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Second International Conference on Human Security: Twenty Years of Human Security Y20HS
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Theoretical Foundations of Human Security Concept

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Author: Rastko Močnik

Contemporary processes of transformation and their implications for social analysis and action

Abstract: In their interaction, contemporary social processes, although initially mostly of heterogeneous origins, trigger effects that could not have been expected in the perspective of any of their particular immanent "logics". Many of these unexpected articulations have a systemic impact on various structural levels from households to larger social groups to nations and up to the level of the world system. One of the prominent effects is the "deetatisation" of important sectors of former state functions, including public services and securityrelated activities and institutions. This mostly means privatization of services and functions formerly provided and/or performed by the state. Privatizations open new opportunities for capital accumulation, but also cause new and deepening social inequalities and marginalize large social groups (the young and the old people, the unemployed, the working poor, the immigrants etc.). A general consequence, however, is the transfer of the risks towards households and individuals, and the concomitant emergence of strategies to counter the new challenges. In the popular social strata that do not possess adequate means to embrace privatizations and eventually to profit from them, these strategies are developed within dimensions beyond the individual, on the level of the household and larger social groups, like ethnic and religious communities. This again leads towards fragmentation of society and produces new social tensions and conflicts, eventually endangering the existing social and political constructions. – Since the state has developed, according to Foucault, in the dimension of "governmentality" mostly within the fields of public services, their privatization entails a new formation of governmental practices and of the complex "knowledge power" as their necessary component. Transformation of "governmentality", so "important for our modernity" according to Foucault, into the profit seeking management, articulates regulative practices and capital accumulation practices into a novel conjuncture that determines our present horizon and perhaps indicates the future. Fragmentation of disciplines, that has hitherto mostly been the joint effect of the practices of Foucauldian bio politics and the spontaneous logic of the institutions of knowledge, is now much more basically propelled by commercialization of the mechanisms of social cohesion and the strategies of what Freitag called "technosciences". To establish the perspective that may support a properly scientific analysis and open alternative future horizons, the adequate theoretical move is to deploy integrative epistemic procedures – such as have been pioneered by the efforts of human security approach.

Keywords: worldsystem, transformation, governmentality, social sciences, epistemology

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Contemporary Security and way of its Achievement: Theoretical Approach to Human Security

Abstract: The paper presents theoretical elaboration of the human security concept. According to the analysis, traditional paradigm of security theory is altering by acceptance of the idea for security of the individual in the society. Therefore, the commencing premise is that the focus of traditional security is being changed towards the security of the individual, that is, the person in the society. At the same time, the author of the paper tries to analyze firstly the background message in this discourse and that is that human security cannot be comprehended only in military sense or as a period of cease of violence. Secondly, it has to incorporate elements that will assess the influence of economic development, social justice, preservation of environment, democratization, disarmament, respect for human rights, and rule of law upon the level of human security. As a conclusion, this analysis indicates that the attempt to provide theoretical foundation for broader understanding of human security requires outstanding effort to assess the process through which problems become security problems.

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Why Safety Culture

Abstract: In recent years we are witnesses that the student population aged 10-18 is increasingly the subject of carriers of endangerment but also a medium where new and numerous socio-pathological phenomena occur, such as intolerance towards various social groups, different forms of crime, human trafficking, etc. Student population is the object of threats precisely because of its vulnerability when it comes to contemporary modalities of recruitment for various antisocial phenomena. By reacting to above mentioned phenomena, state institutions in Serbia and worldwide that are responsible for protection of safety suggested various modalities to combat threats to school population. This paper will present realized pilot project which has put a student in the center of protection of his/her own safety, by educating and preparing him/herself, through an individual subject that we called "Safety Culture", to identify forms and carriers of endangerment and act in a preventive way to protect him/herself.

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The visual politics of human (in)securities: critical research methods for a critical discipline

Abstract: In this article we set out to explore the relationship between Human Security – both as discourse and practice – and the panoply of visual research methods and strategies that are available nowadays to the researcher. Our goal is threefold viz. (i) to underline the critical nature of Human Security as a liminal field of research and practice; (ii) to explore visual methods as an innovative way of representing and assessing critical (in) securities; (iii) to promote these methods as a most potent way of bridging the gap between levels of analysis: from local (in)securities to global trends and backwards, from human resilience at local levels to governance choices and backwards. Taking stock of research and other activities developed in the last four years by the Observatory for Human Security (OSH), our assumption is such that as an emergent discourse – both academic and pragmatic – Human Security needs to take a reflectivist turn and foster social innovation. We uphold that visual methods are (i) part of such innovative set of strategies; (ii) a way of putting discourse and practice in the limelight and (iii) a tool for narrowing the gap separating theory from practice. In line with a critical approach to Human Security, we assume that the researcher always epitomizes reality when he or she studies it and should play a role in progressive social change. We advance the 'visual politics of human (in)securities' as a distinctive framework (i) implying our specific choices of how to represent security and insecurity in current global affairs; (ii) identifying a specific ethics linking researchers' values to research; (iii) enabling a broader understanding of human affairs and a broader dissemination of research results, thereby exposing them to a broader public. With the visual politics of human (in)securities we set out to contribute to a trans-disciplinary and pluralist methodology therefore making up for the insufficiencies exhibited by traditional approaches.

Keywords: Human security, methodology, discourse, visual politics

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Human Security: The Necessity or Just One of Alternatives

Abstract: After the fall of the Berlin Wall the world was at a crossroads. In addition to the dissolution of the bipolar world order, the then existing situation is also determined by scientific and technological progress. Unfortunately, the progress in science is not followed by the proper development of philosophical thought. Technology has the primacy due to a huge discrepancy between the investments in natural science and in humanities. Technological progress leads to the domination of profit-oriented centers of power. The state is slowly, but constantly losing the impact on the course of events, and its social functions cease to exist one by one. International organizations founded after World War II are not capable of resuming the responsibility and functions that the national state loses in terms of globalization. The effect of informal centers of power can be discerned in the work of international organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations. Lack of confidence in the existing system of international organizations causes world-wide instability. After a brief quiet period, starting from 1989, the world is in a permanent economic crisis. In the absence of a new socio-economic paradigm the concept of human security could point out the essence and roots of the problems of the modern world. The analytical potential of seven-dimensional matrix could lead to a new model of organization and functioning of civilization by the force of arguments. The advantage of the concept is its ideological neutrality and objectivity in the status display.

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Security and National Borders of the States

Abstract: The Author highlights the fact that the concept of security cannot only be understood as referring to the institutional competences of the bodies of Police and, therefore, limited to the confines of the national States. Likewise, the concept of security, even in an international perspective, it cannot be related exclusively to contrast the various forms of international terrorism and in fact not only addresses the overturning of the political and international legal claim to supremacy of an ideology or of a conception of a religious extremist and prevaricating. The Author believes that the security problem is also closely linked to the demands for autonomy of populations and territory of one State and, more generally, the territorial structures of States whose boundaries shall be construed as definitive and intangible pursuant to the Final of the Helsinki Conference of 1 August 1975. The case that, ultimately, is in the sense proposed by the Author is that of Ukraine.

Keywords: Ukraine; national security; international terrorism

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The limits and the conditions of the preventive self-defense

Abstract: The Author examines preliminary and synthetically the general problem of use of the force in international law. Specifically, the Author examines limits and pre-conditions of exercise of the right of the legitimate defense. Then, the Author make specific critic to so-called Bush doctrine.

