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LEGAL ASPECTS AND PROTECTION OF POLITICAL ELITE

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Abstract: *The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia has defined police tasks in the fifth chapter The **Police Actions**, which reads the Police Affairs, Types of Police Affairs in Article 30 of this Law, Counts 2 and 8, Article 2 “Security Protection of life, rights and freedoms of citizens, protection of property as well as the support of the rule of law” (Police Law 2018) and Article 8 “Provision of certain public gatherings, personalities, bodies, facilities and space” (Police Law). In carrying out police tasks, the police comply with national standards of police procedure, the requirements set by laws and other regulations and acts of the Republic of Serbia, as well as international treaties and conventions adopted by the Republic of Serbia. The police are taking measures to achieve the highest standards and the Police Law foresaw the concept of internal affairs where Article 2 states: “Internal affairs are statutory tasks of state administration, performed by the Ministry, whose implementation accomplishes and promotes the safety of citizens and property, provides support for the rule of law and ensures the realization of human and minority rights and freedoms provided by the Constitution and the law, as well as other tasks related to the determined scope and competencies of the Ministry” (Police Law 2018) According to the Police Law, Article 3 describes the concept of the Police, “The police is the central organizational unit of the Ministry, which, in carrying out internal ie police affairs, protects and promotes the safety of citizens and property, respecting the Constitution, guaranteed human and minority rights and freedoms and other protected values in a democratic society, with the possibility of the use of means based on the Constitution and law.” (Police Law 2018)*

Keywords: *police, political elites, protection and security.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Police Act defined police tasks in the fifth chapter, which reads Police Actgions, the types of police affairs in Article 30 of this Law, Counts 2 and 8, Article 2 which reads “Security of life, rights and freedoms of citizens, protection of property, and support for the rule of law” (Police Law 2018) and Article 8 “Provision of certain public gatherings, personalities, bodies, facilities and space” (Police Law 2018). In carrying out police tasks, the police comply with national standards of police treatment, requirements established by laws and other regulations of the Republic of Serbia, as well as international treaties and conventions adopted by the Republic of Serbia.

The police take measures to achieve the highest standards and the Police Law foresaw the concept of internal affairs in Article 2: “Internal affairs are the statutory tasks of state administration, performed by the Ministry, whose implementation accomplishes and improves the safety of citizens and property, supports the rule of law rights and ensures the realization of the human and minority rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the law, as well as other related tasks from the defined scope and competencies of the Ministry.” (Police Law 2018)

For the conduct of police affairs of particular importance is knowledge of the goals, structure and working methods of some European and regional organizations, primarily the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe (CE), the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Our country is a member of the OSCE and CE and is a candidate for the EU and NATO. The police must know and respect all their conventions relating to police affairs. The OSCE and our government have signed a contract where the OSCE is the coordinator of police education reform and the overall work of the police. The Strategy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs testifies on the representation of the UN, OSCE, CE and EU standards.

The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia takes an important position of the sovereign power of each state, and this power is one of the constituent elements of statehood as a subject of international public law. In accordance with sovereignty and integrity, the Ministry of the Interior plays a significant role in the implementation of almost all of the rights and obligations stipulated by international law. The police is an irreplaceable institution in exercising two of the most important forms of territorial and personal jurisdictions in respect of the jurisdiction of the state in international law. The power of a state over persons and things in its territory provides a monopoly of coercion. It should be emphasized that it is very important to carry out police tasks related to personal jurisdiction and most importantly to a part of the population that have the status of aliens. In this paper we will pay special attention to the security protection of the political elite.

For the police, as part of the executive power of each state, it is particularly important to know those provisions of international public law that relate to the international responsibility of the state. If policemen, exercising their jurisdiction, for not knowing or ignoring the provisions of international public law, harm a foreigner or a foreign state, they will lead to the so-called direct international responsibility of their state. They can make their state accountable under international law even if they have done some of their deeds by exceeding their jurisdiction. In the end, with their illegal behavior. they can lead to the so-called vikar accountancy of the state, i.e. to the responsibility of acts of private persons inflicting damage on foreign countries and their nationals.

