

15.

Marijana Maksimović¹

HUMAN SECURITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - TERM, CONCEPT AND PRACTICE²

DOI: 10.5937/BINS26212M

Abstract

Respecting the political and geo-economic reality, in the last decades of the 20th century until today, the focus has been on people as a significant factor in international relations, political, economic, security and social. The aim of this research paper is to present the notion and concept of human security. With the help of the comparison method, the differences between the presented case studies, which relate to the practice of human security, were observed. In this sense, analysis and comparison form the methodological framework of this paper. The findings of this study point to the conclusion that there is no single definition or concept of human security. The result of this research is that human security models differ from country to country. The conclusion is that greater mobility of people conditioned the need for greater protection of individuals, and the need to create a national strategy on human security. The national strategy is the basis for inclusion in international human security strategies.

Keywords: *human security, theory, practice, human resources, international relations*

Introduction

Today, geopolitical and social processes indicate that after bipolar, then unipolar division, geoeconomic fragmentation and multipolarization of the world will follow. With geo-economic fragmentation, international human security (HS) has become threatened, by the influence of large states in the regions and beyond, where neither small states nor human resources have an influence on the solution of political and territorial outcomes, but primarily political and economic power. It was seen that HS is endangered in the context of wars - exposure to armed conflicts, nuclear wars, terrorist acts; and in the context of peace - exposure to climate change, financial crises, poverty, epidemics, criminalization of society and human trafficking. Thus, it becomes clear that the human factor must be protected from the negative influence of the power of international interest groups, company consortia and sluggishness of public policies. In ad-

¹ Center for Economic Research, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia, mkkasimovic@idn.org.rs

² The paper was written as part of the Research Program of the Institute of Social Sciences for 2026, which is supported by the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation of the Republic of Serbia.

dition, the individual must adapt to changes: the use of artificial intelligence and the transformation of life and work that it brings. Information technologies dictate the pace of establishing new mutual relationships, thus creating new cognitive processes. They put a person in a position to move between real life and virtual reality. However, despite the intensive development and widespread use of artificial intelligence, the interest in human resources and human security is not abating. Human still remains the supreme value, and security is in fact its way of exercising human rights. In fact, man is the bearer of human rights and human security (Titko and Kurtynets, 2019). The most common discourse on the concept of human security moves around the relationship between resilience and vulnerability. The more resilient a person is, the less vulnerable they are, and as such, the more capable they are of returning to their pre-vulnerability state as soon as possible (Tanaka, 2015). For them, crisis management (ecological disasters, natural disasters) is important, as well as protection from domestic and foreign hostile actions. Individual and national security should complement each other. Individual security means the right to a dignified life and work, overcoming existential problems and well-being for all. Otherwise, well-being is encouraged by employment, for example, it is necessary to encourage female entrepreneurship (Dokmanović & Maksimović, 2026; Maksimović, Nikolić & Dokmanović, 2025). National security refers to protection from emergency situations, cyber security, protection from armed attacks and external aggression (military security) and protection from terrorism, crime, organized corruption and energy risks (Hastings, 2009). In this sense, in this conceptual research paper, methods of analysis and comparison were used to interpret the discourse of human resources in the context of international and security reality. Examples from practice such as the example of the European Union (EU) are discussed, followed by Asian models: the example of Japan, China and the ASEAN countries.

The Definition of Human Security

At the end of the 20th century, major crises were foreshadowed, such as the crisis of global poverty, pressure on the population and the underdevelopment of certain regions. These crises require a long process of recovery, and an increasing need to empower people, instead of marginalizing them. For these reasons, the United Nations (UN) submitted the Human Development Report in 1994 (UNDP, 1994), the essence of which refers to freeing people from the fear of scarcity. They gave a new definition of human security, emphasizing the individual component. This report emphasized that stability can be achieved if people are safe in their daily lives. Freedom from fear (protection from crime, violent conflicts, state and social repression) and freedom from scarcity (food, water, health security) stand out as two main components. However, job insecurity and environmental threats are a threat to every person and every type of country. The goal of

public policy makers should be to reduce elements that increase fear and increase better living conditions. A country that has problems defending itself against threats to human security actually means that it is 'weak' in terms of its defense capabilities.