Keywords: Use of force. Globalization. Legitimate self-defense. Preventive defence. Multilateralism. Collective security. Individual security. International crime. International terrorism. American doctrine of international law. New Heaven School. Doctrine of the preventive war

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Personal Security in a Time of Globalization – An perceptual Illusion or Fight for Selfactualisation

Abstract: In the era of overall generalized globalization in which by conditioned reflex reactions occur unconditional self-protection, it is necessary to set up the concept of realism to the intimate feeling of security. More precisely, it is necessary to do re-examination of logic of personal claim for self-awareness about the topic of intimate personal security from the psychological point of view. Throughout the struggle for personal psychosocial identity, self-consciousness, the self, the personal character and recognisability man begins to doubt his own capacity to recognize their own safety and / or danger. Often it is thought to limit loses his reason and feeling just auto-destructive perceptive deception, illusion of psychological type while the globalization stand alone as the only real yardstick when he stands in front of necessity only through struggle for self to keep personal boundaries as in psychological and sociological and even in cultural terms and also, with domination of virtual reality as a medium of globalization and in anthropological and historical sense. This paper deals with the topic of theoretical analysis and view the situation through the prism of the author and from the looks of modern psychology and psychopathology to the issue of human intimate self aware of (in) security. Through labor-dominated analytical and synthetic and also phenomenological approach/ method considering the application and the occasional comparative analysis and free interpretation of the phenomenon. The main axis of this paper is trying to explain and then to offer both end features such as two possible choices of the continuum - the fight against all challenges of globalization for their own self-esteem or self-deceptive auto-illusion that are safe without active compared to the same question. The author provides specific answers to these questions: Are the modern man actually deals with the issue of personal safety or self-deceptive believing that his perceptual illusion is reality? What does means the phenomenon of self-deception and the phenomenon of real struggle for self-realization in terms of globalization and the universal condition of its manifestation and psychological domination? The paper gives results in the form of observations and theoretical analysis of the psychological literature consulted where necessary. Also, the paper opens a series of questions that are kind of results derived from the theoretical analysis. Data and observations are discussed and look at each other in several aspects and also offer the reader thinking and upgrading. The discussion summarized the general conclusions but operationalized as procedural possible future directions in the self-actualization and personal development in a state of real perception of their own self-esteem of security.

Keywords: globalization, self-realization, perceptive illusion, psychosocial identity

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The Pre-emptive Use of Force as a Counterproductive Measure to Achieve Human Security

Abstract: In this paper the Author takes under exam the pre-emptive use of force in international law with regard to the concept of human security. Paying the due attention to the necessary distinction between *pre-emptive* and *anticipatory* use of force in international law, with particular regard to the war against terrorism, it is argued that the pre-emptive self-defense is both insufficient and counterproductive. As the examples of the global "war against terror" show, any strategy to ensure and guarantee human security by the mean of pre-emptive military intervention in the absence of an imminent armed attack is both illegal and non-legitimate. To the contrary, the Author believes that the use of force should entirely meet the criteria on the legitimate recourse to *ius ad bellum* : customary international law, UN Charter and the 1970 Declaration on Friendly Relations prohibit States from the indiscriminate use of force in international relations. The difficult peace-building processes in several post-conflict areas of the world demonstrate that the achievement of the pretended "human security" through measures implicating the use of force not corresponding to the actual international law is at best inconvenient but most likely irresponsible and counterproductive for the human security itself.

Keywords: human security, pre-emptive use of force, anticipatory use of force, ius ad bellum, customary international law, UN Charter, state sovereignty, non-intervention

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Analyzing the Structural Violence as a main cause for early deaths in the world

Abstract: Dead people do not need security; so a core ingredient in Human Security is survival. There are many reasons for early deaths and structural violence (Galtung 1969) is one major reason for why people die of other reasons than old age. Within the field of peace studies the main focus has always been on direct violence (Galtung 1969) and wars the most typical form of direct violence studied. So many research programs analyze wars, perpetrators, profiteers, arms trade, effects of weaponry, negotiations, and reconciliation after violence etc. However there are not many good reasons for leaving out structural violence in such studies. According to recent statistics the number of people dying of battle related deaths are around 100.000 a year (Department of Peace and Conflict Research 2014). The number of people dying due to structural violence is around 100.000 a day (Sen and Drèze 1999, Werner and Weiss 2005, Ziegler 2005). Data from existing databases, national- and global statistics, and other primary and secondary sources will be used to extract specific and additional key data on structural violence in the last decade. Core here is World Health Organization (WHO) and Global Health Observatory (GHO). This paper will search for "perpetrators" of structural violence and discuss possibilities for how to reduce these forms of violence. Who are morally responsible and what can be done to reduce these forms of violence? Can we imagine some actors being legal responsible? Identifications of political bodies and decisions behind the reasons for the different forms of structural violence will make it possible to find lines of responsibilities. The results of these identifications will then be used to suggest how to change policy and reduce the numbers of early deaths.

Keywords: Structural violence, Perpetrators, Moral responsibility, Legal responsibility

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Human Security and Multiculturalism

Abstract: This paper discusses the relationship between ethnic nature of modern multicultural societies and public security. Security is a human right, and providing it is essential for protecting the life, dignity and freedom of citizens. Requests for the protection and equality of ethno-cultural identities and the creation of social relations in which ethnic and cultural differences are not a stability barrier, arise from the people's needs for not only their personal and civil rights, but also group and cultural rights. In an effort to recognize the requirements for the protection of ethno-cultural identity and thus provide stability and development, the modern liberal state had redefined the paradigm of ethno-cultural neutrality and through the process of globalization developed a policy for "reducing cultural differences" whose main levers are the principles of equality, tolerance and respect for diversity. The responses of nation-states to the challenges of multiculturalism in the XXI century differ vastly among themselves: from the acceptance of the idea of human security in the immediate multicultural environment as the basis for development; through recognition of different forms of autonomy and self-government of national minorities; to the sharp opposition to the demands of the minorities for the secession or recognition of political autonomy of the ethnically homogeneous areas within the modern state. Contemporary politics of multiculturalism, that have been roughly criticized by the heads of the "Western democracy" states at the beginning of 21st century, are marked with the fear of terrorism, fear and misunderstanding of Islam and the syndrome that "the colonies colonized colonizers" (highly increased number of immigrants from former colonies in Africa and Asia in European countries). Western Balkan countries, after a period political ethnification and ethnic conflicts at the end of the last century, have specific policies of "monocultural multiculturalism" as the answer to the challenges of multiculturalism. The policy of "monocultural multiculturalism" recognizes the minority rights in accordance with international standards, but also their social segregation and maintenance of their high ethnic distance. The problem of inter-ethnic relations in the Balkans is rooted in the theory of the state reason and the concept of national security. There are several critical areas where ethnicity poses more as the obstacle for establishing stability and development, than as the momentum of cultural interaction and regional stability. In such a constellation, the concept of human security gains importance only as the mechanism for preventing the conflicts and eliminating their consequences. At first glance, it seems that human security concept has no theoretical and political response to the contemporary challenges of multiculturalism, it seem that the citizen has been defeated by the state. However, during the middle of the last century, the similar situation was similar with the recognition and realization of human rights. Various social movements, born in a multicultural basket, consistently insisting on recognition of the identity of minorities changed the liberal ideology and the state, and urged the recognition and protection of human rights as the universal value and priority. It is that tradition in which these changes have occurred, that is the firmest foothold of the human security strategy.

Keywords: Human Security, Multiculturalism, Ethnicity, Diversity

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Safety Culture in the Private Security Sector

Abstract: Today, countries are not the only safety providers any more. The non-state (non-governmental, private) security sector has an increasingly important role in providing security services. New changes caused by contemporary security challenges, risks and threats from the end of the 20th and beginning of 21st centuries require from countries to legally establish and enable functioning of the private security sector. This, among other things, implies giving (by law) broader authority to private security agencies in order to effectively confront increasing and sophisticated threats to safety of persons, property and business. The trend of "privatisation of security" is accompanied by numerous problems, especially in transitional countries. These problems originate from the private security sector, as well as its surrounding. Numerous examples from practice confirm that, although there is a legal frame related to the work of agencies for private security, there are still unwanted occurrences such as work done in a dishonest and irresponsible way, both by security officers and security managers. Another problem is their insufficient competence and professionalism. There are numerous factors that affect the way in which the private security sector is established and in which it functions, therefore this paper, apart from these factors, will show the basic elements of safety culture of employees in the sector. Furthermore, it will indicate specificities of the safety culture of officers and managers through the prism of legal norms related to work of agencies for private security in the Republic of Serbia. The above mentioned has a goal to point to directions of practical work of officers and managers, emphasising the importance and need for constant improvement of their safety culture influencing the successfulness of achieving security.

