FDB | FACULTY OF DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

BINS 2025
BEZBEDNOSNI IZAZOVI
NOVOG SVETA

**Co-funded by
the European Union**

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY OF SECURITY STUDIES AND PRACTICES

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

BELGRADE, MAY 8 - 9, 2025

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
BINS 2025

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY OF SECURITY STUDIES AND PRACTICE

FACULTY OF DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY
Belgrade, 2025.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE - BINS 2025

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY OF SECURITY STUDIES AND PRACTICE

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE - BINS 2025

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY OF SECURITY STUDIES AND PRACTICE

FACULTY OF DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY
Belgrade, May 8-9, 2025.

Organizing Committee:

Prof. Dr. Boro Krstić, University of Bijeljina, BiH
Doc. Dr. Katarina Šmakić, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Serbia
Nemanja Stevanović, MA, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Serbia
Mina Suknović, MA, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Serbia
Prof. Dr. Veselin Mićanović, University of Montenegro, Montenegro
Prof. Dr. Miljan Cvetković, University of Banja Luka, BiH
Prof. Dr. Aljo Mujčić, University of Tuzla, BiH
Prof. Dr. Srđan Milašinović, University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies, Serbia

Scientific committee:

Prof. Dr. Radojica Lazić, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Serbia
Prof. Dr. Milica Bošković, Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, Serbia
Prof. Dr. Emilia Alaverdov, Faculty of Law and International relations, Georgia
Prof. Dr. Miranda Gurgenidze, Faculty of Law and International relations, Georgia
Prof. Dr. Sanda Stanivuković, University of Banja Luka , BiH
Doc. Dr. Marija Bajagić, University of Bijeljina, BiH
Prof. Dr. Sanja Peković, University of Montenegro, Montenegro
Prof. Dr. Elvis Ahmetović, University of Tuzla, BiH
Prof. Dr. Saša Mijaklović, University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies, Serbia
Prof. Dr. Elena Tilovska-Kethedji, Faculty of Law, N. Macedonia
Prof. Dr. Goran Ilik, Faculty of Law, N. Macedonia
Prof. Dr. Hossam Nabil, Police Academy, UAE
Dr. Oksana Belova-Dalton, Research Fellow in International Relations, Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu, Estonia

CONTENT

FOREWORD

The Book of Abstracts serves as an introduction to this year's international scientific conference, whose main thematic focus is *Transdisciplinarity of Security Studies and Practice*. Every year, the Faculty of Diplomacy and Security organizes the BINS/SCNW (Security Challenges of the New World) conference with well-defined main topics.

This year, the conference is being held as part of the ERASMUS EDU CBHE STRAND 1 project: "*Triggering Resilience in Up-and-coming Security Threats*", where the Faculty of Diplomacy and Security is the leader of the consortium. Project partners, who are also co-organizers of this conference, include **TARTU ÜLIKOOL** from Estonia, **UNIVERSITY BIJELJINA** from Bosnia and Herzegovina, **PUBLIC INSTITUTION UNIVERSITY OF TUZLA – UNIVERSITAS STUDIORUM TUZLAENSIS** from Bosnia and Herzegovina, **UNIVERSITY BANJA LUKA** from Bosnia and Herzegovina, **UNIVERSITY MONTENEGRO** from Montenegro, **WEBIN** from Serbia, and **CSI** from Cyprus.

Since one of the project's goals is to strengthen higher education institutions in responding to various security risks, organizing this conference and selecting topics and authors represent a key aspect of the discussion on the resilience of educational institutions and the collaboration of different societal actors in fostering a security culture.

Prof. Dr. Milica Bošković

1.

