CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN "FIGHT" AGAINST ECOLOGICAL CRIMINALITY

Rade Biočavin 1, Dražen Sarjanović 2, Ljiljana Berežljev 3, Mubina Čolaković 2
University of Privredna akademija in Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Serbia 1
International University of Travnik, Travnik, BiH 2
Faculty Project Management Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia 3

Abstract: The technical-technological revolution has changed its core business activities and has created a new socio-economic and economic structure called: knowledge society, information society, digital society, digital economy and electronic economy. Enterprises are part of society they function in; therefore, they must, besides the implementation of economic objectives, pay attention to the impact they have on society and environment i.e., they should act responsibly. The growing conflict between economy, ecology and ethics (model “3E”) must solve the corporate-social responsibility and global consensus around vital issues for the survival of mankind. Because of this, we are further improving our internal regulations by strengthening corporate governance, compliance, and risk management, in order to further increase corporate vitality and transparency. Corporate governance is based on a way of sharing rights and responsibilities in a group of corporate actors, especially shareholders and managers in all areas of human activity. Environmental quality management in this co-authoring work is defined as the management of all activities in society that have or may have an impact on health and quality of life.

KEYWORDS: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, STAKEHOLDERS, ECO-CRIME, ECO-SECURITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction

The man is surrounded by nature and part of it, it contains all that is needed, and the destructive forces lead to more and more eco-hazard and (un) sustainable development. In a constant “struggle”, man has reached yet another powerful natural force, to nuclear energy and numerous chemical compounds-mixtures and biological agents. This is another series of scientific and technological inventions that can help a person, but also to endanger and destroy him. Nuclear danger - the phenomenon of the modern era, certainly with its action unpredictability, represents, and it will be in the future, a great threat to humanity, especially in the conditions of ever more present eco-terrorism.

Always, and especially in modern conditions of existence, between eco-security and globalization there is a significant interaction. Any state in question, the region as well as the continent, can be affected by significant eco-problems. The green garden effect does not leave immune to Europe, Asia or America, or any other part of the globe. Also, nuclear radiation, the euthanize use of NHB weapons, NHB terrorism, or any other type of weapons of mass destruction

In the coming period, in the Western Balkans and the environment, the participation of leading domestic and foreign experts in the field of public, private, corporate and urban security is expected in order to exchange and consolidate their experiences. The main topic of this year’s and next security / security days is sustainability of companies and the security sector.

2. Emergency situations and eco-crisis

In ecology, the word “extraordinary situation” is today one of the most commonly used words by mass media, and in everyday life it is often heard or read. Environmental emergencies have become more frequent, more diverse, regardless of whether they have been created by the action of nature or man, each day they cause more and more consequences for people, material goods and the environment. Bearing in mind all the features of the 21st century, terrorist emergencies pose a serious threat to national and regional security.

Extraordinary situations are one of the constants of human history and its conceptual definition is determined primarily by the various types of dangers that endanger the safety and which, caused by the nature of the action or the activity of a human factor, can lead to its creation in a certain territory, which is difficult to suppress within the framework Eco-safety and sustainable development.

In this co-authoring work we will pay special attention to applying clear rules of work and establishing the principles of corporate governance within and social responsibility, from the aspect of eco-security and sustainable development, which should include: transparent management and administrative control systems, consistent and rational management of corporate finances, social responsibility of the corporation.

At Safran, we see corporate social responsibility as a source of growth and performance improvement. Our core commitments of innovation to protect the environment, striving for excellence in the protection of people and goods, valuing our employees, suppliers...
Safran’s corporate social responsibility policy encompasses all of the Group’s stakeholders: customers, shareholders, suppliers, employees, unions, community associations, government authorities and institutions, financial analysts and ratings agencies, consumers and the media. This policy is anchored in the ethical values that form the basis of our corporate culture and are shared across the Group: responsible corporate citizenship, people development and recognition, meeting commitments, and the power of teamwork.

Thirty relevant issues were listed and validated by the Group’s CSR steering committee. These issues have been grouped according to five major themes: governance, products and services, social and management, society and environment.

The analysis of this map highlights a convergence of perceptions among all respondents. Indeed, in most cases, internal stakeholders rated the importance of each issue in the same way as external stakeholders. This illustrates that the importance of these issues is taken into account upstream by the company.