Keywords: safety culture, private security sector, security officer, manager in private security

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Properties of Professional Activity in the Human Security Field

Abstract: During the past decades, scientific community of researchers in the field of security is being opened towards human security concept. Origins and reference framework of this multi-dimensional concept dramatically alter and expand staffing plethora, along with the ways, paths and methods to achieve security. Traditional occupations in the security field are no longer the only, self-explanatory actors invited to, by assuring security and peace, automatically assure dignity of daily human life or quality of environment. New approach requires breaking exclusive security "providers" closed circle and entry of civil professionals in the field of safety, along with the professionals from other social and life disciplines. Professional performance of any competence, being considered warranty of quality, on the other hand requires constant diligence to prevent entry of incompetent, unauthorized or inappropriate entities into reserved professional authority realm. In the present paper, author attempts to show how, under the modern conditions, in the professionalization degree appraisal, information potential of profession's structural elements needs to be reinforced through analysis of required professional action properties: authority, autonomy and altruism. By implementing rigorous form of professionalization idea, which had been insisting that numerous formal conditions were met, the human security field would be left without professionalization option. Insisting on education and knowledge based authority, autonomy against external pressures and altruism as the foundation of professional ethics, make the humanism of human security idea the constitutive part of professionalism. By firmly linking security with humanity as the core, many traditional security practices may be considered misuse of profession, or even professional pathology. Manner of professional activities performance, based on "three A" mentioned above, permits for participation of ever-growing group of people in professional expertise, independently of meeting perhaps somewhat anachronous structural profession determinants, since the expertise field is ever-expanding.

Keywords: Human Security, Professionalization, Professionalization Dimensions,

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Peacebuilding and the Conflict Resolution Theories

Abstract: Despite its great theoretical and practical importance, peacebuilding has remained an under-theorized topic. The peacebuilding literature, confined to the single case studies and problem-oriented texts, has failed to develop theoretical frameworks that could enable systematic inquiry and critical examination of the contemporary peacebuilding. The authors analyse the main concepts developed by the conflict resolution theories that have inspired the conception of peacebuilding and shaped its practice. The outline of the theoretical origins of peacebuilding, given in the paper, recalls the key contributions of researchers in the field of conflict theory such as Johan Galtung's notion of structural violence, John Burton's human needs approach, notion of protracted social conflict developed by Edward A. Azar and John Paul Lederach's conflict transformation approach. Born as an answer to the *Realpolitik* and the conflict management theories dominant in the Cold War period, the conflict resolution studies have signified radical shift in our understanding of the conflict. Their insights into the root-causes of conflict have linked the nature and complexity of the contemporary conflicts to the social, psychological and structural set-up of the society and have constructed the ideal of sustainable peace. The common denominator of these theories - transformation of conflict into peaceful, non-violent process of social change - has moved the focus from the state security to a more normative vision of human security and stressed the importance of the social justice and universal human needs as paths towards sustainable peace. Yet, the question remains whether the frameworks and methods developed by the conflict resolution theory can be consistently applied within the existing international order.

Keywords: peacebuilding, conflict resolution theories, structural violence, root causes of conflict, basic human needs, protracted social conflict

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Is Human Security a Common Good and can it be provided to everyone: Privatization of Human Security in Question?

Abstract: Human security is marking its twentieth anniversary, but this year just as important is the twentyfifth anniversary of the end of the Cold War and the establishment of new security paradigms. A new concept of security brought new solutions, as well as the new challenges. Another novelty (and a challenge at the same time) in the security sector is the process of privatization, and an increasing number of new and notable (private) actors in security sector. The privatization of security has become another new paradigm, despite the fact that its unclear structure and function is not fully made available to theorists and researchers. The private security sector and private companies are increasingly represented in the security sphere. However, they still are not a part of the concept of human security. This paper discusses the positive and negative aspects of privatization and the potential application on the concept of human security. Is it possible to hand over security of the people to companies that will receive funds for that assignment? Starting issues of human security are often associated with the practical application of the concept into the institutions. That approach to the concept implies influence in the field of public policy. However, human security as a concept has not been yet implemented in public policy. Two concepts are important for this public policy field: the first is political discourse (as security is always mixed with the policy and politics), and the second is the domain of the common good (as the only indisputable type of protection). Notion of the public or common goods has not been forgotten, but is neglected. Posted research question might be seen as a default, but it still needs constant interpretation. If the safety is the common good then it is not consider as a debatable category, but it *de facto* is. With the advent of privatization, outsourcing, reduced influence of the state and the ambiguous setting systematization within the security comes to the problem. Some authors from field of economy for quite some time question the notion of the *public good*. Although this paper quotes economic theorists who dealt with *public good* as economic category, the emphasis in this paper is primarily on the *common good* as a philosophical and sociological category. For this reason, one section is devoted to the difference and understanding of the concepts of public good and common good. Parts of the work that could be considered are related to the economic ideological paradigm of global observation, given that the market economy and neo-liberal concept that is more dominant than the alternative. One such kind of deconstruction of the existing socio-political situation may be a question concerning the future of the human security concept.

Keywords: human security, community, common goods, privatization

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II

Human Security Development Aspects

- Globalization: change of the living environment

- Growth of social tensions: the development gap

- Security of network society

- Migrations as a security challenge

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Education as the Key Segment for Prevention Improvement in Disaster Risk Reduction System in Serbia

Abstract: Education is a significant part of the disaster risk reduction (DRR). A key segment for the inclusion of DRR concepts and practices into the education network is the formal (compulsory) education, within regular primary schools. The present paper covers the analysis and suggestions for improvement of the current situation related to natural disaster issues in education process in Serbia. This segment includes geography as an interdisciplinary science which provides broad opportunities for understanding all aspects of natural disasters and thus plays an important role in prevention. Analytical part is focused on policy documents (laws and regulations referring to education and disasters) and on the curricula in the geography subject. The only formal training on natural disasters for teachers, developed for geography teachers and approved by the Ministry of Education, is presented as well. The training aims to motivate teachers to include the DRR issues into the teaching process prior to the formal inclusion in curricula, in order to overcome the temporal gap until the complicated and time-consuming process of curricula adaptation is finished. The opinions of pupils are briefly analysed as well, through the results of a poll survey, carried out among the pupils in earthquake-struck town of Kraljevo (M 5.4 in 2010). The results show that the children are highly aware of the need for better coverage of risk reduction in their education. The need for better communication between the institutions dealing with various segments of DRR in education is stressed. It is suggested how to overcome the present problems and to head towards the best results in DRR through the compulsory primary education.

Keywords: natural disaster risk prevention, primary education process, geography teaching, Serbia

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Illegal State Border Crossing and Smuggling of Human Beings, Criminal Offenses of Article 350 of the Criminal Code of Serbia as Possible Legal Framework for Prevention of Illegal Migration

Abstract: United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with additional protocol, Protocol to Prevent, Supress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children and Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea was ratified by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, whose legal successor is Republic of Serbia, in 2001. Ratifying the last Protocol Serbia has incurred an obligation to incriminate certain activities related to smuggling of human beings. Serbian legislator has amplified the scope of criminal offenses of illegal state border crossing that led to renaming of incrimination. In fact the Criminal Code of Serbia of 2005,which came in force on 1 January 2006 in the article 350 currently regulates criminal offense of illegal state border crossing and smuggling of human being which is in Chapter XXXIof the same Code titled as „Criminal offenses against public peace and order". It could be immediately noticed that on one hand this regulation protects the state border integrity and on the other sideit protects the society of another very dangerous criminal od activity, smuggling of human beings.Since smuggling of human beings is very frequently carried out by organized criminal groups violating the fundamental human rights, regardless the fact that passive objects (victims) often accept to be „the objects of smuggling", and considering that Serbia is a transit country on the way to European Union are sufficient reasons for a serious analyses of article 350 of the Criminal Code of Serbia. Incrimination of the involved subjects will be analyzed in the paper and specific suggestions de lege ferenda,particularly regarding legal systematics of this criminal offense, will be provided besides, available statistical data on frequency of the criminal offenses of article 350 of the Criminal Code of Serbia, structure of the imposed criminal sanctions for the same and possible relevant facts to comprehensive analysis of the criminal offense will be pointed out.