Prof. Dr. Veselin Mićanović

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro
0000-0001-6287-6452

Prof. Dr. Dijana Vučković

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro
0000-0003-2129-555X

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is a rapidly developing technology that has the potential to transform many sectors, including education, information transfer, finance, and the like. As artificial intelligence is increasingly integrated into everyday life, there is growing concern about its security implications. These implications can take many forms, from physical and cyber security to ethical challenges. The paper presents the security implications in the field of application of artificial intelligence, which covers cybersecurity and system autonomy, privacy and surveillance, preventing over-reliance on artificial intelligence and its misuse, and promoting accountability. The aim of the paper is to highlight the importance of artificial intelligence and its security implications in various fields based on technology that enables computers and systems to perform tasks that usually require human intelligence, such as speech recognition, learning, problem solving and decision making. The security implications of artificial intelligence are serious and multifactorial, ranging from cyber threats to ethical dilemmas. In order to minimize potential risks, it is necessary to develop international standards and regulations that enable the safe use of artificial intelligence while ensuring transparency, accountability and protection of human rights. Also, education and awareness about risks among users and decision-makers plays a key role in reducing potential negative consequences.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Cyber Security, Implication, System, Technology, Risk, Consequence.*

2.

Prof. Dr. Hossam Nabil Al Shenraky
Dubai Police Academy, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
0000-0002-8131-5586

EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN CYBER-CRIMES INVESTIGATION STUDIES

Abstract

The rapid evolution of cyber threats requires transformative education and innovative capacity-building approaches in the investigation of cybercrime. This study explores how transdisciplinary frameworks can enhance the training and preparation of professionals to address the modern complexities of cybercrime. It integrates various fields of study, including information technology, law, behavioral sciences, and cybersecurity policy, to advocate for a holistic approach in developing competent investigators who can effectively respond to challenges such as ransomware attacks, digital fraud, online exploitation, and cyberterrorism. The study highlights innovative pedagogical approaches, placing a strong emphasis on experiential learning models, including digital forensics simulations, cyber-attack response drills, and real-world scenario analyses. Technology-enhanced tools explored as essential resources for equipping practitioners with cutting-edge skills include virtual labs, AI-powered investigative platforms, and blockchain analytics. The development of leadership for mid-level and senior investigators includes decision-making, ethical considerations in digital environments, and how to manage multidisciplinary investigation teams. Collaboration is a central theme, involving partnerships between academia, law enforcement agencies, private cybersecurity firms, and international bodies. Such collaborations enable the co-design of curricula that are both theoretically sound and practically relevant in an ever-changing cyber environment. The research also emphasizes the need for region-specific programs, with local legal frameworks and cultural nuances, as well as global cooperation in addressing transnational cybercrimes. To complement lifelong learning mechanisms, modular training, certification programs in the in cybercrime specialties, and knowledge exchange through international platforms are recommended. The framework for education and capacity-building in the investigation of cybercrime proposed in this paper is designed to equip practitioners with tools and knowledge necessary to respond to both current and future digital challenges, while promoting innovation, resilience, and ethical practice in the profession.

Keywords: Cyber Crime, Investigation, Capacity, Education.

3.

Doc. Dr. Katarina Šmakić

Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, University Union – Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia
0009-0003-3838-9525.

THE NECESSITY OF INTEGRATING MEDIA PHILOSOPHY INTO THE SECURITY STUDIES' CURRICULUM

Abstract

Transdisciplinarity has become a key direction in scientific thinking because, methodologically speaking, contemporary understanding of the world is so fragmented that it is nearly impossible to reconstruct the whole from it. The narrow specialization of knowledge has led modern science to a form of absurdity, where we are unable to see the broader picture. The main paradox of this "progression" of scientific knowledge is that narrow specialization creates expertise that loses its scientific dimension, or its meaning connected to understanding both the whole and its parts. The primary goal of transdisciplinarity today is to bridge the gap between science and narrowly specialized knowledge, i.e., between science and expertise, in favor of a scientific approach. Media philosophy allows for the analysis of the role of media in creating narratives about security, shaping societal attitudes toward risks, and manipulating information, which is crucial in the context of contemporary digital security challenges. By connecting philosophical media theories with security studies, we explore how media not only transmit information but also influence public awareness, political decision-making, and the creation of strategies for dealing with threats. This paper explores the discipline of media philosophy in the context of the transdisciplinarity of security studies, analyzing how media shape perceptions of risk, power, and narratives about security. By linking media theories and security practices, this paper emphasizes the role of media as a tool and space for forming contemporary security regimes. Transdisciplinarity here means connecting various disciplines – such as philosophy, communication studies, media studies, information technology, and security studies – to better understand the complexity of contemporary security challenges, including digital threats. The primary focus is on integrating the Media Philosophy subject into the security studies curriculum, with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of how media influence societal narratives, political decisions, and public awareness of security issues. Media philosophy enables the analysis of ethical dilemmas related to the distribution of information, misinformation, and manipulation, which is especially relevant in the context of global threats such as terrorism, cyberattacks, or political instability. Through this subject, students would learn how media content can shape societal attitudes toward risks and threats, enabling them to develop the ability to critically analyze the media sphere and recognize its potential impacts on public opinion.

