

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**MACEDONIA AND THE BALKANS, A
HUNDRED YEARS AFTER THE WORLD
WAR I – SECURITY AND EURO-ATLANTIC
INTEGRATIONS**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

03-05 June 2014, Ohrid

МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА

**МАКЕДОНИЈА И БАЛКАНОТ
100 ГОДИНИ ОД ПРВАТА СВЕТСКА
ВОЈНА – БЕЗБЕДНОСТ И
ЕВРОАТЛАНСКИ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ**

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Dear,

The International Scientific Conference Ohrid 2014 through scientific articles should contribute to the 100th anniversary from the World War I, through a debate to offer answers to the questions that were current a century ago and to make the intersection of what and how changes are made in this part of Europe. Therefore the Faculty of Security-Skopje determined to organize an International Scientific Conference from the 3rd of June till 5th of June 2014 in Ohrid by the theme Macedonia and the Balkans 100 years from the World War I – Safety and Euro-Atlantic integrations. Thus continuing the orientation with organizing international conferences in the field of security so it can contribute to the development of scientific thought and for the decision makers of the regional, national and local level helps using the knowledge and research results for faster, simpler and timely overcome the practical problems that they are facing. This scientific meeting will be attended by over 100 scientific and educational workers from Albania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the Republic of Macedonia.

The conference will present papers on the following topics:

1. The Balkans and Macedonia in the geostrategic concepts of the European countries and interests:

- The Balkans through its historical perspective - is the “candlewick” still existent?
- What are the consequences of the military and police conflicts after the World War I and what are their contemporary consequences?
- What is different in the geostrategic position of Macedonia and the Balkans after the World War I?
- Is the resolving of the “Macedonian issue” achieved or is it an open process?
- What are the reasons of the prolonged integrations of Macedonia into the European Union and the Euro-Atlantic structures? What is the position of the Balkan countries in relation to the Euro-Atlantic countries?
- Is the Western Balkan the “appendix” of Europe?
- The Balkans - intersection of cultures and traditions – security implications;
- The cultural and religious differences on the Balkans - security challenges;
- The contemporary position of the Balkans - European or Western;
- Are there any concepts and strategies of the influential subjects in the international relations of the position of the Balkans, i.e. towards the Balkan countries – the Balkans as a strategic interest of the influential countries and subjects?
- The Ohrid Framework Agreement - a model for resolving of ethnical conflicts
- The Balkans and Republic of Macedonia in the Geostrategic concepts of European countries and interests

2. The Balkans, the National Countries and European Integrations:

- The concept of the national countries and hegemonic concepts and ideologies on the Balkans;
- The reestablishment of the nationalism and nationalistic absoluteness - accelerator of the Balkan conflicts;

- Is the era of Balkan collisions and conflicts terminated?
- Europeanization of the Balkans and Balkanization of Europe;
- Security issues related to the national borders;
- The consequences of the visa liberalization over the Balkan countries and the member states of EU

3. The Police and the inter-police collaboration on the Balkans

- The legal position of the Police and the other law enforcement organizations on the Balkans;
- Forms of collaboration among the Police and the other law enforcement organizations;
- Structure of the inter-police collaboration;
- Contents of the inter-police collaboration;
- Forms of ad hoc institutionalization of the inter-police collaboration;
- The educational systems and the profile of the police profession in the Balkan countries;
- Forms of bilateral and multilateral collaboration on the Balkans in the area of crime management, human traffic, narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- Institutionalization of the regional collaboration in the management of crises and other security issues.
- Is the formation of joined Balkan police forces possible?
- Is the formation of a Balkan net of criminalists as well as a net of individuals in certain expert fields possible?
- Western Balkan outside the European Union?
- Police and crime - public opinion, public confidence

4. Economic and Commercial exchange on the Balkans:

- Contemporary forms of trade, law regulations and relations among the countries;
- Collaboration among the economic subjects between the legal reliability and the security threats and risks;
- Regional collaboration and regional economic policy

