



RABEK
Regionalna asociacija za bezbednost i krizni menadžment



**GLOBAL
SECURITY**

3th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC - PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE

SECURITY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT -THEORY AND PRACTICE

SAFETY FOR THE FUTURE 2017

PROCEEDINGS



OBRENOVAC 2017

IMPRESSUM

Editorial

Babic Branko, PhD, VTS Novi Sad, Serbia
Komazec Nenad, PhD, Military Academy, Belgrade, Serbia

Publisher

Regional Association for Security and Crisis Management
S4 GLOSEC Global security doo

Reviewers

Vucinic Jovan, PhD - Croatia
Mustapic Nenad, PhD- Croatia
Kramberger Tomaz, PhD- Slovenia
Karovic Samed, PhD -Serbia
Strbac Katarina, PhD – Serbia
Pamucar Dragan, PhD-Serbia
Stankovic Miomir, PhD- Serbia
Babic Branko, PhD-Serbia
Dragicevic Slavoljub, PhD – Serbia
Mladjan Dragan, PhD- Serbia
Randjelovic Aca, PhD – Serbia
Simic Slobodan, PhD - Bosnia and Herzegovina
Jurisic Dragisa, PhD- Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bozanic Darko, PhD – Serbia
Komazec Nenad, PhD – Serbia

Design

Mladenovic Milica, MSc
Komazec Nenad, PhD

Edition

130 copies

The press:

Štamparija Donat Graf, Grocka, Belgrade

ISBN

978-86-80698-07-6

Note:

The authors opinions expressed in this book do not necessary reflect the views of the institution in which they are employed



RABEK
Regionalna asocijacija za bezbednost i krizni management

15. CONTRIBUTION OF DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF WIDEBAND RADIO RECEIVER SELECTION BY AHP AND TOPSIS METHODS <i>Bojan Kuzmanovic, Milan Kovacevic</i>	135
16. SOCIAL MEDIA INCIVIL EMERGENCIES <i>Dragisa Jurisic</i>	143
17. EFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE CORPORATION <i>Tatjana Gerginova</i>	150
18. TECHNICAL PROTECTION SYSTEM OF POWER TRANSFORMER STATIONS <i>Aleksandar M. Bosković, Slavko K. Dubackic</i>	166
19. SCOPE OF STRATEGIC NATIONAL SECURITY OF AUSTRIA <i>Branislav Milosavljevic, Katarina Strbac</i>	176
20. PREVENTIVE ACTION AND SUCCESSFUL RISK MANAGEMENT IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS <i>Branko Babic, Zoran Macak</i>	186
21. REFLECTION OF THE MODERN SECURITY CHALLENGES, RISKS AND THREATS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY <i>Drazan Erkić, Rade Erakovic</i>	196
22. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF CIVIL PROTECTION IN REPUBLIC OF SERBIA <i>Sladjana Eric</i>	205
23. PLANNING INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM <i>Nenad Mustapic, Branimir Markovinovic</i>	213
24. THEORETICAL APPROACH TO UNCERTAINTY AND RISK IN BANKING INDUSTRY IN SERBIA <i>Dragana Tadic Zivkovic</i>	220
25. THE FUNCTION OF PRIVATE SECURITY IN PROTECTION AT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE <i>Marija Starcevic, Zoran Lapcevic</i>	227
26. HIGHER EDUCATION IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND FIRE SAFETY FIELD IN BALKAN REGION <i>Mirjana Laban, Suzana Draganic, Danijela Ciric</i>	234
27. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATION IN HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION <i>Aleksandra Dimitrovska</i>	242
28. CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE FUNCTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY <i>Nenad Komazec, Slavica Dabizljevic, Aca Randjelovic</i>	254
29. STATE, NATION AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY <i>Augusto SINAGRA, Anna Lucia VALVO</i>	262

SCOPE OF STRATEGIC NATIONAL SECURITY OF AUSTRIA

Branislav Milosavljevic, Mr, Katarina Strbac, PhD

Strategic Research Institute, Neznamog junaka 38, Beograd, Srbija, e-mail: branislav.milosavljevic@mod.gov.rs