Keywords*: Transdisciplinarity, Media Philosophy, Security Studies, Digital Threats, Public Opinion.*

4.

Prof. Dr. Craig A. Jackson
College of Psychology, Birmingham City University, UK
0000-0002-7124-1624

UNDERSTANDING MASS SHOOTINGS THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY, EXPRESSIVE TRANSFORMATIVE VIOLENCE AND THE TELEOLOGY OF FIREARMS

Abstract

Understanding the motives and dynamics behind mass shootings is important, yet many attacker-characteristics are not scrutinised when analysing this form of extreme violence. *Background*: Mass shootings are often assessed as motivated by (I) terrorism or (II) mental health problems. This inaccurate over-simplification is typically made before all details and investigations of cases are established. The US represents 5% of the global population, yet is responsible for 35% of mass shootings world-wide. From 2014-2024, the US saw 5195 mass shootings (GVA definition). Mass shootings are not unheard of in countries with strict firearms laws/lower ownership. Gun laws, availability, and ownership levels alone do not prevent mass shootings. *Methods:* Most citizens (regardless of firearm ownership) do not commit violence, but for a very small number, a specific set of circumstances and personal history combine, making mass shootings happen. Two techniques for the analysis of these factors can be used. Psychological Autopsy establishes attackers' backgrounds, personalities, relationships with violence and firearms. Coupled with the lens of Expressive Transformative Violence this provides meaningful context why attackers wrongly believe mass shootings are 'justified, viable, meaningful, proportionate and purposeful'. *Results*: Firearm laws, ownership, news coverage of mass shootings and cultural contexts all influence gun violence. Coupling those with Psychological Autopsy and Expressive Transformative Violence, attackers' pathways to violence can be understood in the context of their personal teleology of firearms when they consider using violence. Understanding how attackers believe their violence will transition them from what they are, to who they wish to be, and the importance of others' perception, is key.

Keywords: Mass Killing, Shooting, Gun Violence, Autopsy.

5.

Prof. Dr. Damian Breen

Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences, Birmingham City University, UK
0000-0001-9417-1027

Prof. Dr. Geraldine Lee-Treweek

Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences, Birmingham City University, UK
0000-0002-1294-8654

AN EXAMINATION OF THE POSITION AND ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CHALLENGING HATE AND EXTREMISM IN DIVERSE SOCIETIES

Abstract

Governments around the world are increasingly expecting HEIs to become involved in monitoring and reporting hate and extremism as part of a broader security agenda. Higher education institutions (HEIs) and their campuses, are places where young people can potentially be groomed and recruited for extremism and hate. Moreover, students living in new communities, often away from home for the first time, potentially can be encouraged by others they meet to engage in extremism or become involved with extremist beliefs/activities through online materials, handbooks, presentations, or direct approaches.

Khan Bangash (2017), writing about Pakistan's HEI system, notes the potential for severe harm is often downplayed socially due to the low numbers of events. "Extremism on campuses is not a numbers game. I have often heard apologists claiming that the percentage of extremists in universities is small … It does not take a large percentage of extremists to terrorise a population … One suicide bomber can kill hundreds, and one bully can intimidate a whole cross section of students." Khan Bangash, (2017, n.d. online). Although the numbers of events are low, the potential risk to HEIs and the general public can be severe/high.