Keywords: Serbia,smuggling of human beings, illegal migrations

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White-Collar Crime and Human Security

Abstract: White-collar crime became world wide crime phenomenon, largely due to the globalization and transition processes. Non-violent and dominantly financially motivated crimes, committed by the persons of high social status, most frequently within business framework, inflict serious harm to the society and urge for the reaction at national, regional and global level. In addition to this, last decades of the past century brought up a growth of corporate crime, a form of white-collar crime. The examples of corporate criminal conduct in this domain include cases of human rights violations in Nigeria, India, Sierra Leone, and other regions. The fact that a large number of states have decided to start punishing corporations with criminal sanctions is the result of an objective examination of social reality, which has unequivocally shown that crimes are continually committed on behalf of and for the gain of legal persons, and that those acts inflict serious damage to states, society and individual rights. The white-collar and corporate crime are common in the financial sector, but are also present in the fields of health and safety at work, environment protection and human rights. In a word, prevention and reduction of all forms of the white-collar crime is obviously very significant for the state of human security in every society. The authors explain the concept and the main characteristics of white-collar crime and provide brief insight into the relevant legislative provisions in Serbian law. They also stress the traits of corporate crime, as an unique and especially dangerous crime phenomenon. The authors analyze legal framework for white-collar crimes repression and prevention in Serbia, and point to possible weakness of certain provisions. Next, they are focusing on the relations between human security and white-collar crime, arguing that improvement of human security state is highly dependent of the white-collar crime prevention process.

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A European Strategy in the Matter of Cybersecurity

Abstract: In the current historical-technological context, new forms of terrorism threatening the security of the States. In the post-global time, member States of international community deal with new types of threats to their internal security. These are threats for which conventional protection measures have revealed all their limitations and require a multilateral response and, therefore, a particular level of commitment to international cooperation in general, and the European Union in particular. Cyber-terrorism is a neologism used to define the new frontiers of international insecurity, a new type of cyber-terrorism that in anonymous mode uses the internet to affect other computers and endanger the security of the States. The Author analyzes the Joint Communication of the European Commission and EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Common on "An EU strategy for cybersecurity" of 7 February 2013.

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Energy Security or Energy Defense?

Abstract: Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the concept of energy security is actualized by: change in the geopolitical balance, the general context of security, the challenges of climate change, population growth, the increase in number of rapid development countries, the emergence of terrorism and, finally, the limited resources of oil and gas. Security of various fuels supply and their consumption is at the core of the industrial society. The post-industrial society requires a different approach and requests the introduction of new rules regarding the risks that jeopardize the humanity to the point of extinction. Preservation of the environment and combat against climate deregulation becomes a crucial domain of energy security.

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A Human Security Strategy for Europe? Challenges and prospects on crisis management after the Lisbon Treaty

Abstract: The research topic of this paper is the European Union's approach of Human Security. The main research questions will deal with the fact that if 1994 represents the UNDP landmark of Human Security, 2003 is the European Union's year as Solana's European Security Strategy (ESS) was endorsed by the member states in the December European Council. In December 2008, in the aftermath of Solana's farewell, the "Report on the implementation of the European Security Strategy - Providing Security in a Changing World" was also endorsed, mentioning twice the Human Security approach. Between 2003 and 2008, the debate within the EU was lively encouraged by 13 experts led by Mary Kaldor that presented the Barcelona (2004) and Madrid (2007) reports. Both documents emphasize prevention and multilateralism as the main principles to address the new threats and explore how the European institutions can implement the ESS in order to explore all possibilities of a European Human Security policy. Moreover, the 2007 report evaluate the main crisis management missions conducted by the EU within ESDP since 2003 through seven lenses: the primacy of human rights, clear political authority, multilateralism, a bottom-up approach, regional focus, the use of legal instruments, and the appropriate use of force. But what can we infer from the fact that Human Security was never embodied in the European Union's lexicon? Can the EU play an active role in structuring a new international order based in the Human Security as a new way of thinking about global security? Or, in another way, can we take the risk that the Human Security cannot go beyond a simple suggestion without any relevance whatsoever? What commitments can be pursued in order to establish the Human Security as a strategic guideline for national and international foreign policies? Finally, in what extent this new security approach reinforces the EU's capacity to assume new responsibilities towards the international community? In order to contribute to this debate, this paper will explore specific questions (Human Rights, Good Governance, Rule of Law, Gender Equality and employment of both civilian and military instruments) in training (Mali and Somalia) and capacity building (Sahel and Nestor) ongoing civilian missions and military operations (data analysis) that were launched after the Lisbon Treaty entered into force, and conclude on the challenges and prospects of a Human Security Strategy for Europe.

Keywords: Human Security, European Union, CSDP

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Migration of population as a result violation of ecological security

   Abstract: Considering the fact that the concept of human security took an important role in the development of the safety society concept in terms of preventive action regarding the predictions significantly influenced by the position of man as an individual in contemporary social relations, it should be noted that ecological security as a dimension of human security has a very important role in this process. In today's world, where globalization and technological progress achieved a level which is a synonym for economic development of a society, problems of pollution, environmental degradation, global warming and other forms of ecological security adversely affecting the safety of man as an individual emerge. The process of globalization, however, has a very strong positive basis for socio-economic development, but in order to minimize harmful effects on the environment, especially the environment of the poor and developing countries to which highly developed countries leading the globalization process often turn the deaf ear, there must bathe balance between benefits and consequences. Very often, ecological security of the population is affected by the irrational exploitation of natural resources and capacity within a state, which subsequently leads to landslides, floods and other forms of ecological security of the population. The abovementioned process will later lead to the permanent or temporary migration, usually within one country, due to the destruction of homes, farmland erosion and negative changes in the natural environment. Such persons are in the international literature increasingly referred to as "environmental refugees". Differences in cultures, customs, and ethnicity of the native and new coming population often lead to various kinds of conflicts that in some countries of the world turn into very serious armed conflicts. Negative consequences in terms of environmental safety, are changes in the quality of air and soil, as well as the state of biodiversity in the area affected by an environmental catastrophe. This paper will analyse the impact of floods in Serbia in May of 2014, on migration and the overall condition of ecological security in flood-affected areas, as well as preventive measures at the state level that need to be taken in the future to prevent or at least diminish the effects of such occurrences.

   Keywords: ecology, security, community, development, preventive

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The Impact of the Contemporary Wars on Children Vulnerability

Abstract: The paper gives more detailed analyses of the impact of the concrete contemporary wars on death and disability rate among children, including the main controversies on the available data of trends and scope in children mortality caused by wars. The paper includes the data of the current armed conflict in the Middle East between Israel and Palestine pointing out the disastrous effect the conflict has had on children. The responsibility of the most powerful states in the world today and their representatives, together with the war profiteers, must be pointed more directly.

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Developing Human Insecurity: Development, Marginalization, and Maoist Insurgency in India

Abstract: This research paper explores the impact of aggressive economic development in India on the indigenous *Adivasi* population, and the Maoist insurgency that has grown to challenge the Government of India (GoI) for *de facto* sovereignty in large swaths of the country. We combine content analysis with historical case study to address two complex questions: 1) What are the causes of the inception and endurance of the Naxalite insurgency? 2) How has the government's response affected human security in the conflict region? We provide a brief history of the insurgency to date and conduct a content analysis of official press releases from the GoI and the Naxalite rebels. We find that Naxalism stems from resistance against economic, ethnic, gender, and caste stratifications, worsened by aggressive resource extraction in traditional *Adivasi* communities. These dimensions support a grievance-based explanation for the insurgency. We then review and evaluate the GoI's counterinsurgency campaign, and assess its impact on human security. We find that although the government has recently improved its counterinsurgency doctrine, it is still undermining the human security of *Adivasis* and other vulnerable groups by actively violating their legal, political, and human rights in pursuit of rapid economic development.