Positions from 1994, the UN confirmed in 2016 in its report (UN, 2016), but also in Agenda 2030, requiring member countries to ensure the protection of people from constant threats such as disease, poverty, hunger, violence; and protection from repression in everyday life. Thus, human security has become an element of sustainable development. The implementation of the UN approach actually implies: that people's lives take place in freedom and dignity for all. This means all groups of people and communities; ensuring peace, respect for human rights (political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights). People's security does not imply the use of force, and does not replace state security; while strengthening the concept of national and local security. It also implies active participation in international security, which strengthens the cooperation of civil society organizations and encourages intergovernmental dialogue at all levels. At the same time, the sovereignty of the state and its territorial integrity must be respected.

For a clear definition of the concept of human security, it is necessary to emphasize the difference between traditional security and human security, which is viewed in the light of individual security (Taylor, 2004; Sudha, 2027). Table 1 shows those differences.

Table 1. *Traditional and human security*

Type of security	Referent object	Responsibility to protect	Possible threats
Tradicional security	The state	The integrity of the state	Interstate war Nuclear proliferation Revolution
Human security	The individual	The integrity of the individual	Disease Poverty Natural disaster Violence Landmines Human rights abuses

Source: *Taylor, 2004: 17.*

Then, in the further conceptual determination and definition of human security, an account of the main components of human security and the causes of insecurity, i.e. their opposites, is given. The opposite actually threatens human well-being (Table 2). People can be life-threatening due to deep poverty, natural disasters, as well as when they are victims of conflicts. This resembles the concept of 'structural violence' (Suhrke, 1999).

Table 2. *Definition of human security and dimensions of human insecurity*

Dimensions of human security	Dimensions of human insecurity
Economic security (guaranteed income)	Economic insecurity (unemployment, poverty, deprivation of economic opportunities)
Food security (access to food)	Food insecurity (hunger, sudden increase in food prices)
Health security (protection against diseases)	Health insecurity (malnutrition, epidemics, inability to access health care)
Environmental safety	Environmental insecurity (natural disasters, depletion of resources)
Personal security (protection from crime, violence)	Personal insecurity (physical violence, human trafficking, child labor)
Community security (protection from sectarian violence, protection of culture and betrayal of ethnic groups)	Community insecurity (crime, terrorism, religious and other identity-based tensions)
Political security (protection of human rights and freedoms)	Political insecurity (political repression, violation of human rights)

Source: *UNDP, 1994 and United Nations, 2016.*

Furthermore, there is no single definition of human security in the literature. One simple definition says that human security is the absence of insecurity and threats. A somewhat broader definition considers that human security is the basic tool for understanding contemporary crises. However, everyone agrees that security for people means freedom from fear (psychological or physical violence, persecution) and the desire for food, access to healthy living and health services and well-being. According to Sadako Ogata, former president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the definition of human security is a focus on each person, as well as giving priority to individual security. For example, people's safety is preserved if the epidemic does not spread. Also, peace in everyday life represents a kind of security. The concept of human security was defined in 2019 as the protection of people's lives, their means of livelihood, the protection of dignity, the empowerment of people and societies, the creation of a resilient society capable of resisting various dangers. At the same time, it is necessary to empower people, encourage them to get an education in order to realize their potential (JICA, 2022).

The Concept of Human Security

The UN report (UNDP, 1994) elaborates on people's way of life, their access to the market and social opportunities, whether they have the right to choose and the right to exercise it. In this sense, the security of people is hidden in the development of the economy and society, that is, in their changes. The positive changes that have occurred so far from a century ago to now are longer life spans, increased education levels, reduced infant mortality and better nutrition. Human security is not threatened only at the national (local) or personal level, it becomes threatened globally, by terrorism, human trafficking, epidemics, drug trafficking, pollution or the fear of nuclear disasters. Uncertainty is increased with the arrival of crises, and constant adaptation to emergency situations and crises is necessary. As a result, a new concept of security is needed, because the previous one, which referred only to interstate conflicts that were resolved with weapons, has been overcome.