At first glance it seems that police jobs are remote from diplomatic and consular relations between states, but they are closely and directly linked to the issue of the security of diplomatic representatives and facilities for their work and housing.

The international legal obligation of each state is to provide foreign diplomatic consular agents and representative offices with the inviolability and the highest possible degree of protection. In addition to this binding protection, the Ministry of the Interior has the duty to protect the security of foreign heads of state and government, ministers and other high representatives of the state during their visit to a particular state, are in charge of members of the police and other security services. Members of the security service in charge of security have to carry out their working and binding tasks in such a way that they do not violate the diplomatic consular immunity and privileges of foreign representatives prescribed by and protected by international public law by any or all of their actions.

2. LEGAL ASPECTS

In order to be able to approach defining and explaining the complex concepts of “legal” (but also “political” aspects), we must first determine the meaning of the word “aspect”. We postulate our specific terms and concepts of “aspects” on the facts that every social reality, that is, the reality of social reality, consists of many factors, a multitude of relationships, a multitude of significance and meaning, and thus enables a multitude of perceptions, approaches, significance and meaning. social phenomena that can be subjected to perception, consideration, understanding as relatively comprehensive provisions of a social phenomenon-processes, we define as **aspects** in this paper.

In that sense, the legal aspects of the protection of the elite and the leader of the politics mean that one side of the phenomenon we call the protection, but the special protection of these subjects, is determined by the properties of the existing - existing rights in the usual meanings:

- as a separate state power system;
- as a system of norms that determine the rules of conduct and punishment for deviations from them;
- as a relatively stable system of norms on social values and their protection, ie their realization and even favors;
- as a relatively stable system of preventing and suppressing and preventing any threat to these, normatively established social values.

Thus, the legal system as a social phenomenon is a system of protection of important social, sociopolitical and legally accepted and relatively clearly defined values. The legal aspects of protection have at least two polarized sides of social behavior - because the protection and endangerment of people’s behavior, in accordance with the norms of the legal system, is therefore the party that accepts and fulfills the duties, responsibilities and powers prescribed by the valid norms of the legal system. The other side is negative, deviant, criminal because it violates legal norms in various ways.

From the above we can clearly see the connection and conditionality of the legal and political aspect.

The needs of individuals, human groups and communities are expressed in particular in various areas of life and are articulated as an interest and conflict of interest in order to claim through politics as a process as a state and a state-legal governing and protective, regulatory system that is achieved by the proper functioning of the power mechanism .

3. POLITICAL ASPECTS

In the previous expositions, we have already warned of the necessary flexibility of the need for security with the emergence and the social role of the state and the rights, in which the process of politics as a process of managing general interests through the exercise of power is essential and determined. The political process plays a role in determining the fact that through it (politics) the ruling interest, will and the ruling structure are built up, promotes and imposes a dominant interest, will and the ruling structure (state power), promotes and imposes the ruling interest and conceives the state and constitutes the legal system as regulatory with mechanisms of various forms of coercion and legal norms. The political system, the articulated general interests, the policy-built system of values, the politics of certain goals and ways of their realization are the basis of every “legal”, “civil” or any state and its legal system.

By its very nature, politics is a social phenomenon based on contradictions and competition. In practice, this means a conflict of interest and the struggle of people for their accomplishment in various ways, including the application of power and force, as well as coercion and violence. Given that politics is the activity of people (in the broader sense, their behavior and relationships in various spheres of life practice), and that people are very different in their properties and characteristics, both their preferences and interests are different. The diversity and similarities of interests and beliefs are sufficient basics for different groupings and organization of people in order to realize their interests and achieve goals in various ways. Hence in the “position” policy, the ruling structure of society is opposed to them (in an unequal measure) of the opposition - legal and illegal. Legal opposition works in the direction of legal goals (that is, the goals that are valid and the ruling social-political and legal system do not prohibit using the allowed methods and means). In contrast, the illegal opposition highlights illegal (but not necessarily negligent) goals, and uses all available methods and resources, some of which are the most commonly used.