Author: Wolfgang Rohrbach

The Insurance on the Wave of Demographic, Economic, Technological and Environmental Changes

Abstract: Securing provision of the civilians in the cases of disease, disability and seniority is among the most important tasks of the insurance. The system is most cost effective and works the best, when the number of young, healthy, employed premium payers is larger compared to the number of elderly, unemployed, insurance funds beneficiaries. In the late XX century this balance (optimum) has been increasingly disturbed, by the effects of four overlapping mega shockwaves. Due to the complex nature of these overlapping shock waves, the potential problem for the insurance industry is quite big. The demographic shock wave represents itself as the continuous increase in the over 60 generation across the Europe, with simultaneous decrease of the proportion of the young (due to the low birthrate). Situation is somewhat facilitated with the target migration policy, however this area is troubled with the problems in integration policies and employment issues. The economic shock wave arose as the consequence of the disturbance on the labour market, financial and confidence crisis, economic crime, degradation of the social system and last but not the least inadequate increase of the elderly premium beneficiaries compared to the number of the premium payers. Technological shock wave produces both positive and negative effects. On the positive side of this shock wave, achievements in the field of medicine have made possible for many persons who are thermally ill, to live several years relatively pain free, but regardless as the patients who need constant care and medical attention, as well as the expensive medical treatments. On the negative side of this shock wave there are tens of thousands deceased and disabled as the result of traffic accidents regardless of the their age. Also robotic technology on the one hand provides invaluable assistance in certain areas and on the other destroys workplaces. Environmental shock wave leads to increase in the occurrence of the natural disasters with damages that can amount up to hundreds of billions of Euros. On the other hand fetishism of economic growth and greed for profit that follows this doctrine leads to ruthless exploitation of natural resources and destruction of natural infrastructure that in turn leads to drastic environmental damages and climate shifts. The result is throwaway society where where oceans, rivers, forests serve as garbage sites. Poor health of the general population, especially among the young people is often attributed to overconsumption, inadequate nutrition and lack of physical activities. Insurers face the challenge of developing new types of insurance protection. Responsible policyholders should be rewarded more handsomely, while for the beneficiaries who demonstrate constant negligence more expensive premiums should be introduced.

Keywords: *environment, economy, demographic changes, complexity, migration, technology, health services*

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Authors: Citizens Network for Human Security

Forms and spaces of violence at workplace in Bulgaria, Kosovo, Serbia and Turkey

Abstract: This presentation is on the research findings of the workplace cluster in the project titled Citizens Network on Human Security. It gives a brief summary of the core findings of the workplace cluster in various sectors of four countries in the region. These include corporate voting practices in Bulgaria, privatization in Serbia, occupational safety in the construction industry in Kosovo and corporate violence in Turkey. All of these field researches share a bottom up methodology and aim to demonstrate how the workplace is a site of human insecurity, where multiple forms of violence are experienced by individuals, and where individual vulnerabilities are exploited. They are mainly focused on the hidden aspects of violence in everyday life which are normalized or internalized. All these researches aim to answer 3 basic questions: How does the particular form of violence under study happen, how is it manifested? How do people respond to it? What do people want to change? The Bulgarian research articulates how the corporate vote is a way of both forcing people and oppressing them but it is also a perceived guarantee of security and a way of accessing material and symbolic advantage. The Serbian research while differentiating between various types of privatization looks into how these processes pose human security challenges on the lives of different types of people. In addition it demonstrates how the privatization process had deepened problems of social exclusion in society by marginalizing people into categories of unemployment, limiting their opportunities for resistance and self-organization and the disruption of social solidarity at the hands of corporates. The research of the Kosovo team investigates the human security challenges that the low skilled workers in the construction industry are faced with. This research also reveals the nature of the asymmetric power relations between the political elite and the workers as well as the failure of institutional support mechanisms. Finally the Turkish research investigates the structural and symbolic violence enacted among white collar workers via "legitimate" business practices, with a specific focus on women. It also articulates a wide range of "normalized" business practices in which employment becomes a form of bio politics, using the individual self and personality as a way of abusing personal welfare and dignity.

Keywords: human security, workplace violence, privatization in Serbia, construction industry in Kosovo, corporate vote in Bulgaria, white collar workers in Turkey, biopolitics

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Peer to Peer Violence among Youth in Secondary Education – a Human Security Threat in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia

Abstract: This presentation is on the findings of the youth violence cluster within broader theme 'Forms and spaces of violence in the Western Balkans and Turkey' explored by the Citizens' network for peace, security and human security in the Western Balkans and Turkey. The research attempts to identify how violence is manifested and reproduced in school environment, which supposed to be a secure space devoted not only to knowledge transfer, but also to norms transfer, and a zone of safety for physical, mental and social wellbeing of children. By investigating threats and risks from the perspective of individual highs school students, providing bottom-up lived experience of vulnerabilities in their everyday life, the research contributes to deeper understanding of various forms of violence, their sources, and modes of reinforcement in the broader social context. Research questions are: What are the forms/manifestations of violence? What are formal and informal coping strategies in dealing with insecurity? What needs to change to make youth more secure? The research was conducted at 12 locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia, a sub-region with multiple shared legacies. The added value is provided by using dialogical method which permits recognition of the power of the researched in the construction of knowledge of security and allows for capturing individual agency in the face of insecurity (Kostovicova, Martin and Bojicic-Dzelilovic, 2012). Collected findings indicate violence in high schools takes form of verbal, physical, economical and sexual; there are substantial overlaps and spillovers from school as a physical space to the online space – social networks/Internet, and vice versa. Coping strategies are based on short term and direct solutions: avoiding potentially problematic peers and places, relying on support of close friends, asking protection from external figures – older brother or friends; or resort to violence, as a an act of defense or preemptive attack. Students witnessing violence, and even victims themselves, are not frequently prone to report to official mechanisms as it is seen a risky strategy which will not resolve the problem. Corruption outside of school is reflected within the school; cheating and beating formal system is practiced by many actors. The change requested is the establishment of a system which will provide an immediate reaction on violence: perpetrators to be consistently punished, regardless family connections, while the outreach towards students suffering in silence and support for victims should be prioritized. The key findings are that various forms of violence are normalized, including by some teachers and parents, and that relationship between perpetrators and victims is dynamic, whereby victims often become perpetrators. It shows how systems of protection are not working resulting in a circle of violence which is difficult to break, as there is transfer or denial of responsibility among actors. Persistent sources of symbolic violence are cleavages related to ethnical and religious identities, birthplace – domicile vs newcomers (IDPs), gender stereotypes. Multiple vulnerabilities are magnets not for empathy but for violence, which spirals. It affects peace and reconciliation, social inclusion and good governance on the long run.

Keywords: human security, youth violence, peer-to-peer violence, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, dialogical method, bottom-up approach

III

Human Security Regional and Local Policies and Issues

- Government policies: multi-levels governance systems
- Role and importance of NGOs and international organizations in shaping the practice
- Vulnerability of individuals and communities
- Safety of users in open urban spaces

Authors: Jasmina Gačić, Vladimir Jakovljević, Vladimir Cvetković

Floods in the Republic of Serbia – Vulnerability and Human Security

Abstract: Vulnerability and human security have been changing over time and depended on the physical, social, economic and environmental factors. In modern terms these phenomena have become multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral and dynamic. However, in addition to empirical changes with respect to the nature of security threats, increase of vulnerability and threatening human security, there have increased the analytical range in their understanding as well as the institutional changes within the security structures. Many countries have abandoned the attitude that the floods and flash floods as the most important natural hazards can be suppressed or controlled i.e. that can be fought against or placed under full control. With that regard, *the attitude of adoptive management of security and rescue from floods and flash floods,* becomes more and more prevalent, as well as flood risk adjustment or the principle of „*living with floods*". Accepting such attitude, relating cultural values of the society, economy, institutional and functional possibilities for the purpose of mitigating vulnerability and providing human security proved prominent in the Republic of Serbia. The state has taken a series of reform steps in view of recognizing its own physical exposure to food risks. At the same time, after such great floods which endangered a large part of the country's territory, the country recognized its social-economic weaknesses of the community, as well as the necessity to increase the capacity to mobilize the resources in mitigating vulnerability and facilitating human security.

Keywords: community, vulnerability, floods, resources, human security.

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Politicisation of Public Service and Unethical Leadership: New Threats to Human Security?

Abstract: Anchored in politico-philosophical tradition and practice of establishing the international system for protection of human rights, human security concept was conceived by the UNDP researchers with the aim to include the largest number of factors important to the individual-centred perspective of security. The human security concept identify new seven areas as indicators of (in)security, including political security which emphasizes how the design of political institutions and procedures, performance of public institutions, and accountability of those who governs affect human security; it establishes a correlation between the effectiveness of the public service and the quality of life. The paper examines how high level of politicisation of the top public administration managers and weak ethical leadership create the work environment conducive to morally wrong behaviour that can affect human security by undermining the quality of delivered public services, and the protection of public interest. The authors show the harmful implications that politicisation of public service can have on human security in the case of the U.S. FEMA response in helping the Hurricane Katrina's victims.

