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## **THE SERBIAN ARMED FORCES IN THE SERVICE OF GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY: INTEREST AND MOTIVATION FOR MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS\*\*\***

### **Abstract**

The paper shows how the Serbian Armed Forces, through their participation in multinational (peacekeeping) operations, contribute to the improvement and maintenance of global peace and security under the auspices of the United Nations and the European Union, as well as the motivation and interest in peacekeeping operations. Furthermore, the research conducted at the Military Academy seeks to find the motives of the participants in the operations, as well as the motives that direct future officers to participate in multinational operations. For the purposes of this paper, Battistelli's paradigm of premodern, modern, and postmodern motivational factors for participation in peacekeeping operations was applied. The author's starting assumption is that the motivational factors for the participation of our members are in the domain of premodern (traditional) and modern. The paper first analyzes past and current operations in which our Army has participated and is an active participant in order to present the way in which the Serbian Armed Forces act in

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the service of global peace and security, and its role in that field. In the first part, the paper presents the rich historical experience of our Army's participation in multinational operations. Considering that multinational operations are an instrument for preventing and containing crisis hotspots in the world, as well as preventing armed conflicts, they also contribute to countries' international reputation. Furthermore, the paper presents and explains the understanding of the importance of multinational operations in our Army, through the importance of the role of the Serbian Armed Forces in preserving global peace and security, as well as emphasizing the impact of transferring experiences and knowledge gained in multinational operations. The significance of the research is that the authors confirm that the motivational factors for participation in multinational operations are strengthening the foreign policy reputation and international relations of our country, the general development of our Army and gaining valuable experience, as well as the financial position of the participants, which represents traditional and modern motivational factors.

**Keywords:** Republic of Serbia, Serbian Armed Forces, Military Academy, multinational operations, peacekeeping operations, motivational factors

## INTRODUCTION

After World War II, the first peacekeeping operations emerged. The post-Cold War era brought about an expansion of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations in every sense. Namely, the number of peacekeeping operations in the world increased, the number and complexity of uniformed personnel involved increased, and the mandates entrusted to them expanded. Security challenges, risks and threats, conflicting national interests of different states, and often changing geopolitical relations between major powers created the need to provide new answers to pressing issues. The beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century was characterized by further transformations and the development of peacekeeping operations. International military presence in the territories of third countries is the main feature of multinational operations. Today, the term multinational operation is used in practice as the most general criterion confirming their international legal legitimacy (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 6).

Wars and conflicts are still a reality in the world. Crisis hotspots around the world have not disappeared despite the overall development and strengthening of the influence of various international organizations whose field of activity is peace. Multinational operations are a more complex concept than peacekeeping operations, because in addition to them they also include “conflict prevention operations, joint defense operations, operations to eliminate the consequences of international terrorism, as well as humanitarian operations” (Zakon o upotrebi Vojske Srbije i drugih sredstava odbrane u multinacionalnim operacijama van granica Republike Srbije 2018; Milošević 2010, 4).

International practice has led to the distinction of three generations of United Nations peacekeeping operations (Conforti 2005, 208). The first generation refers to the period from 1947 to 1956, when peacekeeping operations were undertaken with the aim of conducting observation missions and diplomatic mediation, as well as other forms of preventive diplomacy (Dimitrijević 2021, 312). The second generation of peacekeeping operations refers to the period from 1956 to 1988, in which peacekeeping operations were undertaken primarily for the purpose of preserving peace (Dimitrijević 2021, 312). And the third generation of peacekeeping operations refers to the period from 1988 to the present, in which multidimensional peacekeeping operations of a multipurpose nature were undertaken (or are still being undertaken) for the purpose of establishing peace, imposing peace, or post-conflict peacebuilding (Dimitrijević 2021, 312).