When we talk about the HS concept, it can be concluded that there is no single concept for all countries. Rather, it can be said that there is a list of topics that each country sets as a priority, and this constitutes the country's national HS concept. HS is viewed individually, not en masse. The reason for this is that many threats have loomed over human security, namely those related to human existence. Threats have many causes, many elements, but this must not be a hindering factor to approach the protection of human resources. Human security in this sense requires the engagement of scientific disciplines such as social sciences and humanities, natural sciences (biological) and engineering. For example, natural resources (national wealth) can be a source of threats and conflicts for human security. Since the distribution of these resources requires human engagement, human resources can be subject to corruption, blackmail and similar pressures, and thus be brought into a situation of threat to dignity (Tanaka, 2015). Also, special attention should be paid to insurance against sudden disturbances such as, for example, climate change (Tadjbakhsh, 2005). In this sense, four elements of the concept of HS, i.e. elements of the strategy of HS, are listed here. They are:

A) Migrations - Migrations have become one of the more complex phenomena of today. They imply a change of residence from the territory of one state to the territory of another state, and whose stay lasts longer (Lutovac, 2023). When it comes to migration, globally, it can be said that migration from 1950 to 2015 was at the level of between 2.5 and 3.5 percent of the world's population. It was a time of relative stability, and since 2015 the situation has been changing (Haas et al. 2018). The biggest wave of migration happened in 2015, and that's when the Balkan route became important. It was significant from May 2015 to March 2016, when a large influx of migrants from Africa and the Middle East to Europe was recorded. It was often called a "black hole" because of the large influx of illegal migrants. However, with the agreement signed by the EU and Turkey in

2016, a decline in migrants to the EU was observed, and a dramatic increase in Turkey (Perišić, 2018). During that period, facing a large wave of migrants, EU member states were guided by their own interests. Germany was the least restrictive at the time, but that has changed today. As for the countries of the Western Balkans, it can be said that during the collapse of the SFRY, about 3.5 million inhabitants emigrated, mostly to Western Europe with the help of the diaspora, to countries such as Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland, and then Greece and Italy - which are particularly interesting for migrants from Albania. At the end of 2013, the diaspora of these countries consisted of 5.7 million people, with an emigration rate of 31.2%. As far as Serbia itself is concerned, from 2010 until today, its inhabitants emigrate mostly to Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Slovenia, Hungary and Croatia, and this wave of emigration is not decreasing. With this, certain parts of Serbia are demographically emptied and this threatens sustainable regional development. Population emigration for Serbia represents a structural problem of the labor market. The younger population emigrates, the older population stays, and this creates pressure on the pension fund (Nikolić, Maksimović, 2024; Maksimović, 2018).

B) Cyber security - when talking about HS, another conceptual component is emphasized, which is digitalization. In recent times, there is a connection between international migration and digitization. Namely, digitalization is, on the one hand, used as a means to control and regulate the flow of people across border crossings. On the other hand, thanks to the development of information and communication technologies, information is more accessible to migrants, encouraging them to be mobile. People began to connect electronically, and today there is communication through applications, within social networks (virtually) and in the context of digital ecosystems. The protection of digital ecosystems includes the protection of people, information and data (Maksimović, Zabijakin Čatleska, 2025). For example, digitization and artificial intelligence have changed the way of communication, the way of payment, the way of selling and the way of work. The need to keep data secret (personal data), confidentiality and integrity has come. In this sense, it can be said that the need for information security and information protection has arisen. Users of information technologies are sometimes exposed to cybercrime and abuse, which can threaten human integrity (Olt, 2022). It is evident that it is increasingly difficult to maintain the security and privacy of information.

C) Business security - another conceptual item of HS is business security. In the broadest sense, it includes the absence of threats related to business interests. Threats can come from the internal and external environment. Business security is part of organizational policy and the task of top management, to deal with the