This paper examines published literature and examples of hate and extremism involving students and HEI campuses, arguing that HEIs are challenged to be a frontline in addressing hate and extremism and safeguarding student and societal safety. At the same time, they are also understood to be bastions of free speech and expression of diverse views, where exploration of challenging and controversial ideas can take place. The paper examines the tensions arounds these seemingly contradictory tenets of HEI ethos and values and policy.

Keywords*: Higher Education Institutions, Students, Extremism, Hate, Challenging.*

6.

Prof. Dr. Milica Bošković

Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, University Union - Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia
0000-0002-3421-7107,

Mina Suknović, MA

Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, University Union - Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia
0009-0002-7426-4749

Nemanja Stevanović, MA

Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, University Union - Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia
0009-0001-1893-603X

EDUCATION, EQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

Contemporary scientific literature, as well as that from the 20th century, highlights that two primary goals of education, among others, are to provide people with the knowledge and skills necessary for their further participation in social, political, and economic life, and today, particularly, to prepare them for successful social mobility. It is undeniable that through education, people should be equipped for critical thinking and achieving desired socio-economic goals and status. The right to education is one of the fundamental human rights, and although this is included in the highest acts of international organizations and national legislatures, it does not mean that it has been achieved at the desired level. Despite global political efforts to ensure equal access to resources, education, and healthcare for all, regardless of gender, religion, nationality, or other personal characteristics, this goal has not yet been reached in all countries. This paper will highlight the significance of accessibility and the level of education in society, not only for its socio-economic progress but also for respecting human rights and gender equality. Through the analysis of statistical data from three indices - human security, human development, and gender equality - the paper will emphasize the importance of the high values of these indicators and their individual parameters for the qualitative development of society and its fundamental security.

Keywords: Education, Equality, Human Security, Development.

7.

Doc. Dr. Jasmina Šljivić
University of Bijeljina, Bijeljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
0000-0001-6189-3998

Prof. Dr. Boro Krstić
University of Bijeljina, Bijeljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
0000-0002-9919-2422

Prof. Dr. Ljiljana Tomić
University of Bijeljina, Bijeljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
0009-0005-1754-1393

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY APPROACH IN HEALTH DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY

Abstract

The study of human security requires the understanding of issues related to health and personal security. Therefore, it is important to conduct research in complex health system using a modern transdisciplinarity approach based on social determinants, data science and decision-making. The main aim of health information system is to ensure security, privacy, confidentiality, availability and integrity of medical data. Information and communication technologies definitely transformed the concept of providing of healthcare and improved its quality and efficiency. However, smart healthcare has jeopardized security and privacy of medical data which became serious issue, so it was necessary to develop adequate strategies to address these challenges. Regulatory authorities have fundamental impact in the establishment of standards which ensure the efficiency, safety and privacy of smart health technologies. Various different technologies enhance the security and privacy of medical data. Comprehensive literature review and analysis of healthcare data security techniques have significant contribution. There is a highlighted necessity for further identification of potential threats and for solving of new security challenges regarding to secure access control and secure data sharing and storage. Continuous education of healthcare professionals about best practices in this area is of crucial importance.

Keywords: *Transdisciplinarity, Security Study, Privacy, Health Data, Smart Healthcare.*

8.

Prof. Dr. Milan Miljković
National Defense School, University of Defense, Belgrade, Serbia
0009-0005-9346-9442

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY STRATEGY FOR DETERRING HYBRID THREATS

Abstract

The topic of hybrid threats, which dominated the academic discussion of security scholars in the first decades of the 21st century, represents the most modern phase of the evolutionary development of conflict management, which includes military and non-military activities implemented by state and non-state actors.

The aim of the research is to determine whether the current theory and practice of deterrence strategy are also relevant for deterring hybrid threats, or whether they require a more significant multidisciplinary character, bearing in mind that the conceptual model of these threats is developed around four main pillars: the numerous actors and targets of hybrid threats, the numerous domains of implementation, the multidisciplinarity of the tools for implementation, and the numerous phases of implementing hybrid threats. The author starts his research with the hypothesis that a certain number of disciplines listed in the classical theory of deterrence can also be applied in the strategy of deterring hybrid threats, but that they are not sufficient due to the specificity of these threats.

