

EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

The second issue of the scientific journal *Facta Universitatis: Law and Politics* for the year 2018 contains articles from different fields of law, social sciences and humanities.

Prof. Srdjan Golubović, LL.D., Full Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, and **Prof. Nataša Golubović, PhD**, Full Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Niš, submitted the paper titled *“Goals of the National Bank of Serbia”*, where they examine the legal position of the National Bank of Serbia and analyze the objectives entrusted to this institution by domestic legislation. In line with the dominant monetary paradigm, the main goal of the central bank of Serbia is price stability. After the global financial crisis, financial stability is increasingly mentioned as the objective that central banks implement. This also applies to the central bank in Serbia (National Bank of Serbia), which has a clear mandate to take account of financial stability, in addition to monetary stability. Finally, as an important subject of economic policy, the National Bank of Serbia, by exercising the entrusted functions, also affects the achievement of other economic policy objectives. Domestic legislation precisely determines the hierarchy of the objectives of the central bank, considering that it explicitly stipulates that the National Bank of Serbia primarily takes care of monetary and financial stability, and only then it provides support for general economic policy, provided that it does not jeopardize the exercise of the basic objectives.

Prof. Marija Ignjatović, LL.D., Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, submitted the paper titled *“Carriage of Goods by Sea as a special form of locatio-conductio operis faciendi in Roman law”*. The author analyses carriage of goods by sea, as a special form of *locatio-conductio operis faciendi* contract, which was particularly interesting in Roman law in the social circumstances related to the period after the Punic wars. It was the period of expansion of the Roman state, characterized by the development of maritime trade, which called for rapid and effective conclusion of contracts in legal affairs. Considering the growth of maritime trade, there was a need to introduce relevant legal instruments which would help meet the increasingly demanding trade of goods. This led to the creation of contract of carriage of goods by sea which was, in Roman law, a specific form of *locatio-conductio*, specifically *locatio-conductio operis faciendi*. In order to conclude and ensure the validity of this contract, in addition to the agreement between the contracting parties, it was also necessary to fulfill the conditions regarding the subject matter of the contract. The subject matter of this contract was not work itself or workforce, but the final result of work (*opus*), i.e. to transport goods from one place to another, and a fee (*merces*) paid for such services.

Assist. Prof. Dušica Miladinović-Stefanović, LL.D., Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, **Prof. Saša Knežević, LL.D.**, Full Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, submitted the paper titled *“Special measures for preventing the commission of sex crimes against minors: The example of Serbia”*. The authors note that The Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (2007) was ratified and thus incorporated into the Serbian legal system in 2010,

which entailed the obligation to regulate this matter in greater detail by introducing specific measures aimed at preventing this type of criminal activity. This aim was accomplished by adopting the Act on Special Measures for Preventing the Commission of Sex Crimes against Minors (2013). This paper explores the aforementioned special measures for preventing sexual abuse of children, with particular reference to some controversial and disputable issues.

Assist. Prof. Aleksandra Ilić Petković, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Occupational Safety, University of Niš, **Jovan Simić**, Master Engineer in Occupational Safety, “Telekomunikacija” Ltd company for manufacturing, services and trade, Blace, and **Ivan Krstić**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Occupational Safety, University of Niš, submitted the paper titled *“The Legal Framework of Occupational Safety and Health System in Serbia and Montenegro: a comparative review”*. One of the most important interests of each society is to establish the highest level of occupational safety and health, with the aim of minimizing all adverse effects: injuries at work, occupational diseases, and work-related illnesses. The ultimate imperative is the creation of such workplace conditions where the employee would have a sense of satisfaction in performing the assigned professional tasks. One way to achieve this ambitious goal is to have legal regulation that creates a platform for effective occupational safety. This paper analyzes the legislation on occupational safety and health in the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro. By comparing these two legal systems in the field of occupational safety and health, the authors discuss the advantages and deficiencies of each, and provide some ideas for their improvement.

Srdana Dragomirović, Ph.D. student, Faculty of Economics, University of Niš, submitted the paper titled *“Balanced Economic Growth from the Standpoint of Modern Growth Theories”*. The author notes that, for decades, world economy has been going through certain processes which vary from expansion to stagnation, and vice versa. For this reason, the factors or causes of economic growth are the key question which dates from the 1770s and Adam Smith’s landmark work “An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations”. Integrated through world economy, national economies are going through some of the changes which can be explicitly explained by observing the quality of economic growth. Thus, there are regions with sustainable development and balanced economic growth; on the other hand, there are expanding economies which are designated as developing countries. Distortion of world economy, observed through economic growth and inequality of national economies, from the standpoint of economic theories, can be explained by various models of economic growth.

Žarko Đorić, PhD Student, Faculty of Economics, University of Niš, submitted the paper titled *“Anatomy and Consequences of Rent-seeking”*. Economic development and the success of economic policy through which the development goals are achieved can be interpreted as a product of political interactions between citizens and rulers, and social interactions between members of society in the broader sense. As structures and mechanisms of social order, institutions manage the behavior of a group of individuals within a given community. Institutions affect the accountability and responsiveness of officials to citizens and interest groups and, thus, determine the size of the rents created. Further, institutions influence the degree of political control of public bureaucrats and, thus, the distribution of rents within the public sphere. The aim of this paper is to present the concept of rent-seeking and, using an empirical case, to elaborate on its emergence, development and ultimate consequences.

Marija Stojanović, PhD Student, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, submitted the paper titled “*Eugenics*”. Eugenics is a pseudoscience aimed at improving and controlling the genetic structure of the human species by selective breeding, which implies preventing inferior people from having children (negative eugenics) and encouraging superior ones to reproduce (positive eugenics). The Eugenics movement originated in the early 19th century and it was largely developed under the influence of Francis Galton in the United Kingdom and Charles Davenport in the United States. These two scientists advocated the selective breeding of desirable traits and reproductive control of undesirable traits in the human race. Racially-oriented eugenics had a dramatic expansion and its peak in Nazi Germany. Being the essence of many racial laws, eugenics was atrociously applied in practice by means of mass euthanasia, mass sterilization, extermination in gas chambers, and horrible experiments on people of lower races or those who were considered unworthy of living.

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

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

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Miomira Kostić, LL.D.
Niš, 9th November 2018