Extreme Case of Crisis: Definitions of War Violence in Narratives of Survivors from the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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SUVREMENI SIGURNOSNI IZAZOVI
CONTEMPORARY SECURITY CHALLENGES
POSTIZANJE NACIONALNOG INTERESA PRIHVĆANJEM SIGURNOSNIH PARADIGMI

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Abstract
To live in the modern social conditions, with contemporary risks, threats and hazards, represents imperative in time. Often used phrase that there is no threat to peace loses its meaning, since there is a replacement of the thesis, according to which the facts show that the conventional threat is transformed into unconventional. Even worse is the fact that conventionality turns into modernity.

Key words: national security, safety indicators, threats, intelligence, security system
IZGRADNJA KULTURE SIGURNOSTI
I OTPORNOSTI NA KATASTROFE KROZ OBRAZOVANJE

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Sažetak
Praktičan je način napredovanja za nacionalne institucije odigrati svoju ulogu u globalnoj obvezi smanjenja učinka katastrofa. Razumijevanje interakcije ugroza, izloženosti katastrofama i ranjivosti ključno je za učinkovitu prevenciju katastrofa. Stoga obrazovanje i obuka mogu premostiti jaz među znanstvenim spoznajama i praktičnim lokalnim djelovanjem putem prijenosa poruka i uspostavljanja standarda.

Ključne riječi: sigurnost, otpornost, katastrofa, obrazovanje

BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY
AND RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS THROUGH EDUCATION

Abstract
Practical way forward for national institutions is to play their part in the global commitment reducing the impact of disasters. Understanding the interaction of hazards, exposure and vulnerability is crucial to effective disaster prevention. Hence, education and training can bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and practical local action by transmitting messages and setting standards.

Key words: safety, resilience, disaster, education
Sažetak
Ustrajni napori u široj globalizaciji i informacijskoj povezanosti potakli su globalne tokove funkcioniranja društvenog sustava. Ovo bi se vremensko razdoblje moglo s pravom nazvati dobom računala i digitalizacije, no prije svega, dobom Interneta. Kiberprostor, odnosno Internet kakav danas poznajemo, evoluirao je u globalnu, međusobno povezanu mrežu sustava i informacija koja je preobrazila ponašanje vlada, tvrtki, građana; te je također otvorila nova tržišta s beskrajnim prilikama za promidžbu i trgovinu. Međutim, ako s jedne strane kiberprostor pruža beskonačne mogućnosti građanima, tvrtkama, vladama i državama, s druge strane postoje brojne prijetnje i rizici njegovoj sigurnosti. Neprekidno rastući broj kibernetičkih napada na kritične infrastrukture država natjerao je sigurnosne stručnjake da shvate da je njihov posao biti u neprekidnoj utrci protiv napadača. Pružanje sigurnosti kiberprostoru protiv kibernetičkih napada postao je izazov svim državama svijeta. Pronalazak zakona i propisa za nošenje s kibernetičkim prijetnjama, predviđanje i prevencija napada na kiberprostor, suradnja s privatnim sektorom i sigurnosnim stručnjacima, obuka policjskog osoblja, pronašao prilikom odgovora na napade i brzi oporavak napadnutih sustava i mreža, očuvanje i pojačavanje sigurnosti državnih sustava, pretvorili su kibernetičku sigurnost u prioritet broj jedan na popisu država diljem svijeta. Stoga, uz brzi tehnološki napredak, države su shvatile da moraju biti u toku s kibernetičkim prijetnjama i da se preusmjeravaju u kibernetičku sigurnost. Ovaj će se rad usredotočiti na suvremene prijetnje iz kiberprostora kao izazov upravljanju križnim uvjetima na državnoj razini, te će se posebice pozambaviti situacijom u Republici Makedoniji.

Ključne riječi: kiberprostor, kritična infrastruktura, upravljanje krizama, kibernetička strategija

Abstract
Ongoing efforts for wider globalization and information connectivity have stirred the global flows of the functioning of the social system. This day and age could rightly be declared as the era of computers and digitization, but above all, the era of the Internet. Cyberspace or the Internet space, as we know it today, has evolved into a global, interconnected network of systems and information which has transformed the behavior of the governments, businesses, citizens, and has likewise opened new markets
with neverending opportunities for promotion and trading. However, if at one side of the cyberspace there are infinite opportunities for the citizens, businesses, governments and states, then, on the other side there are numerous threats and risks to its safety. The ever-growing number of cyber attacks on the critical infrastructure of various states has made the security experts realize their job is to be in a constant race against the attackers. Providing security to the cyberspace against the cyber attacks has become a challenge for all of the countries worldwide. Finding the legislation and regulations to deal with cyber threats, predicting and preventing the attacks on the cyberspace, cooperation with the private sector and security experts, training of law enforcement personnel, finding a suitable response to the attacks and quick recovery of the attacked systems and networks, preserving and enhancing the security of state systems have all turned the cyber security into priority number one on the lists of the countries worldwide. Hence, with the rapid technological progress, states have realized the need to be in line with the cyber threats in order to be able to defend its cyberspace. This paper will focus on the modern threats from the cyber space as a challenge for the crisis management at the state level and shall specifically address the situation in the Republic of Macedonia.

**Key words:** cyberspace, critical infrastructure, crisis management, cyber strategies
DRŽAVNE ORGANIZACIJE ZA BORBU PROTIV KORUPCIJE U ZEMLJAMA BIVŠE JUGOSLAVIJE

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Sažetak
Potreba za organiziranjem i regionalnim djelovanjem u borbi protiv korupcije, kroz osnivanje organizacija (agencija, komisija i drugih tijela) za borbu protiv korupcije u svim zemljama bivše Jugoslavije sasvim je opravdana. Ovim radom pokazat ćemo njihovu strukturu i način na koji djeluju u borbi protiv korupcije. Poseban naglasak je stavljen na dobro poznavanje zakonskih odredbi i upotrebu zakonskih ovlaštenja u borbi protiv korupcije u suvremenom društvu te rad na prevenciji, otkrivanju i suzbijanju koruptivnih kaznenih djela kako bismo ih mogli sankcionirati i kazniti, čime bi dali veći značaj borbi protiv ovog oblika kriminaliteta.

Ključne riječi: borba protiv korupcije

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTRIES OF FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Abstract
The need for organization and regional action in the fight against corruption, through the establishment of organizations (agencies, committees and other bodies) for fighting corruption in all the countries of the former Yugoslavia is quite justified. This paper will show their structure and the manner of operation in the fight against corruption. Particular emphasis is placed on the good knowledge of the legislative provisions and the use of legislative powers in the fight against corruption in contemporary society, as well as the work on the prevention, detection and suppression of corruption offenses in order to sanction and penalize them, which would have given greater importance to the combat against this type of crime.

Key words: fight against corruption
Sažetak

Globalizacija nudi brojne mogućnosti, ali i izazove. S druge strane globalni problemi zahtijevaju i globalna rješenja. Mir i sigurnost, gospodarski i društveni razvoj, kao i zaštita okoliša su ovisni i nedjeljivi. Kao i u prethodnim razdobljima, svijet 21. stoljeća suočava se s raznim političkim, ekonomskim, socijalnim i ekološkim pritiscima koji prijetu stabilnosti nekoga društva i njegovom boljitku. Voda i izvori energije imaju veliki utjecaj na ekonomiju i politiku, ne samo na nacionalnoj razini, već i na globalnoj razini. Oni su ključni za ljudsko blagostanje i održivi razvoj. Njihove bitne uloge u postizanju napretka u svakoj kategoriji razvoja je široko priznato kao i njihov strateški utjecaj u geopolitici. Energetska sigurnost počiva na dva načela - smanjenje energije potrebne za pružanje usluga, i pristupačnost tehnologijama koje pružaju dostupnu, pouzdanu i raznoliku opskrbu energijom te ne ugrožavaju i ne utječu na okoliš. Svaki od tih načina ima specifičan uvjet za njenu proizvodnju, ali i veliki utjecaj na vodni resurs, koji je ujedno i najveći energetski potencijal u prirodi i obnovljivi izvor energije. Hoće li i geopolitika energije ili energetska geopolitika postati sve važnija geopolitička disciplina, pokazat će vrijeme. Ono što je danas neupitno je činjenica da geostrateški resursi voda, nafta i plin već sada su kreatori vanjskih politika brojnih država i doktrina velesila.

Ključne riječi: geopolitika, geostrateški resursi, izvori energije, korelacija, sinergija

GEOSTRATEGIC RESOURCES IN THE GLOBALIZED ECONOMY OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Abstract

Globalization offers many opportunities, but also many challenges. On the other hand, global problems require global solutions. Peace and security, economic and social development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible. As in previous periods, the world of the 21st century is faced with a variety of political, economic, social and environmental pressures that threaten the stability of a certain society and its betterment. Water and energy sources have a major impact on
the economy and politics, not only nationally, but also globally. They are essential for human well-being and sustainable societal and economic development. Their essential role in the achievement of progress in each developmental category is widely recognized, as well as their strategic influence in geopolitics. Energy security rests on two principles - reducing the energy required for the provision of services, and accessibility of technologies that provide accessible, reliable and diverse supply of energy and do not threaten or adversely affect the environment. Energy comes in different forms and may be produced in several ways. Each of these modes has specific preconditions for its production, while also having a great impact on the water resource, which is also the resource with the most energy potential in the nature, while being a renewable source of energy. Will the geopolitics of energy or energy geopolitics become an increasingly important geopolitical discipline, time will tell. What is now unquestionable is the fact that the geo-strategic resources of water, oil and gas have already become the creators of foreign policies for many countries, as well as the creators of doctrines for major powers.

**Key words:** geopolitics, geostrategic resources, energy sources, correlation, synergies
Sažetak

Rizik se načelno definira kao mogućnost nastupanja štetnog događaja koji razumijeva nastajanje negativnih posljedica određenog intenziteta. Analiza rizika obuća splet logičkih i sistemskih aktivnosti koje karakteriziraju univerzalni standardi i metodologija primjenjiva za sigurnosne izazove u gotovo svim područjima društvenog života. Suština metodologije analize rizika manifestira kroz nekoliko ključnih aktivnosti: identificiranje mogućih štetnih događaja, procjena izvjesnosti njihova nastupanja, anticipiranje vrste i intenziteta posljedica, prepoznavanje indikatora nastajanja kriza/incidenata, poduzimanje standardiziranih operativnih postupaka prije, u vrijeme i nakon nastajanja krzini/incidentnih situacija. Odgovor na krizu u načelu treba biti multi-institucionalan, ali imperativ je da on bude i inter-institucionalan. Integrirani ili sistemski odgovor nadležnih subjekata na krizne situacije razumijeva iznalažanje odgovarajuće metodologije i njezinu primjenu u izradi integrirane analize rizika za pojedine krizne/incidentne situacije. Svrha ovoga je na jedinstven i sustavan način pratiti/analizirati stanje dosadašnjih i potencijalnih kriza/incidentnih situacija te akumulirati stečena znanja i naučene lekcije sa svrhom da takve informacije predstavljaju značajan resurs u postupku standardiziranja i aplikiranja znanstveno utemeljenih metoda u analizama rizika u budućem razdoblju. Vezano za navedeno, ističemo, da je u posljednjih nekoliko godina MUP RH otpočeo intenzivnije i sustavnije primjenjivati metodu analize rizika vezano za sigurnost državne granice. Primarni cilj navedenih aktivnosti je ispunjavanje schengenskih standarda zaštite vanjski granica EU, a one se usklađuju sa Zajedničkim modelom za izradu analize rizika (CIRAM) sačinjenim od Europske agencije za upravljanje operativnom suradnjom na vanjskim granicama država članica Europske unije (Frontex). Karakteristike izrade i implementacije naznačene metode analize rizika kao temelja odlučivanja i upravljanja resursima prikazuju se u radu prvenstveno kroz prizmu relevantnosti i doprinos tih standardiziranih EU modela analiziranja rizika, uz naznaku mogućih ograničenja njihove primjene u hrvatskoj praksi.

Ključne riječi: krizne/incidentne situacije, integrirana analiza rizika, državna granica (vanjska granica EU), schengenski standardi

INTEGRATED RISK ANALYSIS IN THE FUNCTION OF FULFILLING THE SCHENGEN STANDARDS OF STATE BORDER SECURITY (EXTERNAL BORDER OF THE EU)

Abstract

Risk is generally defined as a possibility of the occurrence of an adverse event which impli-
es negative consequences of certain intensity. Risk analysis includes a combination of logic and system activities which are characterized by the universal standards and methodology applicable to security challenges in almost all areas of social life. The essence of risk analysis methodology is manifested through several key activities: identification of potential adverse events, assessment of certainty of their occurrence, anticipation of type and intensity of the consequences, identifying indicators of the emergence of a crisis/an incident, taking standardized operational procedures before, during and after the emergence of a crisis/incidents. A response to a crisis should generally be multi-institutional, but the imperative for it is to also be inter-institutional. Integrated or systemic response of the competent subjects to the crisis implies finding appropriate methodology and its application in the development of integrated risk analysis for a certain crisis/incidents. The purpose of this is to monitor/analyze the state of the former and potential crisis/incidents in a unique and systematic way and to accumulate acquired knowledge and lessons in such a way that this information represents a significant resource in the process of standardization and application of scientifically based methods in risk analysis in the future. In this respect, we note that the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia in recent years has begun to intensively and systematically apply the method of risk analysis related to the security of the state border. The primary objective of these activities is the fulfillment of the Schengen standards for the protection of the external borders of the EU, and they are adjusted to the common integrated risk analysis model (CIRAM), made by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex). Characteristics of the development and implementation of the indicated method of risk analysis as the basis of decision-making and resource management are displayed in the work primarily through the prism of the relevance and contribution of these standardized EU models of risk analysis, with an indication of possible limitations of their application in the Croatian practice.

**Key words:** crisis / incidents, integrated risk analysis, state border (the external border of the EU), the Schengen standards
ISTRAŽIVANJE IZAZOVA I PRILIKA UPRAVLJANJA KATASTROFAMA NA TEMELJU RAČUNALSTVA VISOKIH PERFORMANSI U RUMUNJSKOJ

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Sažetak
Uzvrsi u obzir da je prvo desetljeće 21. stoljeća karakterizirao trend povećanja broja i ozbiljnosti katastrofa, bilo prirodnih ili tehnoloških, prevencija katastrofa postaje zahtjevan cilj na lokalnoj, nacionalnoj i međunarodnoj razini. U pogledu toga, trebalo bi poboljšati interdisciplinarna istraživanja kako bi potpomagala donositelje odluka i služila kao temelj upravljanja katastrofama i procjene rizika, spajanjem znanstvenih i tehnoloških spoznaje o upravljanju katastrofama, razvojem novih akademskih područja i obukom stručnjaka u tome području. Programi pripravnosti za katastrofe, aktivnosti nadzora i odgovora, kao i aktivnosti odgovora poslije katastrofe potpomažu istraživački alati koji, među ostalim, koriste meteorološke podatke, podatke daljinskog opažanja i tehnologije upravljanja geografskim podacima. Stoga su vremenske prognoze, vertikalni atmosferski profili, satelitske slike, geološki profili, hidrološke procjene i geografski informacijski sustavi (GIS) neophodni alati kod studija smanjenja rizika od katastrofa. Kako bi se smanjio rizik od katastrofa, važno je razumjeti mehanizam pojave i dinamiku katastrofa. S tim je ciljem najbolji izbor za buduće djelovanje na području smanjenja rizika od katastrofa interdisciplinarno istraživanje temeljeno na računalstvu visokih performansi, kao i dosljedne, koordinirane i planirane aktivnosti. Kako bi se suočili s izazovom velikih baza podataka u multidisciplinarnom kontekstu, na Sveučilištu Babeş-Bolyai u Cluj-Napoci, Rumunjska, razvijen je projekt naziva „Razvoj istraživačke infrastrukture za upravljanje katastrofama temeljeno na računalstvu visokih performansi“ (MADECIP). Cilj ovog kompleksnog, multidisciplinarnog projekta, bilo je povećanje kapaciteta za istraživanje i razvoj Sveučilišta Babeş-Bolyai stvaranjem Istraživačkog centra za upravljanje katastrofama temeljenog na računalstvu visokih performansi. Cilj je ovog rada identificirati izazove i prednosti istraživanja upravljanja katastrofama temeljenog na računalstvu visokih performansi pomoću istraživačke infrastrukture koju pruža ovaj projekt.

Ključne riječi: upravljanje katastrofama, interdisciplinarna istraživanja, računalstvo visokih performansi, procjena rizika, sigurnost za okoliš

RESEARCH OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT BASED ON HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING IN ROMANIA

Abstract
Considering that the first decade of the 21st century was characterized by an increasing trend of
the number and severity of disasters, be they natural or technological, disaster prevention becomes a challenging goal at local, national and international level. In this regard, interdisciplinary research should be enhanced to support decision makers and serve as basis for disaster management and risk assessment, by merging the scientific and technologic knowledge of disaster management, developing new academic domains and training of experts in this field. The pre-disaster preparedness programs, the monitoring and response activities, as well as the post-disaster response activities are supported by research tools that use, among others, meteorological data, remote sensing data and geographic information management technologies. Therefore, the weather prognoses, vertical atmospheric profiles, satellite images, geological profiles, hydrological assessments and geographic information systems (GIS) are essential tools in the disaster risk reduction studies. To reduce disaster risk it is important to understand the occurrence mechanism and the dynamics of the disasters. For this, an interdisciplinary research based on High Performance Computing (HPC), as well as consistent, coordinated and planned activities are the best choice for the future actions in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction. To face the challenges of large databases in a multidisciplinary context, the project entitled “Development of research infrastructure for disaster management based on high performance computing” (MADECIP) was developed at Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. The goal of this complex, multidisciplinary project is to increase the R&D capacity of Babeş-Bolyai by developing the HPC-Based Research Centre for Disaster Management. The paper aims to identify the challenges and opportunities of high performance computing-based disaster management research by means of the research infrastructure provided by this project.

**Key words:** disaster management, interdisciplinary research, High Performance Computing, risk assessment, environmental safety
KOMPARATIVNA ANALIZA EKONOMSKE DIMENZIJE NACIONALNE SIGURNOSTI U STRATEGIJAMA NACIONALNE SIGURNOSTI U SREDNJOEUROPSKIM DRŽAVAMA

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Sažetak


Ključne riječi: strategije nacionalne sigurnosti, ekonomska dimenzija nacionalne sigurnosti, konceptualni modeli, strateško promišljanje

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGIES OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN STATES

Abstract

The economic dimension of national security has been the subject of study and conceptualization in the United States even before the definition of this concept and the development of a theoretical framework. In the 1990s, the concept of national security has been transferred to the countries in transition, as well as to the developed countries that have not previously adopted it in the original sense of focusing mainly on the defensive and partially on the foreign policy dimension of national security. Although Buzan (1991) stressed the importance of the field of Economics to the national security, economic issues were mentioned in the first cycle of the national security strategy in a general and very fragmentary manner, almost completely ignoring the national context. The global economic crisis that
occurred in the second half of the first decade of the 21st century prompted the strategic reevaluation of the economic dimension of national security. The long duration and depth of the economic crisis have influenced the raising of awareness of the economic dimension of national security's strategic implications. Comparative analysis of national security strategies of Central European states (the Czech Republic, Republic of Austria, Republic of Poland, Republic of Hungary) indicates that the states which have published these documents from 2011 onwards developed their own conceptual models and have likewise very seriously defined the economic dimension of national security. This has been a significant step forward in the consideration of economic security and its treatment as an equal component of national security not only in the Central European circle, but also in Europe as a whole.

Key words: national security strategy, the economic dimension of national security, conceptual models, strategic thinking
Sažetak
Amonijev nitrat je sol koja se dobiva reakcijom između dušične kiseline i amonijaka. Naširoko se koristi u poljoprivredi kao gnojivo zbog visokog udjela dušika u molekuli, te se koristi kao glavni sastojak u dobivanju gnojiva baziranih na dušiku. Nedostaci uporabe amonijevog nitrata sastoje se od njegove naglašene higroskopske prirode i eksplozivnih svojstava.

Ključne riječi: amonijev nitrat, eksplozija, individualni rizik, ekvivalencija TNT

Abstract
Ammonium nitrate (AN) is a salt obtained from the reaction between nitric acid and ammonia. It is a widely used substance in agriculture as fertilizer, due to the high nitrogen content in the molecule and it is used as the main ingredient in obtaining nitrogen based fertilizers. Disadvantages of the use of AN consist in the pronounced hygroscopic nature and the explosive property.

Key words: ammonium nitrate, explosion, individual risk, TNT equivalency
MEĐUAGENCIJSKI PRISTUP U REPUBLICI Makedoniji
KAO PREVENCIJA PROTIV CBRN I EKOLOŠKIH UGOZHA,
OPCIJA ILI PRIORITET?

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Ključne riječi: biološke prijetnje, kemijske prijetnje, ekološke prijetnje, mjere i mehanizmi upravljanja rizikom, komunikacijske procedure, sustav upravljanja incidentom

INTER-AGENCY APPROACH IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
AS PREVENTION AGAINST CBRN AND ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS,
A POSSIBILITY OR A PRIORITY?

Abstract
Inter-agency cooperation is more common in theory, rather than in practice. Friction, rivalries and the competition for resources are a fundamental part of the planning process. Response requires cooperation between different people from different organizations. Bureaucracy will always exist in the sector of safety and security in many states, and its existence creates certain difficulties for the establishment of a response structure before or during major events. People who are working together, but come from different sectors, build better working relationships, as well as mutual trust. They likewise exchange knowledge between each other. In an effort for the more effective prevention of the effects of
CBRN and environmental threats that affect public health in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as a form of deterring unwanted aftermaths, governmental bodies have become aware of the need for greater cooperation in inter-agency relationships. An inclusion of different sectors is the key of the synergy of capacity and resource allocation. However, there is a dilemma regarding the coordinating bodies established for the same purpose. Using a different approach or treatment for an aspect of this issue creates confusion and dilution of the responsibility of the departments that contribute to the burden of decision-making, thus contributing to the shortcomings and inconsistencies of the planned response. The main aim of inter-agency planning and coordination is to improve compatibility, synchronization and coherency in the community.

**Key words:** biological threat, chemical threat, environmental threat, risk management measures and mechanisms, communication procedures, Incident Management system
NASTANAK I RAZVOJ KRIZE U 21. STOLJEĆU

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Sažetak

U radu se raspravlja nadolazeća kriza. Sam pojam se odnosi na specifičan povijesni izazov u kojem se današnji svijet našao. Autori krizu definiraju kao potrebu za donošenjem skupa ključnih političkih odluka u određenim važnim područjima. Ako date odluke ne budu donesene ili donesene odluke budu loše, sredinom ovog stoljeća svijet će biti suočen sa velikim globalnim previranjima. Međutim, kriza sa jedne strane stvara usku mogućnost za djelovanje, a sa druge strane prostor za razvoj rastućih opasnosti. Autori pokazuju da su problemi koji opterećuju suvremeno doba u višestrukoj prednosti u odnosu na rješenja.

Ključne riječi: sigurnost, populacija, ekologija, kriza

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CRISIS IN 21ST CENTURY

Abstract

The paper discusses the upcoming crisis. The term refers to a specific historical challenge that the contemporary world is facing. The authors define the crisis as a need to make a set of key policy decisions in certain important areas. If the relevant decisions are not taken or decisions made are wrong, by the middle of this century, the world will be facing a global turmoil. However, while the crisis on the one hand provides a narrow possibility for action, on the other hand, it creates space for further development of the growing dangers. The authors of the paper indicate that the problems of the contemporary period largely prevail over the solutions.

Key words: security, population, environment, crisis
NOVA CYBER PRIJETNJA JE CYBER OTMICA

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Sažetak
Razvojem tehnologije uz primjene suvremenih tehnoloških sredstava usavršavaju se i počinitelji kaznenih djela i načini na koje to oni obavljaju. Samim tim, primjena suvremenih tehničkih sredstava postaju dio cjelokupne sadašnjice i alati za kriminalni rad u cyber prostoru kroz nove fenomenološke oblike kaznenih djela. Poseban akcent je stavljen na dobro poznavanje i upotrebu suvremenih informatičkih sredstava koja se koriste kao aktivan alat u vođenju cyber otmica u otimanju i/ili zarobljavanju tehničkih sredstava visoke tehnologije u oblicima suvremenog tehnološkog kriminaliteta. Primjena posebnih alata za izvođenje ovakvih operacija u svrhu postizanja cilja - cyber otmice, se tretira kao oblik klasičnih oblika kriminaliteta otmice, uz primjenu suvremenih tehnologija. Stoga u ovom radu dajemo poseban značaj obrađenoj temi kao zanimljiv pokušaj pojašnjenja pojave cyber otmice i njene definiranosti u zakonskim okvirima kako bismo je mogli okarakterizirati kao kazneno djelo i kao takvo sankcionirati i kazniti.

Ključne riječi: cyber kriminal, cyber prijetnja, cyber otmica

A NEW CYBER THREAT IS CYBER HIJACKING

Abstract
Following the development of technologies, coupled with the use of modern technological resources, criminal offenders and ways in which they operate are likewise improved. Therefore, the use of modern technical resources becomes a part of today’s world, together with the use of tools for criminal activities in cyberspace through new phenomenological forms of crime. Particular emphasis is placed on good knowledge and the use of modern IT resources that are used as an active tool in the execution of computer hijacking in the seizure and/or capture of high technology resources in the modern forms of technological criminal activities. The use of special tools to perform such operations in order to achieve the goal - computer hijacking - is treated as a form of traditional hijacking, with the use of modern technologies. Therefore, in this article we place a special emphasis on the subject we treat as an interesting attempt to clarify the occurrence of cyber hijacking and its definition within the scope of the legal framework in order to characterize it as a criminal offense and thus sanction and penalize it.

Key words: cyber crime, cyber threat, cyber hijacking
**NOVA SIGURNOSNA PARADIGMA I KRIZNO UPRAVLJANJE**

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**Sažetak**

Proteklih nešto više od dvadeset godina razdoblje je kontinuiranih i dinamičnih promjena u području sigurnosti i to u svim aspektima od karaktera prijetnji do nositelja i referentnih objekata sigurnosti kako na nacionalnoj, tako i međunarodnoj razini. Te promjene nameću kontinuirano promišljanje i analizu evolucije sigurnosne paradigme, izazova sigurnosti, prijetnji, rizika i ranjivosti s jedne, te definiranja referentnih objekata sigurnosti, organizacije sigurnosnih sustava, sigurnosnog djelovanja, upravljanja sigurnosnim izazovima i kriznog upravljanja s druge strane. Izazovi sigurnosti, prijetnje i rizici višedimenzionalnog su i raznorodnih karaktera, širokog spektra nositelja, promjenjive dinamike i sadržaja, uzajamno determinirajući te kao takvi teško predvidljivi. Obilježje sigurnosne paradigme je i kontinuirano širenje spektra referentnih objekata, uz nacionalnu i međunarodnu sigurnost, snažno se afirmira i sigurnost specifičnih grupa i pojedinaca. Gotovo da nema aspekta društvenog, državnog i međunarodnog konteksta koji se ne sekuritizira ili ne može sekuritizirati, nametnuti kao sigurnosno pitanje. Moderne rasprave o sigurnosti u tako proširenom i produbljenom konceptu referiraju se na prijetnje poput terorizma, propalih i neuspješnih država s urušenim kredibilitetom državnog sustava, ilegalnih migracija, proliferacije oružja za masovnu uništavanje, organiziranog kriminala, ali i prijetnje koje proizlaze iz demografskih procesa, gospodarskih uvjeta, nezaposlenosti i rezidualnosti stanovništva, socijalno uvjetovanih nemira, te sigurnosti okoliša, prirodnih katastrofa, pandemija, tehnički uvjetovanih katastrofa i prijetnji iz kibernetičke sfere. Bilo koja od navedenih prijetnji u slučaju realizacije može dovesti do značajnih poremećaja u funkcioniranju nacionalnih i međunarodnih sustava, materijalnih šteta i ljudskih žrtava te posljedično kriznih stanja. Stoga se, u cilju otklanjanja i smanjivanja prijetnje i mogućih posljedica, kontinuirano, konceptualno i metodološki, razvijaju i nadograđuju sigurnosni sustavi. Unaprijeđuje se prepoznavanje potencijalnih prijetnji, osigurava rano upozoravanje i omogućava prevencija te učinkovito odgovor na krize, smanjivanje učinaka krize i djelovanje neophodnih društvenih funkcija, te konačno uklanjanje posljedica i vraćanje u prvobitno stanje. U okviru rada „Nova sigurnosna paradigma i krizno upravljanje“ koji polazi od hipoteze kako je sigurnosna paradigma u proteklih dvadesetak godina evoluirala prema totalnom pristupu sigurnosti i organizaciji sveobuhvatnih, komplementarnih i međuobuhvatnih sustava sigurnosti temeljem „all-hazards“ doktrine, analizirat će se model kompatibilnog sustava fleksibilnog i modularnog definiranja kriznog upravljanja utemeljenog na kolaborativnom partnerskom konceptu uključenih subjekata.

**Ključne riječi:** nova sigurnosna paradigma, sigurnosni izazovi, krizno upravljanje
NEW SECURITY PARADIGM AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Abstract
The past twenty years or so have been a period of continuous and dynamic changes in the field of security in all aspects, from the character of threats to the stakeholders and reference objects of security on both the national and the international level. On the one hand, those changes impose a continuous reconsideration and analysis of the evolution of security paradigm, security challenges, risks, vulnerabilities, and on the other hand, the definition of reference objects of security, the organization of security systems, security operations, the management of security challenges and crisis management. Security challenges, threats and risks are multi-dimensional and diverse in character, with a wide range of stakeholders, changeable dynamics and content, mutually determining and thus difficult to predict. A feature of a security paradigm is the continuous expansion of the range of reference objects, which strongly asserts the security of specific groups and individuals along with national and international security. There is almost no aspect of the social, national and international context that is not being securitized or cannot be securitized or arise as a security issue. Modern debates on security in such a broadened and deepened concept refer to threats such as terrorism, failed and unsuccessful states with an undermined credibility of the state system, illegal migrations, proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction, organized crime, as well as threats arising from the demographic processes, economic conditions, unemployment and insolvency of the population, civil unrest and environmental safety, natural disasters, pandemics, technological disasters and cyber threats. In case of its realization, any of those threats can lead to significant disturbances in the functioning of national and international systems, material damage and casualties, and subsequently arising crisis situations. Therefore, in order to eliminate and reduce the threat and potential consequences, security systems are continuously, conceptually and methodologically developed and enhanced. The identification of potential threats is enhanced, early warning provided, while prevention and efficient crisis response are enabled. The effects of the crisis are thus reduced and vital social functions kept in operation, with an ultimate elimination of consequences and the return to the original state of affairs. Within the framework of the paper titled „New security paradigm and crisis management“, which starts with a hypothesis that the security paradigm has evolved towards a total approach to security and organization of comprehensive, complementary and interdependent security systems based on the „all-hazards“ doctrine during the past twenty years; the authors shall analyze the model of a compatible system of flexible and modular definition of crisis management based on a collaborative partnership concept of the entities involved.

Key words: new security paradigm, security challenges, crisis management
NEW CHALLENGES IN MANAGING EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN BALKANS IN THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2020

Abstract

Every crisis is an interactive process that occurs as a consequence of the social changes that have their own political, economic, socio-psychological derivatives, but may also occur as the (un)predictable nature of the operation. Interaction of complex or individual derivatives in society leads to changes in
the state institutions that are trying to be adaptive to any type of change, since they tend to avoid any threat which requires a specific sense of responsibility. For the institutions at the state level or specialized business organizations, changes and risks are not a matter of individual effort but rather of complex teams whose task is to get those (risks and changes) reduced to a minimum, but also to build a more adaptive system in the future, in order to respond to future risks with greater ease. Such a system can be built if the crisis programs (programs for action in emergency situations) are inventive and, to use the pejorative term, willing to cope with the changes and risks. Therefore, crisis programmes are faced with the obligatory activities that contribute to their adaptability: clarification of requirements, definition of objectives, information gathering, improvement of communication, quality research and development, increase in expert knowledge, insisting on the use of proven, rather than inventive approaches, use of proven methodologies. In such a context, the purpose of the development of the Rescue Service on Water, is of the altruistic mobilization type that will be a partner with NGOs in order to provide help in times of torrential and river floods to the state structures responsible for emergency situations response.