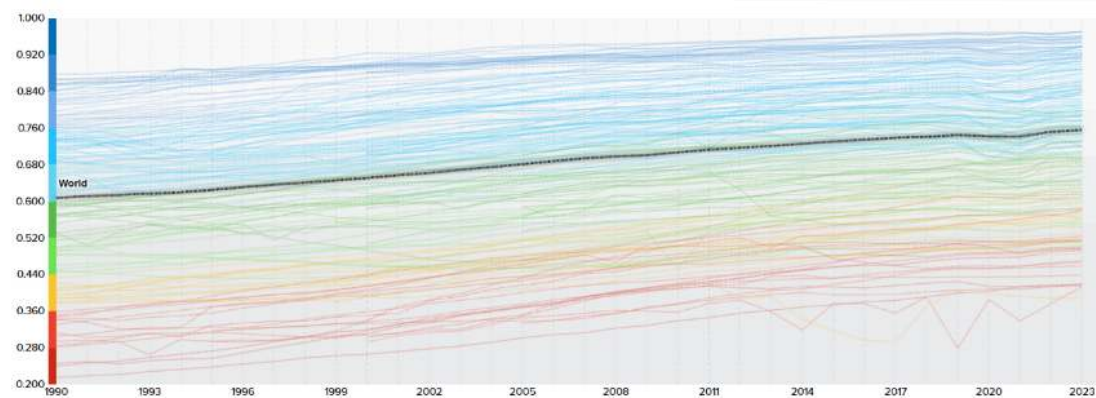
avoidance of threats and crises. It depends on human resources, and for them integrity is the most important thing. Carefully selected human resources, committed and responsible, dedicated to the achievement of organizational goals, reduce security risks and failures. If human resources are unmotivated, if they refuse training and further education, i.e. training in accordance with the needs of the company, they can threaten the security of business and the organization itself. Furthermore, in large companies there are personnel who are responsible for company security. This is not just about keeping safe through insurance, but about the safety and security of personnel, property and the reputation of the corporation. In recent times, it is the protection of information and data. Conversely, there may be people who may knowingly or unknowingly endanger the business and its security. Today, the biggest threats come from insiders, careless employees within the company itself. Most often it is considered that insiders, personnel who have physical access to IT data, can cause great harm to the company through actions such as: corruption, economic espionage, fraud, unauthorized disclosure of official and proprietary information, and violent injury to others. Their actions can have negative consequences for the company's operations and human resources. For example, there may be damage to equipment, financial losses, mistrust among employees (Poudin, 2019). As an example of negligent behavior that endangers human safety, the example of a large factory in the city of Minamata can be cited. She discharged waste water into Minamata Bay, and the water was contaminated with mercury. The disease that the population contracted due to mercury poisoning was called Minamata disease (Tanaka, 2015). Furthermore, there is security and consumer security, and it refers to the security of their personal data. However, food safety is also important, especially food purchased online.

D) Inequality - the issue of inequality is an old issue, which at the beginning of the 21st century was returned to the focus of researchers dealing with human resources, the labor market and human security (Milanović, 2023). Inequality implies inequality between groups of people who share a common identity. This problem is not isolated from other problems related to economic development and the labor market. If the state of a country's economy is such that it does not provide people with a decent life, it can be a source of human insecurity. When there is pronounced inequality of income, fluctuations in the prices of goods, it can threaten people's security (Duralia, 2016).

It is assumed that HS is provided when human development is at a stable level, and when these components are in balance with other elements of development. There is a human development index to measure HS. Until the definition of the human development index, the socioeconomic development of countries/economies was assessed

with the help of DBP per capita. However, the UN has developed a robust composite indicator, called the Human Development Index (HDI), which is based on the following aspects of human development, namely: health (measured by estimated life expectancy), knowledge (measured by adult literacy rate) and standard of living (as an economic component includes GDP per capita and purchasing power parity). The indicator refers to socioeconomic security, personal security and community security (Koundouri, & Dellis, 2022). This index is published annually and is more complex than the quality of life index. It actually includes health, economic, food, political, environmental, social and personal security, as well as well-being. The human development index in 2023 for Serbia was 0.833, and thus it is in 62nd place out of a total of 193 countries. Graph 1 shows the HDI by country from 1990 to 2023. On that list, the first is Iceland with 0.972, and the last country is South Sudan, with a value of 0.388 in the same year. In 2019, the Central African Republic had the lowest index since it has been measured, and it was 0.279. Japan is in 23rd place with an index of 0.925 and China is in 78th place with an index of 0.797 (UNDP, 2026).

Graph 1. *HDI by country from 1990 to 2023*



Source: UNDP. (2026). *Human Development Index (HDI)*.

Practical Examples

In this research paper, an example of human security in the EU is given, as well as Asian models of human security through the example of HS Japan, China and ASEAN. The Asian perspective on human security encompasses many non-traditional issues such as migration, climate change, pandemics and resource scarcity. Until the beginning of the 20th century, human security was marginalized in Asia, but with the aforementioned threats it becomes relevant.