Directorate for European Integrations and Project Management, Bircaninova 5, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: katarina.strbac@mod.gov.rs

***Abstract** In its history, Austria has gone from a powerful empire to the occupation of its territory by the winners of the Second World War. Modern Austria is a member of the European Union and also a militarily neutral country which actively participates in international security organizations. These are also the objectives pursued by the Republic of Serbia therefore the Austria experience can contribute to the process of achieving European standards. The author analyzes the security strategy of Austria as a document of particular importance in terms of national security. This becomes particularly evident in the fact that the Republic of Serbia has a task of harmonizing the national security strategy with actual and estimated developments in the region and beyond. In addition, the national security of Austria will be viewed through the most important elements, such as national interests and goals as well as its relationship to the most important security challenges it faces. But to fully understand the strategic determinations of Austria it is necessary to consider relations with the most important subjects of international security, which will be specifically discussed in this paper.*

Keywords: security strategy, security policy, national interests, neutrality

1. INTRODUCTION

What was once a mighty Austro-Hungarian Empire after the First World War, Austria has become a small republican state. History of Austria recorded and 1938 as the year of annexation by Nazi Germany. End of World War II for Austria is represented also the beginning of the occupation by the four great victorious powers. Such status will remain until 1955 by signing the State contracts and the establishment of a democratic Federal Republic, which consists of nine federal states. Recognition of the independence of Austria is also represented and ban unification with Germany. Constitutional provisions is determined by its demilitarization and international policy of neutrality. However, the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, neutral foreign policy was abandoned, and Austria is developing into a democratic, prosperous and economically strong country and a member of the European Union since 1995. Austria has twice changed the Constitution, the first time the changes were carried out due to EU accession, and the second time for adoption of the Lisbon

treaty[1]. According to geographical origin, the Republic of Austria is a country in Central Europe, with an area of 83,870 sq km area and about 8.21 million inhabitants. The ethnic structure of the population are born and naturalized Austrians (91.1%), and about 1.5% of the inhabitants are members of indigenous ethnic minorities (Slovenes, Croats, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Roma). In Austria, lives and about 1.6% of Turks, Germans 0.9% and 0.9% other. According to religious affiliation, 73.6% of Austrians are Roman Catholic, 4.7% Protestant, 4.2% Muslim, 3.5% other, while 14% of residents about not declare[2]. The head of state is the President of the Republic who is elected in general elections for a term of six years. In its competence, among other things, the appointment of the Chancellor, as well as members of the Government on the Chancellor's proposal. Leading foreign and domestic policy is the responsibility of the Federal Government. Federal States have their own parliaments - Provincial Assembly, who are elected provincial government. The legislative power at the level of the State performs the bicameral Federal Assembly. The elections for the 183 deputies of the National Council are close and are organized every four years, while 62 deputies of the Federal Assembly elected greater federal states, in proportion to the population. Based on the provisions of the Constitution, the armed forces at the strategic level of command Federal President of Austria, who is also the Supreme Commander of armed forces of Austria. President of the leadership of the armed forces is realized through the Minister of Defense[3]. The role of president is more formal character and refers primarily to its authority to, if necessary, makes a general mobilization, and mobilizing militiamen and reserve. Unlike the President, Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Government, through the National Security Council and Defense Minister, achieved practical management of the armed forces of Austria at the strategic level. In accordance with the Law on Defense, questions of organization, equipping, territorial arrangement and the second are the responsibility of the Government of Austria. The National Safety Council is a central advisory body of the Government of Austria for questions of foreign, security and defense policy. Convened at the request of the Federal Chancellery to discuss and make decisions on issues of special importance for the safety of Austria. Members of the National Security Council are: Federal Chancellor, who is also the President of the Council, Vice Chancellor, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Interior, Justice and two representatives of each of the political parties represented in the Federal Parliament of Austria. In addition, a permanent advisory members of the National Security Council are: one representative from the Office of the President and the Conference of the federal states, Chief, Director General for Public Safety and one representative of the Federal Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defense responsible for issues The Council debated.