Namely, “since it considers the heritage of SFRY as its own, Serbia has had a long tradition of participation in the UN peacekeeping missions” (Milošević 2014, 167). The tradition of participation in multinational operations dates back to 1956 when the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) engaged in the United Nations multinational operation on the Sinai Peninsula. Until the outbreak of conflict in the former Yugoslavia, members of the JNA were engaged in multinational operations in Congo, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Namibia, and Angola (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 10). Since 2002, after a decade-long hiatus, the first members of the Yugoslav Army, and then the Serbian and Montenegrin Armed Forces, have participated in multinational operations in East Timor, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Chad, and the Central African Republic (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 11). The first mission under the auspices of the European Union (EU) in which members of our military were

deployed was the naval operation “Atalanta” in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean (Radojević 2012, 80).

Since 2006, the Serbian Armed Forces have been constantly increasing their capacities in peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations. Today, the Serbian Armed Forces are engaged in missions in Lebanon, Cyprus, the Central African Republic, the Middle East, Somalia, Mozambique, and Egypt (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 8). The Republic of Serbia, through its constitutional and legislative framework, its strategic documents, and international agreements to which it is a signatory, has shown its commitment to engagement in multinational operations. In fact, the second mission of the Serbian Armed Forces, determined by the Defense Strategy, is to contribute to the preservation and building of peace in the region and the world through active engagement in multinational operations (Strategija odbrane Republike Srbije 2019, 13). By participating in multinational operations, our country and the Army actively contribute to global peace and security, thereby simultaneously strengthening their reputation on the international stage.

Starting from the tradition of participation in maintaining and building global peace and security, the authors conducted a study on the interest and motivation of participants and future participants in peacekeeping operations. The study is a continuation of previous analyses and research in this area and was conducted within the framework of the project “Value orientations and attitudes towards the tradition of Military Academy cadets” (Starčević, PI 2024).

## **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SERBIAN ARMY IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

Peacekeeping operations are part of the overall global mechanism for maintaining international peace and security, and therefore, the Republic of Serbia has recognized the engagement of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defense forces in these tasks as an important element of foreign policy and its defense interest (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 6). The period after the end of World War II, and further after the Cold War, brought the first international peacekeeping missions under the auspices of the United Nations. United Nations peacekeeping operations experienced a special expansion with the end of the Cold War.

The Republic of Serbia and the Serbian Armed Forces have a decades-long tradition of participation in multinational operations. The beginning of our Army's participation in preserving and building peace in the world dates back to 1956 and the engagement of the Yugoslav People's Army in Sinai as part of a multinational United Nations operation (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 11). The mission in Sinai was the third United Nations mission to be established, and for our peacekeepers, it represents the largest engagement to date.

The Yugoslav People's Army participated in this multinational operation from 1956 to 1967 (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 11). Over 14,000 members of the Yugoslav People's Army participated in the mission in 22 rotations. During the 37 years of Yugoslavia's participation in multinational operations, members of the Yugoslav People's Army participated in a total of six United Nations peacekeeping missions (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 12).

In parallel with the Sinai operation, the JNA was also engaged in Yemen in 1963 and 1964 (Dragišić 2011, 157). From 1988 to 1991, Yugoslavia sent military personnel as observers to a peacekeeping operation in Iran (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 13). Yugoslav military observers were also present in Namibia in 1989 and 1990. The last operation in which Yugoslav observers participated was the operation in Angola (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 13). This operation took place both during the war in the former Yugoslavia and during its disintegration. Due to the war in the former Yugoslavia, in 1993, Yugoslav peacekeeping forces withdrew from Angola (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 14). For nine years, there was a pause in the engagement of our members in multinational operations. After that, in 2002, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia engaged members of the Yugoslav Army in a peacekeeping operation (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 14).

Since that year, the number of members of our Army engaged in United Nations peacekeeping operations has been constantly increasing, and a little later it was expanded to operations under the auspices of the European Union (Radojević and Blagojević 2024). Members of the Yugoslav Army, and then the Army of Serbia and Montenegro, were engaged in multinational operations under the auspices of the United Nations from 2002 to 2006 in East Timor, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Chad, and the Central African Republic (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 14).