**Key words:** crisis, emergency management, rescue service on water, flood, inundation
PERCEPCIJA PRIJETNJI I SUVREMENO SIGURNOSNI IZAZOVI U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

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Sažetak

Specifičnost suvremenih prijetnji leži u temeljnom problemu identifikacije stvarnih sigurnosnih prijetnji na mikro i makro nivou. To znatno utječe na njihovu realnu percepciju unutar društva. Autori naglašavaju sveobuhvatnost novog koncepta sigurnosti i utjecaj proširenog poimanja sigurnosti na percepciju sigurnosnih prijetnji. Polazeći od multisektorskog pristupa sigurnosti, autori testiraju korelacije između horizontalne i vertikalne dimenzije sigurnosti i savremenih sigurnosnih prijetnji. U tom kontekstu, autori predstavljaju vlastito istraživanje koje je provedeno na cijelom prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine kako bi realno odredili intenzitet, vjerojatnost, kretanje i opseg sigurnosnih prijetnji u demokratski nekonsolidiranom društvu. Između ostalog, autori u svrhu objektivnije analize sigurnosnih prijetnji i njihovih karakteristika kompariraju rezultate vlastitog empirijskog istraživanja sa istraživanjem javnog mnijenja provedenim u državama članicama EU.

Ključne riječi: sigurnosne prijetnje, izazovi, sigurnost, Bosna i Hercegovina, percepcija

PERCEPTION OF THREATS AND MODERN SECURITY CHALLENGES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Abstract

Distinctiveness of contemporary security threats is based on the obstacles to identify real security threats at micro and macro level. Those obstacles notably influence the real perception of security threats within a society. Authors particularly emphasize the comprehensiveness of the new security concept, and the influence of this comprehensive understanding of security on the perception of security threats. Proceeding from the multi-sectorial security approach, they examine the correlation between the horizontal and vertical dimension of security and contemporary security threats. In this context, the authors present the findings of their own research conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which they tried to determine the popular perception of security threats in the country, and their probability, intensity and scope as perceived by the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The authors compare their findings with the results of similar researches conducted in the EU member countries.

Key words: security threats, challenges, security, Bosnia and Herzegovina, perception
PITANJE PRIVATNOSTI U VREMENU EKSPANZIJE TEHNOLOGIJE I UPOTREBE DRONOVA ZA NADZOR

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Sažetak
Zadnjih smo godina svjedoci drastičnog napretka u razvoju dronova i to ne samo na polju vojne upotrebe nego i za svrhe policijskih i drugih agencija, privatnih entiteta radi nadzora prostora, spašavanja, prikupljanja podataka, istrage i uhićenja. Trenutno ni u najrazvijenoj zemlji - Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama, a ni drugim tehnološki i pravno najrazvijenijim i najosvještenijim zemljama ne postoji strogo pravno regulirani okvir za upotrebu dronova, čime su otvorena pitanja privatnosti i mogućeg razvoja legislative na ovom području. Neosporno je - postojeći pravni okvir se mora dovesti u vezu sa ovom tehnološki brzo rastućom pojavom i industrijom, kako bi se uspostavili odgovarajući administrativni okviri i sudski zaštita. Rad podrazumijeva analizu pravnih rješenja i problema dati u literaturi u nekoliko zemalja koje su vodeće na području razvoja i upotrebe dronova.

Ključne riječi: dronovi, privatnost, zakonska regulativa

THE ISSUES OF PRIVACY IN THE AGE OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND THE USE OF SURVEILLANCE DRONES

Abstract
In the last few years we have been the witnesses of the strong development of drones' capacity not only for military purposes but also for the civilian use, particularly for police surveillance, investigations, arrests and search and rescue operations. Until now, not even the United States of America have adopted unified laws regarding the use of drones and their impact on privacy. However, it is obvious that the legal, administrative and judicial framework for balancing these two conflicted interests and demands will soon be developed. This article will provide a review of legal problems and solutions from the literature, covering the leading countries in this field of technology and law.

Key words: drones, privacy rights, regulations
PROBLEMI U IDENTIFIKACIJI I LOCIRANJU TERORISTA NA PODRUČJU EUROPE

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Sažetak
Hipoze 1: promjena profila potencijalnog terorista utječe na teže otkrivanje i lociranje na teritoriju EU i ostatku kontinenta. Poslije napada na redakciju magazina Charlie Hebdo i izvedene terorističke akcije, postavlja se pitanje učinkovitosti dosadašnjeg pristupa borbi protiv terorizma i rezultatima istog. Stvar je u sljedećem, potencijalni teroristi ne dolaze s Bliskog istoka i zemalja s arapskog govornog područja u tolikoj mjeri već se isti regrutiraju i obučavaju iz domicilne populacije, koja je u velikoj mjeri nezadovoljna trenutnim odnosom prema njihovom religijskom uvjerenju. Naročito treba obratiti pažnju na sljedeće: riječ je o pretežno mladim ljudima rođenim i odraslim na teritoriju Europe sa usađenim navikama kakve su karakteristične za većinu mladih ljudi te su zbog toga vrlo teško uočljivi u masi i predstavljaju problem za lociranje i rano otkrivanje od strane nadležnih organa i institucija. Pretjeranom i prekomjeranom upotrebom sredstava sile se ne postižu željeni rezultati, stoga je neophodno uvesti potpuno drugi pristup za lociranje i rano otkrivanje od strane nadležnih organa i institucija. Pretjeranom i prekomjeranom upotrebom sredstava sile se ne postižu željeni rezultati, stoga je neophodno uvesti potpuno drugi pristup borbi i upotrijebiti puno suptilnija sredstva koja bi u konačnici mogla promijeniti rezultat u korist Europe i spriječiti ponavljanje napada i izazivanje novih žrtava. Fokus borbe treba s ulice, gdje se organi snaga sigurnosti nalaze izloženi i obilježeni poput pokretnih meta, prenijeti u obrazovne i religijske institucije gdje bi se uz podršku umjerenih i obrazovanih autoriteta poništio utjecaj radikalnih instruktora koji najčešće zloupotrebljavaju osnovne postulate vjere i šire proizvoljno i pogrešno tumačenje religije.

Ključne riječi: terorizam, pristup, borba

PROBLEMS IN IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION DETERMINATION OF TERRORISTS IN EUROPE

Abstract
Hypothesis 1: a change of the profile of a potential terrorist makes detecting and locating them on the territory of the EU and the rest of the continent much harder. After the attack on Charlie Hebdo weekly magazine headquarters as an act of terrorism, the effectiveness of current approach to fighting terrorism and its results comes into question. The point is, potential terrorists do not come from the Middle East and the Arab-speaking countries to any great extent, but they are rather recruited and trained from the local population, which is very unhappy with the current stance towards their religious beliefs. Attention should be paid to the following in particular: -These are mostly young people born and raised on the territory of Europe, embodying habits that are characteristic for the majority of young
people and are therefore very difficult to be noticed, and they pose a problem for the location or early detection by the authorities and institutions. An excessive use of force cannot achieve the desired results, so it is necessary to introduce a completely different approach to the fight against terrorism, as well as use much subtler methods that could ultimately change the result in favor of Europe and prevent further attacks and casualties.

- The focus of the fight against terrorism should be taken away from the streets, where the security forces are exposed and marked like moving targets, and transferred to the educational and religious institutions where it would be supported by the moderate and educated authorities who would undo the effects of radical instructors who most frequently abuse the basic principles of religion, as well as wrongly interpreting its tenets.

**Key words:** terrorism, approach to fight against terrorism
PROTU IED/EOD & CBRNe UGROZE POMOĆU SUSTAVA NA DALJINSKO UPRAVLJANJE

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Sažetak
Kemijski, biološki, radiološki i nuklearni incidenti dramatično se razlikuju ovisno o ugrozi, razmjerima incidenta i trajanju odgovora, stoga se nužne aktivnosti odgovora također razlikuju. Analiza kognitivnih zadataka primijenila je dvije metode na domenu odgovora na CBRNE incidente: analizu zadataka usmjerenu na ciljeve (GDTA) i modificiranu analizu kognitivnog rada (mCWA), kao i varijantu analize kognitivnog rada (CWA). Roboti mogu značajno utjecati na evaluaciju kriznih situacija, upravljanje kriznim situacijama, ublažavanje ugroza/incidenata i aktivnosti brige za žrtve, tako što pružaju ciljane, specifične informacije iz prve ruke prije i za vrijeme ulaska u zonu incidenta. Što je potrebno učiniti u takvoj situaciji? Vjerovalo se da roboti za procjenu stanja na lokaciji incidenta mogu izvesti ovaj jedinstveni, sveobuhvatni zadatak, što je analiza utvrdila. Protokol uklanjanja eksplozivnih naprava može se podijeliti na: moderni robotski sustavi za uklanjanje bombi mogu se aktivno uključiti u dva glavna pod-elementa protokola uklanjanja eksplozivnih naprava – proaktivni (prethodna detekcija – aktivnosti koje poduzimaju prijateljske snage s ciljem predviđanja, otkrivanja, prevencije, izbjegavanja, neutralizacije i zaštite od eksplozivnih naprava), članak će opisati kako se novi i moderni sustavi na daljinsko upravljanje mogu koristiti protiv kemijskih, bioloških, radioloških i nuklearnih prijetnji, kao i eksplozivnih naprava, temeljeno na novo doktrini koja se bavi takvim tipom ugroza.

Ključne riječi: C-IED/EOD prijetnje, robotski sustavi, doktrina o C-IED/EOD i CBRNE

Abstract
CBRNE incidents vary dramatically based upon the hazard, incident size, and response duration, thus the required response activities vary significantly. Cognitive Task Analysis applied two CTA methods to the CBRNE incident response domain: Goal-Directed Task Analysis (GDTA) and modified Cognitive Work Analysis (mCWA) and a variation of Cognitive Work Analysis (CWA). Robots can significantly impact the Emergency Evaluation; Emergency Management; Incident/Hazard Mitigation; and Victim Care CBRNE Response activities by providing directed, specific, first-hand information prior to and during hot zone entry. What needs to be done in this situation? It was believed that scene assessment robots could perform this single all-encompassing task, which the CTA identified. The IED defeat framework can be broken down into: modern robotic systems for C-IED/EOD could be actively involved into two major s
IED/EOD framework sub-element - proactive (predetection - actions taken by friendly forces to predict, detect, prevent, avoid, neutralize, and protect against IED events) and reactive (post-detection - actions taken by friendly forces to detect, avoid, neutralize, and protect against IED events). Paper will describe how a new, modern remote controlled systems could be used counter IED/EOD & CBRNe threats based on a new counter CBRNE & IED/EOD doctrine.

**Key words:** C-IED/EOD and CBRNE threats, robotic systems, doctrine of C-IED/EOD and CBRNE
Sažetak

U tekucem i proslom desetljeću više puta smo vidjeli smo organizirane i djelomično organizirane napade na Internet infrastrukture pod izlikom borbe za građanska i ljudska prava (haktivizma). Odgovornost za ovakve napade uglavnom se pripisuje pokretu Anonymous. Državne institucije Republike Hrvatske i poslovni subjekti koji djeluju na njenom teritoriju bili su mete manjih napada u prošlosti a ulaskom RH u Europsku uniju rizik od ovakvih napada se znatno povećava. Ovaj rad uz prikaz metoda Anonymous napada, mogućih meta i načina obrane prikazuje i rezultate istraživanja koje je anketom pokušalo utvrditi koliko su djelatnici lokalne samouprave Grada Zagreba informirani o ovoj problematici i jesu li svjesni da njihovi postupci danas mogu rezultirati ne samo klasičnim protestima već i otvorenim napadima na njihove Internet i IT infrastrukture.

Ključne riječi: Grad Zagreb, lokalna samouprava, anketa, Anonymous, haktivizam, distribuirani napadi uskraćivanja usluge

Abstract

In the current and the past decade we have seen many organized and partially organized attacks on the Internet infrastructures under the pretext of fighting for civil and human rights (hacktivism). The responsibility for such attacks is mainly attributed to the Anonymous movement. Croatian state institutions and business entities operating on its territory were the targets of smaller attacks in the past, but with Croatia joining the European Union, the risk of such attacks increases. This paper explains the methods of Anonymous attacks, potential targets and means of defense and presents the results of a survey that tried to determine the extent to which the employees of the City of Zagreb municipality are informed about this issue and whether they are aware that their actions today can result not only in the classic protests but also in open attacks on their Internet and IT infrastructure.

Key words: City of Zagreb, municipality, poll, Anonymous, hacktivism, distributed denial of service attacks
Sažetak

Autori u radu proučavaju sigurnost (sigurnosne izazove, prijetnje i rizike) kao referentni objekat Obavještajnih studija. Upravo zbog znanstvene i prakseološke potrebe za sigurnošću, autori akcentiraju da su Obavještajne studije kao znanost o sigurnosnim izazovima, prijetnjama i rizicima upućene na suradnju sa drugim znanostima. Obavještajne studije su multidisciplinarnog karaktera i dijele predmet istraživanja s nekim drugim podpoljima akademskih studija. Poznavanje historije nam ne govori kako se promjena odvija. Koje determinante utječu na svijet koji se mijenja na kompleksan način? Je li promjena slučajni ili stohastički proces - proizvod pukog slučaja - ili je to određeno u prošlosti? Je li historija linearna i progresivna, ili imaju oblik dugih ciklusa? Takva pitanja ostaju bez odgovora. Međutim, politički, ekonomski, socijalni i kulturni sistemi postaju sve više međusobno povezani jer se ljudi, stvari i ideje slobodno kreću i ukrštaju preko državnih granica. Ovaj proces je poznat kao globalizacija, koji podriva državne granice, povećava izazov državama da uspostave kontrolu na svom teritoriju i nad svojim stanovništvom, smanjuje važnost teritorija, stvara opasne nove oblike nasilja, a potiče globalne ekonomske i kulturne snage. Nemoguće je razumjeti svijet politike bez pozivanja na sigurnost. Svakog dana, negdje u svijetu ljudi ginu, gladuju, bivaju mučeni, silovani, oširomašeni, zatvarani, protjerivani, ili im se u ime sigurnosti uskraćuje pravo na obrazovanje. S tim u vezi, autori naglašavaju važnost Obavještajnih studija koje su više od pola vijeka akademska disciplina. Obavještajne studije raspolažu vlastitim, općim i posebnim objektom proučavanja i istraživanja. Obavještajne studije su disciplina, u sebi i po sebi, prepoznatljiva po svom jeziku, pravilima i kulturi. Obavještajne studije obuhvaća široki spektr disciplina koje omogućavaju osposobljavanje kadrova za širok spektar radnih mjesta, uključujući one koji rade za nacionalnu sigurnost, provođenje zakona i korporativnu sigurnost.

Ključne riječi: sigurnosni izazovi, prijetnje i rizici, Obavještajne studije, sigurnost.

SECURITY THREATS AND RISKS AS REFERENCE FRAMEWORK OF INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

Abstract

The authors examine security (security challenges, threats and risks) as the reference object of the
Intelligence Studies. Due to the scientific and practical need for security, the authors emphasize that the Intelligence Studies, as the science of security challenges, threats and risks, benefit from the cooperation with other sciences. Intelligence Studies are multidisciplinary and share case studies with other subfields of academic studies. Knowledge of history does not tell us how the change takes place. Which determinants influence the world that is changing in a complex manner? Is the change a random or a stochastic process – caused by chance - or has it been defined in the past? Is history is linear and progressive, or does it take the form of long cycles? Such questions remain unanswered. However, political, economic, social and cultural systems become more interconnected, since the people, things and ideas freely travel across national borders. This process is also known as globalization, which undermines state borders, increases the challenge for countries to establish control over their territory and of their populations, as well as reduces the importance of the territory, creating dangerous new forms of violence. Likewise, it promotes global economic and cultural power. It is impossible to understand the world of politics without referring to security. Every day, somewhere in the world people are dying, starving, being tortured, raped, impoverished, imprisoned, exiled, or in the name of security denied the right to education. Thereby, the authors emphasize the importance of Intelligence Studies which have been an academic discipline for more than a half of the century. Intelligence Studies have their own, general and special study and research issues and topics. Intelligence studies are a discipline, in and of itself, recognizable by their own language, rules and culture. Intelligence studies cover a wide range of disciplines that enable the training of personnel for a wide range of jobs, including those working in national security, law enforcement and corporate security.

**Key words:** security challenges, threats and risks, Intelligence Studies, security
TERORIZAM KAO ORGANIZIRANI OBLIK KRIMINALITETA

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Sažetak
Veliki broj autora, znanstvenika, stručnjaka, veliki broj pogleda, kutova promatranja, različiti pristupi, perspektive, interpretiranja, kreiranja vlastitih definicija. I dalje ne postoji jedinstven pogled i jedna definicija terorizma i terorističke aktivnosti. Svijet je ovu manjkavost prevladao strogim zakonskim pravilima, napose čijim ispunjenjem određenih uvjeta govorimo o “terorizmu”. No, u jednom se slažemo, otklanjanjem uzroka otklanjamo i posljedicu. Problem nastaje kada sami sebi priznamos da ne znamo što uzrokuje želju za terorističkim činom ali su posljedice zastrašujuće, a još manje što ih motivira da postaju sami sebi svrha, kako bismo ih “demotivirali”. Je li riječ o lažnom osjećaju nesigurnosti, bijegu u virtualni svijet, kao komunikacijsko sredstvo moralne panike ili ideološki motiviranih konstrukcija, povedenih vlastitim religijskim tumačenjima u bolji život, posljedično indoktrinirani u religijski nepostojeće moralne vrijednosti?

Ključne riječi: terorizam, motivacija, religija, indoktrinacija

TERRORISM AS ORGANIZED FORM OF CRIME

Abstract
There is a large number of authors, scientists, experts, and a large number of views, angles of observation, different approaches, perspectives, interpretations, which create their own definitions. There is no single view or one single definition of terrorism and terrorist activities yet. The world has overcome this shortcoming by enacting strict legal rules, and if certain specific conditions defined therein are met, we may be talking about “terrorism”. But we can all agree on one thing: by eliminating causes we eliminate effects. The problem arises when we admit to ourselves that we do not know what causes the desire for a terrorist act with frightening consequences. We know much less what motivates them to become their own purpose, in order to “demotivate” them. Is it about a false sense of insecurity, escape into the virtual world, as a communication tool of moral panic or ideologically motivated structures, led by their own religious interpretations of a better life, consequently indoctrinated by religious non-existing moral values?

Key words: terrorism, motivation, religion, indoctrination
ULOGA I PRISUTNOST ISIS-A NA BALKANU – PRIMJER KOSOVA

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Sažetak
Međunarodne norme i standardi stvorili su razne međunarodne mehanizme za sprječavanje i borbu protiv terorizma i organiziranog kriminala, s jedinim ciljem da se poveća stepen nacionalne, regionalne i međunarodne sigurnosti. Međunarodni standardi se vide kroz nekoliko aspekata koji su priznati i prihvaćeni od strane međunarodnih organizacija (UN, Vijeće EU-a, itd.), ovi standardi su izvor referencama krivičnih zakona koje služe za očuvanje društva od kriminaliteta. Organizirani kriminalitet i terorizam ne mogu se promatrat samo kao društveni fenomen pojedinih država dok suvremeni problemi i izazovi nacionalne sigurnosti su nadnacionalni po svojoj naravi i kao takvi prijete regionalnoj i međunarodnoj sigurnosti. Za ilustraciju možemo koristiti slučaj ISIS-a (takozvane Islamske Države), njenu ulogu i prisutnost na Balkanu, odnosno na Kosovu. Poznato je za izazove s kojima se suočavaju brojne zemlje u području sigurnosti i terorizma, posebno mjerama u borbi protiv terorizma, da ih karakteriziraju dugoročne pripreme za vrlo kratko vrijeme izvedbe. Sve agencije za provođenje zakona i specifične službe kao što su Informativne službe, tužilaštvo, policija, sudovi, moraju koristiti međunarodne pravne norme i strategije za suzbijanje i sprečavanje organiziranih grupa i terorističkih organizacija, kao što je ISIS.

Ključne riječi: međunarodna suradnja, međunarodno pravo, međunarodni pravni akti, nacionalni zakoni, prevencija, terorizam

ISIS ROLE AND PRESENCE IN THE BALKANS
– THE EXAMPLE OF KOSOVO

Abstract
International norms and standards have created various international mechanisms for preventing and combating terrorism and organized crime, with the sole purpose of increasing the level of national, regional and international security. International standards are examined through several aspects recognized and accepted by the international organizations (UN, Council of the EU, etc.). These standards are a source of reference for the criminal laws which serve the purpose of preserving the society from crime. Organized crime and terrorism cannot be viewed only as a social phenomenon of a single state or country since contemporary problems and challenges to national security are supranational by their character, and as such a threat to the regional and international security. For illustration we can use the case of ISIS, its role and presence in the Balkans, namely in Kosovo. It is known from challenges faced by numerous countries in the field of security, and terrorism in particular, that counter-terrorism measures
are characterized by the long-term preparations for very short term performance. All law enforcement agencies and specific services, such as the Intelligence Services, the prosecution, the police, and the courts, must use international legal standards and strategies in combating and preventing organized groups and terrorist organizations such as the ISIS.

Key words: international cooperation, international law, international legal acts, national laws, prevention, terrorism
UTJECAJ TERORIZMA NA POLJOPRIVREDU I HRANU

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Ministarstvo poljoprivrede RH

Sažetak

Ključne riječi: hrana, terorizam, sigurnost hrane, bolesti

THE INFLUENCE OF TERRORISM ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Abstract
After the last terrorist activities in Europe, Croatia is obliged to take care of agriculture, the food industry and environmental protection against terrorism and bioterrorism. What would be the consequences for these industries caused by terrorist actions in Croatia, and how can imported food affect human health, animal and plant health and food safety? First, there is the possibility that the food is unsafe, or detrimental to human and animal health, that there is an insufficient amount of food for all residents, followed by possible illness and death of animals, the disease of plants, which will also lead to the lower fertility in herbs, followed by lower yield in fruit and vegetables and animal feed, and then by plant diseases and their mortality. Diseases of plants and animals or their mortality lead to diseases in humans, and their death. Imported food may be unsafe or incorrectly declared, and in a crisis situation, the exporting country may prohibit the export of food in order to have sufficient quantities for its residents. A change in the environmental conditions may lead a region rich in water resources to become arid, and rich and fertile land to become taiga, savannah or a desert. The strength of a state is reflected in the amounts of food, its quality and safety available to all the inhabitants of its territory.

Key words: food, terrorism, food safety, diseases
Sažetak
Poslednjih godina koncept “zdravstvene sigurnosti” dobio je međunarodnu dimenziju. Globalni zdravstveni problemi nastali kao posledica modernih konflikata, globalizacije, i kao rezultat povećane mobilnosti ljudi, klimatskih promena, bioterorizma i zaraznih bolesti, predstavljaju opasnost ne samo po nacionalnu, već i globalnu sigurnost. Potencijalne opasnosti od epidemija, a naročito pandemija, smatraju se pretnjama nacionalnoj sigurnosti i kao takve našle su svoje mesto u nacionalnim dokumentima i strategijama nacionalne sigurnosti. Nakon što je Savet sigurnosti UN 2000 godine doneo prvu rezoluciju koja je uočila potencijal epidemije da ugrozi stabilnost i sigurnost, i kojom se objavljuje “mirni rat protiv AIDS-a” (Rezoluciju 1308), ali i nakon pandemija poput H1N1 u 2009. godini, i ebole u 2014. godini koju je Savet sigurnosti UN Rezolucijom 2177 označio kao “pretnju po međunarodni mir i sigurnost”, sve više pažnje se posvećuje i konceptu globalne (javne) zdravstvene sigurnosti. U ovom radu ćemo objasniti zašto se zdravstveni problemi smatraju sigurnosnim problemima, kako je zdravstvena sigurnost tretirana u strategijama nacionalne sigurnosti pojedinih zemalja, ali i međunarodnim inicijativama zdravstvene sigurnosti.

Ključne riječi: zdravstvena sigurnost, zarazne bolesti, globalna zdravstvena sigurnost, SZO, globalne inicijative zdravstvene sigurnosti

HEALTH ISSUES AS SECURITY ISSUES

Abstract
In the recent years, the concept of “health security” has received an international dimension. Global health issues incurred as a result of modern conflict, globalization, increased mobility of people, climate change, bioterrorism and emerging infectious diseases pose threats not only to national, but to global security as well. The potential dangers of epidemics, particularly pandemics, are considered to be threats to national security and as such they have found their place in the national documents and strategies of national security. After the UN Security Council in 2000 passed the first ever resolution on a health issue - Resolution 1308 that recognized the potential of an epidemic to pose a risk to stability and security and declaring a “peaceful war against AIDS”, as well as after a SARS outbreak in 2003, a H1N1 pandemic in 2009 and an Ebola outbreak in 2014 that the UN Security Council Resolution 2177 marked as a “threat to international peace and security”, more attention has been given to the concept of Global (Public) Health Security. In this paper, we will discuss why health issues are considered to be security issues, and present how health security has
been treated in the national security strategies of individual countries, but also in the global health security initiatives.

**Key words:** health security, infectious diseases, global health security, WTO, global health security initiative
BIOMETRIJSKE METODE IDENTIFIKACIJE U SUSTAVU SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE

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Sažetak
Poticanje integracije u globalnom društvu, gospodarsko i kulturno povezivanje s ostatkom svijeta, svekoliki razvoj stvara nove mogućnosti kao i nove rizike. S jedne strane brišu se granice i povećava se mobilnost ljudi, protok roba, kapitala, te druge gospodarske aktivnosti. Brz razvoj digitalne, informacijske i komunikacijske tehnologije, sveprisutnost Interneta, postali su naša svakodnevica i njihovog utjecaja često nismo ni svjesni. Rastuća povezanost infrastruktura prometnih, energetskih, zdravstvenih i drugih područja s informacijskim tehnologijama, povećava ranjivost modernog društva. Koliko god tehnologija svijet učinila naprednijim i sigurnijim, otvorila je vrata nekim novim dimenzijama kriminala. Kompleksnost stvaranja sigurnosnog okruženja iznimno raste. Značajan čimbenik pri postizanju sigurnosti je identifikacija osobe. Do sada se provjera identiteta vršila isključivo pomoću sigurnosnih zaporki, kartica, pin kodova i vlastoručnih potpisa, no to u današnje vrijeme postaje nepouzdano i ograničavajuće. Biometrija svakodnevno postaje sve češći i sigurniji oblik identifikacije u različitim sferrama života. Svaka biometrijska metoda ima svoje prednosti i nedostatke, a sam odabir biometrijske metode ovisi o primjeni.

Ključne riječi: globalizacija, sigurnosni rizik, identifikacija, biometrija, biometrijski sustavi

Abstract
Encouraging integration into emerging global society, economic, and cultural connections with the rest of the world, the overall development is creating new opportunities as well as new risks. On the one side borders are deleted and the mobility of people, the flow of goods, capital, and other economic activities are increased. Rapid development of digital, information and communication technology, the omnipresence of the Internet, have become a part of our everyday lives and we are often not aware of their impact. The growing connectivity of infrastructure of transport, energy, health and other areas with information technologies, increases the vulnerability of modern society. As much as technology has made the world safer and more advanced, it has opened the door to some new dimensions of crime. The complexity of creating a secure environment is extremely growing. Without a reliable system of security, the persons and property are threatened in many everyday activities. A significant factor in achieving security is to identify a person. Until now, the identity checks were made solely by means of secure passwords, cards, pin codes and personal signatures, but this is nowadays becoming more restrictive and unreliable. Biometrics is becoming...
an increasingly common and secure form of authentication in different spheres of life. Each biometric method has its advantages and disadvantages, and the choice depends on the application.

**Key words:** globalization, security risk, identification, biometrics, biometric systems
DANI HRIZNOG UPRAVLJANJA
CRISIS MANAGEMENT DAYS
PRIVATNI SEKTOR, JAVNI SEKTOR I KRITIČNA INFRASTRUKTURA

PRIVATE, PUBLIC SECTOR AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
DIMENSIONS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL VULNERABILITY ILLUSTRATED ON THE EXAMPLE OF FLOOD DISASTERS IN MAY 2014 IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Abstract
The usual understanding of the vulnerability dimension, when it concerns the infrastructural vulnerability, is most frequently related to the vulnerability of the whole infrastructural system, namely...
its structure. In this matter, functional vulnerability is intentionally or unintentionally being neglected, because the failures of certain sub-systems in the structure as a rule precede the structural system failures. Each infrastructural system consists of inter-connected physical elements such as facilities, equipment, roads, railway lines, sources of drinking water, sub-stations, municipal waste areas etc. Therefore, the most important sub-systems in the system structure are: public services, water supply, traffic, telecommunications, energy sources, municipal systems... In this pattern, the sub-systems listed have a certain importance for maintaining the functionality of the whole infrastructural system during a catastrophe. That is why it is said that the level of physical damage to the elements of a sub-system in the structure of the entire infrastructural system, as well as its concentration level in the certain geographic area where the epicenter of the disaster has been registered, represents its infrastructural vulnerability. From the standpoint of thus examined infrastructural vulnerability, Bosnia and Herzegovina suffered from an institutional fiasco during the floods in May 2014, because there was no efficient system reaction for the purposes of reducing the dimension of the functional infrastructural vulnerability. The floods in May 2014 caused the consequences on a catastrophic scale to BiH because almost one third of the country was flooded, hundreds of kilometers of highways and local roads in BiH were destroyed or damaged, and thousands of residential structures were completely demolished, incapacitated for living due to the consequences of the landslide activity, dozens of bridges went missing due to the flood, the water-supply network in towns and communities was disrupted, transmission lines were severed and thrown to the ground.

**Key words:** vulnerability dimensions, infrastructure, infrastructural vulnerability, hazard, flood
DUŽNIČKA KRIZA I NJEN UTJECAJ NA EKONOMSKE 
PREFORMANSE I VLADAVINU PRAVA U PIIGS ZEMLJAMA

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Sažetak
Rad se bavi pitanjima vanjskog duga i dužničke krize i njenog utjecaja na glavne ekonomske performanse i indikatore vladavine prava u članicama Europske unije tzv. PIIGS zemljama (Portugal, Irska, Italija, Grčka i Španija) te zemljama čiji je cilj pristupanje Evropskoj uniji (Bosne i Hercegovine, Srbije) i Hrvatske koja je nedavno ušla u evropsku porodicu. Pitanja koja se postavljaju kako u teorijskom tako i u praktičnom dijelu rada su zapravo sljedeća: U kojoj mjeri i na koji način i u kojim uslovima visoki vanjski dug ugrožava odnosno pospješuje ekonomske i sigurnosne performanse zemalja u fokusu? Da li su ovi indikatori statistički linearno ili nelinearno povezani? Da li postoji razlika u različitoj ukupnom dugu ali i tretiranju dužnika unutar integracione cjeline i onih koji ne pripadaju većim integracionim cjelinama i šta je uzrok tome? Glavna hipoteza rada glasi da vanjski dug i dužnička kriza imaju negativan uticaj na ekonomske performanse i vladavina prava u PIIGS zemljama kao i zemljama pristupnicama EU naročito u periodima sveobuhvatnih ekonomskih turbulencija dok pomoćna hipoteza tvrdi da postoji razlika u tretiranju dužnika unutar i van EU integracione cjeline proistekla iz višestrukih političkih i ekonomskih razloga. Za provjeru hipoteze korišteni su podaci o vanjskom dugu i drugim pokazateljima za pomenute zemlje u periodu 2000-2013. Nalazi rada bi trebali pokazati da je vanjski dug u pomenutom periodu imao negativan uticaj na ekonomske rezultate i vladavina prava u PIIGS zemljama kao i u odabranim zemljama Zapadnog Balkana te da postoji razlika u tretiranju dužnika unutar i van ekonomskih integracija iako se iskustva zemalja značajno ne razlikuju. Pitanje duga i zaduženosti samo po sebi ne mora predstavljati glavni ekonomski i sigurnosni problem jedne zemlje, ali zasigurno može ukazivati na postojanje velikih i mnogo ozbiljnih strukturalnih poteškoća kojih ovima zemljama nažalost ne manjka.

Ključne riječi: dužnička kriza, ekonomske performanse, vladavina prava

DEBT CRISIS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE 
AND THE RULE OF LAW INDICATORS IN PIIGS COUNTRIES

Abstract
The paper analyses the problem of external debt and debt crisis and its impact on the main economic performance and the rule of law indicators in selected European countries – Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain – abbr. GLIPS, a recent EU member - Croatia - as well as the EU acceding countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) in the period of 2000-2013, using the multiple regression model and time series data. The issues raised in both the theoretical and the empirical part of the research are: a)
whether and to what extent the external debt affects the economic performances and governance indicators of the aforementioned countries, b) what is the statistical nature of their relationship, c) is there a difference between the debt of a member versus a non-member European state and d) is there a distinction in treating the debtor within or outside the European Union and how this can be explained. The main hypothesis of the paper asserts that the external debt has a negative impact on the economic and governance indicators in GIIPS countries as well as in the EU acceding countries especially in times of major economic turbulences while an auxiliary hypothesis argues that there is a difference between the treatment and position of indebted countries inside the EU when compared to the non-EU states which can be explained by various economic and political reasons. The results of both the theoretical and empirical research should lead to the confirmation of the main and auxiliary hypothesis although the experience of each country is somewhat different and may not always be interpreted in terms of being or not being a member of the union. The sole existence of debt and indebtedness does not always have to be a primary economic and governance problem but often points to the other structural and other burdensome issues which these countries doubtlessly already have.