4. ENDANGERING

Endangering is a general term for a situation where there is a danger that from someone or something a life will be taken away, damaged health, destroyed or damaged material, financial or some other property. The sources of such endangerment - bringing into danger can be natural, artificial and social. Natural sources of threat are the natural action of natural forces (earthquakes, thunderstorms, storms on the land and the sea, etc.), they are not influenced by man’s influence and direction - quite strictly and independently of the will and actions of people. Artificial (or technical) sources of endangering are things (objects) that are the product of human activity and are used in human communication and work. However, no matter how different, they can be otherwise used and abused, and they can

either themselves or in combination with natural forces, endanger life, health, property and other goods of people.

A very good example is the plane or other aircraft that can spoil and kill hundreds of people by itself; that is, it can be damaged by the action of natural forces and its course also causes the death and wounding of hundreds of people, destroying material goods as well. The spacecraft can also be used in the direction of a certain weapon. The holders of social sources of endangerment are always social entities of certain characteristics, which are, as a rule, directed to deprivation of life or causing injury to other persons, or directed at causing material damage in different intensity.

Endangering can be:

- a) possible
- б) probable and
- б) certain.

The existence of certain organized and active groups of a terrorist character is possible endangerment. There is always the possibility that such a group chooses anything for the target. Some entities and objects are logical goals of an attack because of their social profile, the role in which the attacker opposes, or the results and consequences that the attack on the object of the attack will bring. Certain endangerment is when one or more of the subjects or objects is identified as an objective but is not yet known exactly when, where and how.

Endangering can be random and very specific, only announced in principle, hinted, threatening, and taken as an action.

5. PROTECTION

Our categorical concept of protection does not include all the provisions of protection as a social phenomenon and of all forms of endangerment, but only the special protection of certain types of subjects of those who are members of the political elite.

In the broadest sense, the protection from threatening another (some other) subject (subjects) means:

- a) engaging trained entities (special entities) to engage in threats to their activities, to commit threats or to prevent the effects of already taken actions leading to endangerment;
- b) that the protection entities operate in a timely manner, systematically perform protective actions using appropriate equipment in the preventive and curative phase;
- c) the effect of all the security of the engagement of the subject and means is completely disabling, preventing the intended threat.

It is understandable that we can speak of a completely successful, largely successful, partially successful and unsuccessful protection and realized security as its effect. It is also possible to talk about preventive protection, which implies security protection measures even when there are no indicators of possible threats and curative, where we clearly distinguish:

- a) the period of disabling the attack before it started and
- b) the period of operation as an interruption of the attack and the disabling or amortization of the effects of the attack.

6. POLITICAL ELITE

Elite, as a rule, denotes a part of the population that, in its own class, class, profession, etc., stands out for some special personal characteristics and characteristics of a social position. For example: (creativity, power, influence, talent, wealth, etc.). Accordingly, the political elite consists of subjects active in the politics that enjoy a special reputation, have special influence and power, and can be considered the creators of the political process and relations. In this sense, the political elite is only part of the overall social elite, but given its role in the governance of the state and society, it can be considered as its very important part. (Political Encyclopedia)

Political elite, as is clear from its very name, is the sociopolitical group within the wider social group - the social elite. This practically means that the notion of a political elite can not be properly determined without precisely defining a more general notion of the social elite.

The etymological definition of the elite is related to the Latin word "eligare" - to choose, to select, and later to the French word "elite" - defense on some value scale that the defense contains - name - possesses - above the average amount of that value. (Political Encyclopedia)

Applied to people, this criterion enables the understanding of the social elite as a set - a group of people - a part of a society - that has an above average concentration and quantity of some properties - properties. According to the idea, it has positive traits and properties according to the criteria of welfare and the process of society. The basic, essential positive characteristic of which one is classified in the "elite" is the ability to create social values that contribute to the development of society and the strengthening of its developmental progressive potentials.

