

follows recent ontological turns that accentuated an intricate continuum of transactions that humans regularly practice through a coexistence with things, as well as fragile semiotic operations and requires focusing on a horizon where this agential interplay occurs. While we underscore ethical motives of actors to pursue official measures against the spread of the virus as significant, we also argue that politics have to be understood as an evaluative and speculative process. Encounter with the COVID-19, namely, has included not only delimiting of an “enemy” that lead to purifying practices, but also adaptation to uncertain, mutating and acting traits of ‘other’. In this way, we seek to turn towards more engaged and practical definition of politics, as situated, materialized endeavor, centered around distribution of agential properties: rights, identities and substances.

Key Words. COVID-19, politics, materiality, semiotics, evaluative processes.

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Posledice pandemije na ljudsko pravo na razvoj u Srbiji

Pitanje ophođenja države i poštovanja ljudskih prava u vreme pandemije različito je od slučaja do slučaja i zavisi od stanja demokratije i standarda društva. Ono što ovim radom nastoji da se istraži jeste u kojoj meri (ni)je Srbija ispunila svoje tri osnovne obaveze kada je reč o ljudskim pravima, da ih poštuje, štiti i ispunjava, posebno kada su u pitanju prava solidarnosti kao prava III generacije ljudskih prava. U ova prava spada pravo na razvoj koje je usko povezano sa pravom na mir, a koja se prepoznaju kao suspendovana ili čak zanemarena tokom tekuće krize. Takav čin implicira da posledice trpe i politička i građanska, kao i ekonomska, socijalna i kulturna prava polazeći od pretpostavke da su ove generacije prava (I, II i III) međusobno povezane. Uslovi primene mera stavljanja van snage ljudskih prava predviđaju da je proporcionalnost preduzetih mera u odnosu na pretnju prvi standard, potom njihov prostorni i vremenski domašaj. Kroz prvo poglavlje, koje se fokusira na ljudsko pravo na razvoj u najširem smislu, rad analizira da li je kroz tri vremenske dimenzije (tokom vanrednog stanja, u vreme parlamentarnih izbora i nakon izbora u Srbiji) došlo do kršenja prava solidarnosti, da li su odluke državnih organa odgovarale domašaju pretnje i ima li izazvanih posledica. Naredno poglavlje analizira koje instrumente zaštite međunarodni mehanizmi (EU, OUN, SE) mogu da pokrenu (hoće li) u slučaju kršenja ljudskih prava

tokom pandemije u Srbiji. Zaključna razmatranja dovode i do odgovora o neophodnosti reforme kolektivnih/pojedinačnih sistema zaštite ljudskih prava kao jedne od posledica pandemije.

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The world of crises and the crisis of the world: Covid-19 pandemic as a new global crisis

The word “crisis” is everywhere. It is selling books and it is used as a clickbait since it usually means something extremely dangerous but also exciting in a way - a place between life and death or between peace and war. This contribution firstly critically assesses the notion of “crisis” in the world politics. Then, it compares the consequences of previously identified major world crises with COVID-19 pandemic in order to identify similarities and differences. Finally, the article provides an analysis of the consequences of COVID-19 crisis compared with previous crises on two levels: international law and the international economy. Some authors call international law a discipline of crises and making an argument that research of crises should be at the heart of teaching and scholarship in international law. That is a response to the usual critics towards international law seen as a static, overly formalistic and conservative discipline unable to regulate very dynamic global relations. Therefore, there is a need to evaluate how international law coped with COVID-19 Pandemic crisis so far in order to grasp more general conclusions on the relationship between international law and the management of world crises. From the perspective of the international economic relations the only certain thing about COVID-19 crisis is uncertainty. Economic forecasts have predicated significant collapse of global GDP but it seems that the real scale of the negative impact is yet to come. Severe long-term consequences (plummeting of world trade and output, sustained disruption of complex value chains, the rise of sovereign and corporate debt) are expected and accompanied by fear of inadequacy of policy responses. Estimated fragility of the world the economic outlook suggests that V-shaped recovery from the recession seems unlikely and that this global crisis could be a trigger for profound changes in the global economy.