Key words: debt crisis, economic performance, rule of law
Sažetak

S problemom sigurnosti ljudi žive od svog postanka sve do danas, a tako će biti zasigurno i u budućnosti. Prema Maslowu sigurnost svakog pojedinca, a time i bilo kakve ljudske zajednice nije pitanje neke politike, uvjerenja, stava, već jedna od dvije temeljne potrebe čovjeka. Nezadovoljavanje te potrebe dovodi do ozbiljnih problema u raznim područjima ljudskog života, a posebno na psihološkoj i socijalnoj razini. Kroz povijest izazovi sigurnosti su se mijenjali sukladno uvjetima života, tehnološkoj razvijenosti, stupnjevima društvenog uređenja, uvjerenjima, vjerovanjima, svijesti o egzistencijalnoj ugroženosti, itd. Suvremeni izazovi sigurnosti se u biti ne razlikuju od istih u prošlosti, osim u većim mogućnostima stvaranja stanja nesigurnosti i sukladno tome i većim mogućnostima podizanja razine sigurnosti. U radu se kritički osvrće na probleme suvremenih izazova vezanih za sigurnost te analizira opća mogućnost podizanja sigurnosti kao jednog od preduvjeta opstanka nama poznate civilizacije i tradicije. Kao temelj tom pristupu i analizi se pretpostavlja upravljanje rizicima, što se u radu prikazuje kao općeprihvaćeni pristup postizanja zadovoljavajuće razine sigurnosti suvremenog svijeta.

Ključne riječi: sigurnost, analiza sigurnosti, upravljanje rizicima

ETIOLOGIJA UGROŽAVANJA: PRIMJER KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE

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Abstract

The issue of security is something people have been living with from their beginnings to this very day, and is guaranteed to be present in the future as well. According to Maslow, the security of each individual, and thus any human community, is not an issue of politics, belief or an attitude, but rather one of the two basic human needs. Failure to meet this need leads to serious problems in various areas of human life, especially at the psychological and social level. Throughout history, security challenges have changed in accordance with living conditions, technological development, levels of social order, convictions, beliefs, awareness of existential threats etc. Contemporary security challenges are not essentially different from the past ones, except for the greater possibilities of creating a state of insecurity and thus greater possibilities of raising security levels. The paper takes a critical approach to the issues of contemporary security challenges, simultaneously analyzing the general possibility of increasing security as one of the prerequisites for the survival of our civilization.
and tradition. As a basis for this approach and analysis, the authors presuppose risk management, which the paper presents as a generally accepted approach to the realization of a satisfactory level of security in the modern world.

**Key words:** security, security analysis, risk management
FARMACEUTSKA INDUSTRIJA KAO DIJ KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE, ZNAČAJ PROCEDURA KAO ODGOVOR NA PRIJETNJE OD KATASTROFA

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Sažetak

Zakon o kritičnim infrastrukturom (NN 56/13) u članku 3. jasno propisuje koji su to sustavi, mreže i objekti od nacionalne važnosti čiji prekid djelovanja ili prekid isporuke roba ili usluga može imati ozbiljne posljedice na nacionalnu sigurnost, zdravlje i živote ljudi, imovinu i okoliš, sigurnost i ekonomsku stabilnost i neprekidno funkcioniranje vlasti. Isto tako članak 4, podrobnije navodi sektore koji obuhvaćaju nacionalnu kritičnu infrastrukturu. Farmaceutska industrija proizvodi i prometuje lijekovima i spada u sektor zdravstva koji je vrlo važan segment sustava gospodarstva i upravo je zbog toga pod posebnom pažnjom države. Imajući u vidu odredbe zakona o kritičnim infrastrukturom koji posebno naglašava kontinuitet poslovanja u uvjetima kriznih stanja, izrađenost i postupanje po adekvatnim procedurama ima odlučnu ulogu u odgovoru na moguće prijetnje katastrofama i smanjenju rizika i posljedica od katastrofa. Ovaj rad je pokušaj da se dođe do djelomičnog odgovora, koliki je značaj pravodobnih priprema, procjena rizika i planiranja mjera i aktivnosti te izrada pravila ponašanja u uvjetima prijetnji i nastalih okolnosti izazvanih katastrofama.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, katastrofe, procjena rizika

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AS PART OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO DISASTERThREATS

Abstract

Critical Infrastructures Act (OG 56/13) in Article 3 clearly prescribes which systems, networks and facilities are of national importance, whose interruption, termination of operation, or termination of delivering goods or services can have serious impact on the national security, human health and life, property and environment, security and economic stability, as well as the uninterrupted functioning of the government. Likewise, Article 4 provides a more detailed list of sectors that comprise the national critical infrastructure. The pharmaceutical industry produces and operates the supply of drugs and belongs to the health sector, which is a very important segment of the economy. Therefore, it is under the special care of the state. Bearing in mind the provisions of the Critical Infrastructures Act which emphasizes the continuity of operations under crisis conditions, acting in accordance with appropriate procedures plays a vital role in the response to possible disaster threats, as well as the risk reduction and mitigation of the disaster consequences. This
article is an attempt to develop a partial response to the issues of the importance of timely preparation, risk assessment and planning of measures and activities, as well as drafting a code of conduct in threat conditions and the circumstances caused by disasters.

Key words: critical infrastructure, disasters, disaster risk assessment
Sažetak

Zaštita kritične infrastrukture predstavlja jedan od temeljnih elemenata za održavanje vitalnih društvenih funkcija u društvenom i ekonomskom kontekstu. U odnosu na potrebe optimalne i relevantne zaštite i mjera sigurnosti važno je uspostaviti okvir za kritičko vrednovanje zaštite kritične infrastrukture u odnosu i povezanosti rizika i procjena ugroženosti. Dizajn procesa evaluacije učinaka zaštite kritične infrastrukture omogućuje nam da se u njegovom razvoju inkorporiraju različiti pristupi u zaštiti kritične infrastrukture. Promjena sa reaktivnog u proaktivni pristup podrazumijeva identifikaciju rizika i njihovo stavljanje pod kontrolu, prije pojače prvog negativnog događaja. Takav pristup je efikasniji, ali ima i više izazova. Efikasan pristup zahtjeva dizajn i implementaciju sustava koji inkorporiraju jasne politike, procedure za planiranje, procjenu i kontrolu rizika i odgovarajuće procese monitoringa koji dovode do stalnih poboljšanja. Ovaj rad raspravlja o konceptualnom pristupu kritičnoj infrastrukturi i mjerama zaštite koji se temelje na jednom modelu stvarnog stanja.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, zaštita, sustavi zaštite, upravna sigurnost, informacijska sigurnost

INTEGRACIJA ZAŠTITE KRIČIĆNE INFRASTRUKTURE U PROCES EVALUACIJE – METODOLOŠKI PRISTUP

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Abstract

Protection of critical infrastructure is one of the basic elements for the maintenance of the vital societal functions in the social and economic context. In relation to the needs of relevant and optimal protection and security measures, it is important to establish a framework for critical evaluation of critical infrastructure regarding them, as well as the connection between risk and hazard assessment. The design of the evaluation process for the effects of critical infrastructure allows us to incorporate different approaches to the protection of critical infrastructure in its development. A change from a reactive to a proactive approach involves identifying risks and putting them under control before the occurrence of the first negative event. This approach is more efficient, but there are more challenges. An effective approach requires the design and implementation of systems that incorporate a clear...
policy and procedures for planning, evaluation and control of risks and appropriate monitoring processes that lead to permanent improvements. This paper will discuss the conceptual approach to critical infrastructure and safety measures that are based on a model of a real situation.

**Key words:** critical infrastructure, protection, protection systems, administrative security, information security
Sažetak

U radu se razmatra problematika vezana za definisanje kritične infrastrukture, definisanje konceptualnog okvira njene zaštite kao i neophodnost utvrđivanja strateškog i formativnog okvira koji se odnosi na ovaj segment nacionalne bezbednosti. Ukazuje se na činjenicu da je izgradnja ovog značajnog segmenta kapaciteta sistema nacionalne bezbednosti do sada i u teoriji i u praksi bila zanemarivana na nacionalnom, regionalnom i globalnom nivou kako u teoriji tako i u praksi. Koliko je ova problematika na prostoru Republike Srbije još uvek nedefinisana, budući da do sada nije dobila svoj strateški pravac i institucionalni okvir najbolje se ilustruje na primjeru zaštite dela elektroenergetskih objekata na širem području Obrenovca - Kolubarskog okruga za vreme katastrofnih poplava 2014.godine.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, katastrofe, prirodne nepogode, planovi zaštite i spašavanja

DISASTER AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CITY OF OBRENOVAC - REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Abstract

The paper examines the issues related to the definition of critical infrastructure, the definition of a conceptual framework for its security, as well as the necessity for determining a strategic and formative framework related to this segment of national security. The authors underline the fact that up to this day the establishment of this significant segment of the national security system capacity has been neglected both in theory and in practice on the national, regional and global level. The example of protecting a number of electrical energy objects in the wider area of the town of Obrenovac in the Kolubara region during a disastrous flood in 2014 has shown that this problem field has still been undefined and lacks both the strategic directives and an institutional framework in the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: critical infrastructure, disasters, natural disasters, protection and rescue plans
KLIZIŠTA KAO UGROZE KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE

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Sažetak

Klizišta nastaju u područjima unutar kojih postoje određene tektonske predispozicije za njihovo aktiviranje, kao posljedica različitih prirodnih i antropogenih uzroka. Mehanizmi sloma tla koji dovode do klizanja kosine složene su pojave izazvane smanjenjem sila kohezije između čestica tla. Na veličinu kohezijskih sila i posmičnu čvrstoću tla značajno utječu razina podzemne vode i infiltracija oborinskih voda u tlo. Nepovoljni meteorološki uvjeti u sinergiji s dodatnim opterećenjem ili rasterećenjem padina, nepravilno projektiranim ili loše izvedenim i slabo održavanim sustavima odvodnje, kao i drugim antropogenim uzrokom, značajno utječu na opću stabilnost kosine. Uzrok aktiviranja klizišta mogu biti i seizmički poremećaji različitog porijekla. Klizanje tla može izazvati katastrofalne posljedice na kritičnoj infrastrukturi. Zbog toga su predviđanje potencijalnih kliznih zona i kvantifikacija razine rizika obzirom na ranjivost prostora posebno značajni za izradu prostornih planova, definiranje uvjeta sigurne gradnje i provedbu mjera za sprečavanje i otklanjanje štetnih posljedica tijekom kriznih situacija. U ovom radu predstavljen je mogući model prevencije katastrofalnih posljedica izazvanih klizanjem tla i mogućnosti zaštite kritične infrastrukture od posljedica nastanka klizišta, s osvrtom na tehničke mjere njihove sanacije.

Ključne riječi: klizanje tla, kvantifikacija rizika, model prevencije, zaštita kritične infrastrukture

LANDSLIDES AS THREAT TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Abstract

Landslides occur in areas with certain tectonic predispositions for their activation, as a result of various natural and anthropogenic causes. The failure mechanisms that lead to the slope sliding are complex phenomena caused by the reduction of cohesive forces between the soil particles. Groundwater level and infiltration of rainwater into the ground significantly affect the size of the cohesive forces and soil shear strength. Unfavourable weather conditions in synergy with additional load or relief of the slopes, improperly designed or poorly executed and poorly maintained drainage systems, as well as other anthropogenic causes, significantly affect the overall stability of the slope. The cause of landslides can also be seismic disturbances of various origins. Landslides can cause catastrophic consequences for critical infrastructure. Therefore, a prediction of a potential sliding zone and quantification of the risk level for a given vulnerability are of particular importance for the
development of spatial plans, defining the conditions for safe construction and implementation of measures to prevent and eliminate harmful effects in a crisis situation. This paper presents a possible model for the prevention of catastrophic consequences caused by a landslide and possibilities for protecting critical infrastructure from the effects of landslide, with emphasis on technical measures for their remediation.

**Keywords:** landslide, risk quantification, model of prevention, protection of critical infrastructure
Sažetak
U radu se obrađuje krizno upravljanje distribucijskom elektroenergetskom mrežom nakon havarije većih razmjera, koja rezultira visokom razinom neraspoloživosti i nesposobnosti za pogon i opskrbu kupaca. Opisuje se struktura mreže i vrste mogućih uzroka i oblika kriznih situacija za pogon mreže. Obrađuju se postupci i metode hitne i cjelovite sanacije, te donošenja odluka i organizacijski oblika sanacije. Sve se prokazuje na primjeru havarije – elementarne nepogode mreže Gorskog kotara 01-05. veljače 2014. godine. Predlažu se koncepti jedinstvenih politika priprema i postupanja u ovakvim situacijama.

Ključne riječi: Distribucijska mreža, havarijsko stanje, nužna sanacija

CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION GRID AFTER COLLAPSE

Abstract
This paper deals with crisis management of electricity distribution grid after a disaster of major proportions, resulting in high levels of unavailability and inability to operate and supply customers. The grid structure and the types of possible causes and forms of crisis situations for system operation are described. It covers the procedures and methods of urgent and comprehensive recovery, decision-making and organizational forms of recovery. It is shown on the example of the natural disaster in Gorski Kotar between 01-05 February 2014. The concepts of unique policies of preparations and conduct in such situations are proposed.

Key words: distribution grid, collapse, necessary recovery
Sažetak

U svijetu u kojem živimo, velike katastrofe svakodnevna su realnost. One predstavljaju prijetnju za ljude i infrastrukturu te na različite načine uništavaju i onečišćuju okoliš, uzrokujući velike materijalne gubitke i štete. Zbog svega navedenoga, sve veći značaj poprima pravovremena identifikacija potencijalnih opasnosti i mogućeg razvoja izvanrednog događaja u katastrofu te mjere zaštite i obrane od katastrofa. Spremnost na odziv i sposobnost kvalitetnog kriznog upravljanja umanjuju negativne posljedice takvih događaja. Učinkovita reakcija na nastanak katastrofa proporcionalna je pravovremenom provođenju preventivnih mjera. Prilikom katastrofe kod koje dođe do iznenadnog onečišćenja najvažnija je brza i primjerena reakcija, s temeljitim provođenjem interventnih mjera, kao i educiranost i tehnička opremljenost onih koji prvi dolaze na mjesto zagađenja i onih koji vrše sanaciju, a sve sa svrhom ograničavanja šteta u okolišu i smanjenja ekonomskog i socijalnog utjecaja katastrofe, odnosno svođenja negativnih posljedica onečišćenja za stanovništvo na minimum. Još jedan izuzetno važan čimbenik je realna procjena zagađenja: utvrđivanje izvora i tipa zagađenja, procjena ugroženosti sastavnica okoliša i procjena ugroženosti stanovništva. Primjeri iz prakse tvrtke IND-EKO d.o.o. pokazuju da tehničko-tehnoškim nesrećama mogu dovesti do situacije da čitavo jedno područje iznenada ostane bez izvora pitke vode. Kao tvrtka specijalizirana i ovlaštena za krizno upravljanje i otklanjanje posljedica akcidentnih situacija, prilikom takvih nesreća poduzimamo adekvatne interventne mjere, kako bi se onečišćenje što žurnije lokaliziralo i saniralo, te kako bi se opasne tvari što prije uklonile iz okoliša. Krizno upravljanje uključuje neizostavno konstantnu suradnju i komunikaciju s mjerodavnim državnim institucijama, a sve u cilju smanjenja štetnih posljedica po stanovništvo i okoliš.

Krizno upravljanje uključuje neizostavno konstantnu suradnju i komunikaciju s mjerodavnim državnim institucijama, a sve u cilju smanjenja štetnih posljedica po stanovništvo i okoliš.

Ključne riječi: katastrofa, krizno upravljanje, realna procjena, spremnost na odziv, komunikacija

CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN TECHNICAL
AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS

Abstract

In our modern world, big disasters are everyday reality. They represent a threat for people and infrastructure, they destroy and pollute the environment in many ways, causing enormous material losses and damages. Therefore, early identification of potential dangers and situations which could
develop into a disaster, as well as the measures of protection and defense in case of disaster, nowadays, have an increasing relevance. Preparedness to respond and the capability of good crisis management minimize the negative consequences of such events. Effective response to the occurrence of disaster is proportional to timely implementation of preventive measures. When a disaster occurs causing sudden pollution, prompt and adequate reaction with thorough implementation of emergency measures are of greatest importance, as well as the training and technical equipment of those who arrive to the location of pollution first, and who perform the recovery, with the purpose of damage restriction in the environment and reduction of economic and social impact of the disaster, i.e. minimizing the negative impact of pollution on the population. Another crucial factor is realistic pollution assessment: determination of the source and type of pollution, estimation of risk assessment for the environmental components and also for the population. Practical examples of the IND-EKO Ltd. company have shown that the major technical and technological accidents can lead to the situation when a complete area is suddenly left without the source of drinking water. As a company specialized and authorized for crisis management and elimination of accident consequences, once the accident occurs we undertake all adequate emergency measures to localize and remediate the polluted area, as well as to eliminate the pollutants from the environment as soon as possible. Crisis management inevitably includes constant cooperation and communication with relevant state institutions in order to minimize adverse effects on people and the environment.

**Key words:** disaster, crisis management, realistic assessment, readiness to respond, communication
OBLIKOVANJE SUSTAVA ZA ŽAŠTITU PODATAKA

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Sažetak
Računalna sigurnost podataka postaje sve bitnija stavka u životu. Podaci nose materijalnu ali i emocionalnu vrijednost te ih je zbog toga vrlo bitno zaštititi od mogućih krađa ili neodobrenog korištenja. Na tržištu ponuđeni su sustavi koji se bave ovom tematikom. Neki od ponuđenih sustava ne sadrže sve potrebne opcije za sigurnost podataka te se zbog toga ovaj rad bavi izradom sustava za sigurnost podataka koji će nasloviti te nedostatke te ih implementirati u svoj sustav. Razmotrene su metode zaštite podataka kao što su kriptografija, sigurnosna kopija podataka te fizičko uništanje podataka. Uz metode zaštite, razmotrene su i programatska sučelja koja se koriste za razvijanje sustava za sigurnost podataka, standardi i certifikati koji se bave sigurnošću podataka i sinkronizacijom podataka. Objedinjene su sve navedete teme koje će se koristiti u izradi sustava za sigurnost podataka. Svaka stavka sadrži važnu ulogu u sustavu zaštite podataka. Podaci se mogu kriptirati, sinkronizirati, sažimati, izraditi sigurnosna kopija te konačno uništiti u slučaju krađe. Kriptiranjem se sakriva značenje teksta ili datoteka te ih je nemoguće pročitati bez tajnog ključa. Sinkronizacijom se podaci gotovo u realnom vremenu kopiraju na dodatni medij u svrhu njihovog očuvanja. Sažimanjem podataka se uvelike smanjuje njihova veličina te samim time dobivamo mogućnost pohranjivanja više podataka na podatkovni medij. Sigurnosna kopija služi za vraćanje podataka u originalno stanje prilikom njihovog gubitka ili neke greške. Fizičko uništanje podataka služi za brisanje podataka na mediju u slučaju krađe ne bi li se time spriječilo ilegalno korištenje podataka. Uz sve te navedene stavke, cilj ovog rada je razrada prototipnog sustava koji bi mogle koristiti poslovne i privatne osobe u svrhu očuvanja i zaštite svojih podataka.

Ključne riječi: kriptiranje, sigurnosna kopija podataka, fizičko uništanje podataka, kompresija

DESIGN OF DATA PROTECTION SYSTEM

Abstract
Computer data security is becoming a more and more important part of life. Data contain material but also the emotional value and it is, therefore, very important to protect them from the possible theft or unauthorized use. The market offers the systems that deal with this issue but some of the available systems do not contain all the necessary options for data security and therefore this paper will present the effort towards the prototype system for data security that will address these deficiencies and implement them in a developed system. Together with data protection methods software interfaces that will be used to develop the system are also considered. Data protection system will include: cryptography, data backup, physical destruction of data and standards and certificates which deal with data security and
Data synchronization. Listed components will be used in the creation of system for data security. Each of the mentioned methods has a very important role in the system for data protection. Data can be encrypted, synchronized, compressed, backed up and ultimately destroyed in case of theft. Encryption hides the meaning of the text or some other files which renders data unreadable without a secret key. Synchronization is used for almost real-time copying of data on the safety medium in order to safeguard them. Compressing data greatly reduces the size which in turn gives ability to store more data on a medium. Backup is used to restore data to its original state when data is lost or affected with an error. The physical destruction of data is used to delete data on the media in case of theft and illegal use. With all these listed items, an attempt will be made to create a system which could be useful to both large and small businesses and private individuals for the purpose of preservation and protection of data.

**Key words:** encryption, backup data, physical destruction of data, compression
ODREĐIVANJE KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE
I MIEĐUSEKTORSKA MJERILA

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Sažetak
Zakon o kritičnim infrastrukturama u Republici Hrvatskoj stupio je na snagu 2013. godine. Zakonom uređuju se nacionalne i europske kritične infrastrukture, sektori nacionalnih kritičnih infrastrukture, upravljanje kritičnim infrastrukturama, izrade analiza rizika, donošenje Sigurnosnog plana vlasnika/upravitelja, određuje obvezu za sigurnosnog koordinatora za kritičnu infrastrukturu, način postupanja s osjetljivim podacima te nadzor provedbe zakona. Po donošenju podzakonskih akata, neophodno je da se identificiraju pojedine kritične infrastrukture od nacionalne važnosti koje su u nadležnosti pojedinih Sektora središnjih tijela državne uprave, radi osiguranja cjelovitosti djelovanja na zaštiti i smanjenju negativnih učinaka u slučaju ugroze kritične infrastrukture. Izrada liste prioriteta kritične infrastrukture je u nadležnosti središnjih tijela državne uprave u čijem su djelokrugu poslovi zaštite i spašavanje. Da bi se izradila lista redoslijeda kritične infrastrukture, obveza je koja zahtjeva angažiranje svih Sektora za pojedina polja i mora biti odraz stvarnih potreba na nacionalnoj razini. U postupku identificacije kritične infrastrukture, svi Sektori morali bi analizirati rizike za identifikaciju kritičnih infrastruktura po jedinstvenoj metodologiji. Cilj je ovog rada analiza određivanja kritične infrastrukture i međusektorska mjerila, način postavljanja kriterija za odabir kritične infrastrukture te određivanje jedinstvene metodologije rada na izradi analize rizika kritične infrastrukture s osvrtom na njihovu praktičnu vrijednost.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, međusektorska mjerila, identifikacija kritične infrastrukture, analiza rizika

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE DETERMINATION
AND INTERSECTORAL CRITERIA

Abstract
The Act on critical infrastructure in the Republic of Croatia was put into force in 2013. This Act regulates the national and European critical infrastructure, Sectors of national critical infrastructure, managing critical infrastructure, making risk analysis, creating an owner/manager Safety Plan, determines the obligations of Security coordinators for critical infrastructure, ways of handling sensitive data and the supervision of law implementation. Upon the adoption of by-laws, it is
necessary to identify certain critical infrastructures of national importance which are under the jurisdiction of individual Sectors of the central state administration bodies, to ensure the integrity of protection and reduction of the negative effects in case of threats towards critical infrastructure. Creating the priority list of critical infrastructure is under jurisdiction of the central state administration bodies in charge of civil protection. Creating a priority list of critical infrastructure is an obligation which requires the engagement of all Sectors and should reflect the real needs at the national level. In the process of identifying critical infrastructure, all Sectors should analyze risks for critical infrastructure determination using the same standardized methodology. The aim of this paper is to analyze the process of determining critical infrastructure and inter-sector criteria as well as setting an example criteria for determining critical infrastructure and to determine standard methodology for risk analysis of critical infrastructure with emphasis on the practical value.

Key words: critical infrastructure, inter-sector criteria, identification of critical infrastructure, risk analysis
POSEBNI ASPEKTI ZAŠTITE KRIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE
U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI – STUDIJA SLUČAJA KORIDORA VC

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Sažetak

Početak najvećeg poduhvata u graditeljstvu u Bosni i Hercegovini u novoj historiji, obuhvatilo je niz pratećih aktivnosti koje su se morale obezbediti za nesmetano obavljanje istih. Jedna od tih aktivnosti pripada djelokrugu sigurnosti i zaštite cjelokupne infrastrukture unutar projekta izgradnje autoputa koji nosi ime „Koridor Vc“. Oštećenje, krađa ili bilo koja druga devijantna aktivnost potencijalnih počionića krivičnih djela, treba da bude preduprijeđena i spriječena. Ovaj rad u svojoj strukturi bavit će se posebnim aspektima kako fizičke, tako i tehničke zaštite (cjelokupnim sistemom nadzora i kontrole saobraćaja) krične infrastrukture unutar cjelokupnog projekta. Pored toga poseban akzent će biti stavljena na način rada u pružanju sigurnosti, savremenu sofisticiranu opremu, kao i harmonizaciju standarda koji su kompatibilni sa standardima zemalja Evropske unije.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, fizička i tehnička zaštita, sofisticirana oprema, harmonizacija standarda

SPECIAL ASPECTS OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION
IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – CASE STUDY OF CORRIDOR VC

Abstract

The beginning of the largest constructional challenge in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent history has included a number of ancillary activities that had to be provided for their smooth performance. One of these activities falls within the scope of safety and security of the entire infrastructure within the project of building the highway project “Corridor Vc”. Damage, theft or any other deviant perpetrator’s activity of potential criminal acts, should be predicted and prevented. In its structure, this paper deals with specific aspects of both physical and technical security (overall control system and traffic control) and critical infrastructure within the overall project. In addition, special emphasis will be placed on the modus operandi in providing security, modern sophisticated equipment, as well as harmonization of standards which are compatible with the European Union standards.

Key words: critical Infrastructure, physical and technical security, sophisticated equipment, harmonization of standards
POSLOVNI PROCESI, FUNKCIJA I KOMPETENCIJE MENADŽERA SIGURNOSTI U DRUŠTVU

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Sažetak
Sigurnost je stanje u kojemu je moguće normalno odvijanje svih društvenih, prirodnih i poslovnih, odnosno vitalnih i razvijenih funkcija, te održavanje i razvoj stvorenih, stečenih vrijednosti i kvaliteta. Već iz navedenoga proizlazi da sigurnost u širem smislu riječi podrazumijeva koji su osnovni poslovni procesi i područja odgovornosti menadžera sigurnosti u kompaniji najkraćim crtama sistematizirali smo ga na sljedeća osnovna područja: Informacijska sigurnost - IT security; Antikorupcijske aktivnosti; Zaštita kritične infrastrukture te zaštita i spasavanje; Business intelligence i analitika internih i eksternih poslovnih informacija i baza; Zaštita materijalne imovine - fizička i tehnička zaštita; Zaštita nematerijalne imovine i poslovnih interesa; Unutarnja kontrola internih politika te identifikacija potencijalnih rizika; Zaštita okoliša, zaštita na radu i zaštita od požara; Obrambene pripreme. S tim u svezi postavlja se pitanje koji je zahtjevani skup vještina i kompetencija manadžera korporativne sigurnosti u društvu, a ukratko možemo navesti da je to: menadžer za uspostavu odnosa i veza, izvršni menadžer i vođa, menadžer za rizike i strategičar.

Ključne riječi: društvo, korporativna sigurnost, poslovni procesi, kompetencije

BUSINESS PROCESSES, FUNCTION AND COMPETENCIES OF SECURITY MANAGERS IN SOCIETY

Abstract
Security is a condition in which normal conduct of all kinds of social, natural and business, i.e. vital and developed functions are possible, as well as the maintenance and development of created and acquired values and qualities. From all of the above it can be derived that security in the broad sense of the word implies what the underlying business processes and areas of responsibilities for managers of security in the company are. In a brief outline we systematized it into the following areas: Information Security - IT security; Anti-corruption activities; Protection of critical infrastructure and the protection and rescue; Business intelligence and analytics of internal and external business information and databases; Protection of property - physical and technical protection; Protection of intangible assets and business interests; Internal control of internal policies and identification of potential risks; Environmental protection, safety at work and fire protection; Defense preparations. In this regard, the question is: what is the required set of skills and competencies for managers of corporate security in the society, and briefly we can state that these are: the manager for the establishment of relationships and connections, executive manager and leader, manager for risks and strategist.

Key words: society, corporate security, business processes, competence
POVEĆANJE KONKURENTNOSTI U ODRŽAVANJU
MOTORNIH VOZILA NA TEMELJU PRAVA NA IZBOR SERVISERA

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Ključne riječi: pravo na izbor servisera, ovlašteni serviser, neovisni serviser, konkurentnost servisera

RAISING COMPETITIVENESS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE BASIS OF THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THE REPAIRER

Abstract
Regulation on Block Exemption in the motor vehicle sector of the European Commission has brought major changes in vehicle maintenance. Alongside authorised repairers, a wide chain of independent repairers has been formed. The owner whose vehicle is within guarantee period, has the right to choose the repairer, without losing the guarantee itself. Increased competitiveness in this way prevents the vehicle manufacturers from creating unhealthy domination. The competition does its work, the clients turn towards more favourable repairers. The article shows the comparison of authorised and independent repairers, both in the countries of Western Europe and in the Republic of Croatia.

Key words: right to choose the repairer, authorised repairer, independent repairer, repairer competitiveness
POVEĆANJE RASPOLOŽIVOSTI RAČUNALNE OPREME MALOPRODAJNOG LANCA TRGOVINA

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Ključne riječi: trgovačka, računalni sustavi, tehnologija održavanja, sustav održavanja, operativna spremnost

INCREASING THE AVAILABILITY OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT IN RETAIL STORE CHAINS

Abstract

Commerce is a branch of services which has experienced extensive computerization in the past few years. Because of the great expansion in stores or locations where one supermarket chain operates, it is a perfect example of a number of independent computer systems that must operate as one unit. That is why it is interesting in terms of maintaining the computer systems. It is clear that each of the failures in the computer system is a kind of crisis within the business system that that computer system is a part of. Maintenance of computer systems includes all the actions that are needed on a system that enable it to perform its primary function without downtime. This paper presents such a computer system, from the purchases of equipment to its exploitation in real terms, explains its system maintenance, presents its present advantages and disadvantages, and through the example of a new maintenance system flaws of the old system have been corrected. The data
used in calculations have been collected by exploiting a real computer system of one of the national retail chains. Although the collected maintenance data are statistically not entirely accurate, by using them it was possible to display, evaluate and compare two different versions of the system maintenance.

Key words: commerce, computer systems, maintenance technology, maintenance system, operational availability
PRIMJENA IP VIDEO NADZORA KOD MANJIH KORISNIKA

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Sažetak

Ključne riječi: video nadzor, IP, kamera, mali sustavi

IP VIDEO SURVEILLANCE DEPLOYMENT FOR SMALLER CUSTOMERS

Abstract
Video surveillance systems are constantly being improved to provide higher quality and greater security. The development of computers and computer networks influences the possibilities of video surveillance and provides a higher quality and more efficient transfer by using IP (Internet Protocol). This paper briefly shows the development of video surveillance systems and the impact of the development and progress of computer network technology on the development of IP video technology. By analysing the transmission of video signals via IP, the impact on the stability of computer networks is described. This paper briefly defines the issues of planning, construction and use of IP video surveillance for smaller customers. This paper also gives an overview of the case study of the implementation of video surveillance system for smaller customer, from planning to configuration and implementation of the system.

Key words: video surveillance, IP, camera, small systems
SIGURNOST I ZAŠTITA BAZA PODATAKA

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Sažetak
Kada govorimo o sigurnosti podataka misлимо na sigurnost naše „digitalne privatnosti“, odnosno, tajnost, cjelovitost i integritet naših podataka. Sigurnost podataka je narušena svakodnevnim napadima kako izvana tako i iznutra. Postoje napadi koji za posljedicu nemaju nikakvu štetu, dok postoje napadi sa teškim posljedicama po vlasnika podataka. Najčešće do napada dolazi zbog nepažnje vlasnika, odnosno korisnika ili propusta od strane sistem-administratora što omogućava napadačima da različitim penetracijama i ubacivanjima malicioznih kodova zaraze baze podataka i tako ih učine disfunkcionalnim ugrozivši njihovu sigurnost. Baze podataka sadrže podatke koji su vrijedna imovina te su kao takove interesantne napadačima. Koristeći razne web aplikacije ti su podaci kroz web lako dostupni i izloženi napadačima. Uloga sigurnosti i zaštite baza podataka je u tome da spriječi takve zlouporabe.

Ključne riječi: baza podataka, sigurnost, napad, zaštita, maliciozni kôd

SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF DATABASES

Abstract
When talking about data security we are referring to the security of our "digital privacy", i.e. confidentiality and integrity of our data. Data security is violated daily by both external and internal attacks. There are attacks that do not bring any harm, while there are also attacks that might have serious consequences for the data owner. The most common cause of the attack is negligence of the owner i.e. user, or negligence of the system-administrator, which allows the attackers to infect databases by various penetrations and insertions of malicious codes and in such a way make them dysfunctional by endangering their security. Databases contain data that are a valuable asset and as such are of interest to attackers. Using different web applications these data are easily accessible through the web and exposed to attackers. The role of security and database protection is to prevent such abuse.

