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Corresponding author: Božidar Forca
bozidar.forca@fpp.edu.rs

THE NATIONAL VALUES, INTERESTS AND OBJECTIVES

Božidar Forca, PhD

*Faculty of Business Studies and Law of the
University „Union - Nikola Tesla” in Belgrade”, bozidar.forca@fpp.edu.rs*

Abstract: *The first and so far the only National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia was passed in 2009. This document, according to the reputation of the modern countries of the world, was made in conditions that characterized the position and aspirations of Serbia at that moment. Recently, the Ministry of Defense has published a Draft National Security Strategy and invited the scientific and professional public to a public debate on the draft. This work is the original author's approach to the concepts of national values, interests and goals, or seeing what the Draft Strategy should change in relation to the presentation of these terms.*

Keywords: *strategy, national values, interests, goals, mechanisms and instruments.*

1 INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Serbia became an independent and independent state after the complex and difficult break up of the former SFR Yugoslavia, further compounded by the armed conflict with NATO in 1999. After the split with Montenegro (2006), Serbia found itself in a difficult situation of taking over a part of the territory - Kosovo and Metohija. All of this was accompanied by complex political, social and economic problems in the country itself.

Under such conditions, and by the reputation of the developed countries of the world, Serbia seeks to establish all state functions, among which one of the most important is the security function. Serbia adopted its first and so far the only National Security Strategy Serbia in 2009. This document, in many respects, was similar to such documents in the countries of the region.

In the last decade, Serbia is making significant steps towards establishing its own position in international relations, where one of the national interests is a member of the Euro-

pean Union (EU). In a newly created situation, Serbia is reviewing strategic doctrinal documents, including the National Security Strategy.

The Ministry of Defense has published the Draft of National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia and invited scientific institutions and other subjects to a public debate on the draft. This paper contributes to the improvement of the text of the Draft Strategy in the domain of national values, interests and goals, as defined in this draft, as well as the mutual relationship between these concepts.

2. VALUES

The notion of value, primarily in ethics and aesthetics, began to deal with philosophical disciplines from the beginning of the anthropological period of Greek philosophy, but this term, as a separate one, was first processed by Loce in the part "Mikrokosmos" I - III (1856-1864) he is also considered the founder of Aksikology – science about values. Starting from Loce's thesis that "values are what gives us the feeling of benefit and what we want," various theories have developed - directions on values [Forca, B., 2003].

The value can be defined as: "... what is desirable, what needs to be desired, what affects selective behavior. The value regulates impulses, satisfaction in accordance with the whole domain of hierarchical and durable personality content, personality requirements and sociocultural systems in the order, the need to respect the interests of other groups as a whole in social life" [Životić, M., 1986].

The values are, therefore, the properties of one good to satisfy some need. In this regard, the values are, either individually - subjective or general - objective, or valid for larger communities of people. There are various types of values: ethical, aesthetic, logical, economic, and others. In theoretical and practical terms, it can also be said about national-state values. Although, in an approximate way, it could be assumed that there are uniquely universal values, each state (the nation) proclaims its own. The basic national (state) values, as usual, are considered: the survival of the state as an entity with a complete process of national or civic affiliation, space and power; the overall development and prosperity of the state within the international community, based on the principles of equality and cooperation; integration into the international division of labor, and the like [Forca, B., 2003]. For example, academician Mihajlo Markovic groups values in: (1) basic human values, under which they include freedom, justice, peacefulness, independence and (2) specific national values that include tolerance towards other nations, religions and cultures; perseverance in self-defense; a developed sense of dignity; trust in the intentions of others and their own self-confidence and others [Marković, M., 1999].

3 INTERESTS

The notion of interest is not familiar with classical philosophy. This concept is created in the era of pragmatism and is spreading. It is well known that Lord Palmerston has no permanent friends or enemies but a lasting interest. This Palmerston thought was later attributed to various personalities, who really said it, but it is not theirs originally [Forca, B., 2003].

Interests (lat. Interest, interests - participate, take part) has more meanings: share, par-

ticipation; attitude, attraction, interest; attention, love, affection; importance, importance, value; benefit, profit, gain ... right. the benefit or damage that someone has from the actions of another person or event; per interest (lat. per interests) of self-interest ... politics of interest, selfish politics [Vujalkilja, M., 1985]. In contemporary science, the notion of interest includes values, attitudes, expectations, and aspirations. Therefore, as Professor Miroslav Živković concludes: "... the concept of interest equals the motivation factor. In that sense, the notion of interest includes in itself different values, ideas and attitudes, which leads to the overcoming of dualism between the concept of interest, on the one hand, and ideas and values, on the other hand" [Živković, M., 1997].