The paper discusses the research subject using the methods of comparative analysis of classical and contemporary deterrence theory and case studies of contemporary conflicts that have the characteristics of hybrid warfare.

The author concludes that to effectively counter hybrid threats and ensure the success of these strategies, their greater multidisciplinary content is mandatory. The research result expands the classic concept of deterrence strategy to new disciplines, domains, and roles of state and social actors, such as psychology, the new role of military force, the central role of state actors, and the greater importance and role of the resilience of the entire society of a state.

Keywords: Hybrid Threats, Deterrence Strategy, Multidisciplinarity of Domains and Actors.

9.

Doc. Dr. Gordana Mišev

Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, University Union - Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia
0000-0002-8525-088X

Doc. Dr. Marija Bajagić

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Bijeljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
/0000-0001-9537-8302

Dr. Jelena Ignjatović

Department of Agricultural-Business Studies and Tourism, Academy of Applied Studies Šabac, Serbia

EDUCATION, DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY – A CASE STUDY OF SCANDINAVIA

Abstract

The connections between education, development and security have not been sufficiently researched or conceptualized, despite their undeniable correlation. States destabilized by ongoing political tensions and armed conflicts are unable to deliver quality public services, including education, which in turn hinders the social and economic development necessary for establishing political and military power. Developed Western countries are characterized by political stability, democracy, economic development, and peace. This study analyzes reports that rank states according to factors such as political stability, democracy, and the quality of education. Using quantitative and qualitative methodologies, the study highlights Scandinavian countries, also known as welfare states, which uphold the so-called Nordic peace policy. The aim of the paper is to explain the correlation between education, economic development, and security, as well as their mutual influence.

Keywords: Peace, Development, Education, Security, Scandinavian Countries.

10.

Dr. Mina Zirojević, Senior Research Associate
Institute of Comparative Law, Belgrade, Serbia
0000-0001-9884-5615

DARK NET, SOCIAL MEDIA AND EXTREMISM

Abstract

The recent IS attack in Jakarta highlights the increasing use of the dark web to conceal and protect terrorist communications. Radicalization through online networks, the dissemination of false and half-true messages, and the recruitment of new members to terrorist organizations via the internet have long been well-documented. However, security forces are still struggling to respond adequately to this threat. In June 2015, Greg Barton wrote: "IS is masterful at messaging and engaging one-on-one; we need to become equally effective in our work". One reason for the lack of success in combating radical extremism is the over-analysis of narratives. Responses to these straightforward narratives are often overly academic and research-oriented, failing to reach the target groups. Most extremist movements convey a relatively simple message – one that is easy to understand and readily embraced. An effective counter-narrative should consist solely of photos, videos, and 140 characters. No more, no less. In this paper, we will provide a more detailed explanation of what an effective response should entail and what constitutes those 140 characters.

Keywords*: Terrorism, Dark Web, Media, Narrative.*

11.

Prof. Dr. Dijana Vučković
Faculty of Philosophy, University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro
0000-0003-2129-555X

Prof. Dr. Veselin Mićanović
Faculty of Philosophy, University of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro
0000-0001-6287-6452

ETHICAL COMPETENCES FOR THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING
Abstract

Digital technology has brought numerous opportunities, but also challenges in teaching and learning. Some of the challenges are particularly relevant in the context of preserving academic integrity. The rapid development of artificial intelligence highlights the need for ethical education, because the opportunities available to students and other members of the academic community may be compromised if not used ethically. The Council of Europe, OECD, and UNESCO warn about the importance of the ethical dimension in education with their conventions and competence models for the use of artificial intelligence. The Council of Europe has published a Convention, the content of which is focused on the protection of human rights in the era of artificial intelligence, UNESCO has developed competency models for teachers and students, and the OECD has a number of documents regulating the use of artificial intelligence.

The goal of the work is a mosaic overview of the ethical dimension of education in relevant reports, conventions and reference models of competencies of the mentioned organizations. Our research question is: What ethical competencies are directly related to the use of artificial intelligence? We used theoretical analysis to describe ethical competencies and their levels, with an emphasis on comparing the UNESCO and OECD models. On the basis of comparative analysis, we proposed necessary implications for university teaching practice, i.e., based on the results of this desk research, we created recommendations that could improve the ethical component of teaching and learning in the academy.