Key words: databases, security, attack, protection, malicious code
Osnovna intencija navedenoga rada je osvrt na aktualno stanje i modele privatne zaštite KI. Navedena analiza se provodi primarno sa aspekta zaštitnih aktivnosti u segmentu privatne zaštite. Poradi stvaranja ukupne percepcije čitatelja rad se djelomično bavi i pitanjima: pojma i zakonskog određenja KI, evolucije pojma i sadržaja, procesa definiranja KI u RH, normativnog okvira zaštite KI, zakonskih obveza upravitelja/vlasnika KI, preko aktualnosti u zaštiti KI, sa krajnjim ciljem prezentacije aktualnih modela i anomalija privatne zaštite KI u RH.

Ključne riječi: privatna zaštita, kritična infrastruktura, specifičnosti zaštite

SPECIFIČNOSTI MODELA I ANOMALIJE PRIVATNE ZAŠTITE KRIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE

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Sažetak
Osnovna intencija navedenoga rada je osvrt na aktualno stanje i modele privatne zaštite KI. Navedena analiza se provodi primarno sa aspekta zaštitnih aktivnosti u segmentu privatne zaštite. Poradi stvaranja ukupne percepcije čitatelja rad se djelomično bavi i pitanjima: pojma i zakonskog određenja KI, evolucije pojma i sadržaja, procesa definiranja KI u RH, normativnog okvira zaštite KI, zakonskih obveza upravitelja/vlasnika KI, preko aktualnosti u zaštiti KI, sa krajnjim ciljem prezentacije aktualnih modela i anomalija privatne zaštite KI u RH.

Ključne riječi: privatna zaštita, kritična infrastruktura, specifičnosti zaštite

SPECIFICS OF MODELS AND ANOMALIES OF PRIVATE SECURITY OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Abstract
The main intention of the paper is the review of the current status and models of private protection of critical infrastructure. This analysis is carried out primarily from the aspect of protection activities in the field of private security. In order to create overall perception of the readers, this work deals partly with the following issues: the concept and legal definition of CI, the evolution of the concept and content, the process of defining CI in the Republic of Croatia, the normative framework of CI protection, legal obligations of the CI manager/owner, through the actualities of CI protection, with the ultimate goal being the presentation of current models and anomalies of private protection of critical infrastructure in the Republic of Croatia.

Key words: private protection, critical infrastructure, specifics of protection
Sažetak
Za zaštitu putnika, osoblja i imovine u zračnim lukama ključnu ulogu ima sustav sigurnosti. Sigurnost
i zaštita jedan su od uvjeta za postojanje i kontinuirani tijek zračnog prometa i to je jedan od razloga da
vlast na državnoj i međunarodnoj razini traži model poboljšanja rješavanja sigurnosti, posebice nakon
terorističkih napada 2001. godine na SAD-e. Danas, sustavi sigurnosti kontinuirano prolaze kroz razne
preobrazbe kojima se mjere zaštite poboljšavaju i standardiziraju. U tim sustavima zaštite važnu ulogu
ima nacionalno i međunarodno zakonodavstvo koje nalaže standarde i kontrolira primjenu propisanih
sustava. Zračne luke po svojoj su prirodi među najvećim javnim infrastrukturnim objektima. One imaju
značajnu ulogu prilikom oblikovanja ekonomskog, političkog i društvenog života zajednice, te su zadnjih
godina vrlo česta meta raznih ugroza. Neophodno je kod planiranja zaštite zračnih luka, da infrastruktura
podržava sigurnosne, funkcionalne i korisničke uvjete. One imaju
značajnu ulogu osim javne sigurnosti ima i privatna zaštita.  

Ključne riječi: zračna luka, sustav sigurnosti, privatna zaštita, infrastruktura, sigurnosne procedure

AIRPORT SECURITY SYSTEM AS FACTOR FOR THE SECURITY
OF PASSENGERS, STAFF AND PROPERTY

Abstract
For the protection of passengers, staff and property at airports the security system plays the key role. Safety and security are one of the conditions for the existence and continuous flow of air traffic and that is one of the reasons why the authorities at national and international level require the model of improving security, especially after terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. Today, the security systems are
continuously undergoing various transformations to improve and standardize security measures. In these security systems national and international legislation which determines the standards and controls the application of the prescribed system has an important role. By their nature, airports are among the largest public infrastructure facilities. They play an important role in shaping the economic, political and social life of the community and in recent years airports are very frequent targets of various threats. It is necessary in planning the protection of airports that infrastructure supports security, functional and user requirements. That is also one of the reasons for the positive responsible management of such facilities, necessary application of prescribed measures to eliminate threats that threaten such facilities, measures that will contribute to maintaining positive relationships with service users of such facilities, but also the local economy, local community and the whole environment. The guarantors of security at airports are different subjects and apart from the public protection also the private protection plays an important role. A normative framework for the action of private protection at airports does exist, but many share the opinion that it is not at the required level and deserves scientific support. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize new threats to the facilities, systems and networks of airports in order to reduce the vulnerability of these systems. The aim of this paper is to analyse and display the private protection of passengers, staff and property at the airports from possible threats, with the emphasis on their practical value.

**Key words:** airport, security system, private protection, infrastructure, security procedures
UTJECAJ FINANCIJSKE KRIZE NA FINANCIRANJE LOKALNIH JAVNIH POTREBA

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Sažetak
U ovom radu govori se o financiranju lokalnih javnih potreba, kao i o problematički financiranja lokalne samouprave u Hrvatskoj. Iako je u Republici Hrvatskoj na snazi proces decentralizacije ovlasti i financiranja, temeljna namjera ovog rada je upozoriti na činjenicu da je riječ o centraliziranom sustavu financiranja. Navedeni sustav financiranja ne daje općinama i gradovima odgovarajući stupanj odgovornosti u pružanju i financiranju lokalnih javnih usluga, tako da je u budućnosti realno očekivati veći stupanj decentralizacije u financiranju jedinica lokalne i regionalne samouprave. Proračun jedinice lokalne i područne samouprave je temeljni dokument kojim se ostvaruju ciljevi i zadovoljavaju javne potrebe države i građana. Proračun je dokument u kojem moraju biti predviđeni svi prihodi i primitci i rashodi i izdatci, a kako predviđanje znači planiranje, što kazuje da je proračun planski dokument kojim se utvrđuju ciljevi i predviđeni izvori sredstava za financiranje lokalnih javnih potreba.

Ključne riječi: lokalna i područna samouprava, local proračun, decentralizacija, financiranje

FINANCING OF LOCAL PUBLIC NEEDS IN RESPONSE TO CRISIS

Abstract
This paper describes the financing of local public needs, as well as the issues of local self-government in Croatia. Although, in the Republic of Croatia the process of decentralization of authority and financing is taking place, the basic intention of this paper is to draw attention to the fact that it is a centralized system of financing. The mentioned system of financing does not provide municipalities and cities with an appropriate level of responsibility in providing and financing local public services, so that in the future it is realistic to expect a greater degree of decentralization in the financing of local and regional self-government. The budget of local and regional self-government unit is the basic document which achieves the objectives and fulfils the public needs of the state and the citizens. The budget is a document in which all revenues, receipts, expenditures and costs must be provided. Prediction means planning, so this means that the budget is a planned document in which the objectives and anticipated sources of funding for local public needs are set out.

Key words: local and regional self-government, local budget, decentralization, financing
Sažetak

Kako bismo što bolje razumjeli ovaj problem, treba se prisjetiti kako teorija definira pojam područja. Jedna od najboljih definicija je ona koja područje definira kao dio zemljišne površine koju karakteriziraju određena obilježja. Obilježja po kojima se definira područje odnose se na fizičke, političke i uglavnom gospodarske karakteristike promatranog područja (postoji još čitav niz i drugih obilježja, ali oni nisu relevantni za ovu analizu). Kriteriji koji se koriste pri regionalnom razgraničenju nisu ujednačeni. Potrebno je istaći da regionalna razdioba teritorija nije stalna. Ukoliko se govori o problemima u regionalnom razvoju, tada se pažnja prije svega obraća na to koliko pojedina regija odstupa od nacionalnog prosjeka u gospodarskim kriterijima. Konkretno to se odnosi na to koliko je veća nezaposlenost od nacionalnog prosjeka; koliko je niska razina i sporiji rast BDP-a na tom području u odnosu na nacionalni prosjek; visok stupanj ovisnosti o uskoj industrijskoj bazi; koliko je naglo opala proizvodnja tijekom promatranog razdoblja na tom području; koliko se zaostaje u razvoju infrastrukture za nacionalnim prosjekom; te koliko su učestale migracije iz nerazvijenog područja RH te koliko iste utječu na životni standard stanovništva.

Ključne riječi: krizne situacije, regija, stanovništvo, životni standard

IMPACT OF CRISES CAUSED BY NATURAL DISASTERS ON THE LIVING STANDARD IN UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS OF CROATIA

Abstract

To better understand this problem, it should be recalled that the theory defines the concept of regions. One of the best definitions is the one that defines a region as part of the land area, characterized by certain features. Features which define the region are related to the physical, political and mainly economic characteristics of the observed region (there is a whole range of other features, but they are not relevant for this analysis). The criteria used in regional demarcation are not uniform. It should be noted that the regional distribution of the territory is not permanent. If we talk about the problems in regional development, then attention is primarily paid to how individual regions differ from the national average in the economic criteria. In particular it refers to how higher is unemployment than the national average; how low and slow is the GDP growth - and in this area in comparison to the national average; a high degree of dependence on a narrow industrial base; how sharply the production during the period in this area decreased; how much the development of infrastructure for the national average is lagging
behind; and how frequent are migrations from underdeveloped regions into other regions (only the most important criteria are covered here). Damages that are the result of natural disasters directly build on this problem in underdeveloped areas of Croatia, and what impact they have on the standard of life of the population.

**Key words:** crises, region, population, living standards
Sažetak

Arhivsko gradivo je kulturno dobro od interesa i iznimnog značaja za cjelokupnu kulturu, povijest i društvo svake države, odnosno svakog naroda. Stoga je u Republici Hrvatskoj arhivsko gradivo zaštićeno zakonom i podzakonskim propisima. Katastrofe, kako prirodne tako i one izazvane ljudskim djelovanjem podijednako oštećuju i uništavaju arhivsko gradivo čiji gubitak predstavlja neprocjenjivu i nenadoknadivu štetu. Određene cjeline arhivskog gradiva, za javnost osjetljivog sadržaja, njegovim objavljivanjem, odnosno uskraćivanjem pristupa gradivu, mogu se koristiti u političke svrhe. Osim toga u vrijeme ratnih sukoba nailazimo na brojne primjerne namjernog uništavanja arhivskog i registraturnog gradiva, pa tako i u Republici Hrvatskoj tijekom Domovinskog rata. Arhivska struka godinama razvija načine i uvjete zaštite i spašavanja arhivskog gradiva od katastrofa, pri čemu je najveći naglasak stavljen na prevenciju i pripravnost. Cilj ovog rada je prikazati najvažnije segmente suvremenog planiranja i postupaka zaštite arhivskog gradiva od katastrofa, u kojima značajno mjesto zauzima premisa očuvanja informacija koje samo gradivo sadrži za buduće generacije.

Ključne riječi: arhivsko gradivo, katastrofe, zaštita

PROTECTION OF ARCHIVAL MATERIAL FROM DISASTERS

Abstract

Archival material is cultural asset of interest and great importance for the whole culture, history and society of each country, i.e. every nation. Therefore, in the Republic of Croatia archives are protected by law and by-law regulations. Disasters, both natural and those caused by human activity equally damage and destroy the archival material, the loss of which is immeasurable and irreparable. Certain units of archival material contain sensitive contents for the public, and with its publication or denial of access, that material can be used for political purposes. In addition, during the armed conflicts, there are numerous examples of deliberate destruction of archival material and records, like in Croatia during the War of Independence. The archival profession has been developing for years ways and conditions of protection and rescue of archival material from disasters, with the greatest emphasis placed on prevention and preparedness. The aim of this paper is to present the most important segments of modern planning and procedures for the protection of archival material from disasters with a significant premise of preserving information that the material itself contains for the future generations.

Key words: archival material, disasters, protection
ZAŠTITA KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE

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Sažetak

Zaštita kritične infrastrukture postao je ključan priorititet kako većine razvijenih svjetskih zemalja tako i EU. Osim osiguravanja sigurnosti, održivosti i pouzdanosti kritičnih infrastruktura unutar svake pojedine zemlje, EU je prepoznaštuvala važnost te definišala Europsku kritičnu infrastrukturu pod kojom podrazumijeva kritičnu infrastrukturu u državama članicama čiji prekid rada ili uništenje može imati značajan utjecaj na barem dvije članice. Slijedom toga EU je utvrdila načela i instrumente za provedbu zaštite Europske kritične infrastrukture te započela program zaštite kritične infrastrukture (European Programme on Critical Infrastructure Protection - EPCIP) čiji cilj obuhvati i nacionalne i europske kritične infrastrukture. Osigurati vitalnu infrastrukturu znači osiguravati niz komponenti protiv raznih opasnosti i prijetnji, neovisno o tome bilo one slučajne ili namjerne. Zaštita kritične infrastrukture podrazumijeva uspostavu opće sigurnosne datoteke koja će obuhvati svaki aspekt zaštite, od detaljnih analiza infrastrukture, identifikacije opasnosti i prijetnji do potencijalno korisnih tehnologija. Zaštita kritične infrastrukture predstavlja ozbiljan izazov u upravljanju rizicima. U svijetu s oskudnim resursima sve više se preferira multidimenzionalna zaštita, za više sektora ili za više prijetnji. Postavlja se pitanje kako da uz sve prijetne i resurse koji su nam na raspolaganju osiguramo otpornost kritičnih infrastruktura te koje razine djelovanja je potrebno obuhvatiti. Osim toga postojeći problem jest razlika u identifikaciji kritičnih infrastruktura po pojedinim zemljama te u sektorskim mjerilima koja daju konačnu ocjenu kritičnosti kritične infrastrukture. Budući da su mnoge od kritičnih infrastrukturna u privatnom vlasništvu bitno je da vlade i privatni sektor zajedno razviju strategije za njihovu zaštitu te osiguraju njihov neprekidan rad. Ovaj rad bavit će se upravo tim problemima.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, identifikacija, sektorska mjerila, zaštita

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Abstract

Protection of critical infrastructure has become a key priority for most of the developed world countries and the EU. Apart from ensuring the safety, sustainability and reliability of critical infrastructure within each country, the EU has recognized the importance and defined the European critical infrastructure under which it implies a critical infrastructure in the Member States whose outage or destruction can have a significant impact on at least two members. Consequently, the EU has established principles and instruments for the implementation of protection for the European critical infrastructure and began a program of Critical Infrastructure Protection (European Programme on Critical Infrastructure Protection - EPCIP) with the aim to include both, the national and European critical infrastructure. To provide vital infrastructure means providing a number of components against a variety of risks and threats, regardless of whether they were accidental or deliberate. Critical Infrastructure Protection implies the establishment
of a general security database that will cover every aspect of protection, from detailed analysis of the infrastructure, identify hazards and threats to potentially useful technologies. Protecting critical infrastructure is a serious challenge in risk management. In a world with scarce resources multidimensional protection is preferred. The question is how to ensure, with all the available resources, the resilience of critical infrastructure, and which levels of activity are to be covered. In addition, the existing problem is the difference in the identification of critical infrastructure and assessment methodology which give a final assessment of the criticality. Since many of the critical infrastructures are privately owned, it is important that governments and the private sector work together to develop strategies to protect them and ensure their continuous operation. This paper will deal with these issues.

**Key words:** critical infrastructure, identification, methodology, protection
ZAŠTITA KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE – ULOGA I ODGOVORNOST

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Sažetak

Događaji koji odlikuju savremene međunarodne odnose su uticali i doveli do povećanja broja izazova i pretnji bezbjednosti sa visokim stepenom neizvjesnosti, nepredvidivosti i diskontinuiteta. Većina država danas zavisi od kritične infrastrukture (CI) koja je kičma nacionalne ekonomije, bezbjednosti i napretka, i nastoje pružiti efikasan i efektivan odgovor na savremene prijetnje, kao što su terorizam, organizovani kriminal, sukobi, prirodne katastrofe i nesreće, ili kompjuterski kriminal, posebno u kontekstu vanrednih situacija. Svaka država, region, ili pojedinačni objekat CI, odgovorni su za identifikaciju i određivanje evropske kritične infrastrukture i procjene o potrebi poboljšanja njihove zaštite. Direktivom Savjeta 2008/114 / EC od 8. decembra 2008 za identifikaciju i određivanje evropske kritične infrastrukture i procjene o potrebi poboljšanja njihove zaštite, članom 5, je predviđena obaveza postojanja Plana bezbjednosti operatera (OSP). Ovaj rad se bavi odnosom i ulogama države i operatera/vlasnika u izradi, implementaciji i ažuriranju tim planovima. Cilj je da se motivišu svi subjekti da jačaju svoje potencijale u njenoj zaštiti.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, prijetnje bezbjednosti, procjena prijetnji, vanredne situacije, plan bezbjednosti operatera, zaštita, odgovornost, država, vlasnik/operater

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION – ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES

Abstract

Events that characterize contemporary international relations have influenced and led to an increase in the number of challenges and security threats with a high degree of uncertainty, unpredictability and discontinuity. Most states today depend on critical infrastructure (CI), which is the backbone of the national economy, security and progress, and strive to provide an efficient and effective response to modern threats such as terrorism, organized crime, conflict, natural disasters and accidents, or computer crime, especially in the context of emergency situations. Each state, region, or individual CI facility are responsible for identifying threats from which they are trying to protect themselves. The Council Directive 2008/114 / EC of 8 December 2008 for the identification and determination of the European Critical Infrastructure, and the assessment of the need to improve their protection, Article 5, predicts the obligation of existance of the Operator Security Plan (OSP). This paper deals with the relationship and roles of the state and the operator/owner in the design, implementation and updating of these plans and measures envisaged in the plans. The aim is to motivate all subjects to strengthen their potential in their protection.

Key words: critical infrastructure, threats to security, threat assessment, emergency situations, operators security plan, protection, responsibility, state, owner/operator
SAŽETAK
Nacionalna sigurnost kao koncept podrazumijeva optimalno funkcioniranje određenih sistema i institucija kritične infrastrukture, bez kojih opstanak države, nacionalni opstanak, fizičko samoosjećanje, teritorijalni integritet, politička samostalnost i minimalni uvjeti za život građana nisu mogući. Analizirajući nacionalnu sigurnost i kao teorijski koncept i kao praktično postupanje u radu se uspostavlja kategorizacija kritičnih infrastrukura kroz prizmu identificiranih sigurnosnih rizika i prijetnji. Sigurnosne studije vrlo malo pažnje posvećuju kritičnim strukturama, barem što se tiče teoretskih razmatranja, tako da autori uvode kritične infrastrukture kao predmet interesiranja sigurnosnih studija i raspravljaju o potrebi interdisciplinarnog pristupa analiziranju ove problematike.

Ključne riječi: nacionalna sigurnost, kritičke infrastrukture, rizici prijetnje

SIGNIFICANCE OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS

Abstract
The concept of the National Security implies the optimal functioning of certain systems and the institutions of critical infrastructure. Without such systems and institutions, the existence of the state, national survival, physical self-preservation, territorial integrity, political self-reliance and the minimum living conditions of the citizens is not possible. By analysing the national security both as a theoretical concept and a practical activity, the paper offers categorization of critical infrastructure in the context of identified security risks and threats. Security studies pay little attention to critical structures (as far as the theoretical considerations go), so the authors have introduced the critical infrastructure as a point of interest to security studies and discuss the need for an interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of the issue.

Key words: national security, critical infrastructure, risks, threats
PROBLEMI NORMATIVNE UREDENOSTI ZAŠTITE KRITIČNE INFRASTRUKTURE U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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Sažetak

Pitanje normativne uređenosti zaštite kritične infrastrukture RH je pitanje koje već dulje vrijeme očekuje rješenje. Donošenjem Zakona o zaštiti kritične infrastrukture i podzakonskih propisa prije dvije godine otvoreno je niz novih pitanja koja dovode do dvojbe glede stvarnih pomaka u tom području. Može li se normativno graditi sustav zaštite kritične infrastrukture ako ne postoje jasne smjernice za zaštitu nacionalne sigurnosti? Vjerojatno je moguće nešto napraviti i bez navedene strategije ali će sasvim sigurno mnoga pitanja ostati u „zraku“ i s vremena na vrijeme će ukazivati na nekonzistentnost sustava. Ulaskom u Europsku uniju Republika Hrvatska je dobila određene Direktive koje mora ugraditi u svoje zakonodavstvo odnosno koje predstavljaju dio i nacionalnog zakonodavstva. Ono što je u vezi s kritičnom infrastrukturom sveprisutno je strah zbog ranjivosti određenih objekata, velike mogućnosti štetnih posljedica i poremećaj u životu građana. Ono što bi trebali sadržati propisi o zaštiti kritične infrastrukture jest: a) kriterije za određenje kritične infrastrukture, b) obveze titulara vlasništva c) organizaciju mjera za slučaj izvanrednih događaja u kritičnoj infrastrukturi, d) kompetencije odgovornih osoba? Kako normativno propisati kriterije za određenje kritične infrastrukture? Može li određenje biti povezano samo s potencijalitetom opasnosti za okoliš ili kriterij mora biti značaj objekta zadovoljenje nekih potreba građana ili i jedno i drugo? Drugo je pitanje obveze titulara vlasništva? Može li on na tržištu ostvariti probitke kako bi kompenzirao ulaganje u mjere zaštite ili takvu kompenzaciju može očekivati od države? Treće pitanje je pitanje koje je povezano s spasičkim aktivnostima u slučaju izvanrednih događaja? Do koje mjere su te aktivnosti interna stvar a o kojem događaju treba postajati javni problem u kojem treba uključivati javne službe? Pitanje odgovornosti za štetu tu ne treba postavljati jer za to od prije postoje jasna pravila. Četvrto je pitanje kompetencije odgovornih osoba? Tko takve kompetencije propisuje, tko ih provjerava? Radom se hoće dati odgovor na navedena pitanja u skladu s normativnim mogućnostima RH kao i prijedlog de lege ferenda.

Ključne riječi: kritična infrastruktura, kriterij za određivanje kritične infrastrukture, vlasnik / upravitelj kritičnih infrastruktura, izvanredni događaj, kompetencija odgovornih osoba.

PROBLEMS OF NORMATIVE ORGANIZATION OF PROTECTING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Abstract

The issue of normative organization of the protection of critical infrastructure in Croatia is a question that has been expecting a solution for quite some time now. By adopting the Act on protection of critical infrastructure and by-law regulations two years ago a number of new questions were opened and they lead to a dilemma regarding actual shifts in this field. Can a system of critical infrastructure protection...
be normatively built if there are no clear guidelines for the protection of national security? Probably something can be done even without the mentioned strategy but most certainly many questions will remain unanswered and from time to time some inconsistencies in the system will come to the fore. By joining the European Union the Republic of Croatia has been given certain Directives that have to be integrated in her legislation i.e. that represent a part of national legislation as well. What is omnipresent in relation to the critical infrastructure is the fear due to the vulnerability of certain facilities, great possibilities of damaging consequences and disturbances in the lives of the citizens. The regulations on the protection of critical infrastructure should include: a) criteria for determining critical infrastructure, b) obligations of the legal owners, c) organization of measures in the event of emergency in critical infrastructure, d) competencies of persons in charge. How to normatively prescribe the criteria for the definition of the critical infrastructure? Can this definition be related only to the possibility of the danger for the environment or should the criterion have the significance of the facility, satisfaction of certain needs of the citizens or/and both? The second question refers to the obligations of the legal owners. Can they realize profits in order to compensate for the investment into the protection measures or can such compensation be expected from the state? The third question is related to the rescue activities in case of emergencies. Up to what extent are such activities an internal affair, and when does this become a public issue which should include public services? The issue of responsibility for the damage here need not be stated since there have been clear rules for this from earlier. The fourth problem lies in the competencies of the responsible persons. Who prescribes such competencies, who verifies them? The paper intends to give answers to these questions in compliance with the normative possibilities of the Republic of Croatia as well as proposals de lege ferenda.

**Key words:** critical infrastructure, identification of critical infrastructure, owner / manager of critical infrastructure, emergency, competence of responsible persons
UPRAVLJANJE U KRIZAMA

MANAGEMENT IN CRISIS
DRUŠTVENO ODGOVORNIM POSLOVANJEM BANAKA U HRVATSKOJ DO BRŽEG IZLASKA IZ GOSPODARSKE KRIZE

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Sažetak
Zadnja ekonomska kriza svijet je zahvatila početkom 2007., a Hrvatsku 2008. godine. U toj krizi važan faktor su bile banke koje su stvorile istu, te se između ostalog, boljim upravljanjem banaka izašlo iz financijski uzrokovane krize, a i svjetsko gospodarstvo se oporavilo. Kako banke ostvaruju svoj profit u zajednici u kojoj djeluju tada je i društveno odgovorno da banke u Hrvatskoj, koje su uglavnom u stranom vlasništvu, dio svog profita ulože u zajednicu gdje se nalaze, radi opće dobrobiti. U svojim izvješćima banke bi trebale, radi transparentnosti, navesti što su poduzele u okviru preporuka DOP i koliko sredstava su izdvojili za to. Na taj način banke povećavaju svoju reputaciju i izgled za još veći udio na bankarskom tržištu te olakšavaju društvu da brže izađe iz ove gospodarske krize.

Ključne riječi: društveno odgovorno poslovanje, banke, kriza

WITH CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BANKS IN CROATIA TO QUICKER ENDING OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Abstract
The latest economic crisis in the world began in 2007 and in Croatia in 2008. An important factor in that time were banks that were originally responsible for the start of the crisis, inter alia, with better bank management the financial crisis was overcome and also the world economy recovered. With banks making profit in their operating communities, it is socially responsible for the Croatian banks, which are mostly in foreign ownership, to invest part of their profit in the community, for general welfare. In their reports banks should, for reasons of transparency, indicate that they have taken actions in the context of recommendations by CSR and how much resources they have singled out for it. In this way banks are increasing their reputation and the chances for even bigger market share and making it easier for the society to get out of this economic crisis.

Key words: corporate social responsibility, banks, crisis
EKSTREMNI SLUČAJ KRIZE: DEFINICIJE RATNOG NASILJA U PRIČAMA PREŽIVJELIH IZ RATA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

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Sažetak
Polazna točka ovog članka je rat koji je održan u sjeverozapadnoj Bosni i Hercegovini te posebno interpersonalna interpretacija nasilja i biografski utjecaj ratnog nasilja. Srpski vojnici i policajci ciljano su vršili nasilje nad civilnim stanovništvom u sjeverozapadnoj Bosni. U svojoj namjeri da se Bošnjaci i Hrvati istjeraju s tog područja, srpski vojnici i policajci koristili su masovne egzekucije, tjeranje na bijeg, sustavno silovanje i koncentracije logore. Cilj ovog članka je popuniti ovu prazninu znanja kroz analizu priča preživjelih u ratu u sjeverozapadnoj Bosni tijekom 1990-ih. Svrsena je analizirati kako preživjeli opisuju ratna nasilja te diskurzivne obrasce koji se pojavljuju u konstrukciji kategorije "ratnog nasilja." Moja pitanja su kako slijedi: Kako ispitanici opisuju ratna nasilja? Koje kategorije nasilja su istaknute u pričama? Kako preživjeli opisuju seksualno nasilje i oblike seksualnog zlostavljanja tijekom rata? U ovoj studiji, želim dostać fenomen "ratnog nasilja" kroz analizu priča ispitanika, odnosno njihove opise te odnose među njima. Ova analiza će pokazati da je interpretacija biografskih posljedica ratnog nasilja blisko povezana s osobnim ratnim iskustvima ispitanika. U nastavku ću pokušati istaći kako stvaranje koncepta "ratnog nasilja" postaje vidljivo kad sugovornici u empirijskom materijalu govore o (1) novom društvenom poretku, (2) ljudskoj patnji, (3) seksualnom nasilju i (4) ubijanju ljudi.

Ključne riječi: nasilje, rat, počinitelj nasilja, izloženi nasilju, priče, Bosna

EXTREME CASE OF CRISIS: DEFINITIONS OF WAR VIOLENCE IN NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS FROM THE WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Abstract
The starting point of this paper is the war that took place in northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina and more specifically interpersonal interpretations of violence and the biographical impact of wartime violence. Serbian soldiers and police targeted their use of violent force directly against the civilian populations in northwestern Bosnia. In their quest to expel Bosniacs and Croats from this area, Serbian soldiers and police used mass executions, forced flight, systematic rape, and concentration camps. The aim of this paper is to fill this knowledge gap through analyzing the stories told by survivors of the war in northwestern Bosnia during the 1990s. The purpose is to analyze how the survivors describe wartime violence and which discursive patterns emerge in the construction of the category "war violence". My questions are as follows: How do the interviewees describe war-time violence? Which categories of violence are highlighted in the stories? How do war survivors describe sexual violence and other sexual abuse during the war? In this study, I seek to touch on the phenomenon of "war violence" by analyzing the
narratives of the informants, namely their descriptions in relation to themselves and others. This analysis will show that the interpretation of the biographical consequences of war violence is intimately related to the subject’s own war experiences. Further, I will try to highlight how the creation of the concept “war violence” is made visible when the interviewees, in the empirical material, talk about (1) a new social order in society, (2) human suffering, (3) sexual violence, and (4) slaughter of humans.

Key words: violence, war, perpetrator of violence, subjected to violence, narrative, Bosnia
ENERGETSKA SIGURNOST
U SUSTAVU UPRAVLJANJA KRIZNIM SITUACIJAMA

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Sažetak

U suvremenom sigurnosnom okruženju kontinuirano se javljaju novi oblici prijetnji koji se po svojim karakteristikama, sadržaju i dinamici razlikuju od tradicionalnih sigurnosnih prijetnji nacionalnoj i međunarodnoj sigurnosti. Energetska sigurnost podrazumjeva kontinuiranu, stabilnu i neometanu oopsrku energetima i važna je za nacionalnu političku, vojnu, gospodarsku i društvenu stabilnost, bitne sastavnice nacionalne sigurnosti jedne države. Prijetnje energetskoj sigurnosti uz prijetnje poput terorizma, kibernetičkih (cyber) napada i proliferacije oružja za masovno uništenje, jesu jedne od rastućih prijetnji nacionalnoj sigurnosti pojedine države. Prijetnje energetskoj sigurnosti predstavljaju krizne situacije koje se mogu manifestirati u vidu političkih prevrata u pojedinim državama, ugrožavanja kopnenih i morskih koridora za transport energenata usljed terorističkih i piratskih napada, fizičkih napada na kritičnu energetsku infrastrukturu za proizvodnju, transport, skladištěenje i distribuciju energenata, tehničkih nedostataka i neefikasnosti takve infrastrukture usljed dotrajalosti, prirodnih nepogoda, poput potresa i poplava, rastućih klimatskih promjena, nestabilnosti cijena energenata na globalnom tržištu, te aktivnosti kriminalnih organizacija u energetskom sustavu. Riječ je o prijetnjama koje su teško predvidljive i koje nužno ne pogađaju jednakim intezitetom i na jednak način sve segmente države, ili razne države, zbog čega je teško osigurati potrebnu koherentnost odgovora na njih. Kako bi države osigurale energetsku sigurnost te se učinkovito suprotstavile navedenim prijetnjama potrebno je definirati integrirane sustave sigurnosti i sustave upravljanja rizicima i kriznim situacijama, te uvezivanje često disperziranih i nekoordiniranih potencijalnih potencijala potrebnih za nošenje s tim prijetnjama. Analiza koja se izvodi u radu Energetska sigurnost u sustavu upravljanja kriznim situacijama polazi od hipoteze kako je u okviru sustava kriznog upravljanja bitno osigurati energetsku sigurnost koja je važna za održavanje osnovnih funkcija države. Analizom tretmana navedenih prijetnji u strateškim dokumentima NATO-a i EU-a i strateških dokumenata iz domene nacionalne sigurnosti, strategija i zakonskih rješenja utvrdit će se, s obzirom na postavljenu hipotezu, mjesto energetske sigurnosti u definiranju koncepata nacionalne sigurnosti i kriznog upravljanja.