In addition, constitutional provisions are defined and most important tasks of the armed forces and to:

- military defense of the country,
- protection of citizens and institutions,
- assistance in case of natural disasters or accidents in the country,
- contribution to the common security of Europe and
- visible and profiled contribution to international peace and security[4].

2. SHORT HISTORY OF NEUTRALITY THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

The end of the First World War and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, is also the beginning of the birth of the idea of joining permanently neutral Switzerland. However, considerations of neutrality broke the Anschluss, and the Second World War brought destruction and occupation of Austria into four occupation zones controlled by the victorious powers. End of the Second World War also marked the reawakening idea of permanent neutrality, as well as the beginning of intensive diplomatic activity to obtain recognition for its proclamation. To this end it was decided to first obtain the consent of the Soviet Union, which was implemented in March 1955. A few months later, Austria, USA, UK, France and the Soviet Union signed a "government contract" which Austria gained independence and declared its permanent neutrality with the option to join the United Nations, provided that is permanently neutral state which guarantee specified force. Thus Austria became permanently neutral country to international legal acts recognized[5].

In addition, neutrality was declared "independent" in the Constitutional Law of neutrality, following the adoption of the Constitution. The Austrian government has not seen any incompatibility permanent neutral status with membership in the UN, as well as membership in the Council of Europe. Also, she did not have the opportunity to develop a negative component of its policy of neutrality, since the Constitution was prohibited possession of weapons of mass destruction and combat aircraft and missiles. After establishing the European Economic Community, Austria has expressed interest in improving cooperation, which resulted in a request to join. On the other hand, the Soviet Union pressured because joining would mean a violation of the neutrality of Austria and being put on the side of the "NATO military bloc, or a side that is hostile to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." This has influenced the change of Austrian policy towards a powerful "controller" by pulling political moves, such as supporting the efforts of the USSR through recognizing, for example, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), voting for Cuba in the election of a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, refusing to participate in a boycott Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 and the other. Although militarily neutral Austria to participate in a number of peacekeeping missions under the auspices of the EU, UN, and the Partnership for Peace, and the civil war in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia, has been influenced by that Austria began increasingly to orient in the direction of NATO, through Partnership for peace program and increasing the readiness and participation in peacekeeping, humanitarian and rescue operations, along with other western states[6]. Since 1995 he is a member of the PfP program. By joining the EU, ratification of the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997, constitutional changes in 1998 and the decisions of the European Council in Cologne and Helsinki in 1999, Austria was officially identified and given the opportunity for full participation in the Common Foreign and Security Policy of Europe and the European Security and Defense policy. Access to these structures enabled to Austria, a neutral country, participate in peacekeeping, armed and unarmed EU operations.

3. CURRENT ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF AUSTRIA

The current security situation in Europe is determined by the new substantially modified challenges, risks and threats that are more complex, more interconnected and less predictable than what was the case in the second half of the last century. The assessment of the political and security situation as a basis for security strategy is based on the fact that "there is a possibility of endangering the security of Austria in the future. The reason for this is the numerous armed conflicts and increasingly prominent political destabilization of the security situation and the lack of prospects for a large part of the population in the European environment. " Such an assessment requires a quick response in the form of long-term adjustment of national security structures, in particular the development and adaptation of structures for crisis management in the country. In this regard, priority in development is optimizing the use of all available resources a comprehensive and proactive engagement of the security structures, with the ultimate goal of the implementation of comprehensive measures of positive shaping the security environment, measures of prevention and timely reaction to threats. In addition, the goal of optimizing the system of national security and to ensure maximum efficiency of security subjects and accelerate decision-making process in case of crisis, why the need for a clear division of responsibilities and tasks between all security subjects in the country, including civic organizations and partners.