Keywords: Academic Integrity, Ethical Competencies, Competency Model, Teacher, Student and Artificial Intelligence.

12.

Prof. Dr. Ayfer Genc Yilmaz
Istanbul Ticaret University
0000-0002-4714-0639

WHICH THREATS AND WHOSE CLIMATE SECURITY? THE EU'S DISCURSIVE CHANGE FROM CLIMATE SECURITY TO ECOLOGICAL SECURITY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Abstract

This paper examines the evolution of the EU's approach to the climate-security nexus, tracing its shift from a traditional climate security discourse to an emerging ecological security perspective. By analyzing EU documents, legislation, and policies, this research reveals a growing emphasis on biodiversity, resilience, and the fight against environmental crime, indicating a potential move toward an eco-centric approach. The central question is whether the EU's engagement with environmental crime signals a genuine shift from climate security to an ecological security perspective in practice. While the EU has made strides in acknowledging the security implications of environmental degradation, challenges remain in fully recognizing ecosystems as referent objects. The paper argues that a complete transition to ecological security requires prioritizing the planet's well-being as a core security concern.

Keywords: European Union, Ecological Security, Climate Security, Environmental Crime.

13.

Doc. Dr. Vladan Borović
Ministry of Internal Affairs, Serbia
0000-0001-7791-1847

Prof. Dr. Vojkan Nikolić
Criminalistics and Police University, Serbia
0000-0002-9230-7549

Dr. Stefana Matović, Research Associate
Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijić" SASA, Serbia
0000-0002-1090-4535

SOFT POWER DIPLOMACY AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

Abstract

Soft power has allowed a number of states to expand their influence and shape the behaviour of other countries without the use of military force or economic sanctions. In the era of science development and expansion, computer science can be used as a tool to encourage other countries to adopt policies and rules promoted by diplomacy. Over the years, authors actively participated as members of Soft Power & Cultural Diplomacy Group, Harvard Belfer Center's Future of Diplomacy Project and The Future of Cultural Diplomacy Project, Harvard Kennedy School, Boston, USA. Readers of this paper will better understand how the power of computers and arts has repeatedly been deployed by the U.S. and other governments to help achieve foreign policy objectives. The authors of this scientific paper describ the history of soft power diplomacy, the main principles, numerous successful examples from world countries, case studies, especially the USA. The main focus is on the use of newly developed computer hardware and software, technologies, algorithms, technical fields like Artificial Intelligence, Neural Networks in the area of influence on other countries' policies and laws.

Keywords: Soft Power, Diplomacy, Computer Science, Security.

14.

Doc. Dr. Marija Bajagić

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Bijeljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
0000-0001-9537-8302

Prof. Dr. Gorica Cvijanović

Institute for Science Application in Agriculture, Belgrade, Serbia
0000-0001-9473-0116

Dr. Vojin Cvijanović

Institute for Science Application in Agriculture, Belgrade, Serbia

0000-0002-1347-952X

STANDARDS SIGNIFICANT FOR FOOD SECURITY

Abstract

In order to ensure food safety, as well as the consumers, the world food market at the beginning of the 21st century imposed conditions on all participants in the food production chain to have a very responsible attitude towards the quality and healthiness of food. Medical research shows that certain diseases caused by the consumption of unsafe food are on the rise. At the same time, the presence of genetically modified food, which many experts warn against, and the consequences and influence on the human body that will only be seen in the future, must not be ignored. Food can contain toxic substances of various origins, such as natural toxins, toxic substances created in the process of production, processing, and transportation, and from the environment. Safe and healthy food is a basic human right guaranteed by the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights The legal regulations of almost all developed countries oblige food producers in those countries to introduce standards that define the way food is produced, processed, and transported to the consumer in the entire food business chain "from field to table". The goal of the standard is to build trust with the customer in terms of the quality and healthiness of agricultural and other primary products, as well as the reduction of negative impacts on the environment by the current method of agricultural production, the safety of employees in agricultural production and animal breeding. The standards that define food safety are: Global GAP, ISO 22000:2018, HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points) with HALAL requirements, GFSI standard including IFS (International Food Standard), BRC (British Retail Consortium) and FSSC 22000 standard which are discussed in detail in this manuscript.