Currently, the United Nations operations in Cyprus and Lebanon, where the participation of our members began in 1964 and 1978, respectively, are still ongoing (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 14). It should be noted that the first participation of members of the Yugoslav Army after the termination of the engagement of the Yugoslav People's Army, or SFRY, in multinational operations in 1992 was in the United Nations mission in East Timor (Šćepanović 2014, 218). In addition to multinational operations under the auspices of the United Nations, members of the Serbian Army participated in the European Union mission in Mali from 2014 to 2020 (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 15).

The legal framework for the engagement of members of the Serbian Armed Forces in multinational operations was established in 2009 with the adoption of a special law regulating this area (*Zakon o upotrebi Vojske Srbije i drugih sredstava odbrane u multinacionalnim operacijama van granica Republike Srbije* 2018). This law legally regulates all aspects of this military mission and represents a milestone because its adoption significantly increases the number of members engaged. The history of the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations around the world has had diverse characters and roles. The Republic of Serbia has sent its representatives around the world as military observers, medical teams, and evacuation units, thereby demonstrating the readiness, training, and ability of the Serbian Armed Forces to adapt to the diverse demands, challenges, and tasks of international peacekeeping operations. In addition to multinational operations under the auspices of the United Nations, the Serbian Armed Forces also participate in multinational operations under the auspices of the European Union. The Republic of Serbia, with its capabilities, actively participates within the framework of the Common Security and Defense Policy of the European Union, based on the signed agreements with the European Union, which entered into force on August 1, 2012 (Prodanić 2023, 167).

## **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE SERBIAN ARMY IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

By engaging its military personnel, the Republic of Serbia positions itself as a credible factor in international cooperation, contributing to resolving crises and conflicts and building and preserving peace, thereby strengthening its place in the international

community and creating a strong foundation for multilateral relations. By participating in peacekeeping operations, members of the Serbian Armed Forces upgrade their functional and operational capabilities in a multinational environment, improve interoperability, and apply the experience gained during their engagement in units and institutions of our Army (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 7).

The importance of the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations is multifaceted, first of all, because by participating in operations around the world, our country demonstrates its commitment to preserving and building peace and security, as well as preventing the expansion of crises. By participating in peacekeeping operations, the Serbian Armed Forces contribute to building the image of the Republic of Serbia in the world as a state that respects international rules and standards and that can provide assistance in building mutual trust in the region and the world. For the Serbian Armed Forces itself and its members, participation in multinational operations around the world represents an opportunity to gain invaluable experience, thereby improving training, professionalism, readiness, and skills, which can further help develop the defense capacity of our armed forces.

Since the strategic commitment of the Republic of Serbia is membership in the European Union, the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in missions under the auspices of this organization can be particularly important, considering the increasingly emphasized importance of strengthening defense ties between European countries. Harmonizing the procedures of the Serbian Armed Forces with European Union standards also has a positive impact on strengthening its own national security, thereby profiling the Republic of Serbia as a reliable partner.

By engaging in multinational operations, the Republic of Serbia contributes to building and preserving peace, maintaining the fundamental principles of international law, and improving mutual trust (Milenković i Ivković 2022, 6). Therefore, “understanding that global security is one and indivisible is the starting point for the Republic of Serbia’s contribution to the preservation of peace and stability in the region and the world and an active influence on the actors of international relations to resolve important international issues non-violently” (Radojević and Blagojević 2024, 160). In fact, the importance of the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in multinational operations is also reflected in the fact that by sending

troops to peacekeeping operations abroad, the Republic of Serbia demonstrates its readiness and, above all, its ability to contribute to the preservation of international security and stability; projects a positive image of the country as a responsible nation ready to act in the interest of world peace; increases the country's influence not only in the UN and EU systems, but also in the host country and the region in which it is engaged – including the promotion of economic interests. In this way, peacekeeping operations become a reflection of the state's credibility and an element of the state's foreign policy in international relations (Radojević and Blagojević 2024, 160). Finally, our country, based on the UN Charter and all international treaties and agreements it has ratified, fulfills its international obligations that it has undertaken, thereby sending a message of a politically mature state and its institutions. Cooperation with the armies of foreign countries through joint participation in multinational operations improves the interoperability of our Army. It is also one of the key factors that further develop the capacities of our defense system. The goal of the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in multinational operations, in addition to all of the above, is to monitor global trends and modern armed forces so that our country can successfully deal with security challenges, risks, and threats. However, “the next decade has the potential to bring new crises and pose new challenges to the UN and other international actors” (Stanić 2018, 36–37).