The very notion of the "elite" implies the fact of social stratification on various bases and the existence of at least two parts of society: "elite" and "non-elite", ie "masses", "peoples" and the like.

The diversification of society implies the existence of various groups according to the criterion of social position, by their roles and functions in society, by their criteria and social influence.

7. POLITICAL LEADERS

Political leaders are part of the political elite. These are the most prominent members of the elite who play a leading role (authentic and delegated) in the state, state organs, powerful and significant political parties, political and social movements, etc. Political leaders are the most important political subjects and the most vulnerable, and they are the most important entities that enjoy the most complete special protection.

If one can not deny that in a modern democratic society one can think of governing as imposing and realizing the ideas and will of the "rulers" (individual or collective), then it is difficult to easily identify and define the ruling elite. The discovery and definition of the ruling elite in this aspect requires a great deal of caution in shaping the criteria by which the ruling elite will recognize, define and classify. Our working definition is: The ruling elite is a set of personalities that, in a certain way, are able to determine, impose and secure through

the appropriate functional social mechanism, enforcing the norms of behavior of others, independently of their will or with their consent, in a certain way, with the concentrated power (including force). This definition is not suspiciously descriptive and operational, but also sufficient as a basis for studying the political elite. Its basic feature is the power, and the basis, content and forms of this power are the field and sphere of its application, while its subjects are very diverse in many ways. They are different even in terms of available power and influence (we perceive the impact as a realized power through the process of influence).

According to this definition, the political elite can be understood in a broader and narrower way. A broader understanding would imply that those are all entities whose will directly and substantially participate in the decision-making as a result of the will in its execution they order. A narrower understanding of the political elite would only encompass those entities that, within the framework of the state and political - party mechanism, articulate political will and, in accordance with it, make political decisions. Of course, this definition applies only if policy is understood as a process of managing general social interests.

Based on all of the above, we can, as the first criterion of the political ruling elite, show the degree of influence of the will of a certain political subject, that is, certain political subjects on the political decision and on its execution. According to this criterion, we can distinguish both internationally and internally:

a) Sizerian political elites - that is, those whose will in decisions and their execution is dominant and decisive in the process;

b) Satellite political elites - those who bring and implement their decisions in their communities, based on the sizerian decisions. In the same sense, we can distinguish genuine political elites and quasi-political elites, as well as elites at various levels of independence in making and executing decisions.

For our further consideration, the distinction between political elites of the state, political parties, interest organizations, public opinion and non-political elites with indirect political influence is of particular importance.

Under the state political elite, we mean the holders and perpetrators of state power, that is, those who independently (understood as relatively independent) make rules - the rules of conduct in a society whose enforcement is ensured, and regulations - the rules of behavior in a society whose execution is secured, among other things by threat of application and by the use of force - coercion. In this definition, the problem arises when we take into account:

a) opposition and position;

b) autonomous competencies - the powers of certain federal units, autonomy and original self-governments.

There is no doubt that in the true sense of the word, the appropriate majority of deputies in the Assembly (in the parliamentary system) make important binding rules of conduct - the law. This majority can, but also does not have to be stable, especially if it is not numerically superior or if it is a coalition, or if the government is a minority. In this sense, the real "political elite" of the entire Assembly - all its deputies. Is that really so? On the contrary, the Assembly itself is organizational, institutional, functional and party-structured. There is a president, vice-president, committee chairpersons, chairmen of deputy clubs, etc. Therefore, within the elite - parliamentary members - the delegates, there are special elites, both formal and informal.

If we recall that the personnel - personal structure of the political process consists of:

- a) the political core of a movement, tendency or organization;
- b) its activists;
- v) followers i
- g) sympathizers (who can be included conditionally in the followers).

It is not easy to avoid the conclusion that the essential provision of a political elite is its truly supreme leadership, which is the most powerful influence on decision-making. Is the political elite truly a parliament, or maybe it is a government, or a court (Supreme, Constitutional). Without entering this opportunity into all the details of this very complex issue which has not been sufficiently addressed in a contemporary political way, we conclude that the real, essential and informally represented leaders are essential, essential political elites. The term "leader" in this text denotes the creators of a certain policy, and not just the executive fruit of the process of its realization. This does not deny the view that each political group has its own leaders. The point of our previous statement is that we call the word "leader" only the real leader of a policy - more precisely, the policy leader of a state. Our basic premise is that in the normal peacetime circumstances at the head of the state, as the highest bearers of power in the modern democratic state, there are exactly the true "leaders" of politics. These are, as a rule, leaders, "positions." However, it is understandable that the "leaders" of the opposition appear alongside them. It is necessary to emphasize that there are many reasons for seriously and objectively considering the real relations of the leaders in coalitions and alliances, the relations of the position and opposition and their leaders, official, proclaimed and real leaders in the light of contemporary situations, we can not go into more detail on this occasion consideration of this problem. The subject matter implies that, in a certain way (by law), leaders and members of the elite who will enjoy - special protection, as well as essential measures of that protection, in this context, our operational definition of a political elite enjoying special protection can be read: Leaders - members of the political They are elite, as a rule, professional politicians who perform supreme state affairs and who are in power and have the authority to proclaim the right to special protection that will also apply to some of them.

Of course, this conceptual definition does not mean that leaders, party and other elites have no protection. On the contrary, besides general, they also have special party and personal protection ("bodyguards"), and in certain cases also special protection.

All the aboved directs us to the distinction OF as follows:

- a) leaders - a part of the political elite who enjoys both regular and special state protection;
 - b) leaders - members of a political elite enjoying party or special personal protection;
- and
- v) a political elite that does not enjoy either special or non-special protection.

The practice of indirectly exchanging political elites and leaders obliges us to point out special protection in certain circumstances, not only of the leaders of politics, but also of some elite policy-makers (for example, delegations, specific visits, embassies, and so on), who do not even have to belong to a real political elite.

8. SECURING OF A POLITICAL ELITE

Under the term security of the political elite, we assume the undertaking of operational preventive measures, methods and actions by the security service.

“Security implies theoretical research, proofing, prevention and suppression of threats, using integrated protection subjects, in order to secure or achieve security of citizens, social order, integrity, sovereignty and material values of social groups.” (Pejanović, Lj., 2016)

Security assignments involve an uninterrupted system of measures and procedures provided by the plan and undertaken by authorized services or individuals in cooperation with other services, in order to protect objects, persons or objects (security facilities). Security services are understood as a system of certain measures and actions, technical means and all-encompassing procedures used to protect or secure objects, persons or objects. The provision of certain persons during travel is part of the occasional, and the provision of certain facilities and personalities by their place of work and residence is part of the permanent security. (Stevanović, O.2003)

The task of security is to protect representatives of the political elite and facilities in which they reside from all activities that in any way threaten and pose a threat to the security of certain persons and facilities in which they stay for a longer or shorter period of time.

In the general terms related to security activities, security can be divided into three categories, such as:

- security of persons;
- security of facilities; and
- securing valuables and assets.

Security of persons implies two categories:

- a) security of the person in the place (in the facility); and
- b) security of the person on the move.

When providing security of persons in one place, the principles and procedures applicable to the security of buildings are applied. However, when providing security of persons on the move, there is a concrete explanation of the place and role of escort in security work.

Persons who are protected on the move may be divided in relation to their character (festive, announced, normal or sudden) or in the manner of performing (foot traffic, motor vehicles, trains, river vessels or airplanes). Each movement has its own characteristics, but in common for all of them is that security is performed on the move.

According to the MUP organization and systematization in the Unit for Security of Certain Persons and Objects, escorts are provided for security of protected persons. Their tasks are the immediate protection of protected persons as well as the prevention of any attempt to endanger security of the representatives of the political elite. Depending on the personality to be protected, we can classify the two types of escorts:

1. Official state escorts
2. Private security by an agency

We can observe the agency's private security as “Corporate security in corporations or other institutions achieves security through protection through physical protection, technical protection, and also detective protection. Therefore, every corporation is of foreign or

domestic character, it is targeted by unwanted and destructive activities, whether terrorist threats, criminal activities, organized crime, corruption and other less theft or damage. These and similar threats are the occurrence of a state of emergency or emergencies in a regular or security state. "Historical data accommodate this event around 1853 when the first arms factory was established, which had its security service. After the Second World War until 1955, the system of securing companies in the former Yugoslavia was similar to other Eastern European (communist) countries. It is important to note that today's corporate security and private security are the forerunner of the Industrial Security of the state of Serbia, which was realized even during the reign of Miloš Obrenović and is one of the first countries of that time in Europe that organized fire protection that protected objects in the firefighting industry from the outbreak of fire. The aforementioned service also protected facilities and its title was industrial safety." Pejanović, Lj. (2016).

"The definition of a private sector in a state security system implies the definition of a private security sector in a wider and narrower sense." (Pejanović, Lj. Laković, V. and Stojanović, S. 2016). By looking at the definition that implies us to think in this case, the broader concept of security is a set of all security entities, while the narrower term is focused on Agency for Private Security.

"Generally speaking, the Corporate Governance and Protection System represents the systemic realization of profit and its adequate protection, which is the goal of every corporation and associated members with it. Corporations as systems can be endangered, both by human factors, by technical and technological accidents and by natural disasters. In the event of any threats and risks in the Corporation, emergencies can be created to be managed. "Emergency management, in short, could be defined as the work of people to deal with emergencies. Therefore, the management of emergency situations as a teaching scientific discipline could be defined as the study of the rules and principles on the basis of which this work takes place." (Čulibrk, Ž. 2015).

"Good corporate governance implies not only the way in which the company is managed, but also the relations with external actors on the micro and macro plan, as well as legal and institutional regulations. In this sense, corporate governance is a system that is managed and controlled by companies. This system is a set of relationships between the management of the corporation, its board, shareholders and other stakeholders. Corporate governance provides a structure through which the goals of the company are achieved and determine the means to achieve these goals and monitor the results." (Trivan, D. 2012).

Measures and actions undertaken by escorts in the immediate protection of certain persons include the following activities:

- operational - preventive measures and actions;
- preventive - technical measures and actions;
- against fire and action;
- health protection measures;
- direct protection.

Operational preventive measures include timely information and data collection that are essential for the security of a particular person. Especially when it comes to terrorist and criminal acts, detailed intelligence work on data collection and information on terrorist groups. On the basis of the obtained data and information, actions are planned, the time and

place is determined, as well as the resources that will be most effectively used in the protection of representatives of the political elite.

Lack of timely and accurate information, or obtained incorrect unreliable information about possible intentions, the methods of attack bring the security service of the protected persons into a major problem. In such situations, and this is proved by the practice, the escort serves to be liquidated.

In order to prevent the exposed negative experience, it is necessary for the escort to participate in the development of a security plan for a protected person and to be committed to its implementation. The escort checks data for persons who are constantly or occasionally engaged in jobs of significance for the safety of a protected person, for example (drivers of motor vehicles and other means of transport, persons employed in facilities using certain persons, other persons working in the cabinet, etc.), as well as the security protection of persons employed in certain individuals' premises, who, because of the nature of the work, come into contact with protected persons.

The escort also performs security preparation for persons engaged in security tasks, for example (training of drivers who drive protected persons). In cooperation with the authorized persons of the protocol and the department of a protected person, he participates in the development of travel and stay programs. He also proposes changes to the program of movement and residence if he assesses that there is a real danger of endangering the safety of a protected person. He directly cooperates with security authorities and security services on the ground and supervises their activities. He controls the things belonging to the representative of the political elite.

Preventive - technical measures for protection are carried out by the escort through activities and tasks such as: control of the correctness of video surveillance, alarm and other devices in facilities used by a protected person, inspection of postal and other consignments before entering the facility, or pre-delivery to a protected person. In the course of the journey, he examines personal baggage, a gift pack for detecting potentially dangerous, flammable, explosive and toxic substances that can endanger the safety of the protected person. The escort also instructs a person traveling with a protected personality. In the event of an anonymous or public announcement of the occurrence of an incident, the escort conducts control and verification of these activities. He then controls and inspects the means of transport with which a protected person is transported.

In accordance with the fire protection plan, the escort of the protected person performs control of the correct functioning of the fire devices in the facility or means of transport used by a representative of the political elite. In the field of health care, the escort must be in constant contact with the health personnel in charge of the representatives of the political elite in order to learn about his health condition.

Preventive technical measures of protection include the protection of facilities that representatives of the political elite use and accordingly the escort controls and monitors the devices, equipment and installations (in all the facilities in which they reside), and at the same time directs protection of all persons that are found on any ground in object. If necessary, an examination and search of persons entering the facilities using protected personalities is carried out, such as: apartments, cabinets, residences, cottages and facilities that they visit. In the event of natural disasters, he participates in the elimination of consequences and supervises the activities of other persons.

In the case of direct protection, the escort supervises and prevents any endangerment of the security of representatives of the political elite. He continuously monitors and monitors every activity of persons close to representatives of the political elite, as well as persons involved in its protection. In a vehicle traveled by a representative of a political elite, the escort is also traveling, in order to take the necessary measures during the journey and perceive any undesirable activity.

Every man worries about the good and the evil that can happen to him, especially if he himself is the bearer of the said good and evil. There is a saying in our nation that “the most evil comes from the very man”. This rule applies wholly and in terms of protected persons, holders of state functions and visionaries of political processes. Regardless of the fact that they are specially trained police officers, protected persons by their attitude towards other people and the work they deal with, greatly influence their safety. Protected personalities, regardless of all the qualities they possess in the field of politics, must never in any way decide on their safety. Their safety must be fully in the hands of police officers, while for this protected person must have an understanding. A high level of security culture is a necessary feature of the contemporary protected personality. This implies full discipline and compliance with the recommended security procedures and rules.

The written procedures, the protocol, the rules of security behavior, the manner of communication with various subjects and the respect of the house rules must be strictly observed. To ensure that these procedures maximally respect the protected personality, they must think properly. Proper thinking of the protected personality will enable him to act in any disputed situation, with people and events, in a reasonable manner and in accordance with the prescribed procedures. The security culture of the protected personality is the ability of the self-styled personalities to reconcile themselves with the fate that “their own political function” has brought to them. The general principle is that human freedom and security are two mutually opposed concepts. We consider freedom as an opportunity for a protected person to do whatever he wants or to do something if he does not want to, while we see security as his right to perform his political function without fear for his own life and his family. The greater the freedom, the greater the risk of being threatened. A protected personality of the moment when they decide to be the bearers of important political functions must fully see all the good and bad sides of the party that are entrusted to them by the function entrusted to them. Great popularity and constant appearance in public life, in addition to fame, many advantages and popularity, bring with them many disadvantages and numerous limitations of both the protected persons and their family members. Being president’s wife is also a beautiful and cruel fact. The fact that they have to live and work in accordance with the prescribed procedures that greatly limit the freedom which the security system itself imposes is in itself difficult, but at the same time is the guarantor of security protection and the guarantee of the normal functioning and work of the protected persons. Life under strict rules endangers human rights and freedoms but is one of the guarantors of safe security. Absolute freedom of certain persons, and at the same time, complete security is not present in any democratic society.

So many times the lives of certain individuals were endangered by precisely the failure to comply with the prescribed procedures. Our folk proverb says: “Whoever keeps himself, God keeps him too”, this saying has been proven in practice many times as true. We have

cases from our past regarding the murder of Defense Minister Pavle Bulatovic and the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic.

Regarding the assassination of the Prime Minister of Dr Zoran Djindjic on March 12, 2002, two procedural security mistakes were probably fatal to the prime minister's life. The first is that there was no radio link between the Prime Minister's security team and the security of the government building. Another mistake is that no protective entry was used to the Government, because allegedly Djindjic, in contrast to the security culture, said "He does not want to hide like a rat", an unsecured entrance from the government's yard in Nemanjina Street was used. This was taken from the report of the commission formed by the government to determine the responsibility of the security services on the assassination.

Because of the frequent consequences that have arisen in our recent past, I devoted much attention to this method and measures of physical protection in this paper.

The method of physical protection of representatives of the political elite includes a set of measures, actions and procedures planned and undertaken by the security services in order to prevent any form of security threatening representatives of the political elite. It is impossible to talk about the application of methods of physical protection of representatives of the political elite, considering it separately from the comprehensive protection tasks related to the protection of facilities in which representatives of the political elite live, stay, work or occasionally visit objects in the form of holidays or weekends.

The method of physical protection of representatives of the political elite is an important method of protection in which the human factor (human-escort) is the most prominent. It is applied in combination with other methods of protection and there is a constant need for its improvement and modernization.

Physical security implies direct security of facilities, from destruction, damage and other forms of harmful activities, as well as the provision of persons in the apartment and other premises, from the endangering of their lives, physical and psychological integrity of privacy, and other forms of endangering their personal security.

The physical protection measures applied under this complex method involve the physical protection of the course of movement in order to obtain complete insight into the range of modern firearms and explosive devices, which are the most frequent means of attack for endangering safety.

The facility used by an important political personality constantly or occasionally is protected by the method of physical protection in such a way that the narrower and wider surroundings of objects are placed under full control by the security service.

Within the physical protection method, two types of physical protection are applied, namely direct physical protection and deep physical protection. Under direct physical protection, it is understood that the security service is arranged along the path of the movement of a protected person who is tasked with controlling the given directions, areas of responsibility, spaces and facilities along the path of movement that can jeopardize the security of representatives of the political elite. By visual control of the said security service, they have the task at all times to be prepared to prevent any activity aimed at endangering the representatives of the political elite whose exit is expected. The number of engaged security personnel as well as the resources that will be used depends on several elements such as terrain configurations, degree of population density, number and size of objects in the length

of the route of movement, weather conditions and the possibility of using modern means and equipment.

Regulating and controlling the traffic protection of vehicles under escort is done by closing the roads, purging the course of movement, forming the predecessor and the guard or forming a security escort. When applying the first degree of protection, it is obligatory to close traffic on the route before the arrival of representatives of the political elite, and completely stop traffic on the route immediately before the arrival of representatives of the political elite. The precursor must be formed in the column, which is aimed at checking the state of the movement path before the main column is encountered, and the guard who has the task of not allowing the column to be moved, overturned or switched on to any other vehicle in the main column by the beginning of the column. The time of the closing of the traffic, the number of engaged security officers and the resources that will be engaged depends on the concrete situation and the real needs.

A safety escort is formed when such security reasons require and represents the correct order of the car or motorcycle directly next to the car in which the representative of the political elite is located.

9. CONCLUSION

The police take measures to achieve the highest standards and the Police Law foresaw the concept of internal affairs in Article 2: "Internal affairs are the statutory tasks of state administration, performed by the Ministry, and whose implementation accomplishes and improves the safety of citizens and property, supports the rule of law rights and ensures the realization of human and minority rights and freedoms by the Constitution and the law, as well as other related tasks from the established scope and competence of the Ministry" (Police Law 2018)

The method of physical protection of representatives of the political elite is an important method of protection in which the human factor (human-escort) is the most prominent. It is taken up in combination with other methods of protection and there is a constant need for its improvement and modernization.

As a special obligation of the host country, there is also a question of protecting and securing a political leader from one country during an official or private stay in another country. The diversity of the manifestation forms of this issue is, as a rule, resolved by bilateral or multilateral agreements, treaties and agreements of a different nature.

The task of security is to protect the representatives of the political elite and facilities in which they reside from all activities that threaten in any way and pose a threat to the security of representatives of the political elite.

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