Keywords: human security, political security, politicisation, political appointees, ethical leadership, public service ethics, responsibility

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Quantum Architecture and Safety of Open Public Spaces

Abstract: By real-time mapping of the built space, physical movements and sociological behavior of users, quantum architecture can improve the safety, readability and attractiveness in urban environment. It can allow users to choose levels of privacy in built space and can allow them to take part in real-time design of their environment. This paper describes how quantum architecture can be used for creation of various models for designing open public spaces.

Keywords: quantum architecture, open public spaces, safety

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Human security in sustainable development context

Abstract: Urban systems are not environmentally sustainable, and their dramatic growth is leading towards the global environmental and society crisis. The sustainability concept emerged as a response to the crisis of the environmental and social security in urban systems. Sustainability is a vital concept for society, economy and environment, and its relationship with the human security is obvious. This paper examines the process of development from the sustainability concept to the sustainability science and the concept of human security, as well as their correlation for purpose of promoting the concept of sustainable security.

Keywords: urban systems security, sustainable development, human security, sustainable security

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Did the European Union Implement the Human Security Concept in the Libyan War in 2011? A Case Study

Abstract: The emerging discourse on human security is challenging the legal and political dichotomy between national and international security. While these concepts focus on States' interests and needs, the contemporary policy debate on human security focuses on people's interests and needs in the course of their daily lives. The international discourse on the human security framework started with the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty Report on the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) (ICISS, 2001) and several implementing reports of the UN Secretary-General, including the latest adopted on 11 July 2014 by the United Nations General Assembly, have eventually shaped the concept (UNGA, July 2014). The paper embraces the responsibility to react to situations of serious harm for a population (one of the three basic elements of the R2P concept) and, in particular, the right to adopt a military intervention for halting gross and systematic violations of human rights in the Libyan War of 2011. During the war, the European Union (EU) made some elusive remarks to R2P and human security concepts, but as legal rationale for its Member States' military participation to NATO operations the EU invoked the different «humanitarian intervention» theoretical framework. Yet, the reality on the ground belied the «humanitarian intervention» legal rationale because military operations blatantly disregarded limits, scope and purposes of this kind of intervention. Looking more carefully at EU's substantial practice (i.e., EU Institutions' statements and Member States' military actions), a different kind of political discourse on intervention in domestic affairs is actually revealed, that is to say a «democratic», not simply «humanitarian», intervention whose political goal is to change authoritarian regimes and install new democracies by means of robust military operations to be conducted alongside the armed organized groups fighting against Governments of autocratic States. The paper will prove that in the Libyan case the EU did not invoke, implement, and pursue R2P and human security concepts and, therefore, the EU practice did not help in making legally binding at international level the political discourse on these two concepts. In fact:

1) the EU did not expressly and formally invoke the R2P/human security as legal rationale for EU Member States' participation to NATO military operations; 2) even if the humanitarian intervention is part of the wider concept of R2P and notwithstanding it was formally invoked by the EU, the subsequent foreign military operations disregarded its limits, scope and purposes; 3) the EU actually pursued a different objective (regime change by supporting insurgents) that it is expressly prohibited by the political discourse on R2P and human security.

Keywords: *human security, Libyan War, humanitarian intervention, democratic intervention, EU practice*

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Improving Human Security – An Example of South West Serbia

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present results of program that was created and implemented in southwest Serbia. This part of Serbia is one of the most deprived areas in country. It is home to a number IDPs, refugees and returnees under the readmission agreements. Living conditions of the Roma community are particularly hard. Although the region is among the youngest in Serbia (more than 50% of population is under the age of 30), the youth unemployment rate is 60%. The region is ethnically mixed and ethnic groups are divided. In order to address these problems, the UN Team in Serbia implement two year project "Improving human security in southwest Serbia" with aim to employ, engage and empower vulnerable groups in southwest Serbia. The main project deliverables include: establishment of a formal recycling and waste collection center and cooperative, enhancement of the inter-ethnic dialogue and human rights through art, sports, culture and education and improvement of the access to services related to citizenship rights and documentation. This project aims to create jobs that will generate household income, secure access to public and social services, and promote community cohesion which will collectively enhance and strengthen human security in southwest Serbia. It will set the ground for a widespread behavioral change and for increased citizen's engagement in community related matters. In first part of paper, author presents Concept of Human Security. Work further present short historical background and current status of human security in the region of southwest Serbia. In third part article treats results of implemented project. The results of this work represent a significant source of information and establish a basis for solving problems in the process of managing human security in deprived areas in countries like Serbia.

Keywords: concept of human security, southwest Serbia, vulnerable groups

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Integrated Border Management the regional program for human security and the approach for suppress trans-organized crime in the Western Balkans

Abstract: This paper contains analytical approach of the phenomena of organized crime as well as presents the regional program for Integrated Border Security and Management on the Western Balkans (IBM). Western Balkans is the region spreads over approximately 5000 kilometers of borders with 25 million people. Organized crime groups take the advantage of the lack of adequate operational cooperation among Western Balkans country. During the war in the 90's and subsequent sanctions cooperation between political elites and structures from secret serves and different crime cartels came together for a common purpose. In spite of political changes the basic links between criminal and other structures are still in place. In this sense seems the political discontinuity had been followed by institutional continuity. Organized crime has multiple aspects and represents sensitive issues for all Balkan countries and the security of the EU. The EU with partners NATO, OSCE and Stability Pact, proposed the concept of Integration border management in the Western Balkans. IBM is regional concept which was launched at the Conference on Border Security and Management in Ohrid in 2003. This program is well-known as an "Ohrid Border Process" and anticipates the development of a modern state system that understands by itself the common state resource. Successful development and implementation of this concept will be a key for future efficient fight against trans-organized crime, illegal migrations and prevention of terrorist activities. In this respect establishing rule of law has been reached in all the countries through strict reforms in security sector (police, army, security forces). IBM miens a permeable border imperceptible for all legitimate movement of people and goods while at same time it is an insurmountable obstacle for all illegal activities from smuggling to human trafficking. Such an approach to border management requires efficient and effective joint effort by all competent services involved. The cooperation is not limited to the national level but necessarily includes the competent services in all countries of the region. These serious problems should not be neither omitted nor bypassed before membership in EU.

Keywords: *human security, Western Balkans, security sector*

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Prepare to be Offended Everywhere: Cultural Safety in Public Places

Abstract: Since the 1990s, the novel concept of cultural safety has revolutionised the practice of health care and bioethics in many countries. In contrast, the concept has yet to be widely recognised and understood in the public sphere. In the light of the greater mobility of people and the worldwide displacement of millions, forced or voluntary, much attention has been paid to their human security in foreign environments. We propose that a focus on cultural safety is becoming an essential requirement for the human security of displaced minorities everywhere. Our argument builds on previous work on cultural safety in educational settings (Lautensach & Lautensach 2011), which elicited considerable discussion. We begin with a conceptual analysis of the relationship between cultural safety and human security under the four pillar model, followed by a discussion of vulnerability factors (such as dependency relationships, power imbalances, dominant paradigms, and norms of public conduct) as they apply to displaced cultural minorities in various settings. Cultural safety emerges as a necessary though insufficient condition for human security. That analysis leads us to the central question how people's cultural safety could be enhanced under such circumstances. We approach the question from empirical scenarios where the cultural safety of individuals was placed in jeopardy. Such events often manifest as the perception of offence, which at times gives rise to violent conflict. Rather than embarking on futile attempts to prevent all and any offence, we suggest that a more helpful approach would be to prepare both sides for such experiences and to pre-empt counterproductive reactions. We discuss various strategies toward that goal that might allow individuals, families, larger groups and organisations, even governments, to work collaboratively towards ensuring the cultural safety of displaced people, thus making a vital contribution towards human security.

Keywords: Cultural safety, displaced people, empowerment, human security

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European Perspective of Human Security: From a Conception to the Reality?