The participation of the Republic of Serbia, i.e., sending members of the Serbian Armed Forces in multinational operations, also implies the capacity for adequate education and training for these tasks. Of particular importance in this entire process is the quality of education and personnel training so that the participation of members of the Serbian Armed Forces is at the required level. It is generally known that in military education, the education and training of personnel of the Serbian Armed Forces for participation in multinational operations occupies a special place.

The Military Academy of the University of Defence, through subjects at basic, master's and doctoral academic studies, courses, and training, enables the acquisition of the necessary knowledge for participation in multinational operations. This knowledge is further supplemented through career training for officers at the National Defence School of the University of Defence. Finally, the Peacekeeping Operations Centre of the Serbian Armed Forces conducts preparations



and training of individuals and units and monitors their engagement in multinational operations. In certain segments, such as in professional and specialist training for participation in the European Union naval operation, the Peacekeeping Operations Centre is also assisted by the Military Academy (Šoškić, Radojević, and Komazec 2014).

## RESEARCH ON INTEREST AND MOTIVES FOR PARTICIPATION IN MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS

For the purposes of this article, Battistelli's (*Fabrizio Battistelli*) paradigm of premodern, modern, and postmodern motivational factors for participation in peacekeeping operations was applied. Table 1 presents Battistelli's typology of motivational factors for participation in peacekeeping operations (Battistelli 1997, 471).

*Table 1.* Battistelli's typology of motivational factors for participation in peacekeeping operations

Origin	Motivational factors
Paleomodern/ Premodern	Be useful for the environment Contribute to strengthening the reputation of the state in international relations
Modern	Earn extra money (financial benefit) Acquiring knowledge and skills that can be useful in your future career
Postmodern	Need for adventure Gaining significant personal satisfaction/experience

*Source:* Edited by the authors.

The author's starting assumption is that the motivational factors of our participants and future participants range from traditional (premodern) to modern. The participation of our Army in peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the UN and the EU, in addition to positively influencing the Republic of Serbia's reputation, also positively influences the development and raising of the level of readiness of our Army to respond to various security challenges, risks, and threats (Radončić 2009, 130). Bearing in mind that our country, by participating in multinational operations, strengthens its reputation as a

state that provides assistance in establishing and maintaining peace in the world, and that as a result, we are recognized in the world as a state for our peacekeeping programs and initiatives.

Research on the participation of the Serbian Army in peacekeeping operations was carried out in 2007 (Radončić 2009, 132). There were 150 respondents, and the survey was conducted at the Military Academy and the Faculty of Security in Belgrade (Radončić 2009, 132). The survey was conducted via a survey (Radončić 2009, 132). Among the 150 respondents were cadets (at that time students) of the Military Academy, students of the Faculty of Security in Belgrade, commanders and commandants at the Military Academy, teachers, as well as students at the Command and Staff Training and the General Staff Training (Radončić 2009, 132). The aim of the survey was to find out their views on peacekeeping operations (Radončić 2009, 132).

To the question: "In your opinion, should the Serbian Armed Forces participate in peacekeeping operations?", the largest number of respondents answered that it should, 29%, according to the UN's request, 22% believed that it should participate with smaller forces, 18% believed that it should participate mandatory, while 16% believed that it should only send observers (Radončić 2009, 132). Overall, 85% of respondents had a positive attitude towards the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations, which indicates an understanding of the importance of this mission of the Army. To the question "What composition of the Serbian Armed Forces should be in the peacekeeping forces, in your opinion?" 47% of respondents answered: "Mixed composition, but well-trained and practiced forces." (Radončić 2009, 132).