Example of Human Security of the European Union

The EU's experience on human security is based on the European Security Strategy from 2003, on the European Initiative for Human Rights and Democracy, and on the Lisbon Treaty from 2007. Namely, the EU is an international actor, and its human security is conceived that way, based on its historical experience, and member countries have a broad view of HS. HS is based on freedom from fear AND freedom from scarcity. At the beginning of the tenth decade of the 20th century, the EU tried to ensure the stability of the HS by political and economic means. Today, it stands for non-military security measures, focuses on multilateral cooperation, building institutions and supranational integration. Instead of military coercion in international relations, it prefers security through persuasion, reward, attraction, negotiation, solidarity and democracy. It represents the idea of normative power, and respect for human rights is one of the basic principles of the EU. This implies the rule of democracy, equality, freedom, and respect for human dignity. It also implies respect for the rights of women, children and members of minorities. The goal is to achieve tolerance, non-discrimination, justice and equality between men and women. It was expressly emphasized that the central place in the concept of human security of the EU belongs to people, not states (the sovereignty of the member states is not key to it). The goal is for each person to develop their individual potential and for there to be no poverty (Marquina and Caballero-Anthony, 2008).

An Asian Perspective on Human Security

The Asian perspective on HS includes several examples from the Asian region, namely Japan, China and ASEAN.

A) The Japanese example of HS - In Japan, the concept of human security became significant after the Asian financial crisis in 1987. The HS model of Japan practically includes the concept of comprehensive national security (the concept of "sogo-anzenhoshou"). In this regard, the Japanese government prepared a report in which it listed as elements of national security protection from conventional military attacks, protection from disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, tornadoes and volcanic eruptions), as well as from disruptions in the import of natural resources and food. In addition, Japan has prepared other non-military and military means to ensure the complete protection of the population. Non-military means could include protection against biological and ecological disasters. For example, the COVID 19 pandemic, or previous bird flu epidemics, have led to threats to human survival and well-being. The experiences of the Great Kobe Earthquake in 1995 and the Great Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011 emphasized the need for psychological support for citizens affected by these disasters. The reason for this is that large-scale natural disasters leave profound

psychological effects on survivors (Tanaka, 2015). One of the factors that enabled northeastern Japan to limit the damage and recover quickly from the 2011 earthquake and tsunami may be that the society is egalitarian, homogeneous and endowed with high social capital. The Japanese model calls for the participation of all actors in the international community, namely international organizations, governments and civil society. The Japanese concept of human security includes protection from threats to human life, securing livelihoods and dignity (fighting poverty, environmental destruction, illegal drug trafficking, crime, infectious diseases and anti-personnel mines). Support must be provided to the elderly, people with disabilities, children and women and other socially vulnerable segments. They advocate a comprehensive and inclusive concept, like the UNDP, which implies prosperity for the benefit of the people, i.e. its survival and well-being. Japan assists other international agencies dealing with human security issues (Marquina and Caballero-Anthony, 2008; Shinoda, 2004).

B) China and human security - With the arrival of President Xi in 2013, the Central Committee of China called on its supporters to implement seven NOs: "No to promoting constitutional democracy, universal values, civil society (individual rights, challenging the Party's social foundation and its leadership of the masses), neoliberalism (total marketization), the Western idea of journalism through freedom of the press (contrary to Party discipline), historical nihilism against the history of the Party and New China, and No to any questioning of the nature of socialism with Chinese characteristics" (Tucker, 2022: 216). This was proclaimed by China as security and stability at the national level. For China, issues of human security are very important. China has been slow to react, and has had slow approaches to security challenges. However, on the international level, she singled out the fight against transnational crime and the fight against infectious diseases. Its goal is an all-out struggle, on an individual, national, international and global level. Moreover, the term used by Chinese scientists, leaders and mass media for this is 'non-traditional security'. Interest in this area exists in China, but on a slightly smaller scale than in the previous two cases, the EU and Japan. In the Chinese case study, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) considers human security together with social security to be the basis of national security. At the same time, the state has a central role in ensuring these conditions (Marquina and Caballero-Anthony, 2008). The Chinese approach differs from the other mentioned HS approaches that advocate individual freedom and the rule of law, because it emphasizes the importance of the state and the collective.