5. Democracy, legal state and human rights; their promotion and forms of protection:

- International standards for protection of the human freedoms and rights and the policy of the Balkan countries;
- Forms of protection of the freedoms and rights - experiences and perspectives;
- Strengthening of the rule of law and the responsibility of the institutions;
- The role of the international organizations in promotion and implementation of the international benchmarks for protection of the human rights of the people on the Balkans;
- Democracy, stabilization, integration;
- The interstate and inter-institutional collaboration in protection of the human freedoms and rights;

6. Criminal Justice, Criminal Policy and Victimization

- Contemporary forms of computer crime (electronic: frauds, procuring, threats, stealing of personal data and other forms of electronic frauds and crime);
- Forms of crime related to the internet and cyber services and modes for their detection;
- Criminal experiences, achievements, methods, means and modes of suppression of the contemporary forms of criminality
- War and crime;
- War and victims of crime;
- War crimes;
- War v. v. reconciliation;
- International aspects of crime and punishment;
- Risk and criminal justice;
- Modernization of Criminal Justice;
- Contemporary challenges of criminology;
- Reform of the criminal and procedural law;

7. Geopolitics in the 21st century and the appearance of new socio-criminological types of crime

- Extra-institutional approach to new forms and types of crime
- The foreign policy of great powers and factors that cause forms of terrorism and organized crime in the 21st century

Organization committee of the International Scientific Conference

The Balkans and Macedonia in the geostrategic concepts of the European countries and interests

Vladimir Ortakovski, PhD

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1995 INTERIM ACCORD AND THE NAME ISSUE

Abstract

The Republic of Macedonia and Greece normalized their bilateral relations with the conclusion of the Interim Accord, on September 13, 1995, under the mediation of Cyrus Vance, Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the UN, and Richard Holbrooke, US Assistant Secretary of State. Greece accepted to recognize the statehood and sovereignty of Macedonia, under the provisional name. Both parties declared the existing borders to be permanent and inviolable and established diplomatic relations (Article 1 and 2). They agreed that Macedonia would change its national flag featuring the ancient Macedonian “Star of Vergina” (Article 7, paragraph 2); and that Greece would not object to the admission of Macedonia to international organizations where Greece was a member if it was referred under the provisional name (Article 11). The two countries agreed to continue their negotiations concerning the name issue in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions (Article 5).

The Republic of Macedonia was admitted to membership in the United Nations on April 8, 1993, under the provisional name “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, thus creating precedent in the United Nations’ history. According to UN Security Council Resolution 817 (1993), two additional conditions (provisionally referred to as ‘former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia’ within the UN; negotiating with another state over its name) were imposed on Macedonia for its admission to UN and they are contrary to UN Charter, to the general rules of international law, and to the principles of representation in international organizations.

The Interim Accord opened the door for the Republic of Macedonia to join international organizations and initiatives, including the Council of Europe, OSCE and Partnership for Peace. The name issue was left open. Negotiations regarding the name issue continued under the mediation of Matthey Nimitz as a Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General. There is no deadline for negotiations neither in UN Resolutions nor in the Interim Accord. In the meantime, a number of states (135 countries, by March 2013) have officially recognized the Republic of Macedonia under its constitutional name. However, since April 2008, the unsettled name issue has become an obstacle for Macedonia’s admission to international organizations (NATO and EU).

This paper deals with and comments on the relation between the Interim Accord and the name issue. It analyzes the nature of the name issue – is it political or/and legal one? It gives answer to the question regarding the parties of the dispute – is it between Macedonia and Greece or/and between Macedonia and UN? It also elaborates on the possible outcome of the negotiations over the name issue.

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THE GEOSTRATEGIC AND GEO-MILITARY POSITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS

Abstract

The Republic of Macedonia is situated in an area in Europe which is sensitive to local and regional wars. It occupies the southern and peripheral part of the continent, which, in the broadest sense, gravitates towards, and partly belongs to the Mediterranean. The sensitivity of the Mediterranean to local and regional wars is even higher because of the closeness of the Middle East – an area of constant crisis – one of the most sensitive parts in the world with a huge impact on international peace and security.