Interest as a category does not even know ancient or medieval philosophy. This concept arises in civil philosophy and occupies a central place in it. Thus, in the practice of political relations between states, there is a kind of replacement of the value system by the system of interests.

4 GOALS

With the term "interest", most often, the term "goal" is added, which expresses a kind of operationalization and a qualitative - quantitative level of achievement of the proclaimed interests. In contemporary international relations, the states proclaim their own interests and goals, which appear as one of the main causes of conflict among them. Namely, under the cloak of the realization of one's own, they are dispossessed, limiting and oppressing the interests of others. The clutter of such a phenomenon is contained in the fact that no state, at least officially, does not proclaim the aggressiveness and orientation of its efforts to suppress the interests and goals of others, which only confirms Marx's thesis that "interests are nothing but a" need reduced to greed [Forca, B., 2003].

Values are constant and as such are determined by the highest legal act of the state. Interests and goals are a changing category and are an expression of political maturity and the wisdom of the democratically elected ruling majority to establish them in order to protect national interests (for example, the interest in joining the EU was not established in the former SFRY, and today it is, will it be tomorrow?).

A brief theoretical review of the concepts of values, interests and goals will be circled by the relation between them, from the individual, through the special, to the general. Goals are realized in order to achieve the interests that protect national values.

5 A REVIEWS TO THE DRAFT OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

The Draft of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia discusses national interests and goals, while values are only listed exhaustively. Thus, for the listed 10 basic national values, 6 national interests and 28 goals were identified (Table 1).

Table 1. National values, interests and goals of the Republic of Serbia

THE MAIN NATIONAL VALUES	NATIONAL INTERESTS	GOALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freedom, • independence, • peace, • security, • democracy, • the rule of law, • social justice, • human and minority rights and freedoms, • patriotism • healthy environment 	Preserving the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia	– deterring from armed threat and effective defense;
		– preserving the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija within the Republic of Serbia;
		– strengthening the reputation and international position of the Republic of Serbia;
		– prevention and elimination of separatist activities.
	Preserving the internal stability and security of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens	– protection of human and minority rights and freedoms of citizens;
		– the rule of law and the further development of democracy and democratic institutions;
		– improving the safety of citizens, the state and society;
		– normalization of opportunities and relations in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija;
		– efficient state administration.
		Preservation of the Serbian people and national minorities and their cultural, religious and historical identity
	– national unity and development of cultural, religious and historical identity;	
	– improvement of the position of national minorities;	
	– improving the position and protection of the rights and interests of the Diaspora and Serbs abroad;	
	– protection of cultural and historical goods significant for the Republic of Serbia and its citizens. ;	

	Preserving peace and stability in the region and the world	– contribution to the development of international relations in accordance with internationally undertaken obligations;
		– contribution to the preservation of international peace and security;
		– respect for international law and the promotion of mutual trust;
		– contribution to strengthening regional stability and improving good neighborly relations;
		– strengthening of comprehensive bilateral relations with all countries, while respecting mutual interests;
		– strengthening active participation in the work of international organizations.
	European integration and membership of the Republic of Serbia in the European Union	– the formation of a modern and developed society based on common European values that are part of the Serbian national identity and historical heritage;
		– achieving internal readiness for membership in the European Union;
		– the improvement of national security and defense through the process of European integration.
	Economic development and overall prosperity	– improving the living standards of citizens;
		– economic progress
		– protection of natural resources and goods of general interest and preservation of a healthy environment;
		– improvement of education, scientific and technological development;
		– improvement of economic and energy security.

Source: Author by Draft of the National Security Strategy

Therefore, the Draft of Strategy discusses 10 national values (sometimes referred to as the “basic”, but not “bare”), 6 national interests and 28 goals (national and / or strategic). From this we can establish relations: 1) goals are realized, interests are realized, and values are protected; 2) realization of several goals achieves one interest (on average 4.3 goals per one value), 3) achieving more interests can protect one value; and 4) by achieving one interest, more values can be protected.

You do not need to value the numbers when the interests and goals are in question. Therefore, for comparison only, we state that in the latest national security strategy, the USA (2017) established 4 national interests of 14 targets and 100 actions (Table 2) for their realization and implementation [*National Security Strategy of the USA, 2017*].