It emerges from this analysis that the priority issues are:
- anti-corruption and business ethics;
- responsible relationships with suppliers;
- quality of products and services;
- continuity of business and procurement;
- customer relations;
- intellectual property and access to technology;
- safety of products and services;
- These results will be used by Safran to continuously improve its performance while taking into account the ongoing dialogue with its stakeholders;
- The concept of materiality refers to the importance of issues such as sustainable development, i.e., their positive or negative influence on a company’s business (its ability to create, preserve and redistribute value) and on that of its stakeholders. The end result of the analysis is often presented in the form of a matrix, a materiality matrix, which cross-references the expectations of internal and external stakeholders in graphic form;
- Safran is driven by the values and ethics shared by all of our employees. We conduct our business in compliance with the highest standards of honesty, integrity and professional behavior. Through this approach, we strive to be worthy of the trust placed in us by our customers, employees, shareholders, suppliers and all other stakeholders.

![Image](Figure 2. Security challenges and stakeholder interest in corporations)

Employees are expected to deal with customers, suppliers and business partners in the Group’s interest and in compliance with laws and regulations. All personnel must take particular care to uphold laws on competition, export and re-export controls, labor and employment, safety, health and environmental protection. Business courtesies, such as gifts and hospitality, given to or received from customers, suppliers and other partners are solely used to build brand image and maintain good business relationships. However, these courtesies must not exceed a nominal value and may not influence, or give the appearance of influencing, any business decision. Safran should always be guided by common sense, discretion and prudence in these situations. Business courtesies are prohibited by law under certain circumstances and in certain countries. Safran’s employees must comply with the applicable laws and regulations in each country where we do business.

Reflecting our full commitment to fair competition, Safran strictly complies with all competition laws in the countries where we do business. These laws generally prohibit agreements or practices that could restrain or undermine trade or competition. In particular, they ban price fixing, bid rigging, splitting markets, territories or clients between competitors, or boycotting or discriminating against certain customers or suppliers without legal justification. The discussion or disclosure of commercially sensitive information relating to competitors, customers or suppliers may also violate applicable laws.

Each employee must uphold the principles of fairness and integrity in dealings with customers. Since Safran’s business largely concerns air transport safety, there can be absolutely no compromise. Any situation that seems questionable to an employee must be immediately reported to management or a Quality manager.

Safran selects suppliers on the basis of objective criteria and demands high performance to ensure that we can fully meet our expectations and those of our customers. Under no circumstances will Safran use suppliers that employ children or use forced labor. In 2010, Safran signed a charter governing relations between major contractors and small and medium-size enterprises (SME), under the auspices of the French Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment.

Under no circumstances may employees damage Safran’s reputation or compromise the integrity of its assets or information systems. Paid work of any kind that employees may perform outside the scope of their employment with Safran must not cause conflicts of interest with their duties within the Group. From the same standpoint, considerable caution is required when purchasing shares, directly or via an intermediary, in companies doing business with Safran. These restrictions do not apply to listed companies, except if confidential information is used, which may be construed as insider trading.

Ensuring our people’s health and safety is a primary goal at Safran. We are an equal opportunity employer; hiring and promotion are solely based on professional qualities and results. We fully respect the dignity and private life of each employee. Furthermore, one of our core values is to create the conditions needed for all employees to be fulfilled in their chosen profession. All Safran companies comply with the personal data protection rules known as the “Binding Corporate Rules” (BCR), applicable to the processing and transfer of data outside of the European Union.

The certification audit, carried out in compliance with current international standards (ISAE 3000, International Standards on Assurance Engagements), entailed an evaluation of Safran’s corporate culture and commitment to implementing the anti-corruption program (based on a clear policy and broadly circulated ethical guidelines, the deployment of Compliance Officers, an effective risk management policy, control and measurement activities to apply the program and wide circulation of relevant information both within the company and externally).

Known for our excellent products and services, Safran drives economic, social and cultural progress, and shares the fruits of these improvements. For example, we are committed to developing a culture based on prevention, to more efficiently manage all health, safety and environmental risks. We actively contribute to social inclusion and equal opportunity through a corporate policy that promotes the integration of underserved communities, and by promoting diversity throughout our organization.

Safran has defined Group-wide requirements in terms of trade compliance. We deploy a network of Trade Compliance Officers, backed by comprehensive training, to ensure the strict application of these requirements. We are involved in a number of international initiatives, placing us in the front lines of the fight against corruption. Safran has defined strict trade compliance requirements, applicable to all of our companies. Each company applies these
requirements in terms of operating procedures tailored to its organization, products and markets.

3. Fundamentals of globalization security

The concept of security is one of the fundamental preconditions for the existence of a social community. It is the basic function of each state, since without a proper level of security we can not talk about democratic governance, or the stability of the society as a whole.

If we look at the etymological significance, in our field of speech, two terms are used: security and safety. Security itself comes from the Latin word securitas-atis, which means security, absence of danger and certainty, self-confidence, fearlessness, protection (securus-safe, carefree, reliable, fearless, confident, steady, firm, loyal, true). Thus, in English, two expressions are used: security and safety.