Ključne riječi: energetska sigurnost, rastuće prijetnje, krizno upravljanje

ENERGY SECURITY IN THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Abstract

In the modern security environment there are new and continuously emerging forms of security threats that differ from the traditional security threats to national and international security by their
characteristics, content, and dynamics. Energy security means continuous, stable and unhindered energy supply and is important for national political, military, economic, and social stability, which are essential to the national security of any state. Threats to energy security alongside threats such as terrorism, cyber attacks, and the proliferation of mass destruction weapons are some of the emerging threats to the national security of a state. Threats to energy security are crisis situations such as political disorder in certain states, terrorist and pirate attacks jeopardizing inland and sea corridors for energy-generating products, physical attacks on the energy infrastructure critical for the production, transportation, storage, and distribution of energy commodities, technical failure and ineffectiveness of such an infrastructure due to its deterioration, natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, emerging climate changes, instability of prices on the global energy market, and activities of criminal organizations within an energy system. These threats are hard to predict and do not necessarily impact all segments of a state or different states with the same intensity and in the same way, which makes it difficult to provide the necessary coherence of response to them. In order to secure energy security and to combat these threats efficiently, it is necessary to define integrated security systems and crisis management systems that combine often dispersed and uncoordinated potentials required to tackle these threats. Analysis derived in the paper Energy Security in a Crisis Management System takes as a starting point the hypothesis that it is important to insure the energy security essential for sustaining the basic functions of a state within the crisis management system framework. By analysing the treatment of the listed threats in strategic NATO and EU documents as well as in the strategic documents within the national security domain, such as strategies and legislative acts, we aim to determine, with regard to our hypothesis, the position of energy security in defining the national security and crisis management concepts.

**Key words:** energy security, emerging threats, crisis management
EUROPSKA UNIJA I STRATEŠKA MOBILNOST U PODRUČJU UPRAVLJANJA KRIZAMA

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Sažetak
Vojne operacije koje je EU poduzela u okviru zajedničke sigurnosne i obrambene politike (ZSOP) nalažu neophodnost brzog reagiranja i slanja snaga na krizno područje. Upravo zbog prethodno navedenog, strateška mobilnost predstavlja jedan od ključnih pokazatelja kredibiliteta EU kao strateškog aktera. Strateška mobilnost se pritom ne sagledava isključivo kao kapacitet projekcije vojnih snaga. Radi se o širem i kompleksnijem konceptu, koji podrazumijeva kapacitet brzog i učinkovitog prijenosa snaga i njihove logističke potpore na kontinentalnim i interkontinentalnim distancama. U ovom radu, analiza će biti najprije biti usmjerena na poteškoće i ograničenja s kojim se EU suočila na polju mobilnosti snaga, strateškog transporta i kapaciteta logističke potpore od početka razvoja sigurnosne i obrambene politike EU, a zatim na inicijative usmjerene na poboljšanje strateške mobilnosti. Zaključuje se da su ograničenja na polju strateške mobilnosti odraz pragmatičnog razvoja sigurnosne i obrambene politike EU, koja je provođena na ad hoc osnovi, bez utvrđivanja jasnih strateških smjernica uporabe vojnih kapaciteta.

Ključne riječi: strateška mobilnost, Europska unija, upravljanje krizama, zajednička sigurnosna i obrambena politika EU

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND STRATEGIC MOBILITY IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Abstract
The military operations undertaken by the EU within the framework of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) require the necessity of rapid-response actions including force projection into the crisis area. Hence, strategic mobility is one of the key indicators of the credibility of the EU as a strategic actor. Strategic mobility is not considered as a mere force projection. It is a broader and more complex concept which involves capability to move forces and their associated logistic support in a timely and effective manner over continental and intercontinental distances. The analysis in this paper will first concentrate on the difficulties and shortfalls the EU has faced in the field of mobility of forces, strategic transport and logistics support capabilities since the beginning of the development of the CSDP. Then the analysis will be focused on the initiatives aiming at improving shortfalls in the area of strategic mobility. The authors conclude that the limitations in the field of strategic mobility reflect the pragmatic development of the CSDP, which
was conducted on an ad hoc basis, without establishment of clear strategic guidelines for the use of military capacities.

**Key words:** strategic mobility, European Union, crisis management, Common Security and Defence Policy of the EU.
FAKTORI ORGANIZACIJE U FUNKCIJI ZAŠTITE OD KRIZE

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Sažetak  
Nakon početne usmjerenosti na rješavanje krize potrebno je pojmiti kako je iskustvo kriza i idealan izvor učenja i detektiranja faktora koji su do krize doveli. Detekciju faktora krize moguće je usmjeriti na dvije temeljne grupe i to unutarnje kao što su djelatnost, financijski pokazatelji, zaposlenici i interne komunikacije te vanjske kao što su pozicija na tržištu, kupci, trendovi i eksterne komunikacije. Učinkovito učenje iz kriza odražava i potrebu uspostavljanja modela upravljanja znanjem i organizacijskog učenja iz krize kao faktora prevencije novih potencijalnih kriza.

Ključne riječi: faktori krize, organizacijsko učenje, prevencija

ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS IN THE FUNCTION OF CRISIS PROTECTION

Abstract  
After the initial focus on the resolution of the crisis, it is necessary to comprehend how the experience of the crisis is an ideal source of learning and detecting the factors that led to the crisis. The detection of crisis factors can be focused on two basic groups: internal, such as business, financial ratios, employees and internal communication, and external, such as market position, customers, trends and external communication. Effective learning from crises reflects the need to establish a model of knowledge management and organizational learning from the crisis as a factor of prevention of new potential crises.

Key words: factors of crisis, organizational learning, prevention
GEOINFORMATIKA KAO PODRŠKA UPRAVLJANJU KRIZAMA UZROKOVANIM POPLAVAMA

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Sažetak
U Republici Hrvatskoj sve više smo svjedoci učestalih hidroloških pojava uzrokovanih meteorološkim ekstremima. Ekstremne količine oborina uzrokuju do sada nezabilježene vodostaje posljedica kojih su katastrofalne poplave. Štetni učinci poplava još se i danas procjenjuju. Iako su poplave prirodni fenomeni koji se ne mogu spriječiti, mogu se predvidjeti, a njihove posljedice se mogu i trebaju ublažiti. Cilj ovoga rada je prikazati ulogu geoinformatike u čitavom procesu upravljanja kriznim situacijama na temelju poplavnih događaja. Pod pojmom geoinformatika podrazumijevamo interdisciplinarnu znanstvenu disciplinu koja obuhvaća suvremene digitalne metode prikupljanja prostornih podataka, izradu prostorno-vremenskih baza podataka, modeliranje geoinformacija, matematičko-statističke obrade, metode apstrakcije i generalizacije, analizu i vizualizaciju. Iako postoje mnogi pristupi njenom istraživanju, geoinformatika sadrži tri ključne komponente: geografske informacijske sustave, daljinska istraživanja i globalne pozicijske sustave. Kroz određene procese i modele, svaka od navedenih komponenti može pružiti kvalitetnu podršku, bilo da se radi o fazama prije, tijekom ili nakon krize. Geoinformatika kao takva bitna je u donošenju odluka na temelju kojih se na vrijeme mogu poduzeti odgovarajuće zaštitne mjere i u konačnosti, što je najbitnije, spasiti ljudski život i infrastrukturu. Kako bi se što bolje prezentirala uloga geoinformatike u upravljanju krizama uzrokovanim poplavama, dati su primjeri iz domaće i svjetske prakse, kao i vlastiti primjeri autora.

Ključne riječi: geoinformatika, geografski informacijski sustavi, upravljanje krizama, poplave

GEOINFORMATICS AS SUPPORT TO FLOOD INDUCED CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Abstract
In Croatia we are witnessing increasingly frequent hydrological phenomena caused by weather extremes. The unprecedented water levels are caused by extreme amounts of precipitation, and as result, we are dealing with catastrophic floods. The adverse effects of floods are estimated even today. Although floods are natural phenomena which cannot be prevented, they can be predicted and their effects can and should be mitigated. The aim of this paper is to show the role of geoinformatics in the whole process of crisis management based on flood events. The term geoinformatics has multiple and different definitions and meanings, but usually implies that geoinformatics is interdisciplinary scientific discipline that encompasses modern digital methods of collecting spatial data, create spatio-temporal databases,
geoinformation modelling, mathematical and statistical data processing, abstraction and generalization, analysis and visualization of geospatial data. While there are many approaches to its study, geoinformatics contains three key components: geographic information systems, remote sensing and global positioning systems. Through certain processes and models, each of these components can provide quality support to whether it’s about phases before, during or after the crisis. Geoinformatics as such is essential applied science for making spatial decisions on time which leads to using appropriate protective measures, and finally and most importantly, to save human lives and infrastructure. In order to better present the role of geoinformatics in the management of crises caused by floods, this paper provides examples from the Croatian and international practice, as well as examples which were created by the authors.

**Key words:** geoinformatics, geographic information systems, crisis management, floods
IZVANREDNE SITUACIJE U SRBIJI TOKOM 2014.
- ULOGA STALNE KONFERENCIJE GRADOVA I OPĆINA
– NACIONALNOG SAVEZA

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Sažetak

Ključne riječi: vanredne situacije, SKGO, lokalna samouprava, prevencija

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN SERBIA DURING 2014
- THE ROLE OF THE STANDING CONFERENCE OF TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES (SCTM) THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN SERBIA

Abstract
In recent years, since 2000, Serbia has been hit by large-scale floods, landslides and forest fires. The whole year 2014 was marked by emergency situations. The first wave of floods began in April, followed by the May flood wave. Between 14 and 18 May 2014, a low-pressure area known as “Yvette” or “Tamara”
affected a large area of Southeastern and Central Europe, causing floods and landslides. Serbia (together with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) suffered the greatest damage, as the rain was the heaviest in 120 years of recorded weather conditions. During the floods, the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM) the national association of local governments in Serbia was on the ground in the most affected municipalities and round-the-clock call center was established by SCTM to assist the distribution of aid. The SCTM representatives participated in the International Donators’ Conference in Brussels. Upon the Initiative from the SCTM Presidency, a national conference on “Local Governments in Emergency Situations” took place on September 19th 2014, organized by SCTM, providing opportunity for high level state officials to exchange views and experiences with mayors and other local government representatives, together with a number of academics with special expertise in the fields related to emergencies. They confirmed the necessity for stronger efforts aimed at (1) further improving the legal and institutional framework for better preparedness of all levels of government, and especially the local level, to face emergencies, as well as (2) for a substantially raised capacity of local governments in this area. The Conference expressly asked for (3) a continued and concentrated effort related to the awareness raising among all actors in local communities related to the prevention and reacting in emergencies of different kinds.

**Key words:** emergency situation, SCTM, Local Self Government, prevention
KORIŠTENJE GEOGRAFSKIH INFORMACIJSKIH SISTEMA (GIS) U RAZUMIJEVANJU I KONTROLI SIGURNOSTI OKOLINE I VEKTORSKIH BOLESTI

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Sažetak

Ključne riječi: Geografski informacioni sistemi, bezbednost životne sredine, ljudsko zdravlje, mapiranje, vektorske bolesti
USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) IN UNDERSTANDING AND CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND VECTOR BORNE DISEASE

Abstract

Environmental Management is spatial. Each environmental issue has a geographic component. Data from the environment are complex and require sophisticated solutions. Today, there are automated computer systems to managing and exploring spatial relationships - Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS is an integrated collection of computer software and data used to view and manage information about geographic places, analyzing spatial relationships, and modeling spatial processes. GIS provides a framework for gathering and organizing spatial data so that it can be displayed and analyzed. Information displayed on a map allows people to see, analyze and better understand patterns and relationships in the environment. Environment affects our health in different ways. Influence factors of the environment on the development of disease and death cannot be accurately determined. WHO has estimated that 24% of the global burden disease, and 23% of all deaths (early death) can be attributed to environmental factors. The burden of disease caused by environmental factors is 15 times higher in developing countries than in developed countries. 17 percent of the global burden of infectious diseases and more than half the world's population is at risk of diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. The complex spatial-temporal relationships between environmental pollution and identifying diseases and exposure of the population to environmental hazards are the basic elements of an effective program for environmental protection and public health. For analyzing relationship between the location, environment, and disease epidemiologists used maps. Using GIS, we analyzed the presence of the West Nile fever in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The paper will present the West Nile fever, on the maps. We compared the spread of the disease during several years. We came to the conclusion that the number of the diseased depends on the urbanization, density of vegetation and proximity to the rivers.

Key words: Geographic Information System (GIS), safety environment, human health, mapping, vector borne disease
KORIŠTENJE ZNANJA IZ KRIMINALISTIKE U RAZVOJU DVI TIMOVA

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Abstract

The authors of the study deal with issues of utilization of knowledge of criminalistics in the development of DVI teams. The main activity of the teams that are formed for the purpose of identifying victims after mass disasters (good is the English term MFI - Mass Fatality Incidents), the systematic identification based on knowledge of criminalistics. The authors also deal with the cause of the DVI teams, their management roles and ways of working when deployed. The aim is to open a debate on the desirability of DVI team for the Slovak Republic. This study presents some outputs and results of the research project “Methods for CSI” výsk. 4/2008.

Key words: DVI teams, identification of victims of disasters, incidents with a large number of the dead (MFI / Mass Fatality Incidents), disasters, team management
KREATIVNOST U KRIZAMA

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Sažetak
Mi se bavimo istraživanjem kreativnosti kriznog menadžmenta. Istražujemo specifičnosti nastajanja i primene kreativnosti u kriznim situacijama. U krizi uvek postoje delovi koji izmiču preventivnom sagledavanju, samim tim i preventivnim pripremama i odgovorima. Razlika između planirane i naknadno, u praksi postavljene krizne stvarnosti može da bude drastična. Zato je krizni menadžment prinuđen da traži nova ili modifičuje stara rešenja u stresnom, često traumatskom okruženju, sa previše pritiska i premalo informacija. U ovom delu rada ispitujemo ovladavanje procesom kreativnosti pod visokim psihofizičkim opterećenjem, kvalitativnim i kvantitativnim metodama. Ciljevi istraživanja su: a) ukazivanje na mogućnost ovladavanja i upotrebe kreativnih veština, tokom krize i visokog stresa i b) implementacija procesa kroz obuku i superviziju menadžera za uspešno upravljanje procesom vođenja i kontrolisanja krize.

Ključne riječi: kreativnost, kriza, krizni menadžment

CREATIVITY IN CRISES

Abstract
We are doing research on crisis management creativity. We are studying the specifics of the occurrence and implementation of creativity in crises. In crisis there are always parts that elude preventive perception, and hence also preventive preparations and responses. The difference between planned and subsequently in practice set crisis reality can be drastic. Therefore the crisis management is forced to seek new or modify the old solutions in stressful, often traumatic environment, with excessive pressure and too little information. In this part of work we examine the mastering of the creativity process under high psychophysical load, using qualitative and quantitative methods. The research objectives are: a) indicating the possibility of acquiring and use of creative skills, during crisis and high stress, and b) implementation of the process through training and supervision of managers for successful management of the process of managing and controlling crisis.

Key words: creativity, crisis, crisis management
Kriminalitet urbanih sredina-urbano nasilje

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Sažetak
Šta uzrokuje kriminalitet urbanih sredina, posebno koji prerasta u nasilje, što je to njegov okidač, kada mirni prosvjedi prerastaju u nasilje, u čemu se ogleda uloga suvremenih komunikacijskih tehnologija. Neka su od pitanja na koja ćemo ovim radom pokušati dati odgovor.

Ključne riječi: urbano nasilje, neredi, društvene mreže

Crime in urban environment - urban violence

Abstract
What causes crime in urban areas, especially when turning into violence; what triggers it, when do peaceful protests turn into violence; in what is the role of modern communicaton technologies reflected. These are some of the questions which this paper will try to answer.

Key words: urban violence, riots, social networks
KRIMINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF CRISES AND DISASTERS

Abstract
One of the several widespread myths related to disasters is that they have impact on the weakening of social control and the breakdown of social order, and thus represent a substantial incentive for committing different types of crimes, particularly against the property (theft and robbery), but also against life and limb, and rape. The paper will summarize the most important attitudes of researchers and findings from research that deny this myth and show just the opposite, i.e. decrease in crime and increase in social cohesion and solidarity in the communities affected by disaster. However, there are significant differences between natural disasters and crises caused by human activities in which there are elements of conflict of interests of different social groups that can indeed stimulate different types of criminal behaviour. Therefore, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the general validity of criminogenic potential of crises and disasters, and mediating factors such as the type of crisis, community structure, conformity about the fundamental values of community, cultural features etc. should be kept in mind.

Key words: crisis, disaster, crime, culture, social control
KRIZNO UPRAVLJANJE PRI TERORISTIČKOM AKTU KAO VRSTI KATASTROFE NA BRODOVIMA ZA KRSTARENJE

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Sažetak
Izuzev terorističkih incidenta, otmice kruzer “Achille Lauro” i prijetnje na kruzeru “Queen Elisabeth II”, brodovi za krstarenje se smatraju iznimno sigurnima u odnosu da bi bili potencijalna meta za smišljenu uporabu nezakonitog čina nasilja radi usadivanja straha, s namjerom prisiljavanja vlasti ili društva kako bi se postigli ciljevi koji su politički, vjerski ili ideološki, odnosno terorističkog akta. Autorica kroz prikaz mjera sigurnosti i kriznog upravljanja koji se primjenjuju na brodovima za krstarenje, a za suzbijanje terorizma, zaključuje o učinkovitosti istih.

Ključne riječi: terorizam, brodovi za krstarenje, krizno upravljanje

CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE TERRORIST ACT AS TYPE OF DISASTER ON CRUISE SHIPS

Abstract
Apart from terrorist incidents, the hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the threats on the cruise ship Queen Elisabeth II, the cruise ships are considered to be extremely safe when it comes to being a potential target of a deliberate use of unlawful acts of violence in order to create fear, with the intention of forcing the authorities or society to reach political, religious or ideological goals or a terrorist act. Reviewing anti-terrorism and crisis management safety measures applied on cruise ships, the author gives conclusions on their effectiveness.

Key words: terrorism, cruise ships, crisis management
**Sažetak**

U novije vrijeme mnoge zemlje svijeta su se našle u teškim ekonomskim krizama koje su uzrokovane prirodnim nepogodama i/ljudskim djelovanjem ili nedjelovanjem na različite faktore koji djeluju na užu i širu ljudsku zajednicu. Samo nezadovoljstvo ljudske populacije dovodi do nezadovoljstva i neučinkovitosti čovjeka koji rezultiraju teškim društvenim, socijalnim i ekonomskim krizama. Tako se u novije vrijeme kao mjera napretka i bogatstva zemalja svijeta ne uzima u obzir bruto nacionalni proizvod, koji kao pokazatelj prikuplja podatke o robama i uslugama, nego se koristi indeks društvenog napretka (Social Progress Index – SPI). SPI mjeri sve ono što direktno utječe na ljude kao što su dostupnost hrane, dostupnost i stupanj zdravstvene zaštite, mogućnost obrazovanja i zapošljavanja, održivost ekološkog sustava, ljudska prava, mogućnost pristupa internetu, odnosno mjeri se 12 različitih faktora koji izravno utječu na život čovjeka.

**Ključne riječi:** socijalna kriza, indeks društvenog napretka

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**MEASURING SOCIAL CRISIS AND PROGRESS OF COUNTRIES USING SPI INDEX**

**Abstract**

In recent years, many countries in the world have found themselves in difficult economic crises caused by natural disasters and/or human action or inaction on the various factors that act on the narrow and broader human community. The very dissatisfaction of human population leads to frustration and inefficiency of humans resulting in severe social and economic crises. Thus, recently, as a measure of progress and riches of the countries in the world does not take into account the gross national product, which as an indicator collects data on goods and services, but rather the Social Progress Index (SPI) is used. The SPI measures everything that directly affects people such as food availability, accessibility and level of health care, educational opportunities and employment, sustainability of the ecosystem, human rights, the ability to access the Internet, i.e. it measures 12 different factors that directly affect the human lives.

**Key words:** social crisis, social progress index
Sažetak

Poplave su u posljednje vrijeme učestale prirodne pojave koje se događaju ne samo u godišnjim dobima proljeća i jeseni kada su učestale oborine i otopine snijega, već se iste sve češće pojavljuju u svim godišnjim dobima. Prostori uz korita rijeka, koji su nekada bili najrizičniji objekti mogućih poplava, nisu danas jedini. Štete od poplava su velike i nenadoknadive po ljudske živote i njihovu imovinu, posebno stočni i stambeni fond. Kao i u drugim kriznim situacijama, informacije su temeljni i najvažniji resurs za brzo i učinkovito djelovanja u svim fazama poplave kao elementarne nepogode. Pri tome, najvažnija faza je stalno praćenje i prikupljanje podataka o svim poznatim čimbenicima koji mogu utjecati na pojavu poplava kao i podataka o ljudskim i materijalnim resursima koji mogu biti zahvaćeni poplavama na određenom lokalnom, državnom ili regionalnom prostoru. Dostignuti razvoj računalne i komunikacijske tehnologije omogućava oblikovanje suvremenog informacijskog sustava koji može osigurati informacije za proglašenje i upravljanje mjerama u sprječavanju nastanka težih posljedica po ljudske živote, stočna, materijalna i gospodarska dobra u realnom vremenu. Pri tome je glavni cilj informacijskog sustava, osigurati izravno ažuriranje (prihvat, unos) podataka na mjestu njihovog nastanka, njihovu distribuciju i obradu u realnom vremenu. U ovom radu prikazan je na logičkoj razini model informacijskog sustava koji ima elemente za postizanje navedenog cilja.

Ključne riječi: poplava, senzor, podatak, informacija, informacijski sustav

Abstract

Floods have lately become frequent natural phenomena that not only occur in spring and fall, when the precipitation and snow-melting are common, but they occur more and more throughout all seasons. The areas along river beds, which had once been the areas of the highest risk, are not the only ones in danger today. Damages caused by flooding are great and irreparable to human lives and property, especially livestock and housing. As it happens in all crises, information is a fundamental and most important resource for fast and effective action in all stages of flooding as a natural disaster. Here, the most important phase is the continuous monitoring and data collection of all the known factors that can
affect the occurrence of floods as well as data on human and material resources which can be flooded in a particular local, national or regional area. Achievements in computer and communication technology enable the design of a modern information system that can provide information for the declaration and management of measures in preventing serious consequences to human lives, livestock, material and economic goods in real time. The main objective of the information system is to provide direct update (input) of data at the place of its origin, its distribution and processing in real time. This paper presents the model of such information system on a logic level with elements that achieve that objective.

**Key words:** flood, sensor, data, information, information system
NORMATIVNO UREĐENJE SUSTAVA KRIZNOG UPRAVLJANJA U RUSKOJ FEDERACIJI

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Sažetak

Ruska federacija je nakon dugog razdoblja stagnacije i vrlo teške političke, gospodarske i socijalne krize društva tijekom tranzicijskog razdoblja nakon raspada SSSR-a, uspjela revitalizirati svoje unutarnje potencijale i početi revitalizirati svoje sustave kriznog upravljanja. Naravno, težište tih sustava predstavljaju oružane snage i one su među prvima reformirane do današnje razine, pri čemu su u relativno kratkom razdoblju od 2000. godine do kraja 2014. prošle tri vrlo složene i sveobuhvatne reforme cjelokupnog sustava. No, osim oružanih snaga, slične reforme prošle su i ostale strukture kriznog menadžmenta, pa tako i sve postrojbe, stožeri, ustanove i ostale strukture u sastavu Ministarstva za izvanredne situacije, krovne institucije rješavanja svih vrsta prirodnih i tehničko-tehnioloških katastrofa na području Ruske Federacije, ali i izvan ruskih granica, sukladno međunarodnim sporazumima i eventualnom pozivu zemlje pogođene većom katastrofom. Da bi cjelokupni taj sustav morao funcionirati, bilo je potrebno normativno uređenje svih aspekata njegovog funkcioniranja.

Ključne riječi: Ruska Federacija, normativno uređenje, krizno upravljanje, pravni temelj

STATUTORY PLANNING OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract

After a long period of stagnation and a very difficult political, economic and social crisis during the transitional phase after the dissolution of USSR, the Russian Federation managed to revitalise its inner potentials and began revitalising its systems of crisis managenemt. Certainly, the emphasis of those systems are the armed forces and they are among the first ones reformed up to today’s level, in which they went through three very complex and comprehensive reforms of the entire system in a relatively short time interval from the year 2000 till the end of 2014. However, besides the armed forces, other structures of crisis management underwent similar reforms as well, including all commands, headquaters, agencies and other structures within the Ministry of emergency situations, the highest instition responsible for solving all kinds of natural and techincal-technological disasters on the territory of the Russian Federation, but also outside of the Russian borders, in accordance with the international agreements and the possible call of the country affected by a major disaster. In order for the entire sytem to function, the normative arrangement of all aspects of its functioning was necessary.

Key words: Russian Federation, normative arrangement, crisis management, legal foundation
OD KRIZNOG UPRAVLJANJA
PREMA NOVOM MODELU KRIZNOG LIDERSTVA

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Sažetak
U sve bržem i nepredvidljivom okruženju suočeni smo s rastućim sistemskim rizicima. Paradoks je 21. stoljeća da su ti rizici posljedica uspjeha dosadašnjeg modela razvoja koji omogućuje rast prihoda i populacije, sve veću međusobnu povezanost i razvoj tehnoloških rješenja, ali i negativne ekološko-društvene trendove kao što su klimatske promjene, pretjerano iskorištavanje i nestašicu resursa, sve veću nejednakost u prihodima, i drugo. Tako 21. stoljeće sve više možemo opisati kao doba ‘razornih promjena’ u kojima kriza postaje ‘normalno stanje’. To je okruženje u kojem se lideri poslovnih organizacija svakodnevno suočavaju s nepredvidljivim situacijama i rizicima. Pokazuje se ipak da je njima nemoguće upravljati primjenom discipline kriznog menadžmenta. Njena osnovna obilježja su usko definiranje rizika zasnovano na funkcionalnom pristupu, analiza rizika temeljena na povijesnim događajima i rješavanju sadašnjih problema na temelju povijesnih iskustava, izrada kriznih planova i standardnih operativnih procedura za djelovanje u kriznim situacijama, oblikovanje rješenja temeljen na povijesnim iskustvima, oblikovanje rješenja usmjerenih na prepoznavanje i otklanjanje slabih točaka, te po završetku kriza, vraćanje na ‘uobičajeni način poslovanja’. Ograničeni dometi, a često i neuspjeh intervencija zasnovanih na modelu kriznog menadžmenta rezultiraju rastom interesa za njegovo preispitanje i definiranje novog modela kriznog liderstva. Novi model kriznog liderstva oblikuje se na temelju shvaćanja da upravljanje održivošću prije svega ovisi o dubljej sagledavanju dubljih uzroka nastajanja rizika i njihovih međusobnih utjecaja. Time u prvi plan izbijaju sistemski rizici i važnost novih liderstvenih kompetencija za krizno liderstvo. Na koji se način hrvatski menadžeri suočavaju s izazovima upravljanja u krizama, koje modele primjenjuju i na koji način, koje kompetencije ocjenjuju ključnima te koje pristupe ocjenjuju dobrima, a koje ne tako dobrima središnja su pitanja istraživanja provedenog u okviru pripreme ovog rada. Istraživanje je provedeno metodologijom dijaloških intervjua.

Ključne riječi: sistemski rizici, kriza, ‘normalno stanje’, krizni menadžment, krizno liderstvo

FROM CRISIS MANAGEMENT
TOWARDS A NEW MODEL OF CRISIS LEADERSHIP

Abstract
In an ever faster and unpredictable environment we are faced with growing systemic risks. The 21st century paradox is that these risks are the result of the success of the up-to-date model of development
that enables growth in income and population, increasing interconnectedness and development of technological solutions, but also the negative ecological and social trends such as climate change, overexploitation and shortages of resources, growing inequality in incomes, etc. As a consequence, the 21st century can be more and more described as the time of “disruptive changes” in which crisis becomes “normal state”. This is an environment in which leaders of business organizations face unpredictable situations and risks every day. It turns out, though, that it is impossible to manage them by applying the discipline of crisis management. Its main characteristics are narrowly functional approach in risks defining, risk analysis based on historical events and solving current problems based on historical experience, making contingency plans and standard operating procedures for emergency action, the design solutions aimed at identifying and eliminating vulnerabilities, and after the end of the crisis, return to “business as usual”. Limited achievements, and often failure of interventions based on the model of crisis management result in rising interest for its review and definition of a new model of crisis leadership. The new model of crisis leadership is formed based on the understanding that sustainability management primarily depends on comprehensive consideration of the deeper causes of the risks emergence and their mutual influences. Thereby the systemic risks and importance of new crisis leadership competencies are put at the forefront. How Croatian managers put up with these challenges, which model they apply and in which way, what competences they assess crucial and which approaches they consider good and not so good are central questions of the research conducted in the framework of the preparation of this paper. The research was conducted by application of the methodology of dialogue interviews.

**Key words:** systemic risks, crisis, normal state, crisis management, crisis leadership
ODNOS ZNANJA, ODGOVORNOSTI I SURADNJE U PROCESU ODLUČIVANJA

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Sažetak
Jedna od glavnih zadaća kriznog menadžmenta jest donijeti kvalitetne i optimalne odluke koje će suzbiti razorno djelovanje krize odnosno spriječiti daljnje narastanje krize ili prevenirati nastanak neželjenih posljedica nekog događaja. U procesu odlučivanja tijekom jedne tako složene aktivnosti kao što je upravljanje u krizama nije dovoljno samo znanje i praktično iskustvo, već kvaliteta odgovora ovisi i o nizu drugih faktora koji doprinose željenom cilju – što bržem oporavku štićenog objekta i uspješnom rezultatu djelovanja kriznih menadžera. Zadatak ovoga rada je analizirati međuodnos znanja, odgovornosti i suradnje u procesu donošenja odluka na način da se opišu posljedice nesklada ili izostanka jednog od ta tri elementa. Problem će se promatrati kroz prizmu specifičnosti navedene djelatnosti, navest će se moguće posljedice i uzroci nesklada te tri nužnosti po sustav kao i neka od mogućih rješenja osnaživanja slabosti sustava kriznog menadžmenta. Baš kao što svaki objekt „štićenja“ kriznog menadžmenta ima svoje slabosti, tako i kod sustava kriznog menadžmenta neovisno o njegovoj veličini i razgranatosti, s obzirom na njegovu specifičnost, postoje preduvjeti koji trebaju biti ispunjeni da bi on kvalitetno funkcionirao i na najbolji mogući način ispunjavao svoju ulogu. Budući da je svaki sustav ranjiv u onolikojoj mjeri u kojoj mu to dopustimo, ovaj rad će pokušati dati doprinos razmišljanju o preduvjetima izgradnje kvalitetnog i funkcionalnog sustava kriznog menadžmenta neovisno o njegovoj veličini ili namjeni.

Ključne riječi: upravljanje u krizama, donošenje odluka, sustav kriznog menadžmenta, ranjivost sustava

RELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND COOPERATION IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Abstract
One of the main tasks of crisis management is to bring good and optimal decisions that will counteract the destructive effect of the crisis and prevent further escalation of the crisis or prevent the occurrence of undesirable consequences of an event. In the decision-making process during such complex activity as emergency management the emphases is not just on knowledge and practical experience, but also the quality of the response depends on a number of other factors that contribute to the desired goal - faster recovery of the protected object and the successful result of action of crisis managers. The task of this
Paper is to analyze the interrelationship of knowledge, responsibility and cooperation in the decision-making process by describing the consequences of confusion, or lack of one of these three elements. The problem will be viewed through the prism of the specifics of the above mentioned activities; the possible consequences and causes of disharmony of these three necessities shall be indicated for the system as well as some of the possible solutions for strengthening the weaknesses of crisis management system. Just as any object of “protection” in crisis management has its weaknesses, thus also in crisis management system, regardless of its size and branching, regarding its specificity, there are requirements that must be met in order to function well and to perform its role in the best possible way. Since each system is vulnerable to the extent to which we let it be such, this paper will try to enforce the contemplation about the requirements of the construction of a high-quality and functional system of crisis management regardless of its size or purpose.

**Key words:** crisis management, decision making, system of crisis management, system vulnerability
PRETPOSTAVKE ZA POJAVU KATASTROFE

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Sažetak
Pojava i razvoj krize su pretpostavka pojava bilo kakve katastrofe i zato su od posebnog interesa. U ovom radu se razvoj krize posmatra grafički i kroz procjenu rizika. Poseban interes je posvećen mogućnostima koje iz tih razmatranja proističu.

Ključne riječi: katastrofa, kriza, razvoj krize, grafički prikaz, zaključci

ASSUMPTIONS FOR DISASTER OCCURRENCE

Abstract
The emergence and development of crisis phenomena are a precondition of any disaster and are therefore of particular interest. In this paper, the development of the crisis is viewed graphically and through risk assessment. Special interest is devoted to the opportunities that arise from these considerations.