Keywords: Food Safety, Standards, Healthy Food.

15.

Prof. Dr. Miranda Gurgenidze
Patent Attorney, Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
0000-0001-9247-2272

Prof. Dr. Tamazi Urtmelidze
Patent Attorney, Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
0009-0005-9180-9765

INTERNATIONAL IP SYSTEMS AND THEIR ROLE IN ADVANCING INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

This research explores how the international intellectual property (IP) registration systems administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) promote global innovation and development. The aim is to analyze the operational mechanisms and significance of WIPO's key systems – the Madrid System for trademarks, the Hague System for industrial designs, the Lisbon System for geographical indications, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for patents. The study assumes that these streamlined systems simplify IP protection, reduce administrative burdens, and support cross-border trade and technological advancement. The research employs a qualitative methodology, focusing on a procedural analysis of these systems and their benefits to IP holders. The Madrid System allows trademark owners to file a single application to secure protection in multiple countries, facilitating brand expansion. The Hague System provides a cost-effective process for registering industrial designs internationally, benefiting industries reliant on design innovation, such as fashion and consumer electronics. The Lisbon System protects geographical indications, preserving the authenticity and market value of region-specific products like wine and cheese. The PCT simplifies the patent filing process, which gives inventors time to assess the commercial viability of their inventions before committing to national filings.

Results reveal that these systems enhance global trade, foster innovation, and provide flexibility in managing IP rights. However, challenges persist, particularly for developing countries, where limited resources and awareness can hinder effective use of these systems. Mechanisms such as capacity-building programs and technology transfer agreements are critical to addressing these disparities.

In conclusion, WIPO's international IP systems are essential for protecting intellectual assets, supporting innovation, and promoting equitable development. These frameworks reduce costs, simplify procedures, and ensure global cooperation in an interconnected economy, making IP protection more accessible and efficient for users worldwide.

Keywords: *Intellectual Property, WIPO, Madrid System, Hague System, Lisbon System, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)*

16.

Prof. Dr. Emilia Alaverdov
Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
0000-0003-3282-172X

MUNICH SPEECH AND THE BEGINNING OF A 'NEW COLD WAR'

Abstract

Introduction and Aim: The victory in the Cold War made the United States the world's leading power, but this reality soon changed. Globalization made the world even more complex, requiring fundamental changes in American foreign policy priorities. It must be noted that the foreign policy of any state refers to one of the most difficult spheres of its activity. At the same time, the effectiveness of foreign policy depends largely on its realism, purposefulness, and consistency. All these characteristics are largely laid down already at the stage of developing projects of relevant doctrines, strategies, concepts. The status of the Russian Federation as the successor state of the USSR was officially recognized by the international community as a whole and by each state individually. All CIS countries recognized this beginning with the decision of the Council of Heads of State on December 21, 1991, when they solemnly asked Russia to continue the USSR's membership in the UN, including permanent membership in the Security Council, and other international organizations. An intensive search for a new foreign policy concept for Russia began. Therefore, the paper aims to highlight the key points of the new world order after the end of the Cold War. *Methods*: The paper is based on certain political documents, reports, analyses, books, and experts' observations. *Results and Conclusion*: Russia became stronger after Vladimir Putin came to power, and it was necessary for the United States to form a new type of relationship. However, the president of Russia, considering the country strong enough, began threatening world leaders at the 43rd Munich Security Conference, accusing them of undermining global security. Thus, it can be claimed that these accusations and threats, known as the "Munich Speech" laid the foundations for the beginning of a "New Cold War".

Keywords: Russia, Security, Foreign Policy, War, International Relations.

17.