Abstract: Due to the transnational nature of non-traditional security issues, the role of the security is no longer limited solely to the defense of the national territory, but to defend interests of a whole region even a continent. So, it is the interest of the EU to stabilize the regions surrounding it permanently. In this context, human security conception can be seen as a redefinition of the role of EU in its security and foreign policy. Because security issues that need to be addressed should not only be in reference to the state, but also to individuals and societal groups. Indeed, the concept of human security broadens the actors and structures identified as being causes of insecurity.

Keywords: Security, Human Security, European Union, Non-Traditional Security Issues

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Role and Capacities of Local Community in Environmental Security – on example of polluted drinking water in municipality of Uzice

Abstract: Environmental security is integral part of human security. It includes consideration of environmental degradation problems and problems with insufficient natural resources. These problems can bring conflicts as much as endanger the human security. Environmental security is focused on civil security from irresponsible water, air, soil and wildlife pollution as much as civil security from inefficient institution for law enforcement. Systematic changes in all segments of modern society, also in environmental field, assert increasingly important role of local community. In this study we show jurisdiction, role and capacities local community in environmental security in Republic of Serbia. Especially is considered role and capacities of protection and rescue system subjects in municipality of Uzice during drinking water pollution.

Keywords: *human security, environmental security, local community, water pollution*

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The congruity between theory and practice in the context of human security for the European Union

Abstract: There has always been a security dimension in the basic reference documents that arrange European Union's relations with its neighbours. In the past, especially the issue of migration was the most important security issue for the EU. By the new enlargements Northern Africa, Middle East and Southern Caucasus became the new neighbours. Despite their structural instability, those three regions possess rich energy resources; thus security issues have become more important for the EU. Within my 2011 article named "The Problematic Fields in European Neighbourhood Policy: Human Security and Neighbourhood Relations" that focuses on these security dimensions, I have found that European Mediterranean Partnership was penned on the basis of security community approach and European Neighbourhood Policy which is declared at March 2003 with the paper on "Wider Europe Neighbourhood: a New Framework for Our Relationships with the Eastern and Southern Neighbours." were penned on the basis human security approach respectively. Although the announced European Neighbourhood Policy were penned on the basis of human security approach, whether EU has devised policies accordingly since then against the crisis arising out of Russia and still-tense issues beginning with the Arab Spring or not should be examined. Especially Ukraine and Syria events are good examples for us to understand to understand the congruity between theory and practice in the context of human security. Within this study, the answer will be sought for the question to what extent the policy instruments put forth in the theoretical studies on human security approach have been utilized for the last eleven years against the significant political developments evolving in EU's neighbours. As for the methodology of the study, a literature review for understanding the theoretical background on human security will be conducted; then, news & comment review for foreign policy developments will be carried out. The results of the study will indicate to what extent the rhetorical approach within the Union's official documents is applied in real politics.

Keywords: *Human security, ENP, Arab Spring, European Mediterranean Partnership, Ukraine*

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Human Security through the Prism of Displacement of Roma

Abstract: Social inclusion of vulnerable groups, as often seen as a vital part of integration of Serbia into the EU, is also an important issue from a standpoint of human security. Poverty Reduction Strategy and other existing public policies have recognized the following vulnerable groups in Serbia: people with disabilities children, young people, women, and elderly over 65, Roma, internally displaced, uneducated, unemployed, poor people from rural areas. Roma inclusion is one of the most challenging and important social inclusion processes and in focus of European Union and international organizations. However, social inclusion of vulnerable groups, e.g. Roma inclusion, doesn't often link with the concept of human security in the public policy making process. In this paper, the question of influence which vulnerable groups have on human security, in particular Roma will be explored. The hypothesis for this paper is: Vulnerable groups impact the level of human security in community. Research questions which will be explored are: Do vulnerable groups impact the level of human security in community? Does non-dealing with vulnerable groups, especially Roma, increase insecurity? Does inadequate care of the vulnerable groups increase the level of human insecurity in society? This paper will prove its hypothesis using the method of case study on displacement of Roma communities from non-hygienic settlements into provided social households and social apartments in the city of Belgrade. This process is coordinated by the Belgrade City Secretariat for Social Protection and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Using this case study it will be explored how the displacement of one vulnerable group can affect human security in community. The displaced Roma community, as well as the community in which Roma will be displaced into, can affect each other on the level of feeling of insecurity, and prove the interconnection between social inclusion and human security and more precise, that the vulnerable groups impact the level of human security in community.

Keywords: human security, social inclusion, Roma inclusion, city of Belgrade, displacement, community, public policy

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Urban form and public safety: how public open space shapes social behavior in public housing neighborhoods

Abstract: This paper points out the relationship between urban form characteristics and social behavior in public open space of public housing neighborhoods in the context of safety and security issues. It is based on theoretical assumptions according to which organization of space and its physical characteristics influence the relationship between people, their activities and ideas. The spatial configuration of neighborhoods and their public space can affect the individual and collective patterns of their daily use which support local community identity and its integration into the global system of the city. At the same time it can be generator of urban segregation and experience of insecurity. The paper is a brief overview of several urban theories as critical rethinking of spatial and social basis of the concept of the neighborhood unit. These theories are dealing with the relations between urban form and forms of sociability, at the same time concerning the safety issue of neighborhoods and public spaces. Analytical concepts of these theories of urban heterogeneity and configurationally characteristics of the space are often used in contemporary urban studies as a tool to measure the spatial performativity in the context of safety problems. Patterns of human co-presence, spontaneous surveillance and mixing of residents and strangers, who can be supported and generated through the configuration of urban structures, are considered as the mediators of experience of safety. Pointing out the safety issue in these theories, the argument of this paper is that urban form can be considered as a useful instrument for achievement of individual and community safety.

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Public space safety evaluation. Case study: Kosančićev venac, Belgrade

Abstract: Safety is the primary criterion that is necessary to meet to create high-quality open public spaces. On the other side, safety is considered as a precondition for the use of public space. The paper deals with evaluation of the quality of open public spaces, using a tool formed on the basis of normative theories in urban design, and created and tested on the academic course Public Space Design and Methods in Urban Design at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture. The methodological framework of the research included the analysis of the quality of open public spaces based on established criteria, the analysis of the intensity of pedestrian movement. The particular interest of the research is given to the results related to the relation between safety level and intensity of pedestrian movement in the territory of Kosančićev venac, which is located in the centre of the city, while it is very poorly attended and used. The obtained results confirmed that the intensity of pedestrian movement is proportional to the level of safety of the observed area, as well as, qualitative indicators have pointed to the specific elements of open public spaces that should be improved to meet this sensitive criteria.

Keywords: safety, public space, quality evaluation tool, pedestrian movement, Kosančićev venac

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Introducing Human Security Discourse in Serbian Foreign Policy: the Way towards European Values and Practices

Abstract: Human security concept was introduced in security studies after deepening the research field of security studies to lower levels of analysis (individual level), as well as broadening security to new sectors of analysis, in addition to the previously dominant military sector. Placing humans at the center of interest of security studies and giving them a role of the reference objects of security, what human security concept did was humanization of values and principles that underpin contemporary security practices. Human security discourse has a great research potential within security studies because of its practical utility, and in addition, human security narrative provides legitimacy for different practical activities. Although analytically contested concept that is often put to criticism for its vagueness, this concept has a power to reshape security practices in different ways, depending of the context and this theoretical weakness can be seen as a practical strength at the same time. Human security discourse, even when it is not officially implanted in Foreign Policy documents, represents indispensable discourse of different political subjects and institutions and a background for undertaking various measures and actions in order to protect the perceived values. The aim of this paper is to research how the discourse of human security is represented in the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Serbia and what is its role in Foreign Policy activities of the Republic of Serbia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Firstly, what would be discussed is the nature and ambiguity of the concept of human security and its vagueness which makes this concept easily stretchable and politically useful. What will be discussed next are the ways in which the concept of human security impacts practical policies, and finally, the third part of the text is devoted to the place and role of the concept of human security in the foreign policy of the Republic of Serbia.