Key words: disaster, crisis, crisis development, graphic interpretation, conclusions
PRIMJENA NORME ISO 22320:2011 U UPRAVLJANJU KRIZNIM SITUACIJAMA

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Sažetak
U zadnjih nekoliko godina čovječanstvo se sve više suočava s prirodnim katastrofama, terorističkim napadima i drugim neočekivanim incidentima. U takvim situacijama potrebno je brzo djelovati kako bi se spasio ljudski život te ublažila šteta. Krizne, odnosno hitne situacije predstavljaju sve negativne pojave koje se mogu dogoditi i značajno ugroziti život ljudi i njihove okoline. Norma ISO 22320:2011 pruža pomoć organizacijama u prevenciji i upravljanju hitnima situacijama na međunarodnoj, nacionalnoj, regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini. Norma definira minimalne zahtjeve za uspostavu procesa i sustava zapovijedanja i kontrole nekom hitnom situacijom, zahtjeve za izradu operativnih informacija te koordinaciju i kooperaciju svih uključenih organizacija. Primjena norme omogućuje privatnim i javnim organizacijama lakše reagiranje na incidente, s ciljem poboljšanja postupaka u hitnim situacijama. Primjena norme omogućuje prepoznavanje i definiranje razina reakcija na pojedine hitne situacije kroz uspostavljanje zapovjedne i kontrolne strukture usklađene s političkim, strateškim i taktičkim potrebama.

Ključne riječi: hitna situacija, katastrofa, norma, primjena

APPLICATION OF STANDARD ISO 22320:2011 IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Abstract
In recent years, humanity is increasingly facing natural disasters, terrorist attacks and other unexpected incidents. In such situations it is necessary to act quickly to save lives and mitigate damage. Crisis or emergency situations are all negative phenomena that might occur and significantly jeopardize human lives and their environment. ISO 22320:2011 provides assistance to organizations in the prevention and management of emergency situations at the international, national, regional, and local level. The standard defines the minimum requirements for establishing processes and systems of command and control of an emergency situation, the requirements for making operational information and coordination and cooperation of all involved organizations. The application of the standard enables private and public organizations to respond more easily to the incidents in order to improve the procedures in emergency situations. The application of the standard allows identifying and defining of the levels of response to specific emergency situations through the establishment of command and control structures in line with the political, strategic and tactical needs.

Key words: applications, disaster, emergency, standard
PROVEDBA MJERA I UPRAVLJANJE OBRANOM OD POPLAVA U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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Sažetak
U posljednje vrijeme uslijed učestale pojave ekstremnih hidroloških prilika sve češće dolazi do formiranja i nailaska velikih vodnih valova brojnih vodotoka na području Republike Hrvatske, ali isto tako i na području susjednih, kao i drugih europskih zemalja. Unatoč velikim ulaganjima u sustave obrane od poplava, prijetnja od poplava i povećanja rizika od pojave poplava sve je izraženija. U posljednjem desetljeću u većini europskih zemalja zabilježene su brojne poplave manjih ili većih razmjera, ali su se na žalost dogodile i katastrofalne poplave, koje su osim velikih materijalnih šteta uzrokovale i gubitke ljudskih života. U svibnju 2014. godine, uslijed ekstremnih hidroloških prilika na području sliva rijeke Save u Bosni i Hercegovini i Hrvatskoj dolazi do pojave 1000-godišnje velike vode rijeke Save, koja na području Županjske Posavine i susjednih država uzrokuje katastrofalne posljedice. Iz tog razloga, osim potrebe daljnjeg ulaganja u rekonstrukciju i gradnju vodnih građevina za potrebe obrane od poplava, nužno je unaprijeđivati provedbu mjera obrane od poplava, kao i neposredno upravljanje obranom od poplava. Tijekom pripreme i neposredne provedbe mjera obrane od poplava, pri opasnosti od poplava većih razmjera, kada se obrana od poplava ne može osigurati materijalnim sredstvima i ljudstvom iz nadležnosti Hrvatskih voda, nužno je unaprijeđivati provedbu mjera obrane od poplava, kao i neposredno upravljanje obranom od poplava. Tijekom pripreme i neposredne provedbe mjera obrane od poplava, pri opasnosti od poplava većih razmjera, kada se obrana od poplava ne može osigurati materijalnim sredstvima i ljudstvom iz nadležnosti Hrvatskih voda, nužno je unaprijeđivati provedbu mjera obrane od poplava, kao i neposredno upravljanje obranom od poplava. 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Ključne riječi: provedba mjera obrane od poplava, upravljanje obranom od poplava, stožeri zaštite i spašavanja

IMPLEMENTATION OF FLOOD DEFENCE MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT OF FLOOD DEFENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Abstract
Recently, extreme weather events are becoming more frequent, leading to the formation and arrival of high water waves on numerous watercourses not only on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, but also on the territories of Croatia's neighbouring and other European countries. Despite high investment in flood defence systems, the threat of floods and increasing flood risks is growing. In the last decade, the majority of European countries have experienced many flood events of varying extent, but also - regretfully - catastrophic floods which caused heavy material damages and fatalities. In May 2014, extreme weather events in the Sava River basin in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia led to the formation of a 1000-year
flood on the Sava River with disastrous consequences in the Sava valley in the Županja area and the neighbouring countries. Therefore, in addition to the need for further investment in the reconstruction and construction of flood defence structures, it is also necessary to improve the implementation of flood defence measures and immediate management of flood defence. During preparation and implementation of immediate flood defence measures, under threat of a major flood, when flood defence cannot be provided using material and human resources of Hrvatske vode, it is necessary to assess and, if needed, propose the engagement of additional forces. The engagement of other actors in flood defence in an area at risk is facilitated by the National Protection and Rescue Directorate and the Protection and Rescue Headquarters in the units of local and regional self-government, as well as the Protection and Rescue Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia.

**Key words:** implementation of flood defence measures, flood defence management, protection and rescue headquarters
ŠTO ČINI RAZLIKU IZMEĐU REAKCIJE NA KATASTROFE I OPORAVKA?

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Sažetak
Upravljanje katastrofom je koncept koji se sastoji od četiri faze, a to su: prevencija, spremnost, reakcija i oporavak. Usprkos primarnoj ulozi prevencije i spremnosti, reakcija na katastrofu je još uvijek najvidljivija i najpoznatija faza upravljanja katastrofom i vjerojatno još uvijek faza na koju se troši najviše resursa. Pažnja javnosti često brzo nestaje sa scene katastrofe iako se pravi utjecaj može osjetiti tek dugoročnije. Iako se može dogoditi da se zajednice i poslovni subjekti ne oporave nakon utjecaja katastrofa, oporavak može također biti i početna točka novog razvoja i prosperiteta. Istraživanja i znanost nisu do sada dali jednaku važnost fazi oporavka, a planovi oporavka nisu tako rašireni kao planovi reakcija. Pa ipak, planiranje oporavka od katastrofe i osobito dugoročnog oporavka od iste je važnosti naročito s obzirom na katastrofe velikog utjecaja koje mogu postati sve češće. Rad ispituje osnove oporavka od katastrofe i različite principe u usporedbi s fazom reakcije. Zagovara veću pozornost u planiranju oporavka i predlaže okvir za izradu strategije oporavka.

Ključne riječi: katastrofa, reakcija, oporavak

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY?

Abstract
Disaster management is a four-phase concept which comprises prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Despite the primacy of prevention and preparedness disaster response is still the most visible and best known phase of disaster management and probably still the phase for which most resources are spent. Public attention often disappears fast from a disaster scene although the real impact can only be felt with a longer time horizon. Although communities and businesses may fail to recover from the impacts of disasters recovery can also be a starting point of new development and prosperity. Research and science have not given equal importance to the recovery phase so far and recovery plans are not as widespread as response plans are. Nevertheless, planning for disaster recovery and more specifically for long term recovery is of equal importance specifically with regard to large impact disasters which may become more frequent. The paper examines fundamentals of disaster recovery and the different principles in comparison with the response phase. It advocates higher attention for recovery planning and suggests an outline for the development of a recovery strategy.

Key words: disaster, response, recovery
ŠTO SVE UTJEĆE NA PRAVOVREMENOST DONOŠENJA ODLUKA?

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Sažetak
Pravovremenost donošenja odluka u slučajevima katastrofe i krize od presudne važnosti za upravljanje krizom. Propisani obrasci donošenja odluka u hijerarhijskom i organizacijskom obliku neučinkoviti su ako se ne donose pravovremeno. Kao takvi u mnogim slučajevima doprinose produbljanju kriznih situacija i neučinkovitom upravljanju krizom. Pravovremenost donošenja odluka uvelike smanjuje posljedice izazvane katastrofama i krizama, od ugroza po ljudske živote do zaštite imovine. Razina neizvjesnosti kao posljedica krizne situacije pravovremenim donošenjem odluka omogućuje brže i kvalitetnije krizno komuniciranje.

Ključne riječi: upravljanje krizom, odluke, pravovremenost, krizno komuniciranje

WHAT INFLUENCES THE GOOD TIMING IN DECISION MAKING?

Abstract
The good timing in making decisions in case of disasters and crisis is of crucial importance for crisis management. The prescribed decision-making forms in hierarchical and organizational form are inefficient if not brought on time. As such in many cases they contribute to deepening of the crises and inefficient crisis management. The timeliness of making decisions greatly reduces the consequences caused by disasters and crises, ranging from threats for human lives to the protection of property. The level of uncertainty as consequence of crisis, in case of timely decision-making allows faster and higher quality crisis communication.

Key words: crisis management, decisions, timeliness, crisis communication
UKRAJINSKA KRIZA
KAO PRIJETNJA SIGURNOSNOM PORETKU EUROPE

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Sažetak
Nakon pada čelične zavjese sigurnosna struktura Europe je prošla kroz korjenite transformacije, čiji se pravi odjek počinje osjećati u Ukrajinskoj krizi. Širenje NATO-a na istok u cilju kreiranja sigurnosnog okoliša u zemljama bivšeg Istočnog bloka koje su nakon propasti Varšavskog pakta ostale bez krovne sigurnosne organizacije poremtilo je odnose s Rusijom koja je do izbijanja Ukrajinske krize bila partner za stolom zapadnih saveznika. Promjene vojnopoličkih kretanja te oružana kriza koja vlada na istoku Ukrajine ispostavljaju se kao direktna prijetnja sigurnosti čitave Europe kojom se ponovno počinje osjećati prijetnja hladnog rata, okončanog Pariškom poveljom iz 1990. godine i padom čelične zavjese. Autori imaju intenciju proučiti dva problemska pitanja koja se mogu stopiti u jedan hipotetički okvir: kakve sigurnosne implikacije ima širenje NATO-a prema istoku i u kojoj mjeri sukobi na Ukrajinskom tlu mogu uticati na sigurnosni ambijent ostatka Europe.

Ključne riječi: Ukrajinska kriza, NATO, Rusija, kriza

UKRAINIAN CRISIS AS A THREAT TO THE EUROPEAN SECURITY ORDER

Abstract
After the fall of the Iron Curtain the security structure of Europe has undergone radical transformations, whose real echo comes to light in the Ukrainian crisis. The expansion of NATO towards the East in order to create a secure environment for the countries of the former Eastern Bloc that were left without the umbrella security organization after the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, has disrupted the relations with Russia, which was, until the outbreak of the Ukrainian crisis, a partner at the table with Western allies. Changes of the military and political movements as well as the armed conflict crisis in the east of Ukraine turns out to be a direct threat to the security of the whole of Europe through the re-emerged spirits of the Cold War, which ended by the Paris Charter in 1990 and the fall of the Iron Curtain. The authors have the intention to study the two problematic questions that may merge into a single hypothetical framework: what security implications does the NATO expansion to the east have, and to what extent can conflicts on the Ukrainian soil affect the security environment of the rest of Europe.

Key words: Ukraine crisis, NATO, Russia, crisis
ULOGA I ZNAČAJ PRIPADNIKA VATROGASNO-SPASILAČKIH JEDINICA U INTEGRIRANOM SUSTAVU SIGURNOSTI RADNE I ŽIVOTNE SREDINE

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Sažetak
Suvremeni sigurnosni izazovi, rizici i prijetnje učinili su aktualnim interes za probleme sigurnosti u radnoj i životnoj sredini. Pripadnici vatrogasno-spasilačkih jedinica kao jedan od subjekata integriranog sustava sigurnosti, zaštite i spašavanja ljudi, materijalnih dobara i okoliša predmet su ovog istraživanja u kontekstu sigurnosti radne i životne sredine. Istraživanje je usmjereno na ispitivanje, određivanje i identifikaciju faktora koji utječu na povećani broj ozljeda na radu pripadnika vatrogasno-spasilačkih jedinica tijekom intervencija, na identifikaciju problema s kojima se susreću tijekom spašavanja i na razmatranje, sagledavanje i pronalaženje mogućnosti za realizaciju svih mogućih rješenja u cilju prevazilaženja aktualnih problema pripadnika vatrogasno-spasilačkih jedinica za vrijeme intervencija.

Identificiranje opasnosti, ocjena rizika i uspostavljanje upravljanja rizikom kroz permanentno obrazovanje i osposobljavanje zaposlenika su smjernice koje vode do zdravijeg, sigurnijeg i produktivnijeg radnog okruženja. Cilj provedenog istraživanja je identifikacija i utvrđivanje potreba pripadnika vatrogasno-spasilačkih jedinica tijekom rada u uvjetima visokog rizika kako bi se minimizirale mogućnosti za ozljede tijekom intervencije. Postavljanjem adekvatnije projekcije modela sigurnog i zdravog radnog okruženja za pripadnike vatrogasno-spasilačkih jedinica, rad ima za cilj doprinijeti sagledavanju važnosti i boljem razumijevanju ove problematike.

Ključne riječi: sigurnost, radna i životna sredina, intervencija, povreda, vatrogasci-spasioci

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEMBERS OF FIREFIGHTING-RESCUE UNITS IN INTEGRATED SAFETY SYSTEM OF WORKING AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Abstract
Modern-day safety challenges, risks and threats have made the interest in safety issues in the working and living environments current. The members of firefighting-rescue units, as one of the subjects of integrated system of safety, protection and rescue of people, material goods and the environment, are the subject of this research in the context of safety of working and living environment. The research is directed towards examining, establishing and identifying factors that affect an increased number of work-related injuries to the members of firefighting-rescue units during their intervention; identifying the problems they are faced with during interventions; as well as consideration, overview and discovery of...
possibilities for realization of all possible solutions in order to overcome the current issues of the members of firefighting-rescue units during interventions. Identification of dangers, assessment of risks and establishing risks-managing through permanent education and training of the employees are guidelines leading towards a healthier, safer and more productive working environment. The goal of the conducted research is to identify and determine the needs of the members of the firefighting-rescue units during working in high-risk conditions, all in order to reduce the possibility of injury during intervention. By setting a more adequate projection of safe and healthy working environment model for members of firefighting-rescue units, the goal of this research is to contribute to perceiving the importance and better understanding of this issue.

**Key words:** safety, work and living environment, intervention, injury, firefighting-rescue units
Sažetak
Kroz ovaj rad prikazuje se uloga i značaj lokalne zajednice u prevenciji kriznih situacija. Mnoge uzroke pojavljivanja krize može se upravo pronaći na lokalnoj razini, a isti mogu narušiti osjećaj sigurnosti građana i ugroziti živote ljudi i imovinu. U radu su prikazane aktivnosti koje lokalna zajednica može poduzeti na svom području u prevenciji kriznih situacija. Nažalost, događa se da pojedini čelnici u lokalnoj zajednici često zanemaruju prevenciju kriznih situacija, a kada se kriza dogodi, onda je kasno za prevenciju. Kako bi građani i čelnici lokalne zajednice mogli ostvariti svoju ulogu u prevenciji kriznih situacija, potrebno je jako dobro proučiti razloge koji dovode do kriza, kao i način postupanja, kako prije nastanka tako i nakon nastanka krize. Isto tako, kako bi čelnici, ali i građani u lokalnoj zajednici mogli ostvariti svoju ulogu u prevenciji kriznih situacija, potrebno ih je obrazovati i obučiti za vrijeme prije nastanka krize, kao i za situacije kada do krize dođe. Valja napomenuti da prostora za prevenciju ima, te građane treba usmjeriti da uočavaju, prepoznaju i djeluju na uzročnike koji pogoduju ili uvjetuju nastanak krize. Ovdje valja istaknuti da punu suradnju valja ostvariti na najnižim razinama u lokalnoj zajednici, vijećima gradskih četvrti, mjesnim odborima, policijskim postajama, odgojno obrazovanim institucijama, itd. jer u praksi suradnja sa drugim institucijama bi mogla biti kudikamo bolja, posebno u području zajedničkog preventivnog djelovanja.

Ključne riječi: kriza, lokalna zajednica, prevencija, građani

THE ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE PREVENTION OF CRISSES

Abstract
This paper describes the role and importance of local communities in the prevention of crisis situations. Many causes of crisis occurrence can be found just at the local level, and these can undermine the feeling of security of the citizens and endanger people's lives and property. This paper describes the activities that the local community can take on its territory in crisis prevention. Unfortunately, it happens that several leaders in the local community often neglect crises prevention, and when a crisis occurs then it is too late for prevention. In order for the citizens and leaders of local communities to play their roles in the prevention of crisis situations, the reasons that lead to crisis should be very well studied, as well as the method of acting both before and after the occurrence
of the crisis. Also, for the leaders and the citizens in the local community to be able to achieve their roles in the prevention of crisis situations, they must be educated and trained for the time before the crisis occurs, as well as for situations when the crisis has occurred. It should be noted that there is room for prevention, and citizens should be directed to perceive, recognize and to act on the causes that lead to or cause the crisis. Here it should be noted that full cooperation should be achieved at the lowest levels in the local community, neighbourhood councils, local committees, police departments, educational institutions, etc., because in practice, the cooperation with other institutions could be much better, especially in the area of joint preventive action.

**Key words:** crisis, local community, prevention, citizens
ULOGA NEVLADINIH ORGANIZACIJA
U SPRJEČAVANJU I RJEŠAVANJU KRIZNIH SITUACIJA

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Sažetak
Nevladine organizacije bave se svim mogućim pitanjima i djeluju u gotovo svim dijelovima svijeta
u realnom društvom stanju. Iako njihova međunarodna aktivnost postojano raste, većina organizacija
djeluje unutar jedne zemlje, a često djeluju u čisto lokalnom okruženju. No mnoge važne nevladine
organizacije operiraju kampanjama širokih ideala. Znanstvenici koji rade na ovom području primijetili su
da ovakve vrste organizacija mogu uspostaviti velik legitimitet, ponekad i veći od nacionalnih vlasti. Na
nevladine organizacije gleda se kao na "nedržavne aktere". Ovaj izraz naglašava pojačan utjecaj nevladinih
organizacija na međunarodnoj sceni, gdje su prije samo države igrale značajnu ulogu. Iako nevladine
organizacije imaju malo formalnih ovlasti nad međunarodnim odlučivanjem, mnogo je postignuća
koja govore u njihovu korist. Javnim nastojanjima utjecanja na kreiranje politika nevladinih organizacija
pokazale su se kao dodatni promatrači, kritičari i savjetnici u donošenju odluka specifičnih za prevenciju
i rješavanje sukoba i kriza.

Ključne riječi: nevladine organizacije, prevencija, djelovanje

THE ROLE OF NGOs
IN THE PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF CRISIS

Abstract
Non-governmental organizations deal with every conceivable question and act in almost all parts of
the world in a real social state. Although their international activity is steadily growing, most organizations
are operating within one country and often operate in a purely local environment. However, many
important non-governmental organizations operate within campaigns of broad ideals. Scientists working
in this field have noted that this type of organizations can establish a great legitimacy, sometimes even
higher than the one of national government. NGOs are seen as "non-state actors". This term emphasizes
the increased influence of NGOs on the international scene, where before only the state had played an
important role. Although NGOs have little formal authority over international decision-making, there are
many achievements that speak in their favour. Through public efforts to influence policy-making non-
governmental organizations proved to be additional observers, critics and advisors on making decisions
specific to the prevention and resolution of conflicts and crises.

Key words: non-governmental organizations, prevention, action
UPRAVLJANJE KLJUČNIM TEMAMA U PREVENCIJI KRIZE POSLOVNIH SUSTAVA

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Sažetak
Svrha ovog rada je opisati predkrizno razdoblje u kojem se nalazi poslovni sustav te ulogu i položaj upravljanja ključnim temama kao učinkovite discipline za prevenciju krize poslovnog sustava. Upravljanje ključnim temama uglavnom uključuje discipline i proces upravljanja ključnim temama s pogledom u budućnost kako bi se identificirali potencijalni trendovi i događaji koji mogu utjecati na organizaciju, a upravljanje krizama je više reaktivna disciplina s naglaskom na situaciju nakon što je došlo do krize. Radom se nastoji istražiti razvojni koncept aktivnog predkriznog menadžmenta poslovnog sustava, rastuće prihvatljivosti kriznog menadžmenta kao integriranog procesa i posljedice tog sveobuhvatnog pristupa potencijalu proaktivne intervencije. Pripremljenost i prevencija krize kao integralni dio kriznog menadžmenta poslovnog sustava, uvjetuju dogovor o taksonomiji i prihvaćenom optimalnom procesu oblikovanja metodologije za izvođenje učinkovitih strategija. Zaključno se ovim radom nominira upravljanje ključnim temama kao optimalnu opciju kojom se može uvećati doprinos sprječavanju krize.

Ključne riječi: upravljanje krizama, upravljanje ključnim temama, predkrizno razdoblje, prevencija, pripravnost

ISSUES MANAGEMENT IN THE PREVENTION OF CRISSES IN BUSINESS SYSTEMS

Abstract
The purpose of this paper is to describe and characterize the pre-crisis period of a business system and the role and position of the issues management as an effective discipline for business system crisis prevention. Issue management involves mainly looking into the future to identify potential trends and events which may influence the organization, while crisis management is a more reactive discipline focusing on the situation after a crisis has occurred. This paper seeks to investigate the development concept of active pre-crisis management of the business system, the growing acceptability of crisis management as an integrated process and the consequences of this comprehensive approach to potential proactive intervention. The preparedness and prevention of crisis as an integral part of crisis management business system, stipulate the agreement on taxonomy and the accepted optimal process of designing methodology for carrying out effective strategies. In conclusion, this paper nominates issue management as an optimal option which can increase the contribution to crisis prevention.

Key words: crisis management, issue management, pre-crisis period, prevention, preparedness
UPRAVLJANJE KRIZAMA U MALIM TVRTKAMA
PRIMJENOM KRIZNOG MENADŽMENTA

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Sažetak

U većini tržišnih ekonomija male tvrtke odnosno mali poduzetnici čine osnovu gospodarstva, stabilnosti ekonomije i u najvećoj mjeri doprinose stvaranju i održavanju takozvanog srednjeg sloja. Situacija je slična i u Republici Hrvatskoj u kojoj preko 98,00 % tvrtki spada u kategoriju malih uzimajući u obzir parametre ukupnih prihoda, broja zaposlenih i veličine aktive. Analogno prethodno navedenome za svaku ekonomiju u cjelini izuzetno je bitno kakvu otpornost na svjetsku gospodarsku krizu, brzorastuće utjecaje globalizacije, cijenu i dostupnost energenata, fluktucije i trendove na tržištu rada, te druge čimbenike imaju male tvrtke. Njihov opstanak, stabilnost poslovanja i prije svega zapošljavanje snažno utječu na BDP države, standard građana, omjer uvoza i izvoza, te druge ekonomske pokazatelje. Poredno gledano imaju malu snagu i neznatan utjecaj na neko gospodarstvo, ali kumulativni učinci malih tvrtki značajan faktor stabilnosti ekonomije pojedine države. Cilj je ovog rada prikazati važnost primjene principa i elemenata kriznog menadžmenta u poslovanju malih tvrtki u svakoj od pojedinih faza krize, primjenjivost naučenih lekcija na vlastitu tvrtku, te istaknuti mogućnost smanjenja rizika poslovanja i u redovitom poslovanju, kao i u poslovanju tijekom krize.

Ključne riječi: male tvrtke, upravljanje krizom, implementacija sustava kriznog menadžmenta

MANAGING CRISIS IN SMALL COMPANIES
THROUGH CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Abstract

In most market economies small businesses and small enterprises are the backbone of the economy and of the stability of the economy and largely contribute to the creation and preservation of the so-called middle class. The situation is similar in Croatia, where more than 98% of companies fall into the category of small companies, taking into account the parameters of total revenue, number of employees and the size of assets. In analogy to what is mentioned above, the capability to resist the global economic crisis together with the fast-growing influence of globalization, the cost and availability of energy, fluctuations and trends in the labour market and other factors important for small businesses are also extremely important for each economy as a whole. Their survival, stability operations, and above all, employment strongly influence the country’s GDP, the standard of citizens, the ratio of imports and exports, and...
other economic indicators. Individually they may have little power and an insignificant impact on any economy, but the cumulative effects of small businesses are an important factor of stability of the economy of the state. This paper aims to show the importance of applying the principles and elements of crisis management in small businesses in each of the individual phase of the crisis, the applicability of lessons learned to a company, and point out the possibility of reducing the risk in the ordinary course of business, as well as while conducting a business during the crisis.

Key words: small business, crisis management, adjustment, restructuring, implementation of crisis management
UPRAVLJANJE SUSTAVOM ZAŠTITE I SPAŠAVANJA
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE U KATASTROFAMA

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Sažetak
Katastrofe za posljedicu imaju prestanak normalnog odvijanja života i rada stanovništva na zahvaćenom području. Vlade država nastoje prevencijom i operativnim djelovanjem ublažiti posljedice katastrofa kroz uspostavu, organiziranje i upravljanje sustavom zaštite i spašavanja. Bosna i Hercegovina ima složen politički sustav koji se u cijelosti negativno odražava i na upravljanje sustavom zaštite i spašavanja. Posljedice ovakvog negativnog uticaja na upravljanje sustavom zaštite i spašavanja su loša prevencija, sporo djelovanje i još sporiji oporavak područja zahvaćenog katastrofom zbog čega Bosna i Hercegovina stalno traži međunarodnu pomoć. Obzirom da stanovništvo Bosne i Hercegovine zbog ovoga trpi u najvećoj mjeri neophodno je identificirati probleme u upravljanju sustavom zaštite i spašavanja i dati preporuke za njihovo otklanjanje.

Ključne riječi: Upravljanje, sustav zaštite i spašavanja, Bosna i Hercegovina

PROTECTION AND RESCUE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN DISASTERS

Abstract
The consequence of disasters is the cessation of normal life and work of population in the affected area. The Governments of the states are trying to prevent and operate against the consequences of disasters by establishing, organizing and managing the protection and rescue system. The political system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is very complex and has negative influence on the management of the protection and rescue system. The consequences of this negative influence on management of the protection and rescue system are bad prevention, slow operation and even slower recovery in the affected area because of which Bosnia and Herzegovina is constantly seeking international help. Considering that the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina is suffering most, it is necessary to identify the problems in management of the protection and rescue system and try to give recommendations for their elimination.

Key words: management, protection and rescue system, Bosnia and Herzegovina
UTJECAJ POPLAVA NA KVALITETU ŽIVOTA
GRAĐANA HRVATSKE I SRBIJE: POLA STOLJEĆA POSLIJE

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Sažetak
Poplave su na teritorijama Republike Hrvatske i Republike Srbije relativno česta pojava. Pre pola stoleća, tačnije 1964. godine dogodile su se velike poplave na teritoriji tadašnje SR Hrvatske, kada se izliša reka Sava i naredne godine u SR Srbiji, kada su se izlili Dunav i Tisa. Prošle godine (2014. godine), dogodile su se poplave u Hrvatskoj i Srbiji, kada je nekoliko desetina građana izgubila svoje živote. Autori će pokušati u radu da kvantitativnom analizom utvrde nivo kvaliteta života građana ovih dveju država u razmaku od 50 godina i uticaj poplava na kvalitet života građana, nivo nastale štete, gubitak života i druge varijable koje su od značaja za utvrđivanje odnosa kvaliteta života i kvantiteta nastale štete. Kvalitet života biće prikazan pomoću kvantitativnih pokazatelja, kao što je npr. BND per capita.

Ključne riječi: Poplave, kvalitet života, šteta, varijabla

IMPACT OF FLOODS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF
THE CROATIAN AND SERBIAN CITIZENS: HALF A CENTURY LATER

Abstract
Floods on the territories of Croatia and Serbia are relatively common. Half a century ago, more precisely in 1964, there was massive flooding on the territory of the former Socialist Republic of Croatia, when the Sava River spilled and the next year in SR Serbia, when the rivers Danube and Tisa spilled. Last year (2014) there were floods in Croatia and Serbia, where several dozen people lost their lives. This paper will try by quantitative analysis to determine the level of the quality of life of the citizens of these two countries in the span of 50 years and the impact of floods on the quality of life of the citizens, the level of the damage, loss of lives and other variables that are important for determining the relationship of quality of life and quantity of the resulting damage. The quality of life will be shown by quantitative indicators, such as e.g. GNP per capita.

Key words: floods, quality of life, damage, variable
VAŽNOST PROCJENE RIZIKA U UPRAVLJANJU PROJEKTIMA FINANCIRANIM SREDSTVIMA IZ EUROPŠKIH FONDOVA

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Sažetak

Procjena rizika predstavlja sastavni dio procesa upravljanja rizicima u projektu. Procjena rizika je izuzetno važna zbog kvalitetne provedbe i postizanja ciljeva projekta. Republika Hrvatska kao članica Europske Unije je korisnica sredstava iz Europskih fondova te svi projekti koji su financirani sredstvima Europske Unije zahtijevaju procjenu rizika tijekom planiranja projekta te po odobrenju financiranja proces upravljanja rizicima se nastavlja tijekom cjelokupne provedbe projekta. Dobro projektno upravljanje uključuje upravljanje rizicima. Najbolja strategija za upravljanje rizicima u projektu je analizirati i vrednovati rizike tijekom planiranja projekta. Projekt predstavlja često nove ideje, čime takva posebnost projekata uvodi aspekte upravljanja koje mogu biti povezane s mnogim rizicima i kriznim situacijama. To se odnosi i na projekte koji se financiraju iz Europskih fondova. Pisanje projekta za natječaje Europskih fondova je proces koji zahtijeva točnost, preciznost i zadovoljavanje svih detalja među kojima je i procjena i upravljanje rizicima. Analiza rizika zahtijeva dodatno vrijeme za pripremu projekta, no na taj način se osigurava odgovarajuća kvaliteta projektnih prijedloga i smanjuje rizik mogućih provedbenih poteškoća na najmanju moguću mjeru. Cilj ovog rada je prikazati važnost procjene rizika koji se mogu javiti tijekom planiranja i provedbe projekata s osvrtom na projekte koji su financirani sredstvima iz Europskih fondova.

Ključne riječi: upravljanje projektima, procjena rizika, upravljanje rizicima

THE IMPORTANCE OF RISK ASSESSMENT IN MANAGING PROJECTS FINANCED BY EU FUNDS

Abstract

In project management, risk assessment is an integral part of the risk management process. Risk assessment is very important for the quality of the implementation and achievement of project objectives. As a member of the European Union, the Republic of Croatia is a European funds beneficiary. All projects that are funded by the European Union require risk assessment during the project planning. Also, after the funding approval, the risk management process continues throughout the entire project implementation. Good project management includes risk management. The best strategy for managing risks in the project is to analyse and evaluate risks during project planning. Projects often represent new ideas, whereby such a particularity introduces
the aspects of management that may be associated with many risks and crisis situations. This also applies to the projects financed from EU funds. Writing of projects for Calls for proposals of EU funds is a process that requires accuracy, precision and respect of all the details, including the risk assessment and risk management. Risk analysis requires additional time for the preparation of the project, but this is the only way to ensure adequate quality of project proposal and it also reduces the risk of possible implementation problems to a minimum. This paper analyses the importance of risk assessment which may occur during the planning and implementation of the projects with the focus on the projects that have been financed from EU funds.

Key words: project management, risk assessment, risk management
VAŽNOST RAZVIJANJA KRITIČKOG MIŠLJENJA
ZA UPRAVLJANJE KRIZOM KOD STUDENATA
– PRIMJENA U NASTAVI ENGSKOG JEZIKA

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Sažetak
U radu se ističe važnost razvijanja kritičkog mišljenja kod studenata i iznosi da je kritičko mišljenje moguće i potrebno poučavati. Obrazovanje pojedinaca koji su kreativni i imaju sposobnost kritičkog mišljenja i rasuđivanja je upravo ono o čemu ovisi naša budućnost. Kritičko mišljenje je neprekidan proces propitivanja i donošenja ispravnih odluka što je presudno za učinkovito upravljanje krizama. Nadalje, prema mnogim autorima koji se bave kritičkim mišljenjem, razvoj dispozicija spram kritičkog mišljenja je jednako važno kao i razvoj vještina kritičkog mišljenja. Dispozicija se može okarakterizirati kao motivacija ili voljnost za djelovanjem u određenim uvjetima. Kako bi se moglo učinkovito djelovati u slučaju krize potrebno je posjedovati kognitivne sposobnosti za analizu, sintezu, vrjednovanje i upotrebu informacija, ali nužna je i stabilna unutarnja motivacija za korištenje tih vještina u odgovarajućim okolnostima. Važno je poticati i njegovati dispozicije koliko i razvijati vještine. Razvojem kritičkog mišljenja kod studenata stvaramo osobe koje imaju sposobnost odgovornog donošenja odluka u svjesni su društvenih promjena i kriznih situacija. To se najbolje postiže izlaganjem studenata širokom spektru stvarnih problema i pitanja. Važno je podići svijest kod nastavnika o tome koliko je kritičko mišljenje bitno za učenje i produktivno življenje i uzeti to u obzir pri kreiranju svojeg kurikuluma, strategija poučavanja i načina vrjednovanja. Budući da suvremen pristupi poučavanju jezika naglašavaju kreativnost, suradnju, rješavanje problema i kritičko razmišljanje, zajedno s razvojem jezičnih vještina unutar relevantnog konteksta, na nastavi stručnog engleskog jezika studenti mogu razvijati dispozicije za kritičko mišljenje i ideje o relevantnim pitanjima. Nadalje, u današnjem globaliziranom svijetu, pogotovo u interdisciplinarnom području upravljanja kriznim situacijama gdje je međunarodna suradnja neophodna, potreba za učenjem i vježbanjem engleskog jezika stalno je prisutna.