Defining the term "security", prof. Javorović emphasizes the following: Safety is a state in which there is no disturbance of the normal "state of things due to various threats and danger; security as a state of full balance between man and nature and their interaction, which does not lead to degradation of nature and Quality of the human community", that is, "security as a state of balance between constructive and destructive forces, in which there is no disturbance and degradation of the ecological system, the civilization of the human community, man and his values and values, or they do not exceed the scope of development ".

In general, there is no single understanding of the concept of security. From different definitions and visions, it is possible to differentiate internal and external security. When it comes to the difference between the concepts of national and state security, most authors do not distinguish between these two terms. Whether the determinant is national or state security depends on the very object of security, or the subject to be protected. As a security object, a state can appear, and hence the state security or nation, in which case the security assumes nationality. When it comes to state security as a security object, it can be a state as an institution, a majority nation, or all members of society, regardless of religion, nation, ideology or any other affiliation.

In this regard, the issue of some other types of security that would be determined by the security object is posed logically. Thus, in academic speech, the crisis signifies a phase of disorder in the seemingly normal development of a system, and this complex phenomenon is often used as a concept that includes all types of negative events and, more broadly, applies to situations that are unwanted, unexpected, unpredictable, and almost Inconceivable, and cause unbelief and uncertainty.

Although the term is often used up, globalization has no clear and precise definition. True, there are definitions that are more or less general, abstract or concrete, influential or less influential, but some unique answer to the question of what globalization does not have. According to the definition of the International Globalization Forum, globalization is the process of denationalization of the market, policy and legal system at the highest political and economic level.

Globalization is generally understood as the “consequence of modernity”, “western modernization project” as a “global human condition”. The strong effects of governance and the spread of globalization processes to everyday life, and especially in developed countries. Globalization is at the same time the creation of new transnational systems of power and the transformation of the institutions of the society in which we live.

At the same time, international relations for the first time really became global. Communications are current, and the world economy functions simultaneously on all continents. The whole range of problems that have arisen (uncontrolled expansion of nuclear weapons, NHB terrorism, environmental threats, demographic explosions and economic interdependence can be solved only at the world and regional level.

4. Global organization and “fight” against eco-crimp

Environmental crime typically refers to any breach of a national or international environmental law or convention that exists to ensure the conservation and sustainability of the world's environment. Five areas are considered to be of major importance: illegal trade in wildlife, illegal logging and its associated timber trade; illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, illegal trade in controlled chemicals (including ozone-depleting substances) and illegal disposal of hazardous waste. New types of environmental crime are also emerging, for example in carbon trade and water management.

Environmental crime is one of the most damaging, high profile and economically significant fields of global criminal activity – second only to drug trafficking, and is pushing our planet to the point of eco-system collapse.

From the global aspect of eco-security, the so-called “Hazards”. These are special hazardous industrial areas, the existence of which is a potential risk of an ecological accident occurring. The geographical and geo-strategic position of the country is of great importance for eco-security, especially in terms of global
security. Thus, for example, when the famous accident of the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl occurred in 1986, the countries of the former SFRY were found to be hit by precisely because of its geographical location and sensitivity to radiological contamination

![Image](image_url)

**Figure 4. Theoretical Model of the Modus Operandi**

So today, there is a new form of crime that has a particular danger, which is eco-crime. Its danger is much higher than in other forms of crime, in that it takes on global and regional circumstances both in terms of rapid expansion and mass, as well as in the breadth and severity of the consequences it can cause. Namely, the consequences caused by eco-crime are irreversible in most cases. Today, the two most important international organizations dealing with environmental protection and eco-security, which operate globally and have legal and political capacity under the auspices of the UN, are UNEP and UNDP.

General co-operation between states in the field of eco-security is more developed than economic or political co-operation. In this regard, the mass media and non-governmental propaganda promotes environmental protection and eco-security, with the aim of raising awareness among all countries around the world about the importance of eco-issues and "fighting" against eco-crime. In order to make it more efficient Cooperation in the field of eco-security, it is necessary to take the following measures and activities:

- to legally regulate potentially hazardous industrial systems through hazard maps, and in this respect to establish a data exchange and notification system;
- legally prescribe the standards and measures taken in certain situations of threats to eco-security, which would be unified for all countries according to the possibilities;
- legally regulate the protection of watercourses, cross-border pollution / air, soil and water contamination, ecological aspects of international traffic;
- legally and politically determine an umbrella organization that will deal globally on the most direct, explicit and unique way to issues of eco-security.