C) Case of ASEAN³ - The concept of HS in ASEAN has attracted a lot of interest. It must be noted that the member countries are politically and culturally aligned and have overlapping interests in the region. Their main goal is to overcome the shortcomings in the matter of mutual trade exchange. Their primary priority is cooperation with countries in the region, followed by the USA, India, China, and Russia (ASEAN, 2026). After the Asian crisis of 1997, which had devastating effects on countries and problems that quickly followed each other, there was a clear definition of the HS concept in ASEAN. At first, some ASEAN countries were skeptical about the term "get rid of fear". That is why there was apprehension about the application of this concept. Nevertheless, the member countries agree that the HS in the region should have the character of comprehensive security. Comprehensive security should go beyond the military dimension, and include economic, socio-cultural and political dimensions. It is characterized by the stability of the regime and economic development, which appears as a means of domestic stability. This represents the dominance of the state-centric approach to security. ASEAN countries base their security on three main challenges: 1. poverty and economic dislocation (private sector debts, credit crisis, decline in consumption, decline in production, decline in investment, inflation, high unemployment, increase in social problems, labor migration, political unrest); 2. the problem of transnational crime (money laundering, illegal trade in drugs and weapons, cybercrime, piracy, credit card fraud, the threat of criminal organizations, threats to national administrations, threats to national borders, violations of the rule of law, threats to national economies through blackmail and corruption); and 3. infectious diseases (ever since the emergence of SARS in 2003, then H5N1 - bird flu in 2004, until COVID 19, 2020, the threats are serious to security and all aspects of the economy and all members of society). Despite the clear definition, ASEAN has a problem in terms of interstate cooperation and transnational response to these issues. There are sensitive issues for which there is no single answer to HS, namely the problem of corruption, domestic jurisdiction, exchange of sensitive information and extradition law. All these issues are understood as security issues and require institutionalized cooperation, given the great challenges that the states face within this initiative, but also in the entire region. They also require measures that lead to regional capacity building, especially for disease control (Marquina and Caballero-Anthony, 2008).

³ ASEAN - (The Association of Southeast Asian Nations) is a economic and political alliance of countries: Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines, Myanmar, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos and East Timor (ASEAN, 2025).

Conclusion

Human security is one of the most important issues of today. Exposure to increased information and transport communication has led to more frequent movement of people outside their country of residence, which often requires their protection. To that should be added the protection of people at work in the context of employees in international companies, which are not always favorable to the human resources segment, trying to perfidiously influence the reduction of their income. This leads to facing the challenges of endangering the health and life of employees. Disgruntled employees can threaten business security. However, there is no human security without state security or international security. The presented case studies indicate the diversity of approaches regarding HS. While the EU model concentrates on the rule of law, the Asian models have a wider range of elements related to HS. Each of these models has a specific environment, and therefore it is necessary to identify threats, risks and dangers for each model individually. Therefore, future research should pay attention to preventive protection and strengthening of human resources. The concept and strategy of human security must contain an in-depth analysis of sectors and actors that were not previously included in public policies and HS. It must include local resources, and at the same time have a multisectoral approach and ensure coordination between sectors.

Reference List

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN]. (2026). <https://asean.org/our-communities/economic-community/integration-with-global-economy/regional-comprehensive-economic-partnership-rcep/>
- Dokmanović, M., & Maksimović, M. (2026). Normative framework for the development of entrepreneurship in Serbia from a gender perspective. *Theory and practice*, 63(1), 7-31. DOI 10.51936/tip.63.1.7
- Duralia, O. (2016). Human Security Versus Human Development - Behavioristic Approach. *Studies in Business and Economics*, 11(2), 26-35. DOI 10.1515/sbe-2016-0018
- Haas, de H., Czaika, M., Flahaux, M. L., Mahendra, E., Natter, K., Vezzoli, S., & Villares-Varela, M. (2018). *International Migration – Trends, determinants and policy effects*. Amsterdam: International Migration Institute Network, Working Paper WP-2018-142. https://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers20-06/010078391.pdf
- Hastings A. D. (2009). *Human Development To Human Security: A Prototype Human Security Index Escap*. Working Paper WP/09/03. Bangkok: UNESCAP.
- Japanese agencies for international cooperation [JICA]. 2022. Human Security Today. *Revisiting Human Security No. 1*. Japan: JICA Ogata Research Institute Report
- Koundouri, P., & Dellis, K. 2022. *Human Security: Concepts and Measurement*. Working Paper, Series 22-34. December Athina: Department Of International And Eu-

ropean Economic Studies Athens University Of Economics And Business

Lutovac, Z. (2023). Populism and the migrant crisis in Europe – political implications. *Stanovništvo*, 61(1), 35–51. <https://doi.org/10.2298/STNV221103005L>