The geo-strategic position of the Republic of Macedonia in the Balkans is largely dependent on the position of this peninsula in Europe, the Mediterranean and South Europe. The Balkans, an important region in Europe, has some important and distinctive features, especially in the context of the analysis of regionalization of crises and military conflicts in the modern world. Even though Europe is not a crisis area in its own right, it is a continent in which the two world wars started and were fought. It is also a continent that has only not resolved all the contradictions, but also creates a number of new contradictions that negatively impact both European security and the security of other important geo-strategic regions in the world.

Geo-strategic, geo-politic and geo-military characteristics indicate that the territory of the Republic of Macedonia occupies a very important geographical position in Europe and the Balkans from the security, military, political and geo-strategic aspects.

Key words: Balkans, military-geographical characteristics, South-European front, security, geostrategic aspects.

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**THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION AT THE PARIS PEACE
CONFERENCE**

**(the influence of the exchange of the populations in the process of the
national homogenization of the Kingdom of Greece and Bulgarian Empire,
in the first decades of 20th century)**

Abstract

In this paper, the key attention is dedicated to the question of the agreements after the World War I, bounded on the Paris peace conference in 1919, i.e. to those agreements which refer to the eviction and exchange of compact national groups from the occupied territories on the sides of Greece and Bulgaria (Treaty of Neuilly, *Treaty of Saint-Germain*, Treaty of Sevres, and the Treaty of Lausanne). In the paper is also given an estimation of the influence of the exchange of the populations in the process of the national homogenization of the state interests of the Kingdom of Greece and Bulgarian Empire, in the first decades of 20th century. This is an especially important moment in the history of Macedonian nation, because the effects of the exchange of minorities between these two Balkan states contributed to negation of the right of the Macedonian national individuality and the right of the Macedonian independent national development.

Undeniable is the social importance of these processes, especially of the agreements for voluntary exchange of populations, of year 1919. This comes from the fact that with the sole negation of the Macedonian national question and the rough assimilation at the time of the exchange of the Macedonian population between Greece and Bulgaria, the question of the identity is opening, the question of the territorial pretensions and most of all, the question of the role of the big forces in the historical destiny of the Macedonian people through the whole interdependence of the balance of the forces on the Balkan peninsula in the 20th century.

Key words: World War I, Paris peace conference 1919, Macedonian national question.

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**THE LATENT IMPACT OF CONCEPT OF EXCLUSIVE SLAVIC
ETHNO GENESIS OF MODERN MACEDONIAN NATIONAL
IDENTITY ON HIS INTEGRITY**

Abstract

Modern Macedonian identity is not conception nor as ancient nor as Slavic but as Macedonian, and in this respect Macedonian national conception never been divergences within the intellectual and ideological - political public. The differences occur in relation to the concept of ethno genesis of the Macedonian national identity - exclusively Slavic starting from 6 CE or ethno genesis that include ancient - Macedonian historical - civilization / cultural - civilization identity and heritage. Of course that in terms of modern Macedonian national identity these two ethno genetic pillars do not have equal contribution and heritage. If anything, then Slavic - Macedonian ethno genetic contribution and heritage has a very clear and strong recognition because of undeniable character of the modern Slavic Macedonian language, together with its codification as literary Macedonian language. But at the same time, these two ethnic genetic heritage must not imperatively be excluded when defining the concept of ethno genesis of modern Macedonian national identity, and (most)real and (most)objectively watching, historical - civilization / cultural - civilization not conflict and are not mutually exclusive. Especially in the context and the framework of the talks between of the Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Greece, eventual insistence on exclusively Slavic ethno genesis of modern Macedonian national identity, with complete rejection of the ancient Macedonian ethno genetic line, flagrant, dramatic and traumatic opens major political (mostly international - political) space to attack modern Macedonian national identity. This attack very clear and obvious move, probably in the future will be essential strengthened, through its framework for streamlining which provides and which requires equalization of the essential of the concept of Slavic ethno genesis with the essential of the concept of modern Macedonian national identity. This necessarily presupposes and mean political / international - political push to revise the modern Macedonian national identity as Slavic Macedonian national identity, something that would be extremely simple and reasonable, because that way the modern Macedonian national identity nothing would be lose, but only would be more precise and more clarified. If we do this first step, political / international - political completely logical and normal inevitably and necessary to impose / will be imposed necessity of making the second step, which contains, as fully and absolutely natural and "spontaneous" extension of the first step, acceptance and implementation of the request / "red line" the second factor - Albanian. Naturally and logically would be "the Albanian factor" successfully impose rejection of the new name of the state which would be in accordance with the nature of the concept of the new Slavic Macedonian identity – Republic of Slavic Macedonia, because that name would not be accordance with the bi - national nature of the state, accordance with the "spirit" of the framework agreement. This means required that the name of the state to change as the name of a strictly bi – national Slavic Macedonian - Albanian state. There also comes the name "Slavic - Albanian Republic of Macedonia".