As part of the project "Value orientations and attitude towards tradition of Military Academy cadets" (Starčević, PI 2024), among other things, a survey was conducted on a sample of 200 cadets on their motives and interest in this military mission. Regarding motivation for participation, the question was asked: "I would participate in multinational operations regardless of whose organization?" To the specific question about personal participation in multinational operations, the percentage of uncertain answers decreases in the direction of agreement (mostly-completely – 39.3%), but about 35–36% of cadets are not interested in participating in multinational operations. When asked: "Would I participate in multinational operations only under the auspices of the UN?" almost 30% of cadets are not sure about

participating in multinational operations under the auspices of the UN, while 34.3% of cadets are not interested in participating in multinational operations. Together with the percentage of those who are unsure and those who are not interested, this makes up 64.3% of cadets. A third of cadets, 34.8%, would mainly or completely participate in multinational operations.

When asked: "Would I participate in multinational operations under the auspices of the UN and the EU?" almost 40% of respondents would participate in multinational operations under the auspices of the UN and the EU. There is still a large percentage of cadets who are not sure – 30% of respondents (which can be explained by the level of information and knowledge about multinational operations), while 31% would not participate in multinational operations at all. The research also asked the question: "Is gaining experience the primary reason for the decision to participate in multinational operations?" The highest percentage of respondents, 66%, believe that gaining professional experience is the motive for the decision to participate in multinational operations, and this percentage reduces the percentage of respondents who usually declare that they would not participate in multinational operations. Insisting on professional maturation and acquiring professional authority and integrity is a "space" for promoting participation in multinational operations. Furthermore, the financial motive for participation in multinational operations was examined with the question: "Is financial motive the primary reason for the decision to participate in multinational operations?"

Although almost 57% of respondents believe that financial motives are important for the decision to participate in multinational operations, a higher percentage of respondents, 24%, believe that they are not (which is a higher percentage compared to the denial that professional experience is 12%). When respondents were asked about the motives for the decision to participate in multinational operations, the percentage of those unsure about personal engagement decreases. In order to assess the cadets' attitude towards the importance of multinational operations for the position of our country in international relations, the question was asked: "Is building the reputation of the Republic of Serbia in international relations the primary motive for participation in multinational operations?"

It is interesting that a large number of respondents believe that participation in multinational operations is important for professional

experience (67%), finances (57%), while it is important for building the reputation of the Republic of Serbia in international relations (54%). This result should be interpreted in the light of the cadets' knowledge of the importance of the Army for the state (an element of statehood), the importance of the Army in international relations, and the formation of attitudes about the Army as a segment of global peace and security. The percentage of usually uncertain people is transferred to the importance of reputation in international relations.

In our research, the type of secondary school completed and the success in the previous course of education at the Military Academy are not important for the decision to participate in multinational operations. Statistically significant associations appear only on the issue of participation decisions and gender, place of residence and social origin, and the motives for participation should be sought in the characteristics of gender roles (equality and ability to provide for the family), place of origin up to the age of 15 (the opportunities that the place provides for education and additional income) and social origin of the primary family (the possibility of the primary family helping the family of the future officer).

Our research also included a kind of control group of 15 members of the University of Defense who were participants in various multinational UN and EU operations in the period from 2012 to 2022. The research determined the existence of traditional (premodern) and modern motives in the control group, as well as the absence of postmodern ones.

It is important to point out the importance of such research on motivation that is applied and conducted in other countries. A certain difference is observed when comparing the cadets and their responses from our study with a similar study conducted in the Swedish Armed Forces, where all cadets said that they go on peacekeeping missions "for the adventure and for their personal satisfaction," which represents postmodern motives (Hedlund 2011, 189).

In a similar study with the Slovenian Armed Forces, the authors state that Slovenian participants in peacekeeping operations are "mainly motivated by modern reasons such as career, earning extra money, gaining new military experience, etc., and who, on the other hand, lose their altruistic ideals during participation" (Juvan and Vuga 2011, 108). Namely, like our results, these are modern motivational factors for participation.