Ključne riječi: kritičko mišljenje, kriza, poučavanje, nastava engleskog jezika

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING
FOR ADDRESSING CRISES IN STUDENTS
– APPLIED TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT) CONTEXT

Abstract
The paper focuses on the importance of developing critical thinking in students and argues that critical thinking can and should be taught. Educating individuals that are creative and critical thinkers is what our future depends on. Critical thinking is a constant process of questioning and making correct decisions independently which is crucial for managing crisis effectively. However, according to many
authors interested in critical thinking, developing critical thinking disposition is just as important as developing critical thinking skills. The disposition can be characterized as a tendency or willingness to do something in certain conditions. To be able to deal with a crisis a person needs to possess cognitive skills to analyse, synthesize, evaluate and apply information but consistent internal motivation to use those skills in appropriate circumstances is a requisite. It is as important to foster the dispositions as to develop the skills. By developing critical thinking in students we are developing responsible decision makers aware of the social changes and crises. It is best accomplished by exposing students to a wide range of real life problems and issues. It is important to raise the educator's awareness about how relevant critical thinking is for effective learning and productive living and keeping it in mind when designing curricula and teaching and assessment strategies. Since recent approaches to language teaching emphasize creativity, collaboration, problem-solving and critical thinking together with the development of language skills within a relevant context, a professional English classroom is a place where students can develop their critical thinking disposition and ideas about relevant issues. Furthermore, in today's globalized world, especially in the transdisciplinary field of crisis management where international cooperation is essential the need for learning and practising English is constantly present.

Key words: critical thinking, crisis, English language teaching
VODSTVO U UPRAVLJANJU KRIZAMA

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Sažetak
Danas se kao jedan od ključnih aspekata procesa upravljanja krizama navodi djelotvorno vodstvo od strane javnih institucija i političkih lidera. Kompleksnost modernih kriza zahtjeva koordiniranje djelovanja niza državnih i nedržavnih subjekata. Stoga je sposobnost državne organizacije za provođenjem i koordinacijom procesa upravljanja krizama ključni element pravovremenog i odgovarajućeg odgovora u kriznoj situaciji. Stoga se u radu ispituju ključne sposobnosti i osobine potrebne za uspješno provođenje ključnih faza procesa upravljanja krizama. Uloga vođa procesa upravljanja krizama (političko vodstvo i državni mehanizmi kao sredstva njegovog djelovanja) razmatra se kroz njihovu ulogu kreatora sustava, voditelja i čuvara institucionalnih rješenja koja stvaraju djelotvorni proces donošenja odluka i koordinacije djelovanja. U radu se razmatraju i osobine dva danas prevladavajuća tipa vodstva - karizmatično vodstvo i transformacijsko vodstvo – te pitanje koji je od ova dva modela pogodniji za proces upravljanja krizama.

Ključne riječi: upravljanje krizama, vodstvo, koordinacija, sposobnosti i osobine vodstva, karizmatično vodstvo, transformacijsko vodstvo

LEADERSHIP IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Abstract
Today one of the key aspects of successful crisis management process is effective leadership of the political leaders and public institutions. The complexity of modern crises demands co-ordination of actions of different governmental and non-governmental subjects. Therefore, the state capacity to implement and co-ordinate crisis management process is a fundamental element of providing timely and appropriate responses in crisis situation. This paper examines leadership competencies and traits necessary for the successful implementation of the key phases of crisis management process. The role of leaders in crisis management (political leadership and state mechanisms as means for their actions) is considered through investigation of their role as designers, facilitators, and guardians of an institutional arrangement that produces effective decision-making and coordination processes. The paper also considers the characteristics of the two prevailing models of leadership - charismatic leadership and transformational leadership – and the question which of the two models is more appropriate for the crisis management process.

Key words: crisis management, leadership, leadership competencies and traits, charismatic leadership, transformational leadership
ZASTUPLJENOST PRIkaza MEDIJSKIH NAPISA NA PRIMJERU PROSVJEDA BRANITELJA 2014./2015.

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Sažetak
U radu je provedena kvantitativna analiza medijskih objava za braniteljske prosvjede u 2014. godini. Zanimao nas je broj medijskih objava, vrsta i naziv medija u kojima su se napis pojavljivali, učestalost i duljina teksta. Cilj rada je sagledati način pisanja i količinu napisa u medijima, položaj na stranici, da li je napis na naslovnici, fotografije i opremu napisa. Krizne situacije mogu biti izazov kako za subjekte vezane uzrok, tako i za medije. Dok su primjerice za institucije i tvrtke one prilika da prosude koliko su spremne za brzu, pravovremenu i ispravnu reakciju, tako i za novinare i medije da se pokažu koliko i oni spremni pružiti javnosti, točnu, istinitu i što je najvažnije brzu informaciju o tome što se dogodilo.

Ključne riječi: kvantitativna analiza sadržaja, medijske obajve, krizna situacija, mediji

REPRESENTATION OF MEDIA ARTICLES ON THE EXAMPLE OF PROTESTS OF THE VETERANS 2014/2015

Abstract
The paper carried out a quantitative analysis of media reports for veteran protests in 2014. We were interested in the number of media reports, the type and name of the medium in which the articles appeared, the frequency and length of the texts. The aim of the paper is to look at the way of writing and the quantity of articles in the media, position on the page, whether the text is on the cover, photos and textual design. The crises can be a challenge both for cause-related entities, and for the media. While for example for the institutions and companies these represent the opportunity to judge how much they are ready for a quick, timely and correct response, as well as for journalists and the media to show how much they are ready to provide the public with accurate, true and most importantly quick information about what happened.

Key words: quantitative content analysis, media revelation, crisis, media
POPLAVNA BUJICA U CRNOJ GORI KAO IZAZOV PREVENCIJE

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Sažetak
Crna Gora predstavlja značajno područje. To je područje jedinstvenog prirodnog, kulturnog, povijesnog, ekonomskog, demografskog, prometnog, turističkog, pomorskog i drugog značaja. Istovremeno, područje Crne Gore izloženo je velikom riziku od prirodnih i ljudskih uzrokovanih katastrofa. Uz dominantne rizike kao što su potresi, poplave i šumski požari, veliki izazov predstavlja i zaštita od poplavnih bujica. Zbog klimatskih promjena i nedostatka adekvatnih preventivnih aktivnosti lokalnih zajednica i stanovnika, u posljednjih pet godina imali smo značajne poplavne bujice koje su prouzrokovale znatne štete na objektima i infrastrukturi. Ovaj rad naglašava veličinu i stvarnu opasnost od poplavnih bujica. Analizirali smo karakteristike i uzroke poplavnih bujica kako bismo naglasili važnost preventivnih mjera. Kako bismo uspješno riješili ovaj problem, potrebno je izvršiti boljše i detaljnije planiranje mjera prevencije, i primijeniti mehanizme kontrole i sankcioniranja koje propisuje zakon.

Ključne riječi: rizik, poplavna bujica, mjere prevencije

FLOOD Torrent OF Montenegro AS A PREVENTIVE CHALLENGE

Abstract
Montenegro represents a significant and each area. This area has a unique natural, cultural, historical, economical, demographic, traffic, sports, tourist, maritime and other significance. At the same time, the area of Montenegro is exposed to great risks of natural and manmade disasters. Alongside the dominant risks, such as earthquake, floods and forest fires, there a great challenge which is present in the protection from flood torrents. Due to climate change and lack of adequate preventive activities of the local communities and population, in the past few years we have had significant torrent flash flooding, causing significant damage to facilities and infrastructure.

This paper puts an emphasis on the size and real threat from flood torrents. We have analysed the characteristics and causes of flood torrents to emphasise the importance of preventive measures.

In order to successfully resolve this issue, it is necessary to carry out a better and more detailed planning process of preventive measures, and to apply the control and sanctioning mechanisms which have been prescribed by the law.

Keywords: Risk, flood torrent, preventive measures.
KRIZE KOMUNISTIČKOG REŽIMA: SLUČAJ POLJSKA

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Sažetak


Ključne riječi: kriza, štrajkovi, Poljska, komunistički režim

CRISES OF THE COMMUNIST REGIME: THE CASE OF POLAND

Abstract

After the Second World War, Poland fell under Soviet domination. The communist political elite that came into power faced a number of social crises, which finally put into question the survival of the communist regime itself. Internal political realignment among the communist political elite and numerous strikes resulting from the difficult economic conditions forced Poland to undergo serious changes. Dramatic events that followed resulted in different views on the development of the society, state and economy, while the communist developmental model had been completely spent. Poland can therefore be considered to be at the forefront of the fall of communism in Europe. This paper argues that the crisis during the 1970s and 1980s influenced the formation of the alternative to the communist system and social development based on Marxist ideas, around which a new democratic paradigm developed and a new political elite arose, which then came into power following the fall of the communism in Poland. The paper aims to present the course of the crisis that hit Poland in 1970 and 1980, as well as its impact on the democratic transformation of Poland.

Key words: crisis, strikes, Poland, communis
KRIZNO KOMUNICIRANJE
CRISIS COMMUNICATION
ALATI I KANALI KOMUNIKACIJE RIZIKA

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Sažetak

Pojam komunikacije rizika označava interaktivni komunikacijski proces u koji su uključeni risk menadžeri, procjenitelji rizička, eksperti, zainteresirane strane i opća javnost. Ideja interaktivnosti dolazi do izražaja u definiciji koju daje Međunarodna organizacija za standardizaciju (ISO) određujući komunikiranje rizika kao „razmjenu ili dijeljenje informacija o rizicima između donositelja odluka i drugih zainteresiranih strana”. Djelotvorna komunikacija o riziku može znatno doprinijeti uspjehu opsežnog i odgovornog programa upravljanja rizikom. Zahvaljujući djelotvornoj komunikaciji o riziku moguće je izgraditi povjerenje javnosti u svrsishodne odluke vezane za procjenu i upravljanje rizikom i s njima povezana razmatranja o riziku i dobrobiti. Učinkovita komunikacija o riziku osnovni je preduvjet za aktivno sudjelovanje u razgovorima o rizicima u današnje vrijeme. Alati i kanali komunikacije koje odaberemo i koje koristimo moraju odgovarati trenutnom zadatku. Komunikacijski ciljevi moraju biti jasni, a ciljana publika poznata. Uzimajući to u obzir, moguće je oblikovati odgovarajuće krovne poruke, a zatim identificirati prikladne alate te izabrati kanale iz izbora mogućnosti koje nam stoje na raspolaganju. Priopćenje za javnost nije dobar odabir za svaku temu ili svaku publiku.

Ključne riječi: komunikacija, rizik, alati, kanali

TOOLS AND CHANNELS OF RISK COMMUNICATION

Abstract

The concept of risk communication denotes interactive communication process involving risk managers, risk assessors, experts, stakeholders and the general public. The idea of interactivity is expressed in the definition provided by the International Standardization Organization (ISO) determining risk communication as “the exchange or sharing of information about risks between the decision makers and other stakeholders”. Effective communication about risk can significantly contribute to the success of extensive and responsible risk management program. Thanks to effective communication about risk it is possible to build public confidence in meaningful decisions related to the assessment and management of risk and considerations on risks and benefits related to them. Effective risk communication is an essential precondition for active participation in discussions about the risks at the present time. Tools and channels of communication that are
chosen and used must match the task at hand. The communication goals must be clear and target audience must be known. Taking this into account, it is possible to form proper umbrella messages and then to identify appropriate tools and channels to choose from a selection of available possibilities. A press release is not a good choice for every topic or every audience.

Key words: communication, risk, tools, channels
Sažetak

Ključne riječi: kriza, komunikacija, kompanije, potrošači, prevencija

COMMUNICATING WITH CONSUMERS
AS CRISIS PREVENTION STRATEGY

Abstract
It is said that in crisis situations it is most important for the organisations to continue functioning because their customers, employees, suppliers and indeed society in general expects it. An organisation must not wait for a crisis to occur but should rather prepare for one in advance. To do nothing is the worst option. Apart from preparation, communication is important. Managing crisis as a concept in politics is associated with the president John F Kennedy and the Cuban crisis of 1962. Crisis management began to be used in business in 1970. In economics, crises were initially analysed in the context of the entire economy (companies). With the advent of business/management
studies the concept of business crisis or crisis in management arose. As a result, the need for crisis prevention arose, especially in companies which directly or indirectly were interested in the welfare of their customers. Consumer/Customer relations involve a series of planned and systematic activities. The aim is to build, maintain and develop trust and positive image of the organisation, its products or services. This research paper defines the basic principles (communication, prevention, consumer relations and crises), whereas the main part of the paper is of research character. The aim of this paper is to investigate how Croatia's leading companies approach communication with their customers and maintain open channels of communication with them, with the aim of discovering initial warning signs and crisis prevention.

**Key words:** crisis, communication, companies, consumers, prevention
Sažetak


Ključne riječi: masovni mediji, kriza komunikacija, javna tv, privatna tv

Abstract

According to Kunczik (2006, 24), mass media, such as television, continuously provide contents for short-term use, in indirect way, with the periodicity of production. The crisis according to Tomić (2008, 68) causes the real, imaginary or potential threat to human life, health or safety, and it is dangerous for the environment, financial condition or reputation of the organization. As the crisis topics and information related to them have vital importance for the people, the authors want to examine how crisis issues are processed at public and at private television stations, analyzing the processing of crisis issues in their central newscast. In addition to authenticity, Kunczik (2006, 151)
links objectivity with: accuracy, completeness, relevance, fairness, balance scale, diversity, precision, argumentation, neutrality, freedom from value judgments, justice and separation of news and commentary. The concept of truth in public discourse is not different from the concept of truth in science (Vujević, 2001, 133). The veracity of the contents of communication lies in concordance of that content with what it refers to. Therefore, there are different contents of communication about the same status, (Vujević, 2001, 133). Public television is required in editorial policy to respect and promote not only the appropriate social principles, but also the ethical imperatives (objectivity, truth-seeking, presenting a range of different viewpoints, political neutrality, pluralistic view of reality (Letica, 2003, 52). The authors wish to check whether such principles are observed in the broadcasting the crisis topics and whether they are different from the modes of transmission of private televisions.

**Key words:** mass media, crisis communications, public TV, private TV
Sažetak


Ključne riječi: poplave, kriza, komunikacija, javno informiranje, krizni komunikacijski plan

Abstract

Great floods in 2014 caused a crisis in eastern Croatia on a scale that has not been seen since the war. This paper gives an overview of public informing, information flow and communication of the state authorities and local authorities during the crisis. The authors put special emphasis on the content analysis of the statements and press releases in relation to four key messages: information about what had exactly happened, compassion for the victims, short-term evacuation measures and emergency relief and long-term measures how to avoid similar crises in the future. The media contributed in generating public interest and sympathy for the victims. Various humanitarian actions helped enormously. The authors analyze the potential existence of a crisis communication plan at the national and local levels and whether the people in charge managed to use strategic communication to overcome and limit the crisis or even benefit from it.

Key words: floods, crisis, communication, public informing, crisis communication plan
DANI KRIZNOG UPRAVLJANJA                  CRISIS MANAGEMENT DAYS

MEDIJI I IZVJEŠTAVANJE U KRIZNIM SITUACIJAMA                  – POTENCIJALNA EKOLOŠKA KATASTROFA
NA PRIMJERU GRADA VARAŽDINA

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Sažetak
U radu je korištena metoda analize sadržaja i studije slučajeva čije se strategije preferiraju kada se postavljaju pitanja «kako» ili «zašto». Korišteni su podaci iz arhive agencije Presscut. Na primjeru analiza medijskih objava vezanih uz problematiku odnosa Grada Varaždina i tvrtke T7 vezanih uz gorući ekološki problem i potencijalnu ekološku bombu pokazat će se koliko se razlikuju medijski natpisi tiskovina čiji se rad ne financira drugim načinima osim prodajom i besplatnog lokanog tjednika. Upravo dostupnost i drugim podacima omogućili su i analizu jesu li novinari u slučaju primjerice T7 grupacije bili tek prenositelji informacija iz njihovih priopćenja ili su gradili svoju vlastitu, objektivnu i nepristranu priču. Cilj rada je prosuditi sposobnost medija za objektivno izvještavanje u kriznim situacijama, ali i dati teoretski prikaz kriza i scenarija u kojima bi se subjekti u pojedinim kriznim situacijama ponašali ili bi se trebali ponašati. Rad će kroz studiju slučaja sagledati ponašanje medija u situaciji obilježeno krizom, te u konačnici prikazati mogu li odnosi s javnošću u subjektu zahvaćenom krizom zajedno s medijima biti partneri u rješavanju krize.

Ključne riječi: analiza sadržaja, krizna situacija, medijske objave, ekologija

MEDIA AND REPORTING IN CRISES
– A POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER
ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF VARAŽDIN

Abstract
The paper uses the method of content analysis and case studies whose strategies are preferred when questions “how” or “why” are asked. The data from the archive agency Presscut have been used. The example of the analyses of media reports related to the issues of the relations of the City of Varaždin and T7 Company related to the burning environmental issue and potential ecological bomb will be used to show how the media articles in newspapers whose work is not funded by other means than by selling differ from free local weeklies. It is precisely the availability to other information as well that enable the analysis whether the journalists in the case of, for example T7 group were only carriers of information from their releases or whether they built their own, objective and unbiased story. The aim is to judge the ability of the media for objective reporting
in crisis situations, but also to give a theoretical view of the crises and the scenarios in which the subjects in some crisis situations acted or should act. Through a case study the paper will consider the behaviour of the media in a situation marked by crisis, and ultimately show whether public relations in the subject affected by crisis, together with media can be partners in solving the crisis.

**Key words:** content analysis, crisis, media releases, ecology
Sažetak
Katastrofe, krizne situacije koje predstavljaju direktnu ugrozu za živote, imovinu ljudi i okoliš, pokazuju kako je proces kriznog komuniciranja neizbježan i neizostavan dio upravljačkog procesa katastrofama čiji je cilj pravovremeno prepoznati, djelovati i sanirati negativne posljedice. U takvim okolnostima, mediji, kao jedna od najvažnijih ciljnih javnosti kriznog komuniciranja, imaju dvostruku ulogu, objekta i subjekta. Mediji nisu i ne bi trebali biti shvaćeni kao puki prenositelji informacija, već ravnopravni akter u upravljačkom procesu. Donositelji odluka i rukovoditelji prema medijima razvijaju posebnu vrstu komunikacije, koja u katastrofama, može imati različite rezultate. S jedne strane, mediji imaju ulogu kreatora javnog mnijenja s obzirom na dostupnost informacijama i načine na koji one mogu biti prenesene. S druge strane, važno je na koji način se pristupa medijima i imaju li oni akteri, koji sudjeluju u upravljačkom procesu, dovoljno znanja, vještina i senzibiliteta, ne samo za medije, već i za samu katastrofu. Mediji, stoga, predstavljaju veliku komunikacijsku izazovu u katastrofama i je li on savladiv ukoliko se poštuju postojeće smjernice i pravila u kriznom komuniciranju, pokazat će analiza poplava koja je, u svibnju 2014. godine, zahvatila Republiku Hrvatsku, Republiku Srbiju i Republiku Bosnu i Hercegovinu.

Ključne riječi: mediji, komunikacijski izazov, krizno komuniciranje, katastrofa

MEDIA AS COMMUNICATION CHALLENGE
IN THE PROCESS OF CRISIS COMMUNICATION IN DISASTERS

Abstract
Disasters, crisis situations that pose direct threat to life, property and the environment, show how the process of crisis communication is an inevitable and indispensable part of disaster management. It tends to timely identify, react and remediate the negative consequences. In such circumstances, the media, as one of the most important key public in crisis communication, plays a double role, one of being an object or a subject. The media should not be understood only as a transmitter of information, but an equal player in the management process. Decision makers and executives
develop special type of communication toward media which may have different results. On the one hand, the media have the role of the creator of public opinion considering the availability of information and the ways in which it can be conveyed. On the other hand, it is important what kind of approach we have towards the media and whether actors in management process have enough knowledge, skills and sensibilities, not only for media, but also for disaster. The media, therefore, represent a major communication challenge, not only to those actors who communicate with them directly, but also to all other actors involved in the management process. The analysis of floods that affected the Republic of Croatia, Republic of Serbia and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 2014 will show how the media represent a communication challenge in the process of crisis communication in disasters. The results will indicate whether this challenge is manageable if the existing guidelines and rules in crisis communication are followed.

Key words: media, communication challenge, crisis communication, disaster
POLICIJSKI ODNOSI S JAVNOŠĆU U KRIZNIM SITUACIJAMA

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Sažetak
U novije vrijeme društvo se suočava sa mnogobrojnim izazovima, prijetnjama i rizicima koje svoj izražaj imaju u nastanku u različitim vrsta kriza i kriznih situacija. U ovakvim slučajevima, od policije, kao nosioca sigurnosti u društvu sve se više iziskuje potreba za ostvarivanjem što višeg nivoa zaštite i sigurnosti građana. Kako bi pružila efikasan i potreban nivo zaštite i sigurnosti, policija uspostavlja sigurnosne sisteme i mehanizme putem kojih izvršava svoje poslove i zadatke. Kao jedan od značajnijih segmenata policijskog rada u kriznim situacijama, jeste oblast policijskih odnosa s javnošću, gdje službe za odnose s javnošću imaju posebnu ulogu. Ova uloga se ogleda prvenstveno u tome da se građani moraju hitno, pravovremeno, istinito, kvantitativno i kvalitativno informisati o "kriznoj situaciji". Pravovremenim saopštavanjem potrebnih informacija policija može da, jednim dijelom, neutrališe negativne efekte krize i da „smiri“ nastalu uznemirenost građana (kao na primjer kod narušavanja javnog reda i mira u većem obimu, krivičnih djela terorizma, masovnih ubistava, potrage za izvršiocima ovih krivičnih djela, u slučajevima većih prirodnih katastrofa i sl.), kao i da zadobije povjerenje građana u rad policije i drugih državnih institucija. Dakle, rad obrađuje i naučno sagledava veoma osjetljivu oblast policijskog rada, to jest specifičnosti postupanja policijskih odnosa s javnošću u kriznim situacijama. Posebno se obrađuju slučajevi postupanja u masovnim narušavanjima javnog reda i mira, teškim krivičnim djelima, krivičnim djelima terorizma, kao i u elementarnim nepogodama.

Ključne riječi: kriza, policija, policijski odnosi s javnošću.

Abstract
In modern times the society is faced with numerous challenges, threats and risks which are reflected in the manifestation of various types of crisis and crisis situations. In such cases the Police, as the institution in charge of the security in the society, is expected to uphold the highest level of protection and safety of citizens. In order to provide an efficient and necessary level of protection and safety, the police establishes security systems and mechanisms through which it carries out its tasks and duties. One of the most significant segments of the police work in crisis situations are the relations of the police with the public, where public relations departments play a special role. This role is primarily reflected in the fact that citizens need to be duly, truthfully, quantitatively and qualitatively informed on any "crisis situation". By duly informing the public on the necessary information the Police can, partly, neutralize the negative effects of the crisis and “calm down” the citizens (for example in the violation of public order and peace to a larger extent, criminal acts of...
terrorism, mass murders, pursuits of criminals of such crimes, in cases of natural disasters, etc.), and to gain the trust of citizens in the work of the Police and other state institutions. Therefore, this paper studies and scientifically observes the very sensitive field of police work, i.e. the specifics of police handling in relations with the public in crisis situations. This paper pays special attention to measures taken during mass violation of public peace and order, major crimes, criminal acts of terrorism, and natural disasters.

**Key words:** crisis, police, police relations with the public
TRENDOVI ISTRAŽIVANJA RIZIKA OD KATASTROFA I KOMUNIKACIJE U KRIZNIM SITUACIJAMA U DOBA NOVIH MEDIJA – SUSTAVNI PREGLED

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Sažetak  
U posljednjih 20 godina, područje komunikacija za upravljanje katastrofom prošlo je spektakularnu promjenu od pojave interneta. Ovaj rad nastoji dati pregled evolucije istraživačkih metoda i tema s obzirom na komunikaciju rizika i krizi putem novih medija na osnovu sustavnog pregleda literature. Članci preispitani u ovom radu uzeti su iz 18 međunarodnih baza podataka koje su na raspolaganju kroz elektronske resurse projekta Anelis. Pretraga prema definiranoj ključnoj riječi daje 267 članaka, od kojih su odabrani oni koji su relevantni za prirodne i tehnološke katastrofe. Oni su kodirani prema instrumentu kodiranja koji je izrađen posebno za ovu studiju, uzevši u obzir aspekte kao što su korištene metodologije, tip proučavanog komunikacijskog kanala, faza upravljanja katastrofom kada je došlo do komunikacije, lokacija studije, itd. Na osnovu ovih nalaza identificirani su novi trendovi i teme istraživanja rizika katastrofe i krizne komunikacije.

Ključne riječi: istraživački trendovi, upravljanje katastrofom, komunikacija, društveni mediji

TRENDS OF DISASTER RISK AND CRISIS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH IN THE ERA OF NEW MEDIA – A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Abstract  
Over the past 20 years, the communication landscape for disaster management has undergone a spectacular change since the rise of the Internet. This paper intends to give an overview of the evolution of the research methods and themes regarding risk and crisis communication via new media based on a systematic literature review. The articles examined in this study were extracted from 18 international data bases available through the electronic resources of the Anelis project. Searches by predefined keyword yield 267 articles, of which those relevant for natural and technological disasters were selected. These were coded according to a coding instrument developed especially for this study, taken into consideration aspects such as the methodologies used, type of the communicational channels studied, disaster management phase when the
communication took place, location of the study and so on. Based on these findings, emergent trends and topics of disaster risk and crisis communication research were identified.

**Key words:** research trends, disaster management, communication, social media
VAŽNOST KOMUNIKACIJE
U PREVENCIJI POSLJEDICA KRIZE

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Sažetak
Zašto je važna dobra komunikacija i koje su prednosti pravovremene i jasne komunikacije da bi se
prevenirale teške posljedice koje mogu nastati tijekom i nakon kriznog stanja u bilo kojoj organizaciji.
Komunikacija je temeljna i polazišna točka za razvoj dobar međuljudskih odnosa koji, među ostalim,
donose poslovni uspjeh, razvoj i rast svake organizacije te sprječava razvoj negativnih utjecaja kojima smo
podložni ukoliko nemamo jasnu komunikacijsku strategiju. Crizne situacije su nepredvidive, događaju se
svima, no važno je znati na njih pravovremeno i pravilno odgovoriti. Kako upravljati komunikacijama
unutar organizacije kako bi prevenirali i umanjili posljedice kriznih stanja te kako bi na krizu najbezbolnije
odgovorili i prebrodili je sa što manje negativnih posljedica, pitanja su na koja će autor kroz ovaj rad
pokušati dati neke odgovore.

Ključne riječi: pravovremena komunikacija, posljedice, krizna stanja

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION
IN PREVENTING CRISIS CONSEQUENCES

Abstract
Why is good communication important and what are the advantages of timely and clear
communication in order to prevent serious consequences that may occur during and after a crisis in any
organization. Communication is the basis and origin point for the development of good interpersonal
relationships which, among other things, bring business success, development and growth of any
organization and prevents the development of negative impacts we are subjected to if we fail to have
clear communication strategy. Crises are unpredictable, they occur to everyone, but it is important
to know how to respond to them timely and properly. How to manage communications within the
organization in order to prevent and alleviate the consequences of crises and how to respond to crisis as
painless as possible and to overcome it with minimal negative consequences – these are the questions
to which this paper will attempt to give some answers.

Key words: timely communication, consequences, crises
IZAZOVI KRIZNOG KOMUNICIRANJA U TURIZMU

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world and represents a very important economic and social resource for large number of countries, regions and cities. Like any other worldwide sector, tourism also is not invulnerable and immune to the crisis. Natural disasters, technological accidents, technical failures, terrorist attacks, the irresponsibility of individual or collective and much more can be a cause of the crisis in tourism. In order to ease the crisis it is necessary to be prepared in advance and have developed methods of communication during crisis. Depending on respond to the crisis, it may reflect on the future activities in tourism, regardless of whether we speak about tourist offices, carriers, hotels or other stakeholders involved in tourism.

The purpose of this paper is to show the importance of crisis communication in tourism, as well as the most common types of crises and crisis communication in tourism. Also, the authors provide examples of crisis communication in tourism from the world and Croatian practice.

Key words: crisis communication, crisis, tourism
UTJECAJ GLASINA NA PROCES KRIZNOG KOMUNICIRANJA

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Sažetak

Glasine predstavljaju neprovjerene vijesti, informacije ili poruke i kao takve su imanentne kriznim situacijama. Uzimajući u obzir činjenicu da glasine, kao neformalni oblik prenošenja informacija, u velikoj mjeri utječu na kvalitet međuljudskih odnosa i stvaranje pozitivnog ili negativnog ljudskog okruženja, evidentno je da iste s jedne strane mogu biti inicijator kriznih situacija različitog karaktera, dok s druge strane mogu imati i značajnu ulogu u njihovom rješavanju. Prethodno navedene značajke je moguće posmatrati kao jasan indikator da istraživanja utjecaja pomenutog oblika prenošenja informacija na proces komuniciranja u kriznim situacijama imaju naučnu, stručnu, ali i društvenu opravdanost. S tim u vezi, ovaj rad neposredno tretira negativne, ali i pozitivne aspekte utjecaja glasina na proces komuniciranja u kriznim situacijama, pri čemu se posredno referira i na pitanje efikasnosti i efektivnosti rješavanja kriznih situacija. U tom kontekstu, posebna pažnja je posvećena neprofesionalnom i senzacionalističkom izvještavanju medija koji u kriznim situacijama svoje vijesti zasnivaju na glasinama i na taj način nesvjesno generiraju krizu, te u konačnici ugrožavaju faktor stabilnosti. Međutim, u radu su navedeni i pozitivni primjeri medijskog izvještavanja koji su neposredno doprinijeli uspješnom rješavanju kriznih situacija.

Ključne riječi: Glasine, krizno komuniciranje, mediji, kriza, krizni menadžment

RUMORS IMPACT ON A CRISIS COMMUNICATION PROCESS

Abstract

Rumours are unconfirmed news, information or messages and as such are immanent to crisis. Considering the fact that rumours, as informal ways of transferring information, significantly affect the quality of interpersonal relationships and creating positive or negative human environment, it is evident that rumours can be the initiators of different crisis situations, but can also have a significant role in solving them. The above features can be seen as a clear indicator that studies on the impact of rumours on communication process in crisis situations have a scientific, professional and social justification. In that sense, this paper directly treats negative, but also positive impact of rumours on crisis communication, with the indirect reference to the question of the effectiveness and efficiency in resolving crisis situations. In this context, particular attention was given to unprofessional and sensational media reporting of breaking news based on rumours which
unconsciously generate crisis in this way, and ultimately threaten the stability factor. However, this paper also presents positive examples of media reporting that have directly contributed to the successful resolving of crisis situations.

**Key words:** rumours, crisis communication, media, crisis, crisis management
SIGURNOST ČOVJEKOVA OKOLIŠA

SAFETY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
EKOLOŠKI DELIKTI U PRAVU REPUBLIKE SRBIJE

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Sažetak
Na bazi međunarodnih standarda univerzalnog i regionalnog karaktera, gotovo sva nacionalna kaznena zakonodavstva predviđaju različite oblike i vidove povrede, ugrožavanja i zagađenja životne sredine uopšte ili pojedinih delova: vode, vazduha, zemljišta, flore i faune. Svi ti različiti oblici i vidovi ugrožavanja ekološke bezbednosti, predstavljaju pojedine vrste delikata. U kaznenom pravu Republike Srbije postoje tri vrste ovih delikata. To su: a) krivična dela, b) privredni prestupi i c) prekršaji. Njihovi učinoci mogu biti fizička i pravna, odnosno njihova odgovorna lica pa je zavisno od svojstva učinioca pojedinim propisom kojim je predviđen neki od ekoloških delikata i predviđena vrsta i mera kaznene sankcije. Upravno o pojmu, karakteristikama i vrstama ekoloških delikata u pravu Republike Srbije govori ovaj rad.