Prof. Dr. Matthieu Grandpierron
Catholic University of Vendée (ICES), France
0000-0002-2465-2455

THE DANGER OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND POSITIVISM TO UNDERSTAND STRATEGIC POSITIONING

Abstract

The development of artificial intelligence has opened doors both for research and for strategic uses. With its capacity to quickly analyze and synthesize important and complex datasets, AI has been seen, especially in the West, as a solution to analyse complex and fast-changing situations. While offering answers, the use of AI in the field of strategic anticipation is not without limitations. One of the most important is its positivist and Euro-centric dimension. This raises the question of whether concepts derived from a particular political and cultural context (Europe) are suitable for truly understanding the realities of different cultures and civilizations. The answer seems obvious: Martin Wight (1977) and Barry Buzan (1977) have often denounced these risks. Surprisingly, they have not been heard. This article will examine these issues and link them to the question of research methodology, particularly the use of positivism as a source of inspiration for research methods. By treating history as a set of data and civilizations as variables, positivism creates the conditions for Eurocentrism. This article concludes by proposing an alternative research method that aims to minimize cultural bias as much as possible when conducting comparative studies.

Keywords: Positivism, Euro-Centrism, Strategic Anticipation.

18.

Prof. Dr. Rejani Thudalikunnil Gopalan
Apex University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India
0000-0002-5957-8144

TERRORISM: CHALLENGES AND WAYS TO HANDLE IT IN THE MODERN WORLD

Abstract

One of the major threats to human existence is terrorism and it is spreading like a pandemic and almost every country in the world faces its tragic and horrible consequences. In a general way, it can be defined that terrorism is an action or threat intended to influence the government or intimidate the public for political, religious, or ideological reasons. The impact of terrorism is not limited to the political atmosphere; it touches almost all aspects of life, placing the world in the shadow of fear and anxiety. It poses threats to the security of the individual, the nation, and the world at large. Though many countries are aware of the negative impact of terrorism, they are struggling to handle it effectively due to its associated complexities, such as economic sources, technological advancements, and sociocultural and religious aspects. This paper primarily focuses on the challenges posed by terrorism, ways to handle it through multilevel strategies, and the importance of multinational security system collaborations.

Keywords:Terrorism, Causes of Terrorism, Ways to Handle Terrorism, Forensics.

19.

Milica Sekulović, Research associate
Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, University of Belgrade, Serbia
0000-0002-7172-102X

Dr. Aleksandra Bulatović, Research associate senior
Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, University of Belgrade, Serbia
0000-0003-4273-8583

JUVENILES AND ORGANIZED CRIME - SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL-PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PREVENTION

Abstract

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in contemporary society is increasingly associated with organized criminal groups, which use children as perpetrators of criminal acts due to their perception that they are less susceptible to detection and sanctions. This trend, which includes the role of juveniles in drug trafficking and money laundering, indicates the need for a comprehensive approach to prevention. The paper examines the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency through a historical-pedagogical framework, tracing the issue from the period of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, through the socialist period, to contemporary challenges. Special emphasis is placed on the contribution of Antun Skala to the development of special pedagogy and his approach to the analysis of social factors that influence the formation of juvenile delinquents. Through a synthesis of pedagogical, social, and criminological perspectives, the text analyzes how historical approaches can contribute to contemporary preventive strategies, with the aim of a more efficient response to the problem of juvenile crime within organized criminal activities. The authors propose specific measures and social policies that can reduce the participation of juveniles in criminal groups and improve prevention in line with contemporary social challenges

20.

Prof. Dr. Zhamal A. Kedeibaeva

Institute of Economics and Management, Osh Technological University
0009-0008-9844-1408

Prof. Dr. Ainura B. Mamatova

Department of State Municipal Administration, Osh State University

Prof. Dr. Nilufar M. Bakhramzhanova

Institute of Economics and Management, Osh Technological University

SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL SECURITY

Abstract

The issue of ensuring national security has acquired almost dramatic significance for our country in modern times. The profound geopolitical changes of the last decade have radically transformed the organization of international relations established after the Second World War and, indeed, shaped throughout the history of human civilization. Today, the world faces the dominance of a hegemonic power seeking to determine which state occupies what place in the global hierarchy and the roles they play in it.

Keywords: State, Resources, Decisions, Security, People, Country.

PROJECT PARTNERS: