

EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

The first issue of the scientific journal *Security Science* for the year 2020 is in the front of you. Given that the selected scientific articles cover an array of topics security science, this issue is co-edited by Darko Trifunović, PhD, Institute for National and International Security, and Miomira Kostić, LL.D, Institute for National and International Security, acting in the capacity of permanent editors.

Branislav Todorović and **Darko Trifunović** submitted the paper titled *“Security science as a scientific discipline - technological aspects”*. The paper argues the facts that the growth and expansion of its domain, in combination with its own procedures and methodologies, justifies the existence of Security Science. The paper starts with the global opinion overview of security as a scientific discipline. With the focus on technological segments, a possible scientific approach to security analysis (SA) is presented in detail. Finally, examples are provided regarding the use of mathematics modelling and tools for data analysis and interpretation in security domain.

Alberto Testa submitted the paper titled *“Making sense of Extremism in the Bosnian Football Terraces: An Initial Analysis”*. This paper presents an initial assessment of the results of a four-month research project studying Ultras in BiH. This research contributed to the Bosnia & Herzegovina Resilience Initiative (BHRI) Programme (implemented by the International Organization for Migration -United Nations, funded and closely coordinated with the U.S. Agency for International Development -USAID) aiming to reduce the threat of violent extremism in BiH and to counter extremist efforts to deepen or exploit communal tensions.

Shaul Shay submitted the paper titled *“Albania and the Iranian terror threat”*. The national security of countries and the security of the international system are the cornerstones for the stability and prosperity of the international system. In the course of almost 40 years Iran is the world’s leading state sponsor of terrorism and has a long and bloody history of terror attacks. Since 2017 the Iranian regime’s terrorist activities appear to be on the rise on European soil. The Iranian regime appears committed to a strategy of targeting Iranian decedents and Western and Israeli interests, even in Europe. Albania, a close US ally has found itself on the frontline of the clash between the West and Iran and Albania has been at the center of terrorist activities organized by Iran, due to hosting the Mujahideen-e-Khalq (MEK).

Barak Bouks submitted the paper titled *“COVID19 Pandemia: Did Jihadi Terror Movements Redefined their Modus Operandum or Is It An Implementation of a Calculated Rationale Designated to regain Territories & Assets?”*

Religious terror movements have long since been associated with violent Jihad and suicide bombings. As such, associated Jihadist perpetrators operate according to specific Muslim Fatwas (Clerical permissions), in order to carry out suicide attacks against their chosen targets. These perpetrators proclaim their willingness to die for a definitive cause, regardless of any danger, as they expect an affluent after life in heaven. As COVID 19 erupted, the world came to a standstill and closure. The new situation affected terror movements globally. This study finds that these perpetrators implement rational, calculated tactics, as religion is considered to be a part of this tactic, yet, they are not monolithic. They operate differently from one country to another, while having to review constantly the effectiveness of their operation vis-à-vis the support of the local population.

Božidar Forca, Dragoljub Sekulović and Igor Vukonjanski submitted the paper titled *“Actual challenges, risks and security safety”*. The purpose of the work is twofold. First, to show the diversity of theoretical understanding of the term challenge, risk and threat by various authors. On the other hand, the overriding goal is to analyze the relationship to the challenges, risks and threats in different countries. When it comes to national security, challenges, risks and threats, most often, are identified in a document called the national security strategy. This document, as one of the highest in the hierarchy of political acts of every state, when it comes to security, is passed by almost all modern states of the world. The analysis of numerous national security strategies has revealed that it is possible to identify: 1) the challenges, risks and threats that appear in all strategies, 2) the challenges, risks and threats of security that appear in most strategies, and 3) the challenges, risks and threats of security which are country specific.

Jonathan Figchel submitted the paper titled *“Bridging the gap between “science” and “security”*. Security is multidimensional in nature and diverse in practice. This diversity leads to difficulty in providing a single all-encompassing definition for the many applied domains of security. Security can not be considered singular in concept definition, as definition is dependent on applied context. Security incorporates diverse and multi-disciplined actors, originating and practicing across many disciplines. This multidimensional nature of security results in unclear understanding of a definition for the concept of security. Bridging the gap between the traditional definitions of science and the unspecified definition of what is Security can be achieved through Scientific Security Research methodologies that will be engaged and implemented in the exploration, analysis and conclusions of the systematic and organized body of knowledge.

Orhan Dragaš submitted the paper titled *„Security as an independent scientific discipline - a contribution to a comprehensive security study to meet the requirements of the contemporary globalized world”*. The field of security

is still dominantly studied within the context of some other academic discipline, principally social sciences, such as sociology and criminology. However, there is a growing need to study security in the context of technological sciences, bearing in mind the increasing significance of security of information systems, databases and so on. Research has shown that the security field already has sufficient categories (fields) that would constitute its unique “corpus of knowledge”, as an important prerequisite for qualifying security as an independent science.

Zhang Jiadong submitted the paper titled “*A Coming Age of Micro Game of Power: History and Reality*”. The traditional theory of international relations, whether it is realism, liberalism, constructivism, or scientific behaviorism, define-sovereign states as a unified body in international arena. It has consistent interests, and naturally also has consistent foreign policy goals and means. In the 20th century, and especially during the two World Wars and the Cold War, this conceptual abstraction was very accurate. But after the end of the Cold War, especially in the 21st century, this concept gradually went against the reality of international relations. On the one hand, the comprehensive strength of a country cannot directly transform competitive advantages in specific areas; on the other hand, the main resistance of many countries, including superpowers, may not be another power, but different domestic interest groups as well as international non state actors. This has caused traditional international relations theories, from hypotheses to conceptual and inferential levels, to be unable to explain the world today.

Vakhtang Maisaia and **Eteri Khanjaliashvili** submitted the paper titled “*Georgia’s Security Environment and Combating Terrorism - New Challenges and Threat in 21st Century*”. The article discusses Georgia’s security environment in the lens of terrorism. Taking into account that 21st century took the importance of terrorism on a global scale it became not only concern of world politics but domestic politics as well. It is the act of violence initiated by humans and are often of a malicious nature. That is a reason for increased attention toward it.

We hope you will enjoy reading the results of scientific research on the security science issues that the contributing authors have chosen to discuss in their theoretical and empirical research. The multidisciplinary nature of the submitted papers and the authors’ choice of current issues indicate that our scientific journal *Security Science* is open to different approaches to the security science matter under observation and committed to publishing scientific articles across a wide range of social sciences and humanities. In that context, we invite you to submit research articles on topics of your professional interest.

We also wish to extend our appreciation and gratitude to our distinguished reviewers whose professional attitude to double-blind peer review has significantly contributed to the quality of our scientific journal.

Wishing you a nice summer holiday, we look forward to our prospective cooperation.

Belgrade, 17th July 2020

Editors-in-Chief

Darko Trifunović

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