5. Ecological safety in the post-modern environment

Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety focuses on integrated mechanistic research related to shortand long-term pathways and interactions of substances and chemical mixtures in environmental systems and subsystems on their bioavailability, and assimilation in organisms, as well as biological responses of these organisms, and damage mechanisms (endocrine disruption, genotoxicity); and on their subsequent fate in the environment, food chain, including humans.

Novel technologies, techniques, and methods such as biomarkers, biosensors and bioanalytical systems, bioremediation methods, QSARs and QSPRs, advanced high performance computational methods, models, and their applications in obtaining and processing interdisciplinary ecotoxicological information are also addressed in this co-author's work.

We welcome the applied outcome of complex ecotoxicological research such as developing the science-based Environmental Quality Criteria, standard toxicity tests, techniques, and methods for ecotoxicological evaluation of the environment, as well as developing ecotoxicologically proven methods and technologies for prevention, interception, and remediation of human-induced damage to ecosystems.

![Image](image_url)

**Figure 5. Environmental crime also often involves a cross-border dimension**

In the current post-modern environment, if people can so adversely affect the planet Earth, then we are able to correct something. This will require new forces, new ways of thinking, smarter methods of production, wise consumption, and new systems of financing and risk management. In this section the issues of NHB accidents / events are being actualized, the possible solutions of NHB protection are proposed, including the fundamental changes in global, food, energy and financial systems that are necessary to meet the needs of current and future generations-sustainable development.

Behavioral leaders of institutions in the region based on management styles, which mainly depend on: characteristics, profiles and activities of managers. Organizational culture is a set of organizational behaviors that can be seen in the organization's environment while the organizational climate is shaped by the management through a personal policy within an organization. In some Western Balkan countries, the Association of Corporate Security Managers was formed, mainly within the chambers of commerce, the initiative of professionals, experts from all areas of corporate security, with the aim of promoting, developing and popularizing the profession as well as strengthening professional and corporate standards. These specialized Associations bring together a large number of corporate security managers from private companies and public companies from home and abroad. So far, a significant number of scientific-professional meetings, education, presentations and meetings of security managers have been held. Traditionally, each year they organize and are very busy with the International Conference of Corporate Security Managers, and awarded annual awards for top managers, companies, institutions and larger companies, with the best results in the field of corporate governance, and social responsibility in the security system. In the case of critical infrastructure, it is best to see how public and private interest intertwine. The EU has the largest number of critical infrastructure in private ownership, but its protection is of public importance, because the consequences for protection will not be tolerated only by the private owner, but by a large number of citizens.
6. Conclusion

Ecological safety has no limits and is a global problems, task and obligation. In the current geopolitical constellation of relations, the UN organization appears as the main (not the only) organization with capacities to take care of the eco-security of the region and the world.

Developing awareness of environmental issues and sustainable development, especially in areas where different ethnic groups of people live (multicultural areas) and coming into contacts that, historically viewed, are marked by conflicts, intolerance and conflicts, is linked to. The problems of upbringing and education for the protection of the environment and sustainable development in a pluralistic and multicultural society.

Today, in the post-modern environment there is a certain disagreement from the aspect of participation in environmental degradation, which is determined by industrial, economic, technological, military, scientific and any other development of a certain state, as well as its size, population and natural resources. In this regard, it is necessary to find adequate solutions / answers on a global scale, with mandatory material and professional assistance from the leading countries in the world, along with the respect of small and medium-sized countries, and urgently plan priority tasks in the field of eco-safety, bearing in mind the vulnerability of the survival of the human species . Which grows every day and warns of the harsh reality of today.

In everyday activities, it is necessary to point out the importance of knowing the principles and measures of security protection of critical infrastructure (primarily public devices and their parts exposed to theft) and knowledge and proper use of legal protection mechanisms in order to preserve the integrity and credibility of public enterprises and companies, but also The interests of national and public security. Consideration should be given to security and criminal aspects, the problems of stealing parts of public utilities for heat, gas, energy, water, sewage and other resources, important for the supply of citizens and the functioning of the economy in the environment and rural areas.

Problems of illumination and proof of the theft that endanger critical infrastructure should be presented and analyzed through reviews of relevant criminal law, detection and resolution problems - difficulties in implementing regulations, as well as proving the theft of public equipment and parts in criminal proceedings.

Making decisions with the conditions of modern dangers is complex, because in the environment a chaos is created, which prevents the normal functioning of the system. In order to prevent this, it is necessary to define in the peace the optimal methodology, which in this co-author's work is given as the O4-discovery (obscure) method, decides, orders, disables (informs).

The greatest efficiency is only possible in the context of military-security decision-making - integration of expert systems and decision support systems, which is now one of the major tasks of researchers in the defense and security system in the Western Balkans and the environment.

6. References