Table 1: Overview of budget allocations for the Republic of Austria defense system [7]

YEAR	FOR DEFENCE	SHARE
2013	2,005billion E	0,63% GDP
2014	2,019billion E	0,63% GDP
2015	1,8553billion E	0,56% GDP
2016	2,268 billion E	0,63% GDP
2017 (planned)	2,318 billion E	0,62% GDP

In order to implement the tasks set, Austria in recent years has increase necessary budgetary funds earmarked defense system, although the average share of the budget of Ministry of Defense is 0.61% of GDP, which puts Austria at the bottom of the list of EU countries according to the percentage of the funds earmarked for defense in relation to GDP. Recorded an increase of 2,015 years as planned in 2017 and reflection engagement defense elements in the migrant crisis, which has not bypassed Austria At the same time, it should be noted that Austria has a specific organization of the ministries because the defense sector and sport make the Ministry of Defense and Sports. Although, according to the Strategy for Security possibility of a conventional attack on Austria unlikely, it does not diminish the importance of preserving national military resources to defend the country as a precondition for the protection of the sovereignty and integrity of the country. To this end, the focus of development of the armed forces is to build capacity for performance of a wide range of operations support operations to independent military operations. In addition, the assessment is clearly defined that the growing threat to national security are non-conventional forms

of organized use of force by "state and non-state actors", such as terrorism and cyber attacks. Any cyber attacks represent a factor that may significantly jeopardize the functioning of vital infrastructure and lead to the destabilization of society and jeopardizing the most important functions of the state. Also, we can not rule and attempts to over Austria realized smuggling of dual-use goods, and material and technology for the production of weapons of mass destruction as a threat to the security of the country. Global level problems such as natural disasters, technical and environmental disasters are on the rise, but at a national level. For Austria the most relevant crisis and conflict regions are: South East and Eastern Europe, the Black Sea region, the Middle East, North and Sub-Saharan Africa. On the other hand the security situation in the neighboring countries of the EU, especially in the south and east of the EU, is very unstable and prone to political and social unrest. Based on the assessment of environmental strategy defines the challenges, risks and threats where the proceeds from the assumption that the conventional attack other countries less likely in the near future, but that the country and the EU as a whole more vulnerable to new challenges, risks and threats. It is not been classified compromising on the above criteria but are only listed and above all: international terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, internal and regional conflicts and turmoil affecting Europe or can have global consequences, "a failed state", natural or artificial disaster, endangering the security of IT systems ("cyber attacks"), threats of strategic infrastructure; transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, crime, corruption, illegal migration, lack of resources (energy, food, water), climate change, damage the environment and pandemics, as well as the consequences of the international financial and economic crisis on the security of the country. In addition the strategy is estimated to be endangering the security of the state in the future have a much more international character[8].

4. NATIONAL INTERESTS

Security Strategy of the Republic of Austria, the basic security interests are defined as:
– comprehensive protection of the population, securing the territorial integrity and sovereignty, protection of legal and democratic constitutional order and basic human rights,

- improvement of well-being and protection of person and human values,
- preservation of social peace Austria and promote the welfare and safety of living together,
- strengthening democratic society and protection of extremist and fundamentalist tendencies and influences,
- ensuring the availability of vital resources,
- strengthening the resilience of public and private sector to natural and artificially induced accidents and disasters,
- preservation of efficient national economy and preventive action against the crisis disorder economy, through the provision of population vital resources and protection of the most important parts of the infrastructure,
- environmental protection comprehensive protection and minimizing the negative effects of natural and technical disasters,

- strengthening and building measures to provide humanitarian aid and assistance in the event of a disaster on a national and international level,
- construction and expansion of civil and military capacities and structures in accordance with relevant international standards in order to meet political and security tasks,
- strengthen the European area in terms of freedom, security and justice, as well as strengthening partnership with other countries in the field of security relevant environment EU
- contribution to the security of free movement in the Schengen area,
- overall improvement of stability of the environment of Austria, and preventing the escalation of conflicts,
- the fight against international terrorism, organized crime and corruption,
- combating illegal migration and the fight against human trafficking,
- support international efforts in the early detection of crisis, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-crisis action
- support measures for the protection of civilians in armed conflict, particularly women and children,
- strengthen the capacity for action of international organizations,
- regional and global disarmament and arms control, security sector reform, as well as preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,
- contribution to development cooperation,
- providing consular assistance to Austrian citizens abroad and improving wide security awareness of citizens of Austria[9].

5. AUSTRIAN SECURITY POLICY

Security Policy Austria considered at the national, international and EU level. At the national level, the focus is on close cooperation and joint action of all relevant political structures of the country, based on a joint strategy and the appropriate specific strategies, such as "Austrian cyber security strategy." The basis for the adoption of security-policy decisions at national and international level represents a comprehensive understanding of the security situation of all relevant actors. In addition, security policies at the national level should enable Austria to become one of the safest countries with the highest quality of life, why it is necessary to fulfill the following objectives:

- effective fight against crime,
 - crime prevention and partnership state apparatus and civil society, being particularly important stronger citizen involvement in the prevention and fight against crime,
 - provision of asylum is a matter of humanity and traditional obligations of Austria,
 - the fight against illegal migration
 - control migration in accordance with the interests of Austria,
 - improving and encouraging the integration of population and

– use and protection of data is a very important issue in a time very rapid development of technology and the complete digitization of society " 10].

In addition, one of the priorities of the internal security forces represents a help in the event of natural and technical disasters, with particular attention paid to the joint operation of all state actors and armed forces represent the main instrument of action in this area. At the international level, the objectives of security policy are to support the countries of the Western Balkans and South Eastern Europe in the process of safety standards of the EU, cooperation with eastern and southern neighbors countries outside the EU and target-oriented cooperation with the United States and the Russian Federation, as well as strategic partners of the EU in the field of security. Within the UN, Austria is firmly committed to the continuation of an active role and personal contribution in the field of human rights, protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as on the issue of military participation in the framework of the operations of preserving and building peace. With a total of 192 members of the armed forces of Austria is currently engaged in four UN missions: UNIFIL (Lebanon) - 180, UNTSO (Middle East) - 4 UNIFICYP (Cyprus) - 4 and Western Sahara (MINURSO) - 5[11].

6. AUSTRIAN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL SUBJECTS

New Security Strategy, Austria has ruled out the possibility of joining NATO, and turned the cooperation with NATO within the Partnership for Peace (PfP) and through membership in Euro-Atlantic Cooperation Council (EAPC). In addition, Austria is identified for participation in NATO operations, which exclude the member 5, and for that assessment to comply with external and security policy interests of the country. One of the recommendations in relation to the external aspects of security policy in the Austrian security strategy requires active participation in NATO crisis management and intensification of cooperation in PfP to preserve interoperability, in which particularly emphasizes the importance of participation in MNOP. Accordingly, in 2016. Over 500 of the AF AUT average were involved in the following missions: NATO KFOR (K) -500, AUTCON / DEU ORFBn (K) and -5 Resolute Support Mission - RSM (Afghanistan) -10 [12]. A significant segment of the security policy of Austria presents its active role and cooperation in the framework of the OSCE, chaired in 2017 and is very active when it comes to participation in the „Special supervisory mission of the OSCE“ in Ukraine. The focus of Austrian security policy within the EU is its contribution to the implementation and further development of EU policy in the field of law and internal issues, as well as in the area of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). Special importance for Austria represents institutional cooperation within the framework of the existing European legal and police institutions, border control, building a comprehensive model of information exchange, the fight against illegal migration, as well as a joint operation and help in the fight against terrorism and disasters. In the context of the CFSP, Austria seeks to actively operate in accordance with its own capacities. In this respect, Austria is actively involved in providing power for the battle group of the EU, as well as in other specified projects Security and Defense Policy[13]. the case of the two countries, Germany represents the most

important partner in the field of defense and security, where it is only one segment of the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, based on the foundations of national and cultural closeness. In this regard, the focus of bilateral military cooperation between Austria and Germany is still in the implementation of joint training and exercises, as well as on joint participation in multinational operations and battle group as well as in the field of military education and training. By beginning the war in Yugoslavia, Austria is strongly supported by the German approach to the conflict, actively advocating for the right to self-determination of Croatian and Slovenian. During the further development of the crisis, let it fly and radar NATO aircraft (AWACS) in order to implement actions to establish no-fly zone over Bosnia on the basis of Resolution 781 UN Security Council [14].

7. REPUBLIC OF SERBIA – STRATEGIC VIEW

Unlike Austria, the Republic of Serbia declared its neutrality in an unusual way through a resolution primarily dedicated to the status of Kosovo and Metohija within Serbia. However, to date, determination of the Republic of Serbia has not been clearly presented in any official national document. The exception is the current Strategic Defense Review, in which after ten years neutrality is mentioned as the principle of the defense policy. If a Strategic Defense Review is an example which, in accordance with its purpose, affirms military neutrality, it is not clearly said in the National Security Strategy and Defense Strategy from 2009. Similar to Republic Austria, Republic of Serbia has also developed and institutionalized cooperation with NATO since the Accession to Partnership for Peace program in 2006 in the form of participation in the Integrity Program, in the Planning and Review Process, the existence of the NATO-Serbia Defense Reform Group, the opening of a military mission in the Mission of the Republic Serbia at NATO Secretariat in 2010 and establishing a NATO military liaison office in Belgrade. By adopting the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) and the parliamentary decision on ratifying the agreement on cooperation in the field of logistics and regulating the status of NATO forces on its territory, Serbia in 2016 rounded up the current cooperation with NATO. Today, the current security situation in the Western Balkans is stable, but very sensitive. Poor heritage and armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia have left deep wounds of interstate relations in the Western Balkans region. The improvement of mutual relations and the overall state of security has been influenced by the European Union through the stabilization and association process, which has also created the conditions for overcoming the accumulated ballast from the past. However, the very complex internal problems of certain countries in the Western Balkans region, which have the potential to worsen relations, and even armed conflicts, must not be ignored. Solutions accepted by certain countries as imposed by the international community, through the Dayton, Kumanovo and Ohrid agreements have triggered the emergence of a number of political and security issues, which in turn can negatively affect the security of the entire region. All neighboring countries are in line with the proclaimed national interests and values, at the stage of integration into the international and collective security organization. Five of the eight countries with which Serbia borders are NATO members, while the

two are on the path of membership. Four of them Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia are members of the EU, none of which has become a member of the Union and has not previously become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, bearing in mind the opposing views of the two entities, is confusing, also part of the territory of the Republic of Serbia is under international civil and military administration. One of the issues that arise is whether Serbia can be an exception and become a member of the European Union without having previously become a member of the North Atlantic Alliance. The above dilemma can be formulated in the form of participation in "this security defense concept," or is it "one of the possible directions of wider security integration as a kind of path that would not necessarily require the accession of our country to formal security alliances such as NATO". *The interests of modern Serbia in the field of national security are the protection of sovereignty, independence, territory, population, natural resources, basic principles and values, which are the basis for further development, increase of well-being and contribution to harmonious relations with other countries. When considering the military neutrality of the Republic of Serbia, it is necessary to assess whether any membership in any military alliance (NATO, CSTO, etc.) can lead to the realization of national interests in the time ahead. It is indisputable that NATO is probably the most important security actor in the region and Europe, but at the moment membership is out of question. However, the current situation has changed significantly, which means that the world is no longer as unipolar as in the 1990s. International relations, as well as the practice of changing the period of cooperation and conflict between NATO, particularly United States, and, above all, the Russian Federation and China, are still in international focus. On the other hand, active co-operation with all political and security actors is a necessity for a small country like Serbia. In circumstances where the maneuvering space is significantly narrowed, the dilemma arises whether the Republic of Serbia is forced to military neutrality and whether it can get the most out of it, while at the same time it has the least damage. The basic precondition is that Serbia actively engages in the international recognition of its own neutrality, thereby securing a position that will become a priority on the international level.*

8. CONCLUSION

In accordance with the proclaimed national interests and uncertain environment of Austria developed a system of national security. Austria has a long tradition of neutrality, so that its participation is limited to the Partnership for Peace Program and, as the Member States, the Common Security and Defense Policy. Austria had a special approach to building its position in the framework of European security, and this is done through their representatives in the EU institutions, especially in the period to build the European Security and Defense Policy. Same defense system organized by the standards accepted at the EU Member States and NATO. Special attention in the Security Strategy Austria paid to the participation of the armed forces in UN missions, the EU and NATO, so that Austria has members of its armed forces in areas that are consistent with the interests of the European Union proclaimed. Participation in peacekeeping missions Austria is seen as a very important to build its foreign policy

position, although it is neutral, so that in this regard should be to develop the position of Serbia in all potential arrangements for participation in missions and operations. Finally note that the operative part of Winston Churchill, it does not matter whether a country is neutral, it is on whose side of neutral, does not apply and for Austria, which is its proclaimed policy of unequivocally committed to EU, but this does not impede the intensive economic cooperation with the Russian Federation and other countries. At the moment, the Republic of Serbia is on way of adoption a new National Security and Defense Strategy. These documents will in detail clarify the position of neutrality of the state, as well as these documents will give answers to the issues of strategic orientation that have so far been the subject of various discussions. The fact is that the strategic goal of the Republic of Serbia is to join the European Union, to contribute to the strengthening of peace in the world, but also to preserve the national interests of all citizens. Strengthening regional security, as well as cooperation with all countries of the world, is vital to the stability and security of Serbia, which will be clearly expressed in the new strategic documents. The Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Austria have a lot of similarities in their national interests and values which opens the opportunity for more significant cooperation between the two countries.

LITERATURE

- [1] Grupa autora(2014): Bezbednosni i odbrambeni aspekt priključenja Republike Srbije Evropskoj uniji, Institut za strategijska istraživanja, Beograd, str. 231
- [2] <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/au.html>
- [3] The Federal Constitutional Law, Austria, Article 80, dostupno na: <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/section/constitutions>
- [4] The Federal Constitutional Law, Austria, Article 79, dostupno na: <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/section/constitutions>
- [5] Petković R. (1982): Teorijski osnovi neutralnosti, IO „Rad, Beograd
- [6] Novaković S. I.(2011): Koncept neutralne države, Međunarodna politika, br.1141, Institut za međunarodnu privredu i politiku, Beograd
- [7] <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/au.html>
- [8] Austrian Security Strategy Security in a new decade-Shaping security, dostupno na: <https://www.bka.gv.at/DocView.axd?CobId=52251>
- [9] Austrian Security Strategy Security in a new decade-Shaping security, p.9, dostupno na: <https://www.bka.gv.at/DocView.axd?CobId=52251>
- [10] Austrian Cyber Security Strategy, dostupno na: <https://www.bka.gv.at/DocView.axd?CobId=50999>
- [11] <http://www.providingforpeacekeeping.org/2014/04/03/contributor-profile-austria/>
- [12] <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/contributors.shtml>
- [13] Grupa autora: Bezbednosni i odbrambeni aspekt priključenja Republike Srbije Evropskoj uniji, Institut za strategijska istraživanja, Beograd, 2014, str. 232
- [14] Patrick M. D.(2008): „Nato Awacs: Alliance Keystone for Out-of-Area Operations”, in Canadian Military Journal, Issue 8, No 4

CIP-Katalogizacija u publikaciji -
Narodna biblioteka Srbije, Beograd

005.334(082)

355.02(082)

351.86(082)

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE
SECURITY AND CRISES MANAGEMENT– THEORY AND PRACTICE
(3; 2017; Obrenovac; Belgrade)

„*SAFETY FOR FUTURE 2017*” : Proceedings/ 3th International Scientific
and Professional Conference “Security and Crises Management– Theory and
Practice” – [28- 29th September, 2017, Belgrade: [editorial: Babić Branko,
Komazec Nenad] – Belgrade: Regional Association for Security and Crisis
Management: S4 GLOSEC Global Security, 2017 (Belgrade: Donat graf). –
ilustr. - 383 pages; 24cm

Copies 110. Foreword/Nenad Komazec – Bibliography with every paper.

ISBN- 978-86-80698-07-6 (RASCM)

a) Krizni menadžment – Zbornici b) Bezbednost – Zbornici

COBISS.SR-ID 245076748