Maksimović, M. and Zabijakin Chatleska, V. (2025). The impact of the digital ecosystem on the aspect of entrepreneurial business and human resource management. In: *Socio-Technical Perspectives in Information Systems* (STPIS 2025) (pp. 1-13). Proceedings of the 11th International Workshop. CEUR-WS; Skopje: Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, North Macedonia.

Maksimović, M., Nikolić, I., & Dokmanović, M. (2025). *Economics of Enterprise*, 73 (7-8). DOI:10.5937/EKOPRE2508349M

Maksimović, M. (2018). Migracije i ljudski resursi u kontekstu globalizacije. In Z. Lutovac & S. Mrđa (Eds.). *Savremen emigracije i društveni razvoj: interdisciplinarna perspektiva* (pp. 191–202). Beograd: Institut društvenih nauka.

Marquina, A. & Caballero-Anthony, M. (2008). Human Security: European and Asian Approaches. In: A. Marquina (ed.), *Energy Security*, chapter 16, (pp. 244 – 272). Palgrave Macmillan. DOI: 10.1057/9780230595002_16

Milanović, B. (2023). *Visions of inequality: from the French Revolution to the end of the Cold War*. Cambridge, Massachusetts; London, England: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Nikolić, I., & Maksimović, M. (2024). The impact of migratory movements on the labour market in the countries of the Western Balkans. *Stanovništvo*, 62(1), 65–83. <https://doi.org/10.59954/stnv.531>

Olt, C. M. (2022). *Information Security and Privacy in a Digital World: A Human Challenge Analyzing the Formation and Effects of Perceiving Security Risks and Information Privacy among Users and Decision Makers*. Doctoral dissertation. Darmstadt: Department of Law and Economics at the Technical University of Darmstadt

Perišić, N. (2018). The Western Balkan migrant route: the impact of the candidacy for membership in the European Union to the positions of Serbia. *Political Review*, 58(4), 89-104. <https://doi.org/10.22182/pr.5842018.5>

Poudin, K. (2019). *Godishnik*, 1, 287-304. , University of National and World Economy, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Shinoda, H. (2004). Conflict and Human Security: A Search for New Approaches of Peace-building. Chapter 1, *The Concept of Human Security: Historical and Theoretical Implications*, IPSHU English Research Report, No. 19, 5 – 22.

Sudha, V. M. (2027). Human security: Concept and practice. *MPRA Paper*, 2478, 1-29. <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/2478/>

Suhrke, A. (1999). Human Security and the Interests of States. *Security Dialogue*, 30(3), 265-276.

Taylor, O. (2004). Challenges and opportunities for defining and measuring human security Human Rights, Human Security And Disarmament. *Disarmament forum*, 3 (UNIDIR/DF/2004/3), 15-24.

Tadjbakhsh, S. 2005. Human Security: Concepts and Implications with an Application to Post-Intervention Challenges in Afghanistan. *Les Etudes du CERI*, 117-118, 1 - 77.

Tanaka, A. (2015). *Toward a Theory of Human Security*. Working Paper, No. 91. Tokyo: JICA Research Institute

Titko, L. D., & Kurtynets, E. M. (2019). 'Human security' as a new concept of international security of the 20th century. *Juridical Tribune*, 9(3), 559-573.

Tucker, P. (2022). *Global discord: Values and power in a fractured world order*. First edition. Princeton, NY: Princeton University Press.

United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]. (1994). *Human Development Report. New Dimensions of Human Security*. New York Oxford: Oxford University Press.

United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]. (2026). Human Development Index (HDI).

https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2025_HDR/HDR25_Statistical_Annex_HDI_Table.xlsx

United Nations [UN]. (2016). *An integrated approach for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and the priority areas of the international community and the United Nations system*. Human Security Handbook. New York: United Nations, Human Security Unit.