In a similar study conducted with 18 members of the Norwegian Armed Forces (nine males and nine females), a semi-structured interview was used (Stabell 2012, V). According to Stabell (2012, V), “the eight identified motivations were organized using Battistelli’s motivation typology with the following categories: pre-modern, modern, and post-modern.” All three categories were found among Norwegian soldiers, with modern motivations (material and personal motivations, such as economic gain, benefits for a future civilian or military career) and postmodern motivations (characterized by egoistic but not materialistic motivations, such as adventure and excitement, gaining experience, and competence) being more frequent than premodern motivations (characterized by normative obligations, such as doing something good for others and contributing to the international community) (Stabell 2012, V).

According to Jelušić and Garb (2005, 461) “The influence of different motivational factors varies from country to country and usually represents the specific social and historical circumstances of the country sending its armed forces to peacekeeping operations”. As Jelušić (2004, 36) argues “If we return to Battistelli’s typology of motivations for joining these missions, based on current research, we can conclude that in the pre-deployment phase, peacekeepers are guided by pre-modern motives (helping those in need, contributing to the country’s image) and post-modern motives” (attractiveness of the job). Over the course of the mission, postmodern motives decrease in influence, and modern motives (economic reward, military experience) become more dominant (Jelušić and Garb 2005, 465).

## CONCLUSION

The current increase in security challenges at the global level has resulted in peacekeeping operations as the key and most powerful mechanism for achieving peace in an unstable world. Peacekeeping operations have undergone certain important changes in their historical development. At the beginning of their development, they were only observation missions whose main task was to monitor the established peace between the parties to the conflict, and over time, they have grown into peacekeeping, support and peacebuilding operations. Today, multinational operations in general and peacekeeping missions as a part of them are faced with conflicts that are politically complex

and characterized by serious security challenges, risks, and threats. All this affects the demands of missions and operations, and therefore the complexity of personnel engagement as well as the specificity of their actions. In fact, current peacekeeping operations are multidimensional, and a new adaptive approach is needed that requires great agility and constant monitoring of the necessary knowledge and experiences for participants (Radojević 2024).

Through the history of the Army's participation in multinational operations, one can trace the tradition and legacy of serving across the world's meridians as a guarantor of global peace and security. The aim of the paper was actually to explain and present the contribution of the Serbian Army to achieving and maintaining global peace and security through engagement in peacekeeping operations around the world. A special aim of the paper is to research the motivation of its members to participate in such tasks. The paper also presents certain research that has been conducted on this topic, analyzes it and draws conclusions. Motivational factors that influence the decision of members of the Serbian Armed Forces to participate in multinational operations are presented using Battistelli's paradigm as premodern, modern and postmodern motives. The authors of the paper assume that the motivational factors for the participation of our members are in the domain of traditional (premodern) and modern.

By presenting the history and significance of the participation of the Serbian Armed Forces in multinational operations, the authors emphasize their role in preserving global peace and security. In fact, the process of acquiring experience and knowledge necessary for participation in multinational operations, as well as the process of their transfer, is indicated.

A special place in the paper is occupied by the results of research on the interest and motivation of participants and future participants in peacekeeping (multinational) operations. The research relied on previous research in this area and was conducted within the project "Value orientations and attitude towards tradition of Military Academy cadets" (Starčević, PI 2024). Within the framework of this project, among other things, a survey was conducted on a sample of 200 cadets on the motives for participation in multinational operations. The main significance of the research results is that it was confirmed that strengthening the foreign policy reputation and international relations of our country, the general development of our Army and the acquisition of valuable experience,

as well as the financial position of the participants, are the strongest motivational factors for participation in multinational operations. According to Battistelli's methodology, they fall into traditional and modern motivational factors. The paper, therefore, establishes that, in line with the increased security challenges, the importance of multinational operations is growing, and therefore the importance of acquiring the necessary knowledge for participation in them. Due to the demanding tasks and missions of operations, personnel engaged in multinational operations must be trained, as well as adequately informed and educated. Due to the multidimensionality of multinational operations, an adaptive approach to education and knowledge acquisition is needed that requires great agility and constant monitoring of the necessary skills, knowledge, and experiences for participants. What can be stated as a final conclusion is that the research that was conducted actually confirmed the author's initial assumption, stated above, that the motivational factors of our participants and future participants in multinational operations are of a traditional and modern nature. However, the motivation for participants in peacekeeping operations must be continuously monitored and encouraged through the provision of the necessary knowledge, the transfer of experiences, and the development of adequate benefits.