Keywords: *human security, foreign policy, discourse, values*

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Human Security under Emergency Situation-Serbian Flood Case

Abstract: The human security notion has been changed during time. For example, during the Cold War the human security has been estimated under security which was guaranteed by the state, inviolability of its borders and preventing of possibility from foreign attack. Today, the human security notion is transformed into security and protection of an individual itself. As such, human security notion has two possible meanings, broader and a more precise one, too. More precise notion of human security accepts in the first place, a protection of physical integrity and property of an individual. Broader meaning of human security express an attitude that an individual has qualitative life and that he is safe from coercion, but the state is responsible for it acting through its institutions. The availability of qualitative drinking water, regular food, health protection, work and earnings for an adequate existence, availability of schooling and education rights are all the basic conditions that the state should guarantee to the individual, so he could live a human secure life. Under its legislation and through its institution, the state is trying to afford to an individual all needed rights and protection. But, under special circumstances the regular system was usually distressed and put on the test. In Republic of Serbia emergencies are being declared when flood, fire, earthquake or some other emergency occurs, which could not be prevented by regular resources and methods and that could threaten human beings, their environment or material goods. The last floods that were unrecorded in Serbian history showed that the prevention principle was not used in practice to mitigate the flood results. From human security perspective and all consequences of that notion, we could not conclude that the state was ready to offer all the elements that could guarantee the human security, according to yearly non-used measures of prevention. New legal and practical solutions that would put an attention to mandatory prevention, the possible changes in commanding chain under special circumstances, obligatory protection of an individual of dismissal from job, giving the full health protection and availability of medical supplies and treatments, the stricter punishment of criminal case than in an regular situations, could diminish significantly the risk of endangering of human security during emergencies and under special circumstances.

Keywords: human security, emergency situation, prevention, protection, state legislation

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Small Arms and Human Security in the Western Balkans: Beyond the conflict and fatal victims

Abstract: In spite of tremendous technological advancements, the most lethal weapons are still small arms, "the real weapons of mass destruction" - they are implicated in several hundred thousand deaths and countless injuries in everything from homicides and suicides large sale criminality and warfare. Fatalities are only a tip of the iceberg as possession of firearms is related to various forms of structural and cultural violence, primarily against law-abiding and vulnerable groups and individuals, affecting cohesion and security of communities, as well as economic development and trust in public institutions. By applying mixes method, this paper looks into confluence of factors and processes in the Western Balkans which facilitate small arms proliferation, and into local perceptions of small arms possession as a source of (in) security, connected with various forms of violence in broader sense. Research questions are the following: What are perceptions of citizens about small arms and the impact of its possession and use on their own and communal security? What are hidden forms of violence, specific insecurities and coping strategies among teenagers when faced with small arms related issues at school and in the community? The research is based on focus groups discussions and interviews undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia within ongoing regional project on human security the author is affiliated with. This qualitative dimension includes a dialogic method of inquiry, advanced by Kostovicova, Martin and Bojicic-Dzelilovic in recent article in the *Security Dialogue*. Dialogue permits recognition of the power of the researched in the construction of knowledge of security, and accordingly reflect the conceptual shift represented by human security from states to communities and individuals. It is a more egalitarian and reflexive approach to the research process, where both researchers and subjects were informing how data was processes and understood. In this way the research allowed for the definition of what security or insecurity means to be constructed in dialogue directly with the persons involved in discussions, not against a fixed set of indicators which were measured (Kostovicova, Martin and Bojicic-Dzelilovic, 2012). Mixed method approach includes use of available surveys conducted in the region in last five years, and information available via *Ushahidi platform* within "Targeting Weapons" UNDP pilot campaign – voluntary submitted comments and the media reports related to small arms in Serbia. Additionally, the paper will provide an overview of recently adopted national strategies and action plans for enhanced small arms control in the abovementioned entities, and recommendations for putting human security approach at the center of efforts to control small arms.

Keywords: *small arms, human security, violence, small arms surveys, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, youth*

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Freedom from Fear and Political Security in Documents of Provisional Government of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia from 1944 to 1945

Abstract: Exactly seventy years ago, in November 1944, within the treaty signed by the temporary bodies of communist authorities and representatives of royal government in exile, it was suggested that the Declaration of future government should include and specifically point out personal freedom, freedom from fear, freedom of religion and thought, freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of assembly. In one of the following draft laws which came out from this treaty, Member of Parliament Dr Dragic Joksimovic from Democratic Party proposed the *Law on Freedom from Fear*, which was mocked and fiercely attacked by media and communist majority in provisional and transitional government of Democratic Federal Yugoslavia. This paper thus presents the first archive record of the draft *Law on Freedom from Fear* with its commentary in the context of political security as a dimension of human security. As a Law proposer, Dr Joksimovic was openly against the communist one-mindedness and violence, by developing and improving *Four Freedoms* defined in 1941 by American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his famous speech, and trying to apply them to the situation in Yugoslavia in 1945. We analysed the text of the draft law, commentary from proposer, as well as the context in which the law has been proposed. The authors conducted the contents analysis of this draft law, as well as the following commentary, with previously defined keywords operationalized on basis of the political security indicators set up by the *Human Development Report 1994*, as well as on basis of the indicators set up by the following research in the human security area. The goal of this paper is presentation to experts of key findings came out from the analysis of given documents, so that the existing corps of freedom from fear thought in the context of political security (as a human security dimension) would be enriched. It is important for various reasons, as well as in terms of contribution of intellectual thought from our geographical area which was marked with longer period of political repression and persecution of dissidents, among which the proposer of this draft law was also included. The paper will include (1) definitions of basic notions based on definitions from Human Development Report 1994 until today; (2) operationalization of these notions; (3) short review of the development of the freedom from fear idea and the following draft law in Democratic Federal Yugoslavia; (4) analysis of the draft law and its commentary; (5) conclusions with discussion.

Keywords: *freedom from fear, political security, repression, persecution, human rights.*

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Economic Crisis and Self-Evaluation of Economic Security in the European Union

Abstract: In this study the effects of the recent global economic crisis on the self-evaluation of economic security of the EU population were examined, by a statistical elaboration of the *European Quality of Life Survey* database. When looking at the differences between the EU member countries, in terms of the self-evaluation of ability to satisfy own needs, the economic crisis has left the greatest negative effect in Greece and Slovakia; in terms of self-evaluation of own job security, the greatest effect was in Greece and Cyprus. The data make it possible for the states to be ranked by average self-evaluation of economic security of their populations, and by the share of the population that can be classified as economically insecure – in 2007, before the outbreak of the economic crisis and five years later. Also, the data from 2012 show that the self-evaluation of economic security is, on a country-level, positively correlated with GDP per capita, Human Development Index and Corruption Perception Index, and negatively correlated with the Gini coefficient; on an individual-level, the economic security is positively correlated with the felling of happiness, subjective general health, the mental well-being, the level of education, the satisfaction with social life and negatively correlated with the feeling of social exclusion. Finally, the evaluation of ability to satisfy own needs was evidenced to be a better predictor of all examined individual-level variables, than the self-evaluation of own job security.

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Human Security and Displacement in Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Turkey

Abstract: This presentation is based on the aggregate research findings of field studies conducted in Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Turkey, as a part of the project titled "Citizens Network for Human Security". Taking displacement as the cross-cutting theme across countries, and using violence as a proxy for approaching human security issues, the research studies try to examine different country-specific cases based on three main research questions: 1) What are the human security challenges?; 2) What are the coping community/ individual level mechanisms?; and 3) What should be done at various policy levels to overcome those challenges. The research study conducted in Northwest Bulgaria focuses on the tension between the elderly Bulgarian community living under poverty and the Roma population in the region and examines how the survival struggles of different communities leads to violence at the local level. The study points out that, due to unresponsive state organizations and a corruptive system, the communities can find themselves in a total environment of insecurity, in which different groups can play the role of both the victim and the perpetrator. The study on displacement in Montenegro analyses how social housing policies designed for consolidating political power can lead to discrimination and exclusion in the whole society. Particularly concentrating on the youth as a vulnerable group directly affected from those social housing policies, the study investigates how insecurity due to lack of housing interacts with other types of economic and political insecurities, creating an environment of uncertainty for the future. The case in Turkey tries to explore how forced displacement and resulting migration of Kurds during the 1990s affected the urban life and relations between communities in Istanbul. Taking the insecurities of daily life in close but economically, socially and culturally different neighborhoods in Istanbul at its center, the study aims to understand how displacement and urban encounters affect people's perceptions and reaction to the peace and reconciliation process in Turkey.

Keywords: human security, displacement, the Roma, corruption, social housing, peace and reconciliation, urban transformation