides building and development of the protection and rescue system as well as planned connection of parts of the system and tasks in a unique whole. Additionally, as a part of it, the Government provides the necessary funds in the budget of the Republic of Srpska for financing the activities of protection and rescue. In accordance with Chapter IX of the aforementioned Law (on financing protection and rescue), the protection and rescue system is funded from:

- the Republic of Srpska budget,
- municipality/city budget,

2 Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, no. 121/12

- donations and presents,

- international aid, and

- other sources in accordance with the law.

Articles 154 and 155 of the aforementioned Law define what is financed from the budget of the Republic of Srpska, and what is funded by the units of local self-government. Therefore, the Republic of Srpska funds the following aspects:

- organisation, equipping and activities of the Republic Administration for Civil Protection,

- preparing, equipping, training and the activites of the Republic headquarters (HQ) for emergency situations and specialised units for protection and rescue in the Republic as well as the expenses of participation in implementing the protection and rescue measures,

- providing material support to the protection and rescue forces in implementing protection and rescue measures, obtaining specialised equipment as well as training its members to use the equipment,

- providing material support with the aim of removing the consequences of natural disasters and other accidents, preventing further damage and providing basic conditions for life on endangered area in accordance with their possibilities and the decision of the competent body of the Republic, and

- other needs of protection and rescue in accordance with this Law and other regualtions'[3]

Regarding the units of local self-government, municipalities and cities plan to allocate 2% of special funds within their budget – 50% of those funds is used for undertaking prevention activities, whereas the other 50% is used for equipping and training the structures for protection and rescue. Finally, they inform the Ministry on the allocated and spent funds.

Using the aforementioned funds, a municipality or a city funds the following aspects of protection and rescue:

- 'preparing, equipping, training and activities of emergency situations HQs, CP units and teams as well as commissioners of municipalities

3 Article 154, Law on protection and rescue in emergency situations

and cities and costs of their participation in implementing the rescue and protection measures,

- adapting and maintaining shelters and other protection facilities,

- training population in the field of protection and rescue,

- dealing with a part of damage caused by natural disasters and other accidents in accordance with financial abilities and the decision of the competent municipality or city body, and

- other needs for protection and rescue in accordance with this Law and other regulations.'[4]

It should be pointed out here that 'other financing sources for protection and rescue' include various projects and funds obtained from the EU and other sources with the aim of improving the system.

Having all this in mind, as well as the situation on the field, one can conclude that the manner of financing the protection and rescue system in the Republic of Srpska does not provide sufficient funds planned and comprehensive development of protection and rescue system in the Republic of Srpska. The budget funds of the Republic of Srpska allocated for Republic Administration for CP are just enough for personal costs of the employees and do not provide a framework for further system improvement. At the level of the units of local self-government, the situation is also worrying. The percentage that should be allocated according to the Law, in municipalities with large budget (such as Banja Luka, Trebinje, etc.) may cover the needs of protection and rescue, whereas in most of the municipalities in the Republic, which are underdeveloped, the amount of these funds is small and therefore insufficient for development and improvement of the protection and rescue at local level.

Financing protection and rescue in the Federation of BIH

When it comes to financing protection and rescue system in the FBIH, the Law on the protection and rescue of persons and material goods from natural and other disasters[5] regulates the following:

4 Article 155, Law on protection and rescue in emergency situations

5 Official Gazette of the FBIH, no.39/03, 22/06 and 43/10

- the Government of the FBIH shall ensure the necessary funds in the Federation Budget for financing the needs for protection and rescue in the competence of the Federation;

- cantons shall solve the issues of financing protection and rescue in the competence of the cantons;

- municipalities or cities shall plan and define the funding sources for protection and rescue activities in the competence of municipalities, or cities.

In the aforementioned Law, Chapter XII is dedicated to financing the protection and rescue system. Accordingly, the rescue and protection system is financed from the following sources:

- the budgets of FBIH, cantons and municipalities,
- funds of legal persons,
- insurance,
- donations,
- international aid – grant funds, and
- other sources defined by this and other laws.

It is visible that the main, most important and safest funding sources for protection and rescue are the budgets of the FBIH, cantons and municipalities. The amount of those funds is more concretely presented in the Vulnerability evaluation of the FBIH[6]in a way that it defines that the minimal amount of the allocated funds for that purpose are the following:

- for the FBIH, 0.1% of the amount of gross domestic product,
- for a canton, 0.5% of the amount of annual canton budget,
- for a municipality, 1% of the total amount of annual municipality budget.

Article 180 of the Law on protection and rescue defines that the special fee for financing tasks in the field of protection and rescue in the amount of 0.5% of the sum of all net salaries of all the employees, and those funds are paid to one transaction account for protection and rescue. The

6 file:///C:/Users/Korisnik/Desktop/_download_procjenesteta_procjenabos.pdf , pp.153, visited on 19 December 2018

amount is calculated and paid by the employer simultaneously with paying the net salaries. This fee is also calculated and paid for the revenueof other independent scope of activities and temporary independent employment in the amount 0f 0.5% to the sum amount of paid net salaries. The fee is a regular and safe source of one part of funds necessary for funding the protection and rescue. The Law on protection and rescue as well as the Instruction on the manner of calculating and paying the special fee for protection from natural and other disasters issued by the Federal Ministry of Finance, the obligations of all taxpayers are regulated and the proportion of belonging of these funds is confirmed:

- 15 % belongs to the FBIH,
- 25 % belongs to a canton,
- 60 % belongs to a municipality in which those funds were obtained.

The funds at the transaction account do not disappear at the end of the calendar year – they are accumulated with the funds raised in the following year. Since the special fee for the protection from natural and other disasters is the second most significant source of funds (budget being the first), as defined by the Law on protection and rescue, several regulations defining the manner of collecting and using these funds were adopted.

It should be pointed out that, the Law on protection and rescue defines that every legal person and every association of citizens provides for their own funds for financing their own tasks in the field of protection and rescue from natural and other disasters. The funds are provided for financing the following tasks: civil protection forces financed by legal persons and associations of citizens (HQs, units and commisioners of civil protection), training those forces, obtaining equipment and means necessary for implementing the joint protection of employees, and obtaining the equipment and means necessary for implementing the protection and rescue measures within a legal person and other needs. The responsibility for providing those funds and their purposeful use belongs to the manager and the managing body within a legal person.

FINANCING PROTECTION AND RESCUE I N THE COUNTRIES IN THE REGION

Financing protection and rescue in the Republic of Serbia

According to the Law on emeregency situations[7]in the Republic of Serbia, Chapter IX, these are the manners of financing protection and rescue systems:

- the budget of the Republic of Serbia,

- the budget of the units of territorial autonomy and the budget of the units of local self-government;

- Emergency situations fund;

- otherrevenues in accordance with the Law.

In accordance with the aforementioned law, the autonomous province and the units of local self-government fund the following aspects of protection and rescue:

- preparing, equipping and training HQs for emeregency situations, civil protection units, commissioners and deputy commissioners as well as the costs of implementing the measures of protection and rescue;

- costs of engaging the trained legal persons in accordance with the contract for performing the tasks of protection and rescue;

- building alert system on their territory;

- adapting underground facilities (underground passages, tunnels, etc.) for removal and their maintenance, as well as the maintenance of other protection facilities in accordance with law;

- training population in the field of protection and rescue;

- fixing the damage caused by natural and other disasters in accordance with financial abilities;

- other needs for protection and rescue, in accordance with the Law and other regulations.