The research conducted confirmed the author's initial assumption that the motivational factors of our participants and future participants in multinational operations are of a traditional and modern nature. These research results can be interpreted as the importance of traditional values that are inherited in our society, but also transmitted and encouraged during education, training, and preparation for participation in multinational operations.

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## **ВОЈСКА У СЛУЖБИ ГЛОБАЛНОГ МИРА И БЕЗБЕДНОСТИ: ИНТЕРЕСОВАЊЕ И МОТИВАЦИЈА ЗА МУЛТИНАЦИОНАЛНЕ ОПЕРАЦИЈЕ\*\*\***

### **Резиме**

Циљ рада је да објасни допринос Војске Србије постизању и одржавању глобалног мира и безбедности кроз ангажовање у мировним операцијама широм света, а посебно приказивањем мотивације њених припадника за учешће у таквим задацима. У раду су представљена одређена истраживања спроведена на ову тему, анализирани су и изведени закључци. Мотивациони фактори за одлуку припадника војске да учествују у мултинационалним операцијама представљени су као премодерни, модерни и постмодерни применом Батистелијеве парадигме. Претпоставка од које су аутори пошли у овом раду била је да су мотивациони фактори за учешће наших припадника у домену традиционалног (премодерног) и модерног. Истраживање се заснива на традицији учешћа наше војске у мисијама везаним за успостављање, одржавање и изградњу мира. Аутори су као полазну тачку узели историјску анализу која је представила претходно ангажовање војног особља у мировним операцијама као историјску чињеницу на којој се заснивају активности Војске Србије у овој мисији доприноса глобалном миру и безбедности. Аргументовано представљајући значај ове мисије наше војске и првенствено истичући њену улогу у очувању глобалног мира и безбедности, рад такође представља процес стицања искуства и знања неопходних за учешће у

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мултинационалним операцијама, као и процес преношења искуства и знања стечених у мултинационалним операцијама. Примарни значај резултата истраживања је у томе што је потврђено да су: јачање спољнополитичког угледа и међународних односа наше земље, општи развој наше војске и стицање вредног искуства, као и финансијски положај учесника најјачи мотивациони фактори за учешће у мировним операцијама. Применом Батистелијеве парадигме мотивационих фактора, код наших припадника пронађени су мотивациони фактори који спадају и у традиционалне и у модерне категорије. Посебно место у раду заузимају резултати истраживања о интересовању и мотивацији учесника и будућих учесника у мировним (мултинационалним) операцијама. Истраживање се заснива на претходним истраживањима у овој области и спроведено је у оквиру пројекта „Вредносне оријентације и однос према традицији кадета Војне академије”. У оквиру овог пројекта, између осталог, спроведено је истраживање на узорку од 200 кадета о интересовању и мотивацији за учешће у мултинационалним операцијама. У раду се утврђује да у складу са повећаним безбедносним изазовима расте значај мултинационалних операција, а самим тим и важност стицања потребних знања за учешће у њима. Због захтевних задатака у савременим операцијама, особље ангажовано у мултинационалним операцијама мора бити обучено, као и адекватно информисано и образовано. Наиме, услед вишедимензионалности мултинационалних операција, потребан је адаптивни приступ образовању и стицању знања, што захтева велику агилност и стално праћење потребних вештина, знања и искустава учесника. Наравно, неопходно је стално праћење интересовања и мотивације за учешће у мировним операцијама, као и подстицање и развијање ових категорија. Коначан закључак рада је да је спроведено истраживање заправо потврдило почетну претпоставку аутора да су мотивациони фактори наших учесника и будућих учесника мултинационалних операција традиционалне и модерне природе.

**Кључне речи:** Република Србија, Војска Србије, Војна академија, мултинационалне операције, мировне операције, мотивациони фактори

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