Ključne riječi: životna sredina, ugrožavanje, zakon, delikt, učinilac, sankcija

ECOLOGICAL DELICTS IN THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Abstract
On the basis of international standards of universal and regional character, almost all national criminal legislations predict different forms and aspects of offences, threats and pollution of both environment as a whole and of its certain parts such as water, air, soil, and flora and fauna. All these different forms and aspects that threatening the ecological safety, represent individual types of delicts. In the criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia there are three types of these delicts. They are: a) criminal offences, b) economic offences and c) legal offences. The perpetrators of these delicts can be natural and legal persons or their responsible persons, so that depending on their characteristics the criminal sanctions are measured and provided by certain regulations related to some of the ecological delicts. This paper presents and analyses the notion, characteristic and types of the ecological delicts in the law of the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: environment, imperilment, law, delict, offender, sanction

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Key words: environment, imperilment, law, delict, offender, sanction
EVROPSKI STANDARDI
I ZAŠTITA ŽIVOTNE SREDINE U SRBIJI

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Sažetak

Ekonomski i privredni razvoj poslednjih decenija kao i ubrzana industrijalizacija i tehničko tehnološki napredak uz primenu novih tehnologija i povezivanje svih zemalja u evropske i svetske ekonomske, privredne, saobraćajne i druge tokove zasnovanim, u prvom redu, na dostignućima tehnike i nauce doveo je do određenog stepena i nivoa zagađenosti osnovnih prirodnih resursa živog sveta. To je nametnulo potrebu da sva ova zbivanja i promene moraju biti obuhvaćene i sadržajem određenog sistema pravnih normi kao dela ukupnog društvenog sistema. Taj bi sistem pravnih normi utvrdio uslove, način, postupke i kriterijume za korišćenje novih tehnologija bez čega nema privrednog i društvenog razvoja svake pojedine države, kao i napretka celog čovečanstva, ali koji bi doveo do smanjenja ili ograničenja oblika i vidova zagađenja ili ugrožavanja životne sredine u celini ili pojedinih njenih segmenata, odnosno koji bi doveo do „održivog razvoja“. Upravo zbog velikog značaja unapređenja, unapređenja i zaštite životne sredine u celosti ili pojedinih njenih segmenata: vode, vazduha, zemljišta, flore i faune i međunarodna zajednica je putem više univerzalnih (pod okriljem OUN) ili regionalnih (Savet Evrope i Evropska unija) pravnih akata postavila pravne standarde u ovoj oblasti koje su pojedine države, pa tako i naša država, dužne da implemeniraju u svoje nacionalno zakonodavstvo kao jedan od atributa pravne države. To je osnova za određenje Srpske kao države u kojoj se čvrsto štiti princip održivog razvoja. Upravo o evropskim standardima koje je i Republika Srbija implementirala tokom 2005. godine donošenjem novog „ekološkog“ zakonodavstva govori ovaj rad.

Ključne riječi: životna sredina, zaštita, pravni standardi, Evropsko pravo

EUROPEAN STANDARDS
AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN SERBIA

Abstract

During the last couple of decades the economic development as well as rapid industrialization and technological development along with the implementation of new technologies and connecting of all the states into the European and world economic, industrial, traffic and other integrations based primarily on the technological and scientific achievements has led to a certain level of pollution of basic natural resources of the living world. This imposed the need for integration of all these ongoings and changes into a certain system of legal norms which would be a part
of the overall social system. This system of legal norms would determine preconditions, methods, procedures and criteria for the use of new technologies without which there is no economic and social development of each and every state, as well as the progress of all mankind. This system would also provide a reduction or limitation of forms and ways of pollution or damaging of both the environment as a whole or its certain segments, or in other words it would lead to “sustainable development”. Due to the great importance of management, development and protection of the environment as a whole or of its certain segments such as water, air, soil and flora and fauna, regarding the field of environmental protection the international community has set legal standards by means of many universal legal acts (under the authority of the Organization of United Nations) or regional legal acts (the Council of Europe and European Union) which some states, including our state, are obliged to implement into their national legislations as one of the attributes of the state with the rule of law. This is the basis for the definition of Serbia as a state which firmly protects the principle of sustainable development. This paper presents and analyses such European standards which the Republic of Serbia implemented during 2005 by passing a new “ecological” legislation.

**Key words:** environment, protection, legal standards, European law
NOVA STRATEGIJA NACIONALNE SIGURNOSTI RH, DOKUMENT O IZGLEĐIMA PRIRODNIH RESURSA ZA ODRŽIVI RAZVOJ

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Sažetak
Strategija nacionalne sigurnosti Republike Hrvatske treba postati jedinstveni dokument koji bi trebao kreirati i odrediti prioritete naših odgovora na neka od najozbiljnijih problema i izazova s kojima se suočava hrvatska država, Europa i svijet danas. Na pragu 21. stoljeća, moramo proširiti okvir konceptualnih rješenja nacionalnih interesa koji će predstavljati istinske potrebe hrvatskog stanovništva usmjereni na ekološku sigurnost u okviru koncepta održivog razvoja, što znači znati se nositi sa asimetričnim prijetnjama koje proizlaze iz neodgovornog odnosa prema prirodnim resursima; nedorečenim i pogodujućim propisima, neodrživom poljoprivrednom proizvodnjom, nepravednim upravljanjem i podjelom prirodnih resursa, neodgovornim odnosom prema okolišu i prirodi, neodrživom proizvodnjom hrane, energetskoj učinkovitosti te resursnom rasprodajom. Mi, zbog svog položaja, veličine teritorija i broja stanovnika nismo ograničeni prirodnim resursima oskudice; morem, vodom, šumom, energentima, tlom, obalom, biološkom raznolikošću, ribljim fondom, te suncem i vjetrom, dapače. Zbog toga, Strategija kao dokument treba motivirati i obvezati kreatore politike da se uhvate u koštac s prijetnjama i prilikama koje budućnost može donijeti na način da bude pomoć pri izradi pravnih rješenja (zakona, pravilnika, protokola, ostalih strategija itd) koji su do prije koju godinu bile znanstvena fantastika. Takvim zakonodavstvom koji će biti društveno pravedan te u funkciji demokratskog napretka, provest ćemo reforme za pristup novoj razvojnoj paradigmi kako bi bili spremni za sutrašnju, da postanemo brend država trajnog održivog razvojita. Temeljem takvog koncepta ekološke sigurnosti, uvijen sam, doći ćemo i do najpametnijih rješenja za hrvatske, europske i globalne probleme, jer se globalno okruženje progresivno pogoršava.

Ključne riječi: nacionalna sigurnost, ekološka sigurnost, prirodni resursi, razvojna paradigma, održivi razvoj

NEW NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA – CONTRIBUTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract
The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Croatia is to become a unique document designing and determining the priorities of our responses to some of the most serious problems and challenges Croatia, Europe and the world are facing today. On the brink of the 21st century we have to widen the framework of conceptual solutions of national interests that will reflect the real needs
of the Croatian population directed towards ecological safety within the concept of sustainable development. In other words, this means being able to deal with asymmetrical threats resulting from an irresponsible treatment of natural resources, ambiguous regulations favouring individuals/groups, unsustainable agricultural production, unfair management and distribution of natural resources, irresponsible treatment of the environment and nature, unsustainable food production, energy efficiency and selling out resources. Due to our position, size of our territory and the number of inhabitants, we are not affected by scarce natural resources, such as sea, water, forests, energy-generating products, soil, coast, biodiversity, fish stocks, sun and wind - on the contrary. Therefore, the Strategy as a document needs to motivate and oblige policy-makers to grasp the opportunities and threats the future may hold. This can be carried out by means of drafting legal solutions (laws, regulations, protocols, other strategies, etc.) that were considered science fiction until a few years back. Through such socially just legislation serving democratic progress, we will carry out reforms to approach a new development paradigm in order to be ready for tomorrow and to become a brand country of permanent sustainable development. Based on such concept of ecological safety, I am convinced that we will find the smartest solutions to Croatian, European and global problems, as the global environment is progressively deteriorating.

**Key words:** national security, ecological safety, natural resources, development paradigm, sustainable development
Sažetak
Jedan od ključnih ekoloških problema današnjice je otpad i njegovo neučinkovito zbrinjavanje. Nastaje kao rezultat masovne proizvodnje, potrošačkog mentaliteta, koji je sve izraženiji te prekomjerne eksploatacije prirodnih resursa. Činjenica je da otpad može biti resurs, no u većini slučajeva on značajno pridonosi uništavanju prirode i okoliša te poremećaju biološke ravnoteže na Zemlji. Svakodnevno u Svijetu nastaju velike količine otpada različitih vrsta, no ovaj rad obuhvaća prikaz problema koji se javljaju u okolišu zbog ne učinkovitog zbrinjavanja građevinskog otpada s naglaskom na opasne komponente kao što je azbest. Iako se bilježi porast ponovne upotrebe i recikliranja građevinskog otpada Republika Hrvatska je suočena s izazovima zbrinjavanja velikih količina azbesta koji je nastajao tijekom desetljeća i koji je još uvijek prisutan i u upotrebi. Detaljnom analizom postojećeg zakonodavstva i rezultata postignutih zacrtanih mjerama dat će se stvaran prikaz stanja zbrinjavanja ove vrste otpada imajući u vidu sigurnost čovjekovog okoliša.

Ključne riječi: azbest, građevinski otpad, okoliš, sigurnost

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND SECURITY ASPECT OF THE DISPOSAL OF DANGEROUS CONSTRUCTION WASTE

Abstract
One of the crucial environmental issues of today is the waste and its inefficient disposal. It is the result of mass production, consumer mentality, which is expressed more and more, and excessive exploitation of the natural resources. The fact is that waste can be a resource, but in the majority of cases it contributes significantly to the destruction of nature and environment and leads to disturbances in biological balance on Earth. Every day huge amounts of waste of different types are generated in the World, but this paper presents the issues that occur in the environment due to inefficient disposal of construction waste with emphasis on the dangerous components such as asbestos. Although there is an increase in the reuse and recycling of construction waste, the Republic of Croatia is facing the challenges of the disposal of large amounts of asbestos which
had been produced over decades and which is still present and in use. The detailed analysis of the current legislation and the results achieved by the planned measures the actual presentation of the state of the disposal of this type of waste will be given, keeping in mind the environmental safety.

**Key words:** asbestos, construction waste, environment, safety
RAZVOJ EKOLOŠKE SVIJESTI U UVJETIMA KRIZE

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Sažetak

Ključne riječi: kriza, ekološka svijest, okoliš, onečišćenje

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN CRISIS CONDITIONS

Abstract
The humanity has faced through history numerous problems, crises, wars, natural disasters, epidemics, etc. Unlike these crises that were predominantly limited to local or regional level, today the anthropogenic threat to the nature has reached such dimensions that it is becoming more and more a global threat to complex life processes on the Earth. In the mid-21st century the environmental problems will grow even more. An essential factor which contributes to the impact on the environment is irresponsible attitude of the humans towards the environment, i.e. absence or insufficient level of environmental awareness. At the time when it is not enough just to cast blame to the industry polluting the environment, it is necessary to first analyze one's
own behaviour, since every individual by their consumption, i.e. way of living, affects more or less the changes in the environment. By changing the consumers’ habits and established patterns of behaviour, a lot can be done in terms of reducing the negative effects on the environment. Does the crisis negatively affect the development of environmental awareness? Or can crisis be the driver of development of an eco-society? The paper brings answers to these questions and gives an overview of the basic assumptions of developing the environmental awareness in the crisis situations.

**Key words:** crisis, environmental awareness, environment, pollution
KRIZNI MENADŽMENT U KONTEKSTU ODOBALNIH NAFTNIH BUŠOTINA KAO ANTROPOGENIH UGROZA

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Sažetak
Krizni menadžment i odobalne naftne bušotine kao potencijalne antropogene ugroze zahtjevaju koncept društveno odgovornog poslovanja. Što su antropogene ugroze i kako se manifestiraju, kada su ljudi sami sebe počeli kategorizirati kao ugroze, pravno regulirati vlastito ponašanje, te koja je uloga kriznog menadžmenta u kontekstu društva svjesno ovisnog o fosilnim gorivima razrađeno je kroz glavne tematske jedinice rada.

Ključne riječi: antropogene ugroze, ekosustav, naftne bušotine, krizni menadžment, kvantitativna analiza rizika, krizno komuniciranje

CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF OFFSHORE OIL RIGS AS ANTHROPOGENIC THREATS

Abstract
Crisis management and offshore oil rigs as potential anthropogenic threats require the concept of corporate social responsibility. What are anthropogenic threats and how do they manifest themselves, when did people begin to categorize themselves as threats and legally regulate their own behavior, and what is the role of crisis management in a society consciously dependent on fossil fuels is elaborated through the main thematic units of the paper.

Key words: anthropogenic threats, ecosystem, oil rigs, crisis management, quantitative risk analysis, crisis communication
LESSONS LEARNED AND POLICY REFORMS
Sažetak

Svibanj i lipanj 2014. godine obilježile su razorne poplave koje su pogodile Bosnu i Hercegovinu, Hrvatsku i Srbiju. Poplave koje su se paralelno događale u tri susjedne države uzrokovale su ljudske žrtve i velike materijalne štete. Pogođene države su aktivirale svoje nacionalne sustave odgovora na katastrofalne poplave te su angažirale sve raspoložive nacionalne kapacitete (žurne službe, civilnu zaštitu, Crveni križ, oružane snage, udruge građana, itd.). Veliki broj građana se volonterski uključio u pružanje pomoći svojim ugroženim sugrađanima. Angažiranje svih nacionalnih kapaciteta nije bilo dovoljno za pružanje pomoći ugroženom stanovništvu i saniranje nastale situacije te su sve tri države zatražile međunarodnu pomoć. Bosna i Hercegovina i Srbija aktivirale su Mehanizam Unije za civilnu zaštitu u ranoj fazi odgovora te su brojne države članice Mehanizma uputile svoje kapacitete (module civilne zaštite, stručnjake i materijalnu pomoć), kako bi pomogle pogodjenim državama. Republika Hrvatska, iako pogodena poplavama, bilateralnim putem je uputila pomoć u Bosnu i Hercegovinu te Srbiju. Veliki broj humanitarnih konvoja je prošao preko teritorija Republike Hrvatske te je pružena potpora u tranzitu, kako bi se istima olakšao i ubrzao put prema pogodjenim područjima. Zbog nastale situacije u istočnoj Slavoniji, Republika Hrvatska je zatražila pomoć bilateralnim (konzularnim) putem te je mnogo država uputilo ponude za pomoć od kojih su neke prihvaćene. U tom procesu primijećene su brojne nelogičnosti kada procedure nisu sustavno provedene u skladu s nacionalnim propisima i načelima postupanja kod traženja međunarodne pomoći. Republika Hrvatska je u kasnijoj fazi odgovora aktivirala Mehanizam Unije civilne zaštite, po prvi puta u svojoj povijesti.

Ključne riječi: Poplava, katastrofa, međunarodna pomoć, koordinacija

ACTIVATION OF UNION CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM IN THE FLOOD AFFECTED BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA AND SERBIA

Abstract

May and June 2014 were marked by devastating floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia. The floods that took place simultaneously in three neighbouring countries caused human casualties and property damage. The affected countries activated their national disaster response
systems to the catastrophic floods and all available national capacities (emergency services, civil protection, Red Cross, armed forces, NGOs, etc.) were engaged. A large number of citizens volunteered to assist the vulnerable members of the community. Engaging all national capacities was not enough to provide aid to the population and mitigate the situation. As a result, all three countries requested international assistance. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia activated the Union Civil Protection Mechanism in the early response phase and a number of Participating States of the Mechanism sent their capacities (civil protection modules, experts and material assistance) to assist the affected countries. The Republic of Croatia, although affected by floods, sent bilateral assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In order to facilitate and speed up transport to the affected areas, a large number of humanitarian convoys passed through Croatian territory and were supported in transit. Due to the situation in Eastern Slavonia, Croatia requested assistance at the bilateral (consular) level and many countries sent offers to assist. Some of the offers were accepted. Numerous irregularities were noticed in this process, namely when procedures were not systematically implemented in accordance with national regulations and principles of requesting international assistance. The Republic of Croatia in the later response phase activated the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, for the first time in its history.

**Key words:** floods, disaster, international assistance, coordination
SAŽETAK

Namjera ovog članaka je okarakterizirati, unutar teorijskog okvira, logički smisao ekonomskog razvitka Hrvatske. Cilj je istraživanja objasniti što treba poimati pod modernim ekonomskim razvitkom, i u čemu se sastoji njegova artikulacija unutar strateškog makroekonomskog okvira, čija je on ovisna i povijesno određena varijabla: hrvatska se ekonomija nalazi u procesu tranzicije i takav okvir daje dobar temelj za dugoročni ekonomski razvitak Hrvatske. Autor ovoga rada razmatra neprovedivih i nekonzistentnih strategija reformi te moguće aspekte novoga modela razvitka, ali i njegove implikacije na model gospodarskog i socijalnog razvitka Hrvatske. Zaključak je istraživanja da je slijedom vizije potreban širok raspon reformi i uspostava institucionalnog i pravnog okvira kojim bi se zadržao produktivni dinamizam hrvatske ekonomije.

Ključne riječi: vizija, strategija, ekonomski razvitak, reforma

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CROATIA: REFORM DEFICIT
– “THIRD GENERATION REFORMS”

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to characterize, within a theoretical framework, the logical meaning of Croatian economic development. The aim of this research is to explain what should be perceived under modern economic development, and what its articulation within the strategic macro-economic framework is, which is its dependent and historically determined variable: the Croatian economy is in transition, and such a framework provides a good foundation for long-term economic development of Croatia. The author of this paper considers the causes unenforceable and inconsistent strategy of reforms and possible aspects of the new development model, as well as its implications on the model of economic and social development of Croatia. The conclusion is that, following the vision a wide range of reforms and the establishment of an institutional and legal framework is required to maintain the productive dynamism of the Croatian economy.

Key words: vision, strategy, economic development, reform
INSTITUCIONALNI PRISTUP I IZAZOVI ZA EFKASNO SMANJENJE RIZIKA OD KATASTROFA U MAKEDONIJI

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Dr. sc. Marina Mitrevska
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Sažetak

Republika Makedonija je dio globalnog i regionalnog okvira država koje su se obvezale da će implementirati preporuke i ciljeve iz Hyogo okvirnog plana djelovanja. Osnovna je inicijativa započela kada je Nacionalna platforma za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa usvojena 2009. godine, a Centar za upravljanje u krizama je određen kao institucija odgovorna za implementaciju Platforme. Početni je opseg Platforme revidiran, a u skladu s nacionalnim i lokalnim specifičnostima, usvojene su dopune, koje su 2011. godine prezentirane i u konačan tekst. Obveze i postignuća Nacionalne platforme za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa su ponovo razmotrene na Nacionalnom dijalogu za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa u Makedoniji, koji je organiziran u studenom 2010. godine. Finalni zaključci Nacionalnog dijaloga pokazali su da postoji potreba prema koherentnom i koordiniranom institucionalnom pristupu efikasnog smanjenja rizika od katastrofa. U ovom članku će biti analizirane politike i institucionalni aspekt implementacije Nacionalne platforme za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa u Makedoniji. Cilj rada je identifikirati da li su Hyogo okvirni plan djelovanja i Međunarodna strategija UN-a za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa efikasni međunarodni dokumenti koji iniciraju učinkovitu politiku i institucionalnu aktivnost u Makedoniji te da se utvrdi razina prihvaćanja i implementacije prioriteta i ciljeva za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa.

Ključne riječi: nacionalni okvir, rizik, katastrofa, institucionalni pristup

INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH AND CHALLENGES FOR EFFECTIVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN MACEDONIA

Abstract

The Republic of Macedonia is part of the global and regional framework of states that are committed to implement recommendations and goals of Hyogo Framework for Action. The basic initiative started after the National Platform for disaster risk reduction was adopted in 2009 and the Centre for Crisis Management has been appointed as the institution that is responsible for the Platform implementation. The initial scope of the Platform was revised and adjustments were adopted according to national and local specifics and final text was presented in 2011. The commitments and achievements of the National Platform for DRR were reconsidered on the National Dialogue for DRR in Macedonia, organized in November 2010. Final conclusions from the National Dialogue have proven that there is need for coherent and coordinated institutional
approach towards effective DRR. This paper will analyze the policy and institutional aspects of the implementation of the National Platform for DRR in Macedonia. The goals of the paper are to identify if HFA and IP DRR are effective international documents that initiate effective policy and institutional action in Macedonia; and to identify the level of acceptance and implementation of the priorities and goals for DRR.

**Key words:** risk, disaster, institutional approach
KAKO UPOZORITI LJUDE NA OPASNOSTI OD KATASTROFA  
– ŠTO SMO NAUČILI OD POPLAVA?

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Sažetak
Suviremeno doba obilježeno je mnogobrojnim prijetnjama i rizicima koje uključuju i pojavu prirodnih katastrofa. Priprema i organiziranje učinkovitog odgovora na prirodne katastrofe podrazumijeva ne samo razvijeni sustav zaštite i spašavanja već i dobro razumijevanje tipičnih reakcija ljudi pogođenih katastrofama. Cilj ovog rada je pojasniti moguće uzroke nedjelotvornosti sustava uzbunjavanja prije i tijekom prirodnih katastrofa zbog kojih je otežana evakuacija i zbrinjavanje pogođenog stanovništva. Tijekom prirodnih katastrofa česta je pojava zanemarivanja znakova upozorenja i odbijanja evakuacije, unatoč naporima nadležnih službi, kao što je to bio slučaj i u poplavama koje su pogodile Hrvatsku tijekom 2014. godine. Razvijanje sustava uzbunjavanja stanovništva koji funkcionira u stvarnim uvjetima katastrofe jedna je od ključnih zadaća i odgovornosti kriznih menadžera. U radu se raspravlja o tipičnim reakcijama ljudi u kriznim situacijama kao i o mogućnostima poboljšavanja načina oblikovanja i širenja upozoravajućih poruka upućenih ugroženom stanovništvu. Rad može biti poticaj praktičarima koji sudjeluju u aktivnostima sustava uzbunjavanja da steknu bolji uvid u ovu problematiku te osvijeste potrebu poboljšanja postojećeg načina rada.

Ključne riječi: prirodne katastrofe; poplave; reakcije ljudi u katastrofama; upozoravanje o opasnosti; učinkovita poruka

HOW TO WARN PEOPLE OF THE THREAT OF DISASTER  
– WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED FROM FLOODS?

Abstract
Modern age is marked by numerous threats and risks that include also the occurrence of natural disasters. The preparation and organization of efficient response to natural disasters understands not only the developed system of protection and rescue but also good understanding of typical reactions of people affected by disasters. The aim of this paper is to clarify the possible causes of inefficiency of the alert system before and during the natural disasters which make the evacuation and care for the affected population difficult. During natural disasters it often happens that the warning signs are neglected and the evacuation is refused, in spite of the efforts of the responsible services, such as was the case in flooding that affected Croatia during 2014. The development of the alert system of the population which functions in real conditions of disaster is one of the key tasks and responsibilities
of the crisis managers. The paper discusses the typical reactions of people in crises as well as the possibilities of improving the method of creating and spreading the warning messages directed to the threatened population. The paper can present an incentive to the practitioners who participate in the activities of the alert system to gain a better insight into this issue and raise awareness of the need to improve the existing mode.

**Key words:** natural disasters, floods, reactions of people in disasters, warning about threat, efficient message
MATERIJALNA STIMULACIJA U ORUŽANIM SNAGAMA RH

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Sažetak
Materijalno nagrađivanje je u različitim oblicima prisutno u svim djelatnostima bez obzira na to govori li se o proizvodnji, pružanju usluga, upravljanju tvrtkom, industriji visoke tehnologije, vojnoj organizaciji i dr. Posljedice neučinkovitoga materijalnog nagrađivanja predstavljaju veliko opterećenje za vojnu organizaciju te negativno utječu na djelatnike u oružanim snagama. Najučestalije posljedice su: odljev kvalitetnog osoblja, teškoće u privlačenju i zadržavanju djelatnika s odgovarajućim stručnim specijalnostima, nezainteresiranost za inovacije i unapređenje procesa obuke i izobrazbe, pa i u konačnici nemogućnost kvalitetnijeg obavljanja zadaća koje se postavljaju pred vojne postrojbe. Potrebno je naglasiti kako je program nagrađivanja kompleksan distribucijski sustav koji se primjenjuje u mnoštvu različitih situacija, prije svega u svrhu zadržavanja, motiviranja i nagrađivanja zaposlenika. Spomenuti ciljevi iskazuju svoju vrijednost i opravdanost već desetljećima, a sve više dolaze do izražaja i u vojnoj organizaciji.

Ključne riječi: materijalno nagrađivanje, osnovna plaća, bonusi, beneficije

COMPENSATION IN CROATIAN ARMED FORCES

Abstract
In a variety of forms, compensation encompasses a huge number of activities for instance: production, service delivery, management of the company, high technology industry, military organization and many others. The consequences of inefficient material rewards not only represent a great burden for the military organization, but also adversely affect employees in the armed forces. In this manner, the most common consequences include: outflow of high-quality personnel, difficulties in attracting and retaining staff with the appropriate professional specialties, lack of interest in innovation and improvement of the training and education processes, and finally the inability of a military unit to execute the tasks required of them. It should be emphasised that the compensation program acts as a complex distribution system applied in a variety of situations, primarily for the purpose of retaining, motivating and rewarding employees. The mentioned objectives have been expressing their value and justification already for decades, and they are coming more and more to the fore in the military organization.

Key words: compensation, base pay, bonuses, benefits
ODREDNICE U OBLIKOVANJU UPRAVLJANJA KRIZAMA
U OKVIRU SIGURNOSNE POLITIKE

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Sažetak

Položaj i okoliš u Republici Makedoniji su ključna odrednica u oblikovanju politike upravljanja krizama u okviru sigurnosne politike zemlje. Oni trebaju generirati upute kako to misle o ključnim odlukama i koje politike moramo graditi s našim susjedima. Regionalne inicijative imaju ključnu ulogu u izgradnji ovog odnosa. Makedonija je važan element u radu i razvoju sigurnosne politike u regionalnom kontekstu. U tom kontekstu, kreatori moraju imati na umu unutarnje i vanjske sigurnosne prijetnje, ne samo za Makedoniju, ali i za susjedne zemlje. To bi trebao biti pozitivan poticaj za sigurnosne politike i politike upravljanja krizom iz pozicioniranju naše zemlje u regionalnom kontekstu i šire u euroatlantskom području. Ovdje je važan element suradnje u upravljanju krizom i bave hitnim situacijama. Analizirajući geopolitičku strukturu i okoliš Republike Makedonije u posljednjih deset godina, primarni trend je konstantna ekspanzija strateškom dijelu zemlje. Dva razloga su ključni za stabilizaciju tog procesa: smirivanje regiji nakon niza ratova i sukoba, i drugi, koji ulazi u Republiku Makedoniju bitnim fazama Euro-atlantske integracije dnevnom redu, rizici, prijetnje, koncepti, strategije

Ključne riječi: sigurnosne politike, rizici, prijetnje, koncepti, strategije

DETERMINANTS IN DESIGNING CRISIS MANAGEMENT
IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SECURITY POLICY

Abstract

The position and environment in the Republic of Macedonia are key determinant in designing the crisis management policy in the framework of the country security policy. They need to generate directions how to think about the key decisions and what policies we have to build up with our neighbours. Regional initiatives have crucial role in the construction of these relations. Macedonia is an important element in the functioning and development of the security policy in the regional context. In this context, the creators need to have in mind internal and external security threats, not only for Macedonia but also for the neighbouring countries. It should be a positive incentive for the security policy-makers and crisis management policy in the positioning of our country in the regional context and the wider context in the Euro-Atlantic area. Here, there is an important element of cooperation within crisis management and dealing with emergency situations. Analysing the geopolitical structure and environment of the Republic of Macedonia in the last ten years, the
primary trend is the constant expansion of the strategic area of the country. Two reasons are crucial for the stabilization of this process: pacification of the region after a series of wars and conflicts imposed from outside and second, entering the Republic of Macedonia to the essential stages of Euro-Atlantic integration agenda.

**Key words:** security policy, risks, threats, concepts, strategies
REFORMSKI PROCESI U POLICIJI SRBIJE KAO ODGOVOR SVUREMENIM IZAZOVIMA UGROŽAVANJA SIGURNOSTI

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Sažetak

Policija je predstavila važan element sistema bezbednosti svake države. Ona je istovremeno i krajnja zaštita države i građana, a građani su ili ga budu u pogledu rada na temelju zakona. Samim tim, policija je i ogledalo društva iz koga nastaje i razvija se. Svaka društvena zajednica je obeležena izvesnim posebnostima, bezbednosnim i drugim izazovima, te se u skladu sa tim i organizuje originalan model policijskog delovanja u skladu sa postojećim i očekivanim bezbednosnim problematikom. Demokratske reforme u srpskom društvu, početkom novoga veka, obavezale su i policiju da se promeni i prilagodi izazovima stvaranja demokratskog društvenog uređenja i uređene državne organizacije. Svaka reforma policije teži da unapredi i osigura kvalitet u pružanju usluga građanima, kao i delovanje policije u skladu sa nacionalnim i međunarodnim standardima i univerzalnim vrednostima ljudskih prava i sloboda. Policija u Srbiji je od poslednje decenije prošlog veka u stalnom procesu reformi na normativnom, organizacionom i praktičnom nivou, a rezultate i iskustva postignutog u reformskim naporima nastojali smo, da bar donekle, izložimo u ovom skromnom radu.

Ključne riječi: policija, reforme, bezbednost, usluge

THE REFORM PROCESSES IN THE SERBIAN POLICE AS RESPONSE TO MODERN CHALLENGES COMPROMISING SECURITY

Abstract

Law-enforcement is an important element of every state. At the same time, it is also an ultimate protection of the state and its citizens against the phenomena that violate the order of relations defined by law. Therefore, the law-enforcement is a mirror of the society from which it originates and develops. Social changes in Serbia in the year 2000 caused the police to adapt to new challenges in building a modern state structure. The police reform process has started and, at the same time, the creation of a modern and rational service that will guarantee the citizens the safety of life and property, the state of stable peace and order and efficient crime prevention and detection. Police in Serbia since the last decade of the last century in a constant process of reforms in the normative, organizational and practical level, and the results and experiences achieved in reform efforts we have tried, at least to some extent, to expose in this humble work.

Key words: police, reform, security, services
Sažetak
U ovom radu su analizirani protesti koji su se dogodili u februaru 2014. godine u Bosni i Hercegovini sa dva aspekta: sigurnosnog i pravnog. Pod sigurnosnim aspekтом podrazumijeva se organizacija i nadležnosti policijskih agencija u Bosni i Hercegovini koje su, u skladu sa domicilnom legislativom, ovlaštene da obavljaju poslove u vezi sa javnim skupovima. Pravni aspekt u ovom radu je prvenstveno usmjeren ka analizi međunarodne legislative, odnosno, Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima i prakse suda u Strasburu i mogućnostima za interveniranje policijskih agencija u toku protesta koji su se dogodili u februaru 2014. godine u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Ključne riječi: sigurnosna analiza, pravna analiza, protesti, Bosna i Hercegovina

Security and Law Analysis of the Protests in February 2014 in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract
In this paper the authors analyse the protests which happened in February 2014 in Bosnia and Herzegovina from two aspects: security and law. Security analysis understands the organization and authority of police in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are, according to law, authorized to deal with public events. Law aspect in this paper is related to the analysis of international law, European Convention on human rights and Strasbourg Court Practice and the possibilities for police intervention during the protests in February 2014 in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: security analysis, law analysis, protests, Bosnia and Herzegovina
SAŽETAK

Ključne riječi: prometne nesreće, smrtno stradali, promet u mirovanju i sigurnost

ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE ZAGREB COUNTY

Abstract
Regardless of the obvious reduction in the number of traffic accidents in the Zagreba County the everyday urban experience and citizens’ observations prove the general unquestionable fact that the traffic flow through this area is still unsafe, slow and complicated. Namely, we are still witnessing consumerism expansion in the use of personal vehicles despite the fact that they no longer have an economical purpose in urban and suburban traffic and despite the enhanced intensity of other forms of transport. When speaking about traffic safety on and off the roads, we should not ignore the fact that it is influenced also by the stationary traffic, especially in the post-stationary condition. The analyses of traffic accidents for the period from 2000 to 2006 (discussed in the author’s scientific master thesis on Traffic prevention modelling process in the Zagreb County) in relation to the years from 2012 to 2014 show a significant decrease in their numbers. This paper will try to detect the factors influencing the reduction in the number of road accidents and fatalities.

Key words: road accidents, road victims, stationary traffic and safety
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