7 Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia no. 111/2009, 92/2011, 93/2012

In accordance with the same Law, the Republic of Serbia provides funds for equipping and training of the following:

- the Republic HQ and county HQs for emergency situations;

- the Republic and county units of civil protection and covers the costs of participation in implementing the tasks of protection and rescue;

- building and maintaining 112 operation centres;

- building and maintaining the remote control of the alert system;

- building and maintaining telecommunication-information system for protection and rescue;

- building, maintenance and the activites of the State and regional training centres for protection and rescue;

- costs of engaging the authorised and trained legal persons for performing the tasks of protection and rescue that are significant for the Republic of Serbia;

- completing the management, professional and other tasks in the field of protection and rescue.

In addition to these budget costs covering the needs of functioning the protection and rescue system at all levels, it is necessary to point out the existence of the Budget fund for emergency situations, described in Chapter X of the Law on emergency situation.[8]This Fund was established as a budget fund for the purpose of providing additional funds for financing the preparation, implementation and programme development, as well as projects and other activities in the field of risk reduction, management and reacting in emergency situations, in accordance with special regulations. The Fund was established for an indefinite period and it is managed by the Minister or a person appointed by him. After closing the Fund, the rights and obligations of the Fund are managed by the Ministry of the Interior.

According to the Law, the Fund revenue is realised through the following:

- appropriations provided within the budget for the current year;

8 The Republic of Serbia Government adopted a Decision on establishing the Budget Fund for emergencz situations, 'Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia', no. 92 from 5 December 2010.

- inteded budget revenue, defined as intended revenue of the Fund, and especially:

○funds realised based on the allocations of the competent body for the affairs of civil aviation intended for the needs of the service for search and rescue in case of accidents of aircraft;

○paid fines for the minor offences defined by the Law on protection and rescue and laws defining the fields of fire protection, explosive and dangerous substances;

- donations, presents and aid;

- other sources in accordance with the Law on protection and rescue and other regulations.

The funds of the Fund are used for financing equipment, implementation and programme development, projects and other activities in the field of prevention, risk reduction, management and reacting in emergency situations, and especiall for the following:

- obtaining equipment and funds for management and reacing in emergency situations;

- building facilities for the needs of reacting in emergency situations;

- professional training and specialisation of protection and rescue forces;

- encouraging educational, research and development studies, programmes, projects and other activities, including demonstration activities;

- co-financing prevention and intervention measures in emergency situations;

- financing the improvement of the activities of firefighting associations and voluntary firefighting associations.

The funds of the Fund are allocated based on an internal competition published by the Fund. The Decision on establishing the Fund defines the conditions that have to be met by the users of the Fund, conditions and the manner of awarding its funds, criteria and measurements for the assessment of project proosals or requests for awarding funds, the manner of monitoring purposeful use of funds and arranged rights and obligations, as well as other issues significant for awarding and using the means of the Fund.

At the end of the current year, the unused Fund resources are transferred to the following year. It should be pointed out that this is a temporary Fund.

Financing the protection and rescue in the Republic of Croatia

The Law on civil protection system[9], in its Chapter XIII defines the manners of financing the system of civil protection from the following sources:

- State budget of the Republic of Croatia,
- budget units of local and field (regional) self-government,
- donations and
- other sources.

The State budget of the Republic of Croatia provides funds for the following aspects:

- developing and equipping the civil protection system on state level,
- implementing the measures and activities in the civil protection system at state level,
- providing support to and receiving aid from other states in accordance with the obligations that the Republic of Croatia assumed by signing international agreements,
- other costs in civil protection system at state level.

According to the same Law, in the budgets of the units of local and field (regional) self-government, the funds are provided for calling, deploying, filling, equipping, training, activating, mobilisation and activities of operational forces of the system of civil protection in accordance with the guidelines and civil protection system development plan.

What should be especially pointed out is that this Law foresees the establishment of an extrabudgetary fund for civil protection. The Fund is established based on a special law for the purpose of providing funds for protection and rescue in great disasters and catastrophes. In addition to this

9 Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia,no: 82/2015

extrabudgetary fund, it is possible for the units of local and field (regional) self-government to establish similar funds for civil protection based on the special law with the aim of providing funds for protection and rescue in case of great disasters. Despite being planned, this type of fund has not yet been established in the Republic of Croatia.

In addition to the Law on civil protection in Croatia, there is also the Law on protection and rescue[10]. This Law defined that the units of local and field (regional) self-government, within their rights and obligations defined by the Constitution and lae, define and plan, organise, finance and implement protection and rescue. The units of local and field (regional) self-government define the sources and the manner of financing the system of protection and rescue on their territory.

In Chapter XII of the Law on protection and rescue, it is prescribed that, in the budget of the Republic of Croatian the funds are provided for the following:

- activities of the State administration for protection and rescue,
- providing aid to other states affected by disasters,
- covering the costs of actions with the aim for providing protection and rescue ordered or directly managed by the State administration for protection and rescue,
- other costs in accordance with this Law.

It is visible that, in Croatia, the funding of protection and rescue system, and civil protection as its most important part, rests on the State budget and the budgets of the units of local and field self-government.

Financing the protection and rescue in the Republic of Montenegro

In accordance with the Law on protection and rescue[11]in the Republic of Montenegro, the protection and rescue is financed from the following sources:

10 Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia,no:174/04, 79/07, 38/09, 127/10

11 Official Gazette of Montenegro, no: 013/07, 005/08, 086/09, 032/11, 054/16

- Montenegro budget;
- budget of municipalities;
- protection and rescue Fund (hereinafter: Fund);
- voluntary contributions;
- international aid;
- funds of companies, other legal persons and entrepreneurs;
- other sources.

The aforementioned Fund is a records account within the main treasury record and is maintained for the purpose of providing intended funds for preparing, implementing and developing programmes, projects and other activities in the field of reducing risk from catastrophes, natural and other disasters.

According to Article 116 of the Law on protection and rescue, the Fund revenue is realised from the following sources:

- budget for the current year;
- dedicated budget revenue defined as dedicated Fund revenue as follows:

○funding realised based on the allocations from insurance companies in the amount of 5% of the paid insurance premium for fire and other dangers;

○funding realised based on the allocations from insurance companies in the amount of 5% of the paid obligatory insurance for transporting dangerous substances in road, railroad and air traffic;

○funding obtained from annual payments of companies, other legal persons and entrepreneurs dealing with production, sale, procurement, storage and the use of explosive substances as well as sale, storage and keeping flammable liquids and gases based on the total installation capacities of the storage as follows:

- 0.5% of the retail price per 1 kg of explosive substance in storage;
- 0.5% of the retail price per 1 l of flammable liquid and gas in storage;
- funding obtained by renting a storage;
- other revenues according to the Law.

The funds of this Fund are intended for financing the projects for:

- obtaining equipment and means for protection and rescue;

- building facilities for the needs of protection and rescue;

- professional training and specialisation, or training and specialisation of the members of operational units;

- encouraging educational, research and development studies, programmes, projects and other activities;

- co-financing prevention and operational activities and proceedings within protection and rescue;

- other purposes.

Within the Law on protection and rescue of Montenegro, other issues related to the Fund are regulated as well:

- who may use it and how,

- what a submitted project requesting the funding from the Fund should look like,

- the manner of announcing the public competition for awarding the funding from the Fund,

- the content of the public competition for awarding the funding,

- the content and work organisation of the commission for the selection of projects ot be financed from the Fund,

- the manner of applying for the competition and the necessary information to be submitted;

- the manner of evaluating the project by the commission and the criteria for the selection of projects,

- the manner of awarding points to the projects applied for the competition,

- appeal procedure,

- conflict of interest,

- the manner of signing contract in the case if awarding the funding from the Fund,

- control and revision of spending the awarded funding and spending

the funds approved for projects,

- the manner of submitting the final report.

This year, the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Montenegro announced a public competition[12]for allocating the funding of the Fund for protection and rescue.[13]

Financing the protection and rescue in the Republic of Slovenia

In the Republic of Slovenia, in accordance with the Law on protection from natural and other disasters[14]the financing of protection from natural and other disasters is performed through the following sources:

- the budget of the Republic of Slovenia;
- the budget of local communities;
- insurance;
- voluntary contributions;
- international aid;
- property of associations, institutions and other organisations;
- other sources.

The budget of the Republic of Slovenia provides the funding for financing the administrative, technical, control and other functions of protections from natural and other disasters under the state jurisdiction. The local communities provide funding for financing their tasks in the field of protection from natural and other disasters from their budgets.

12 http://www.gov.me/pretraga/193895/Javni-konkurs-za-raspodjelu-sredstava-fonda-sredstava-za-zastitu-i-spasavanje.html, visited on 19 December 2018

13 The amount of funding obtained in this manner to be used this year for protection and rescue is € 94,000.

14 Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no: 51/06, 97/10 and 21/18

THE PROPOSAL FOR FINANCING THE RESCUE AND PROTECTION SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Given the conditions regarding financing protection and rescue in the Republic of Srpska, and bearing in mind the conclusions from the panel-session organised on the occasion of discussing Draft Law on Protection and Rescue in the Republic of Srpska, the issue of financing this system presents one of the greatest challenges. So far, the existing model has proved inadequate to meet the requirements, and it does not enable the development of the protection and rescue system, especially at the level of units of local self-government. Taking into consideration the elements of a comparative analysis concerning ways of financing the aforementioned system in the region of former Yugoslavia, certain solutions at the global level, and the current state of affairs, a concept of supplementary financing of the system was proposed.

Inthefirstplace, the solution proposed is based upon establishing the Fundfor Protection and Rescue (Fund), which would be regulated through the introduction of the Law on Fund for Protection and Rescue. Its task would be to provide additional funds for financing the preparation, implementation, and development of programmes, projects, and other activities with regard to reducing risk, managing, and reacting in emergency situations, both at the level of the Republic of Srpska (Republic Administration of Civil Protection) and the level of units of local self-government, which would be major beneficiaries of the Fund. These funds would be especially used for the following purposes:

- obtaining equipment and means for managing and reacting in emergency situationsна;

- building objects for the purpose of reacting in emergency situations;

- professional training of the protection and rescues taff;

- encouraginge ducational, research, and development studies, programmes, projects, and other activities, including demonstration activities;

- co-financingofpre-emptive and intervention measures in emergency situations;

- financing ther projects of units of local self-government from the

field of protectionan drescue.

The funds from the Fund would be used by units of local self-government through submitting applications at public competitions announced by the carrier of the Fund, in accordance with requirements that beneficiarie soft he Fund have to meet. The conditions and procedures regarding the allocation of the funds, the criteria and standards for assessing project proposals, that is, requests for funds, the ways of monitoring whether the funds are put to the right use and in accordance with the provisions of a contract, as well as other issues of significance regarding the allocation and usage of the funds are going to be regulated by the Law on Fund for Protection and Rescue.

The allocation of funds for the aforementioned projects and other activities would be executed up to the amount of funds at disposal of the Fund, with liabilities defined within the realistically planned influx. The future law should also stipulate that unused funds be allocated to the next year. Similarly, the funds should not be lent or donated to any subject outside the protection and rescue system. Furthermore, it would be necessary, upon approving any instance of funds allocation, to take into consideration equal representation of all units of local self-government, as well as equal territorial representation, which must be defined as one of the criteria for approving projects financed by the Fund.

The existence of the Fund could be time-limited, as is the case with similar institutions in the neighbouring countries, but this period must not be shorter than 10 years, since it is a realistic time frame for such a system to be properly organised.

The required funds could come from three basic sources:

- allocation of 0.02% of all inter-bank fund transfers realised by the banks operating on the territory of the Republic of Srpska,

- allocation of 5% of the revenue made from organising hazardous games,

- contributions, donations, gifts, and international aid.

Out of these, the primary source would be allocation of 0.02% of all inter-bank funds transfers[15]realised by the banks operating on the territory

15 Inter-bank funds transfer is a transfer made from the account of the remitter in

of the Republic of Srpska, whereas additional funds would be raised from the revenue made from organising hazardous games.

In terms of the former, it should be emphasised that this is an innovative proposal that has not been recorded in any of the neighbouring countries. Currently, there are 8 banks in the Republic of Srpska whose headquarters are in this entity, and 7 of them whose seats are in the entity of the Federation BIH, with 163 branch offices combined on the territory of the Republic of Srpska.Over the past three years, according to the Banking Agency of the Republic of Srpska[16], these banks have realised interbank funds transfers in the amount of BAM 70 billion, with exact annual amounts as follows::

- 2015 - BAM 23.7 billion,
- 2016 – BAM 22.5 billion, and
- 2017. – BAM 24.48 billion.

Given the aforementioned, allocation of mere 0.02% of these funds would provide over BAM 4 million to the Fund annually, with the future Law on Fund regulating all issues concerning the payment of these funds and their subsequent usage.

The second part of our proposal requires a more detailed explanation, given the fact that there are funds allocated from the revenue made from organising hazardous games in the present, only they are not spent on the protection and rescue system. In 2013, the Government of the Republic of Srpska adopted the Decree on Criteria for Determining Beneficiaries and Ways of Distributing Funds Made from Hazardous Games, but the protection and rescue system was not among them[17]. The Law on Hazardous Games clearly defines that the distribution of funds made on this account is to be executed in accordance with the aforementioned Decision, which states the following areas as priority ones:

- projects regarding social security and humanitarian campaigns,

---

one bank to the account of the beneficiary maintained with any other bank branch authorised for funds transfers within one country

16 https://www.abrs.ba/ , accessed on 15 September 2018

17 Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, issue 104/13

- projects dealing with the needs of disabled persons,
- projects concerning the domain of culture,
- life-long education and moral education of children and youth,
- sports activities,
- fighting drugs and other forms of addiction, and
- development of civil society.

Some of these projects undoubtedly cover the area of protection and rescue, such as development of civic society and life-long education and moral education of children and youth, which is defined by Article 5 of the Decision.

According to Article 3 of the Decree, 'fees made from hazardous games represent the revenue of the Republic of Srpska budget, out of which 95% are distributed by means of regular budget funding, with the remaining 5% being distributed in accordance with this Decision and general acts of the ministry competent for the area encompassing organisations, programmes, and projects to which the funds are allocated'. Thus, 95% of the funds made in such a way are directed towards the budget, and only 5% spent on the aforementioned projects. Apart from these 5% made from hazardous games, at least 50% of the profit of the Lottery of the Republic of Srpska, which belongs to the Share Fund of the Republic of Srpska, is paid into the budget. These funds are distributed in such a way that 80% belongs to the Miinstry of Health and Social Security, 10% to the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the remaining 10% to the Ministry of Family, Youth, and Sport.

Given the fact that Article 43, paragraph 2 of the Law on the Government of the Republic of Srpska (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, issue 118/08) stipulates that a decree closely defines issues of significance for the implementation of a law, that it determines the principles of internal organisation of a ministry and other administrative bodies and forming of working bodies of the Government, the Government of the Republic of Srpska is entitled to and should change this Decree in that Article 3 should stipulate that 90% of the revenue made from organising hazardous games (instead of 95% at the present moment) be distributed by means of regular budget funding, with the remaining 10% being distributed in such a way

that one half is allocated as it is, and the rest intended for the Fund. All other provisions of the Decree would remain unchanged.

The amount collected on the account of the fee for organisers of hazardous games is BAM 25.15 million, which is 12% (BAM 2.62 million) higher in comparison to 2016[18]. In accordance with this proposal (5% from hazardous games) and revenues made in 2017, the Fund would be provided with the funds in the amount of BAM 1.25 million, with a rising tendency in the following period, given the increasing number of organisers and facilities. On top of that, this would not require amending any existing law, but only the aforementioned Decree, with the introduction of the Law on Fund for Protection and Rescue.

CONCLUSION

The issue of development and improvement of the protection and rescue system in the Republic of Srpska is a topic that is constantly initiated, with the issue of financing the aforementioned system remaining omnipresent but unresolved. The proposal presented in the paper features a pioneering approach to the matter, offering a viable model of financing.

The proposed Law on Protection and Rescue should envision the establishment of the Fund for Protection and Rescue, which would, apart from defining basic terms necessary for the functioning of the Fund, lay foundation for the introduction of the Law on Fund for Protection and Rescue to deal with allthe issues concerning the functioning of the Fund. The funds collected this way would exceed BAM 5 million, which is substantial in terms of the development of the protection and rescue system of the Republic of Srpska.

The Fund would provide additional funds for financing the preparation, implementation, and development of programmes, projects, and other activities in reducing risk, managing, and reacting in emergency

18 Report on the activities of the Tax Administration of the Republic of Srpska for 2017, https://www.poreskaupravars.org/Documents/Izvjestaji/Izvjestaj%20o%20radu%20PURS%20za%202017 %20godinu.pdf , accessed on 16 December 2018

situations, both at the level of the Republic of Srpska (Republic Administration of Civil Protection) and the level of units of local self-government, which would be major beneficiaries of its funds.

Paper received: 17. 4. 2019.
Paper accepted: 1. 11. 2019.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. The Law about preotection and resque in civil emergencies of RepublicaSrpska, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, no. 121/12
2. The Law about Protection and Rescue of People and Material Goods from Natural and Other Disasters in the Federation of BiH,Official Gazette of the FBiH, no: 39/03, 22/06 i 43/10
3. The Law about civil emergencies in Republic of Serbia,Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbiano.111/2009, 92/2011, 93/2012
4. The Law about civil protection system in Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia, no: 82/2015
5. The Law about protection and reque in Republic of Monte Negro,Official Gazette of the Republic of Monte Negro, no: 013/07, 005/08, 086/09, 032/11, 054/16
6. The Law about prtotectionfrom natural and other disasters in Republic of Slovenia Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no: 51/06, 97/10 and 21/18

Report of the Banking Agency of RepublikaSrpska, https://www.abrs.ba/ , visited 15.09.2018.

Report on the work of the Tax Administration of the Republic of Srpska for 2017, https://www.poreskaupravars.org/Documents/Izvjestaji/Izvjestaj%20o%20radu%20PURS%20za%202017%20godinu.pdf, visited 16.12.2018.

7. Decree on the criteria for determining users and the way of allocating funds from games of chance, Official Gazette of theRepublic of Srpska, no:104/13

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

LAW AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF APPLICATION ELECTRONIC BUSINESS IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNITS

Review paper

DOI 10.7251/DEFEN4319105S	UDK 352.075:004.738.5	COBISS.RS-ID 8419096

Žaklina Spalević, PhD[1]
University of Synergy, Faculty of Law, Bijeljina
Kosana Vićentijević, PhD
Sinergija University, Faculty of Business Economics, Belgrade
Dušan Jerotijević, PhD
University Union - Nikola Tesla, Business and Law Faculty Belgrade

Apstrakt

The use of e-business is the result, the application of information communication technologies (ICT) in modern business. A wide array of information and financial innovations intensifies competition, affects the improvement of business processes in the business environment, in business between businesses and related institutions and individuals. The use of ICT, as services implemented for better quality electronic services for citizens in the public sector, especially at the level of local self-government units, increases the quality of public sector services.

The subject of this research is the analysis of characteristics, development factors and economic effects of electronic business in local government units in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The aim of the paper is to point out possible economic benefits, new ways: communication, access to services, education,

1 Corresponding Author: Žaklina Spalević, PhD: University of Synergy, Faculty of Law, Bijeljina, e-mail: zspalevic@sinergija.edu.ba

acceptance of feedback, organization and delivery of information. The paper emphasizes the necessity of innovating and completing the legislation in this field. The underlying hypothesis is that e-business in local government units is necessary to positively affect the speed and efficiency of operations and that the success depends on effective protection of the financial privacy of users.

Key words: *electronic bussines, law aspects, economic aspects, local self-government*.

INTRODUCTION

E-business means bussiness activities that take place online. This does not only involve the purchase and sale, but the organization of the business of businesses in the network environment, the organization of business communication towards clients and the care of clients. In addition to the aforementioned E-business, it implies the introduction and improvement of this type of business in the units of local self-government, for the users of their services. Electronic technology implies the combined use of information technology and telecommunications. This type of technology allows the sending of a large number of information, over long distances over a short period of time. This allows local self-government units, which use electronic technology in their business, to achieve significant savings in operating costs, perform administrative and business tasks more efficiently. The advantages of electronic in relation to the traditional operation of local self-government units are related to increasing quality, agility, for additional services on the one hand, and reducing administrative costs. It also intensifies the joint presence in the electronic market related to the development of electronic partnerships. In the continuation of this article are listed elements that in addition to Internet access, are meant for the safe application and improvement of e-business in local government units.

Digital Signature is used to sign electronic documents and has the legal power of a personal signature. Electronic handwritten signature is a

digital signature, which is not a digital handwriting image. The electronic signature protects the integrity of electronically signed messages. It is a technology that is applied in e-commerce systems that allows checking subscribers and ensures the accuracy of electronic documents.

An electronic document is a document in electronic form used in legal affairs and other legal actions, as well as in administrative, judicial and other proceedings before a state body. In the Republic of Serbia, the Law on Electronic Document, Electronic Identification and Services of Confidentiality on Electronic Business states that: an electronic signature is a set of data in electronic form that is associated or logically connected with other (signed) data in electronic form so that the electronic signature confirms the integrity of these data and the identity of the signatories ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 94/2017). A qualified electronic signature is an advanced electronic signature created by a qualified electronic signature creation tool and based on a qualified electronic signature certificate. The most important fields of electronic signature implementation are electronic banking (e-banking), electronic commerce, e-business, e-government, e-healthcare, payment systems based chip card.

The most popular applications that use the electronic signature are: secure web transactions, secure e-mail messages, secure FTP service, VPN (IPSec) networking, secure document management, secure internet payments, etc. By the mid-1980s, governments around the world were committed to improving internal operations and activities, and with the advent of the Internet, the focus was on relations with businesses and citizens (Ho, 2002). This resulted in more intensive development of the e-Government concept.

The e-Government portal exists since 2010 in the Republic of Serbia (eUprava, 2018). From 2014 - 2016, the Republic of Serbia has had the largest index of e-government development in Europe, according to a survey of the e-Government of the United Nations from 2016. Based on the overall development index, Serbia was ranked 69th in 2014, but in 2016 it was at 39, on the UN Global List, making a 30-point jump, the largest in Europe, according to a UN statement 2016 (UNPAN, 2018). The survey also shows that the Republic of Serbia was the leading country of the region in the field of e-participation - involving citizens in public debates, commenting

on laws and decisions of state institutions on the Internet. On the global list in this category for 2016, Serbia was ranked 17th out of 193 countries, according to ANSAmed (ANSA *med*, 2018).

Having in mind the current nature of e-business and its importance for the modern operation of e-Government, the legal aspects as well as the economic effects of its implementation in this field are discussed in the paper. The main hypothesis in the work that started is that e-commerce in local self-government units, as a form of market communication, is necessary to positively influence the speed and efficiency of operations and that the success depends on effective protection of the financial privacy of the users. The efficiency of the e-business of the local self-government unit is achieved when the unity of the documentation, data and process (without paper documents) is achieved.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF IMPROVING ELECTRONIC BUSINESS

The Internet has become an indispensable part of everyday life in contemporary society. He brought many benefits with him. First of all, it enabled people to communicate with each other without interruption, regardless of the distance between them (Vrućinić, & Rodić, 2016). Application of e-business, has requested legal support by standardizing the issue of protection of the integrity of the electronic document and the identity of the digital signature.

In the Republic of Serbia, the Strategy for the Development of the Information Technology Industry for the period 2017-2020 was adopted on the basis of Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Law on the Government and was published on November 30 2016. year ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 95/2016). The main strategic priorities from the above document in this area are: development of successful companies and products in the field of information technologies, improvement of the administrative environment suitable for the development of IT industry, strengthening of personnel potential, modernization of business in all branches of industry using IT.

The Strategy for the Development of Information Security in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2017-2020 was adopted on the basis of

Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Law on the Government and was published on May 30, 2017. year ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 53/2017). In the mentioned strategy, it is emphasized that e-government is developing, that the number of electronic services of public authorities is on the rise, thus enabling citizens to obtain the various documents they need.

Public companies that perform activities of general interest, as well as companies, use information systems to a large extent, and in certain activities, such as, for example, the activity of production, distribution and supply of electricity, the work relies heavily on ICT systems.

The area of information security in the Republic of Serbia is regulated by the following regulations: the Law on Information Security ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 6/16), the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Authorities for Combating High-Tech Crime ("Official Gazette of Serbia", no. 61/05 and 104/09), Criminal Code ("Official Herald of Serbia", No. 85/05, 88/05 - correction, 107/05 - correction, 72/09, 111/09, 121/12, 104 / 13, 108/14 and 94/16), Law on Data Privacy ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 104/09), Law on Personal Data Protection ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 97/08, 104/09 – secound Law 68/12-US i 107/12) Law on Electronic Communications ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 44/10, 60/13 - US and 62/14), Law on the Confirmation of the Convention on High-Tech Crime (Official Gazette of Serbia. Law on the Confirmation of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on High-Tech Crime relating to the criminalization of a part of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through a computer ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 19/09), Law on Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 1/10), Law on the Military Security Agency and the Military Intelligence Agency ("Official Gazette of Serbia", no. 88/09, 55/12 - US and 17/13).

Please note that the adoption of the Law on Electronic Signature ("Official Herald of Serbia" No. 135/2004) and the Electronic Document Act ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 51/2009) started the process of developing the legal framework necessary for initial development of e-business in the Republic of Serbia.

By entering into force of the Electronic Document Act, Electronic

Identification and Trusted Services in Electronic Commerce, the previous law have ceased to apply: the Law on Electronic Signature ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 94/2017).

The new law regulates electronic signature, electronic stamp, time-stamp, electronic delivery and electronic document storage, which will enable simple and inexpensive use of qualified electronic certificates, electronic document exchange and destruction of paper documents when qualified electronic reservation service is provided.

The implementation of the Law envisages the adoption of 17 by-laws that will define e-identification, e-delivery, e-keeping, e-signature in "claudu" and other services of trust in e-commerce and the establishment of a network of service providers of trust (Article 72 Law on Electronic Document, Electronic Identification and Trusted Services in Electronic Commerce ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 94/2017). So far, bylaws of this Law have been adopted: the Regulation on the Conditions for Providing Qualified Services of Confidentiality ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 37/2018), this Regulation entered into force on 19 May 2018, the Rulebook on the Register of Qualified Resources for Creation electronic signatures and electronic stamps ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 31/2018), this Rulebook entered into force on May 5, 2018, Rulebook on technical and technological procedures for establishing a qualified electronic signature and the criteria to fulfill the funds for the formation of a qualified electronic signature ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 26/2008, 13/2010 and 23/2015), the amendments to this Ordinance entered into force on March 10, 2015, the Regulations on the Register of Certification Bodies for the Issuance of Qualified Electronic Certificates in the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 26/2008), this Regulation entered into force on 22 March 2008, the Regulations on the Registration of Certification Bodies ("Official Gazette of Serbia"No. 48/2005, 82/2005 and 116/2005), the amendment to this Ordinance entered into force on 30 December 2005, the Regulations on the Register of Providers of Qualified Services of Confidence ("Official Gazette of Serbia", no. 31/2018), this Rulebook entered into force on May 5, 2018, the Ordinance on the Requirements for Eligible Electronic Certificates ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 34/2018), this Regulation entered into force on May 12 In 2018, the Ordinance on the Conditions to

be met by a qualified means for creating an electronic signature or seals and the conditions to be met by the designated body ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 34/2018), this Regulation entered into force on 12 May 2018 . year.

We emphasize two more laws that target digital signatures: the Law on Information Security ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 6/2016 and 94/2017) and the Law on the Information System of the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of Serbia" No. 12/96).

The Law on Information Security regulates measures for protection against security risks in information and communication systems, the responsibilities of legal entities in managing and using information and communication systems, and the competent authorities for the implementation of protection measures, coordination between the protection factors and monitoring the correct application of the prescribed protection measures are determined.

The Law on the Information System of the Republic of Serbia regulates the rights and obligations of state bodies and organizations, bodies of territorial autonomy and local self-government bodies when performing entrusted tasks of state administration, as well as enterprises, institutions and other organizations when performing the entrusted administrative powers, in keeping the prescribed records, , use and exchange of data that lead to other issues of importance for the functioning and development of the information system of the Republic of Serbia.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ELECTRONIC BUSSINES

The development of ICT affects the dynamic changes in the economy, as well as the transformation of state administration. To a certain extent, the substance of the digital signature application has touch points, or some of the activities that can be quantified on the business of businesses, citizens and e-government. The effects are multiple of increasing business efficiency, reducing data processing costs to lowering the cost of services to users.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a unified system of local self-government units, monotypical in the Republic of Srpska and non-monotypical in the Federation of BiH, with a different structure of competencies and with different regulations of territorial organization and functioning. The diversity is also in terms of the bodies of local self-government units by entities (Bašić, & Bašić, 2015).

The development of the e-Government service greatly contributes to the social and economic development of the country, primarily improving the availability of public services. This includes: providing on-line services, obtaining permits, documents, payments, etc. The efficient functioning of e-Government can increase the efficiency of the public sector and the productivity of its employees, improve inter-institutional cooperation and increase the utilization of capacities and resources.

According to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, published in the document "Usage of Information and Communication Technologies in the Republic of Serbia, 2016", 98.6% of companies use electronic public administration services, and over 1.510.000 persons use electronic public administration services.

According to data published on the Internet live stats from 2016, China is the world's first place with 721,434,547 users, followed by India, the United States, Brazil, 72 places Serbia with 4,758,861 Internet users. The reasons for the existence of such differences in the penetration of the Internet in the global context are primarily of economic nature, but there are other reasons, such as digital illiteracy, insufficient knowledge of English language, insufficiently developed infrastructure for Internet access, resistance to the introduction and acceptance of new technologies, (Simović, 2015).

The state apparatus is often exposed to criticism, primarily because of the slow process of communication at all social levels. As a result, many countries have a common goal of responding to the demands of other institutions, businesses and citizens in a quick and efficient way, by minimizing opportunities for misappropriating money through non-transparent and unbiased decision-making, promoting public participation in decision-making of public importance, encouraging political accountability and and similarly (Schuppan, 2009).

In 2000, the Law on Electronic Signature was adopted in France, which recognized the equivalence of the digital signature with a signature in a traditional manner (Loi, 2000).

The Bill on Electronic Administration, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, should enable simpler, more transparent and efficient functioning of electronic public services. One of the key objectives of this law is to facilitate the electronic communication of citizens, legal entities and non-governmental organizations with the administration body. The law is also one of the pillars of the functioning of e-Government, necessary for harmonization and harmonization with the applicable European regulations.

Some of the advantages of using e-commerce in local government units are: reducing corruption, clearer interpretation of administrative needs and legal decisions, easier access to information, increased revenue through more regular collection of taxes and fees, cost savings. Through these advantages, the following goals are achieved: better quality services to citizens and businesses, clearer regulations and procedures and less opportunities for corruptive activities, better control of the costs of local self-government units and their receivables.

IMPROVING ELECTRONIC BUSINESS IN SOME UNITS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The use of new ICT is a way for public administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska to transform and improve citizen relations (Government-to-Consumer - G2C), government-to-business - G2B, but also between the administration of different levels Governance (Government - to - Government - G2G), with the aim of achieving greater transparency and efficiency of administration.

Modern public administration covers various activities, starting with the conduct of public affairs, the purpose of which is to satisfy public interests, within which the public administration performs a range of legal and material activities. It prepares laws and other regulations, provides

legal acts that can have an individual and general character, provides public services related to the protection of the security of the state, persons and property (military and police) provides social and cultural services (health, education, social protection, culture and other) and economic and financial services (energy supply, transportation, finance, etc.), serves and prepares acts for the government, and carries out administrative tasks for parliament and courts (Kunić, 2009).

When it comes to social capital and politics, we consider it important to mention the concept of social policy, from the point of view of local self-government units. Social policy can be said to be a public policy area whose main goal is to improve the social situation, especially when it comes to vulnerable groups in need of help, in order to improve the overall social order (Kovačević, 2017).

The intensity of changes in the technological and economic sphere of social life, which is unprecedented in the history of mankind so far, requires the administration not to be a brake on economic development (Vlaški, 2015). Sometimes, people want change and new experiences, because they are not satisfied with the old practices and procedures, which we can see in e-government that needs to be constantly improved, innovated and brought closer to the users. Resistance to change, even e-government, is caused by the attitudes of individuals influenced by many economic, psychological and social factors (Perić, 2018).

E-government involves the overall organization of public management in order to increase efficiency, transparency, access to information, reactivity to the needs and needs of citizens, through the strategic use of information communication technologies. Under the influence of international and domestic doctrines and practices today, there is basically a total and continuous formation of public administration at all levels of government with the aim of applying general standards and principles regarding the work of good and quality administration (SIGMA, 2001). Through the reform based on the model of EU member states and adapted to the order, legal theory, legal framework and practice, Bosnia and Herzegovina's goal is also to join modern administrative systems based on new knowledge, electronic technology and information systems (Marković, 2004).

The key features of local self-government are: autonomy and autonomy, decentralization and democratization, volunteering in action. These features make local self-government significantly different from the state administration, characterized by a hierarchical relationship, subordination of lower bodies to higher ones, centralization and predominantly coercion in action (Bašić, & Bašić, 2015). Local self-government in the Republic of Srpska is entrusted to municipalities and cities, and executed by citizens and organs of local self-government units.

Citizens directly participate in local self-government and when it comes to deciding on: construction of communal facilities, launching an initiative for passing and amending regulations and acts within the competence of the municipality, recommendations and objections to the work of local self-government bodies, allocation and acquisition of settlements from / to the municipality and the like through referendum, citizens 'choices, civic initiatives, local communities, citizens' panels, proposals, hours of citizens in the municipal assembly and other legally defined forms.

Local self-government in Bosnia and Herzegovina is defined by laws on local self-government (Entity Law in Republika Srpska, Entity Framework Law and Cantonal Laws in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). In addition to the organization, competencies and tasks of municipalities, these laws: Law on Local Self-Government of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Serbia", No. 101/04, 42/05 and 118/05), Law on Principles of Local Self-Government in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazzete of FBiH, Law on Local Self-Government of Tuzla-Podrinje Canton, Law on Local Self-Government of the Zenica-Doboj Canton, etc. (in the remaining eight canons) contain rights and instructions for the work of municipalities in accordance with the basic principles of the rule of law: such as an independent judiciary, a division of powers, the creation of conditions for the protection of human rights and rights minorities, mechanisms of participation for citizens, duties and obligations of the municipality to operate in an efficient, effective and open way in order to meet the needs of citizens, as well as mechanisms that will ensure the responsibility of the municipality (Miličević, et al. 1999).

Territorial units in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina include 10 cantons, 6 cities, 79 municipalities and 3337 settlements. The

paper analyzes the contribution of e-Government to the development of the following municipalities: Drvar, Bosanski Petrovac, Bosansko Grahovo, Glamoc. Of these municipalities, only Glamoc does not have an official website available. In Table 1, according to the World Bank report, the gross domestic products of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia and their changes in the period from 1990-2015. years.

Table 1. Results of the World Bank research

Country	Gross domestic product		
	Average annual % growth		
	1990-2000.y.	2000-09.y.	2009-15.y.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*28.5*	5.3	1.1
Republic of Serbia	*0.7*	5.5	0.4

Data source: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26447

In addition to collecting and processing data, the general tasks of eGovernment are the creation and distribution of elements and information that are necessary for the decision-making process (Prohaska, 2012). This is especially unfavorable in the municipalities listed in Table 2, which shows the economic situation of the same. These four municipalities represent returnee municipalities where about 15,000 Serbs live. Although representatives of these municipalities are trying to integrate new knowledge into the economic environment, employment opportunities are very small, as the organization of educational and health institutions, as public enterprises responsible for natural assets (forests and water) at the level of cantonal authorities. People are mostly engaged in personal agricultural production and the exploitation of personal forest resources.

Integration of business processes and communications among businesses through the Internet enables more efficient offer of products and services and their purchase and sale on the market. The extent of e-commerce in relation to conventional trade is still quite low in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Only 18.9% of turnover is realized on the internet according to data from 2016. It is necessary to establish more rigorous mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Law on Free Access to Information, including an independent body whose decisions would be binding. In addition to classic communication channels, local government units must also use modern ways of communication with citizens, ie online communication, e-consultation, etc. Each municipality should have its own official website.

Table 2. Socio-economic indicators of some local self-government units

Canton	Drvar	Bosanko Grahovo	Bosanski Petrovac	Glamoč
	West Bosnia Canton	West Bosnia Canton	Una-Sana Canton	West Bosnia Canton
Population in 2016. y.	6.511	2.311	6.924	3.658
Absolutely population	-9.195	-6.000	-8.334	-8.935
Working population (%)	62,0	61,9	64,6	62,0
Unemployed	537	1.158	1.034	303
Number of employees	943	351	1.127	523
Active population	1.480	1.509	2.161	826
Working Active population	4.040	1.431	4.470	2.269
Unemployed (%)[1]	13,3	80,9	23,1	13,4
Unemployed (%)[2]	36,3	76,7	47,8	36,7
Number of pensioners	242	80	579	231
Import coverage by exports in %	1451,56	490,97	195,47	3215,61
Agricultural area (ha)	17.941	47.665	28.400	60.769
Number of economic subjects	526	168	466	345

Sources of data: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH, through the Agency for Statistics of BiH

According to the research of the Federal Institute for Research, published in 2017, the extremely underdeveloped municipalities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are: 1) Sapna, 2) Donji Vakuf, 3) Drvar, 4) Glamoc, 5) Vareš, 6) Ključ, 7) Domaljevac-Šamac, 8) Pale, 9) Foča, 10) Bosanko Grahovo.

When it comes to the municipalities listed in Table 2, the possibilities for implementing ICTs are large (state administration, public institutions, health system, business systems, e-commerce, etc.).

ICT requirements that these municipalities should implement in eGovernment in order to improve the economic situation: to develop Internet applications that reduce operating costs, primarily in relation to the use of paper documents, to accept, develop and invest in e-commerce in particular field of agriculture and tourism. Special attention should be paid to applied IT education of the population that will be reflected in: training of agricultural producers for the use of mobile devices and computers in order to accept new knowledge and experience as an added value in the production of healthy food, sending individuals, groups and cooperatives to creating electronic food stores that would present their products to a broad market, training citizens for possible ecological tourism, specifically forming a family tourist offer and entering the electronic tourism market.

The introduction of e-Government in these municipalities would lead to the following benefits: operating costs (paper documents) would be reduced, business mistakes reduced, accessibility and information sharing would increase, economic development would be enabled, the number of available services, it would improve and improve the work of the administration. All the aforementioned advantages of using e-Government in these municipalities would lead to the building of an e-society based on knowledge.

The effectiveness of the system of local self-government units depends on the available resources, the level of organization, as well as the personnel and technical equipment of certain parts. It can be increased by applying a complex set of measures in the domain of improving the organization of the local community, improving staffing and applying ICT. These activities lead to the modernization of local self-government units that have multiple objectives: to enable citizens to exercise their rights and obligations with one

contact with management and public enterprises, to shorten the response time of management and public enterprises at the request of natural and legal persons, to increase efficiency work, as well as the level of work quality, to enable intensive monitoring of financial flows, to enable transparency of work of the local self-government unit (Trajković, & Mikarić, 2013).

Local government units with modern electronic commerce are practical, interactive with citizens and transparent.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION UNITS

The basic function of the European Charter of Local Self-Government is to reduce the lack of common European standards to determine and preserve the rights of local authorities that are closest to citizens, and to enable citizens to participate fully in decision-making related to their everyday environment.

The Charter starts from the principle that the local self-government will be regulated by law, and it is considered desirable that these issues be regulated by the Constitution. It implies the right and ability of local authorities to regulate and manage a significant part of public affairs within the boundaries of the law on the basis of their own responsibility and in the interest of the local population. The European Charter of Local Self - Govern ent is a Council of Europe - Act ETS No. 122, adopted in June 1985, opened for signature on 15 October 1985 and entered into force on 15 September 1988. The Charter accepted (ratification, accession) many countries - members of the Council of Europe: Austria (1987), Bulgaria (1995), Czech Republic (1999), Denmark (1988), Estonia (1994), Finland (1991), Greece Netherlands (1991), Croatia (1997), Iceland (1991), Italy (1990), Cyprus (1988), Latvia (1996), Liechtenstein (1988), Lithuania (1999), Luxembourg (1987), Hungary (1994) Macedonia (1997), Malta (1993), Moldova (1997), Germany SR (1998), Norway (1989), Poland (1993), Portugal (1990), Romania (1998), Russia (1998), Spain (1988), Sweden (1989), Turkey (1992), Ukraine (1997), United Kingdom (1998) and others.

Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the Council of Europe on 24 April 2002 as the 44th member. Its accession to the Council of Europe contains a number of obligations that its Entities need to fulfill within the prescribed deadline. A special obligation to harmonize domestic legislation with the Charter for Bosnia and Herzegovina was the ratification of the European Charter of Local Self-Government on 12 July 2002, which certainly does not represent a simple business considering the complexity of the constitutional order and, in this regard, the fact that the matter of local self-government within the competence of the Entities (Blagojević, 2005).

Switzerland is a federal parliamentary republic composed of 26 cantons, with three cantons divided into semi-cantons, and thus the relevant number is for the Cantonal Council 23 election. Each canton has its capital. They are constituents, federal units, the Swiss Federation. Each canton is equal and has its own constitutional, legislative, judicial and executive power. The government of each canton consists of five to seven members (depending on the canton).

All competencies that do not belong to the government under the Constitution, or are not legally assigned to the federal level, are under the jurisdiction of the canton (cantonal organization, school system, sometimes healthcare, sometimes planning and construction, police, judiciary). In some areas, the government has great powers, and this sometimes causes tensions between the cantons and the government.

The largest canton on the surface is the Graubinden which covers 17.2% of the surface of Switzerland, and the canton with the highest population is Zurich.

The cantons are constituents, the federal units of the Swiss Federation. There are a total of 26, with the three cantons divided into semi-cantons, and so is the relevant number for the Cantonal Council 23.

Nevertheless, the cantons are equal and everyone has their own constitutional, legislative, judicial and executive power. The distinctive feature of the two small cantons in Switzerland (Apencel, Ineroden and Glarus) are also Landsgemeinde - assemblies of all adult citizens (similar to ancient polis), where decisions are made on cantonal legislation and the choice of representatives for the Cantonal Council.

The powers of the cantons are determined on the one hand negative according to the Constitution, and on the other hand they are limited by the autonomy of the constituent municipalities of the canton. Each Canton determines for itself the degree of municipal self-government. On the other hand, all jobs that are not explicitly given to the federal government are under the authority of the canton. Let's repeat once again that the principle of overlapping and co-operation between the federal and cantonal authorities is very frequent in the Constitution. Of the areas that are nominally entirely under the jurisdiction of the canton (although there is a possibility of assistance to the federation), the primary and secondary education, culture, regulation of local church issues, urbanism, the language of the cantons, the protection of cultural and historical heritage, care of certain social categories and local taxes (Canton of Switzerland, 2018).

In order to successfully apply electronic commerce in local self-government units, in addition to legal regulations, economic indicators and ICT, it is necessary to provide professional training of employees, readiness of managers to implement new forms of business. It also requires informational literacy of the targeted people, as well as stimulations that will encourage citizens to apply new forms of electronic commerce to local government units.

CONCLUSION

The introduction of digital signatures in the field of e-government is very important, as the e-business system has many advantages over the traditional system that implied the dominant use of paper and paper. The paper presents the main hypothesis through the review of the legal regulations and the economic effects of e-business in local self-government units, contributing to the success and speed of operation of the users of local self-government units.

The application of e-business in local government units contributes to the success of a democratic society through well-implemented ICT procedures. In Bosnia and Herzegovina there is a disjointed system of units of local self-government on an entity basis, with a very low level of mutual cooperation, which greatly complicates and hampers the functioning of local government units at the state level. There is no unity of regulation and harmonization of the

functioning of local self-government units at the state level with the European Charter of Local Self-Government or the documents of the Council of Europe, which is contrary to the aspiration of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the process of Euro-Atlantic integration with the rest of Europe.

Developed countries have recognized the benefits of e-commerce and have allowed application at local government level, while developing countries tend to take over and implement the aforementioned benefits in the e-Government. The situation in the e-Government in the Republic of Serbia is constantly improving in the field of digital signature.

The legal regulations are mostly improved, and then planning in this area is carried out at the strategic level, but also at the operational levels.

The introduction of e-Government portal in the Republic of Serbia has significantly improved transparency and information, but it is necessary to further improve certain parts of the system. This relates primarily to the procedures of international organizations and financial institutions, the creation of portals in English and the like.

The Republic of Serbia also does all the necessary activities to harmonize with the European Union in this area, and one of the activities is the standardized implementation of the indicator system for measuring the performance of the e-Government system.

The Republic of Serbia, together with the Republic of Srpska, should make a special effort to implement the Electronic Administration and Electronic Signature Service as a separate verification tool in proving identity in the Cyber environment in Serbian returnee communities on the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This primarily concerns the facilitation of obtaining personal documents, the right to education and health care, facilitating communication at the local and global level, as well as their independent performance of economic activities in the field of agriculture, agricultural processing of agricultural products and ecological tourism.

Paper received: 23. 3. 2019.
Paper accepted: 1. 11. 2019

REFERENCES

- ANSA *med*. (2018). *Serbia: highest e-government development, UN survey says*. http://www.ansamed.info/ansamed/en/news/sections/economics/2016/10/19/serbia-highest-e-government-development-un-survey-says_46b62594-0d24-4157-a22e-48c6d27c5fc4.html . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- Bašić, D., & Bašić, S. (2015). Lokalna samouprava u Bosni i Hercegovini sa osvrtom na Republiku Srpsku. *Defendologija*, No. 36, 33-42.
- Blagojević, M. (2005). *O pojmu lokalne samouprave i njenim zakonskim osnovama u Republici Srpskoj*. Doboj, p. 8.
- Bosansko Grahovo. (2018). http://www.bosanskograhovo.ba/ba/ . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- eUprava. (2018). http://www.euprava.gov.rs/ . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- *Evropski principi za javnu administraciju*, (SIGMA, dokument. br. 27). (2001). Centar za promociju civilnog društva Sarajevo, p. 111-120.
- FEDERALNI ZAVOD ZA PROGRAMIRANJE RAZVOJA, Istraživanja I analize. (2018). http://www.fzzpr.gov.ba/bs/pubs/3/3/publikacije . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- Ho, A. T. K. (2002). Reinventing Local Governments and the E-Government Initiative. *Public Administration Review*, 62(4), 434-444.
- Kovačević, B. (2017). Socijalni kapital i politika: od gubitka do povjerenja u institucije do društva blagostanja. *Defendologija*, No. 39-40, 47-56.
- Kunić, P. (2009). *Savremene tendencije u reformi javne uprave*. Moderna uprava, 2. p. 9-20.
- Loi no 2000-230 du 13 mars 2000 portant adaption du droit de la preuve aux tehnologies de l'information et relative à la signature électronique (JO no 62 du 14 mars 2000, p. 3968).
- Marković, Lj. (2004). *Modernizacija lokalne uprave i samouprave*. Sarajevo: Centar za promociju civilnog društva Sarajevo. p. 25-28.

- MEGAZINE. (2018). http://www.bosanskipetrovac.gov.ba/ . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- Miličević, N., et al. (1999). *Lokalna samouprava u Bosni i Hercegovini*. Sarajevo. p. 44.
- Opština Drvar. (2018). http://www.opstinadrvar.net/ . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- Perić, M. (2018*). Upravljanje promenama u finansijama korporacije u funkciji unapređenja korporativnog upravljanja*, Doktorska disertacija. Beograd: BBA. p. 183.
- Prohaska, A. (2012). *Elektronska uprava u Republici Srpskoj*, Master rad. Beograd: Univerzitet Singidunum. p. 26.
- SAOPĆENJE PRIOPĆENJE FIRST RELEASE. (2018). *Upotreba informaciono-komunikacijskih tehnologija u preduzećima, 2016*. http://fzs.ba/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/FR-IKT-P_2016.pdf . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- Savez općina i gradova, Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine. (2018). http://www.sogfbih.ba/index.php?lang=ba&sel=80&view=25 . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- Schuppan, T. (2009). *E-Government in developing countries: Experiences from sub-Saharan Africa*. Government Information Quarterly, 26. p. 118-127.
- Simović, V. (2015). Podizanje nivoa informatičke konkurentnosti i razvoj različitih servisa e-poslovanja. Tematski zbornik *Strukturne promene u Srbiji* – dosadašnji rezultati perspektive. Beograd: Institut eknomskih nauka Beograd. p. 540-552.
- Strategy for the Development of Information Security in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2017-2020, "Official Herald of Serbia", No. 53/2017.
- Trajković, D., i Mikarić, B. (2013), Elektronsko poslovanje u lokalnoj samoupravi. *Trendovi u poslovanju*, Broj I, Sveska 1/2013. 81-88.
- UNPAN. (2018). *Serbia: highest e-government development, UN survey says*. **http://www.unpan.org/Library/MajorPublications/UNEGovernmentSurvey/PublicEGovernanceSurveyintheNews/**

tabid/651/mctl/ArticleView/ModuleId/1555/articleId/51896/Default.aspx . accessed on 08.08.2018.

- Vikipedija. (2018). *Kantoni Švajcarske*. https://sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9A%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B8_%D0%A8%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%98%D1%86%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B5 . accessed on 08.08.2018.
- Vlaški, B., (2015). Sadržina i prav(n)a priroda koncepta dobre uprave. *Zbornik radova Pravnog fakulteta u Nišu*, Broj 71, Godina LIV, p. 277-292.
- Vrućinić, Ž., i Rodić, M. (2016). Povezanost vaspitnih dimenzija i problematične upotrebe interneta kod mlađih adolescenata. *Defendologija*, No. 37-38. 63-80.
- WORLD BANK GROUP. (2018). *World Development Indicators 2017*. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26447 . accesed on 08.08.2018.
- Zakon o elektronskom dokumentu, elektronskoj indentifikaciji i uslugama od poverenja o elektronskom poslovanju. (2017). Službeni glasnik RS, br. 94/2017. Everything that relates to the Official RS Official Gazette (Službeni glasnik RS) can be found on the website: https://www.paragraf.rs/.

(Footnotes)

1 The level of unemployment is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed with the working population (the population aged 15-65 years and multiplied by 100).

2 The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons with the active population (labor force ie employees + unemployed) and multiplying by 100.