Table 2. Vital national interests and strategic goals of the USA

No	VITAL NATIONAL INTERESTS	STRATEGIC GOALS
1.	Protection of the American people, territory and way of life	Bnjezbednost granica i teritorije SAD
2.		Goniti pretnje do njihovih izvora
3.		Očuvanje američke bezbednosti u sajber prostoru
4.		Promocija američke elastičnosti
5.	Promotion of American prosperity	Podmladiti (revitalizovati) američku ekonomiju
6.		Promocija slobodnih, fer i recipročnih ekonomskih odnosa
7.		Liderstvo u istraživanju, tehnologiji, pronalascima i inovacijama
8.		Promocija i zaštita američke nacionalne inovacione baze
9.		Prihvatiti energetske dominaciju
10.	Securing peace through strength	Obnoviti američke konkurentske prednosti
11.		Diplomatija i javni odnosi
12.	Strengthening American influence	Podsticati ambiciozne partnere
13.		Postizanje boljih ishoda na multinacionalnim forumima
14.		Jačanje vrednosti u kojima je Amerika šampion

Source: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/NSS-Final-12-18-2017-0905.pdf>

On the other hand, (Table 3) in the latest National Security Strategy of Croatia (2017), 4 national interests and 9 goals [*National Security Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, 2017*] have been established.

Table 3. National interests and strategic goals of the Republic of Croatia

No	NACIONAL INTERESTS	STRATEGIC GOALS
1.	Security of the population, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia	To achieve the highest level of security and protection of the population and critical infrastructures
2.		Establishment and development of the Homeland Security system
3.		Development and maintenance of a strong and active defense
4.	The welfare and prosperity of citizens	Ecological Croatia and the development of a strong and sustainable economy
5.		Demographic reconstruction and revitalization of Croatian society
6.		Development of state administration according to citizens' needs and strategic communications
7.	National identity, international reputation and influence of the Republic of Croatia	Protection, strengthening and promotion of the highest values of the constitutional order and Croatian national identity
8.		Strengthening the international reputation and influence of the Republic of Croatia
9.	Croats outside the Republic of Croatia	Protection of identity, protection of identity and political subjectivity of the Croatian people, as constituting in BiH, protection and support of Croats in other countries and diaspora

Source: http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/full/2017_07_73_1772.html

National interests and goals are the expression of the current position and future aspirations of the state in the environment. Therefore, they are different from country to country. For example, Croatia has no interest in joining the EU, as it has already done so, while Serbia has (at this moment) this interest. Of course, neither Serbia nor Croatia have an interest like that of America - to be a leader in the world.

Wisdom and rationality are necessary in determining national interests and goals. This is because the achievement of these interests and goals is not only a matter of the concrete state, but also the key forces of power in international relations. From the theoretical point of view, the national interests given in the Draft Strategy can not be much objectionable. However, precisely because of their pragmatism, national interests of the Republic of Serbia can be determined as shown in Table 4.

Tabela 4. National interests and strategic goals of the Republic of Serbia

No	NATIONAL INTERESTS	STRATEGIC GOALS
1.	Determining the borders and preserving territorial integrity and sovereignty	Solving the status of Kosovo and Metohija
2.		Membership in the EU
3.		Cooperative security
4.		Military neutrality
5.	Stability and reputation	Public (internal) security
6.		Social stability
7.		Freedom and rights of citizens and minority communities
8.	Development and prosperity	Sustainable Development
9.		Demographic transformation
10.		Strategic partnerships
11.	Serbs in the Diaspora	Serbs in the countries of the region
12.		Serbs in diaspora

Source: Forca, B., Župac, G., 2018

The key to achieving goals and achieving national interests are MECHANISMS AND INSTRUMENTS. In the Draft National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, this is covered under the Security Policy [Draft National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, 2018]. In the national security strategy, the US is called it “action”, while in the national security strategy of Croatia it is called the right name - mechanisms and instruments. Politics is everything, but not all politics! This is because the strategy, in essence, is the way (path, mechanisms, and instruments) and answers the question HOW will national interests and icicles be realized to protect national values. Policy determines strategy, not vice versa!

6 CONCLUSION

The draft National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia is a comprehensive improvement of the content of the text of the existing document and a significant improvement of its structure. The Draft has remedied some of the omissions that were made during the development of the existing document and the respected realities of the Republic of Serbia, especially from the security aspect.

This paper is a contribution of the author to further improve the Draft National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia in the domain of theoretical understanding of the concepts of national values, interests and goals, as well as their mutual relations and relations.

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