

Energy policy of a modern country is defined as a major strategic priority, determined by the strategy development and energy policy. Security of the country depends on the energy stability.

This research, developed by K. Strbac, H. Berisha and M. Jeges, highlights some aspects of energy security, risks, threats and global exposure in the world and each country individually, in a different way. The paper aims to describe its component parts of the system, which upon a timely human reaction produces agreement and harmony of complex high-risk technological processes of energy on one hand, and safety risks and threats on the other.

The objectives of energy policy are determined in accordance with the policy, political economy and industrial policy of the state and its possibilities. Factors that determine the country's energy policy are needs for energy resources and interest in property of existing sources obtained from energy resources to meet the needs of the country. In the first place, there is need for energy resources used for power generation, oil and of oil processing products.

Countries which find their security very important, are trying to maintain their energy sources as a strategic reserves, and therefore Energy Sector has an important role. It contributes to stability, and it is important to improve, develop, maintain and assure it. In the case of Serbia, authors conclude, standards in the field of energy are adopted and users are nominated due the safe strategic needs of the country.

Safe water supply of the population depends on the functioning of the water supply system, and that system needs electricity, oil products, etc. So, harmonization between more factors, technological and food chain is crucial.

During the nineties, Serbia has used its own sources of oil and gas to provide a quarter of the state needs for oil, oil products and gas; has exported electricity, and at the same time had a coal shortage. This period of direct energy supply during the sanctions, under which Serbia was, indicates how important is to have energy sources you can count on to satisfy both, generation and the services provision needs.

At the global level, we can be assured how much energy is more important than we think. Beneath the facade of democracy and human rights, wars have been fought in order to participate in the energy potentials and market, and to ensure energy advantage.

The practice varies from country to country. While in some, business activities are reduced and carefully evaluated and technology investments and preventive measures are carefully planned and estimated, as well as risks and threats prevention, other countries are considering these measures as an additional expense and often even strapped in primary insurance policies.

Infrastructure in the Republic of Serbia is based on the electricity generation, transport and distribution, coal generation, oil and oil products, oil and natural gas production and

transport, and present the skeleton of economic and political power of the state.

Executive power and the functioning of the management within the Energy Sector does not follow and does not take sufficiently into account the role and importance of safety. Twenty-first century does not leave much space for risks and threats within the energy sector not be recognized, prevented, and if happen not to be put under control as soon as possible with the least possible consequences.

Risks and threats in the energy sector must be evaluated in advance, planned and kept under control with the help of skills, knowledge, experience, expertise, and this is the key to success of Energy Sector that contributes to the security and stability of the countries individually, and therefore the whole world, transmits Serbia-energy.eu