Key Words: *Slavic ethno genesis; the ethnogenesis of the Ancient Macedonians; contemporary Macedonian national identity; talks on the name of Republic of Macedonia.*

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**MACEDONIA IN THE NEW INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
SURROUNDINGS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE CONFLICT IN
2001**

Abstract

A decade after the breakup of Yugoslavia, Macedonia was considered a model of relatively harmonious coexistence of the two communities, the Macedonian and the Albanian, and the only country that gained its independence from the former Yugoslavia without any armed conflict. However, many circumstances led to transformation of the ethnic tensions in 2001 into an armed conflict between the Macedonian security forces and ethnic Albanian armed extremist groups. This text presents an analysis of the circumstances that led to armed conflict, how the conflict was resolved and the post-conflict solution of the problem in light of the international security environment that was emerging and where Macedonia found itself as well.

Key words: armed conflict, Macedonia, management.

Tome Batkovski, PhD

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REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN THE SECOND DECADE OF 21ST CENTURY - SECURITY ASPECTS

Abstract

This paper attempts to emphasize and elaborate the priority objectives of the Republic of Macedonia in the security field in period up to 2020, starting with the set permanent, vital and important interests of the state outlined in the "National Security and Defence Concept", adopted in 2003 by the Assembly of RM. The paper is structured in four parts. The first part is dedicated to highlighting the issue of national security as the cornerstone of the concept of national security. The second part of the paper presents the permanent, vital and important interests of the Republic of Macedonia of the "National Security and Defence Concept", with a critical approach to the interests that have not been realized in the so far 11-year period, and are extremely important for the security of the state. The third part of the paper is devoted to the three priority objectives in the security field, which according to the author should unavoidably be achieved in the period covered - achieving full NATO and EU membership, developing good neighborly relations with Greece and Bulgaria and realizing long-term stability at the internal political level and interethnic relations. What is particularly indicated are the geostrategic and security reasons due to which it is necessary to achieve full NATO membership, given the current security and political situation related to the area of the so-called Western Balkans. The fourth part of the paper gives suggestions for qualitative improvement of the structure of the security-intelligence system, taking into account the principles of hierarchy, coordination, synchronization and operation in the work of the entities in the system and the system as a whole. What is particularly indicated is the need to strengthen the intelligence component, primarily in the basic approach to providing quality information base and support for makers of decisions of strategic character at state level.

Key words: national security, national interest, strategic objectives, security and intelligence system, intelligence, intelligence base, strategic decisions, security priorities.

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**THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS' CONTRIBUTION
TO HUMAN SECURITY POLICY EMERGENCE AND
DEVELOPMENT**

Abstract

The concept of human security has begun to develop as a new paradigm in security studies since the first Human Development Report of the UN in 1994. However, the challenge of defining the analytical framework of human security won't be the topic of this paper, but the fact that human security has also become a field of interest for practical policies of the states. Parallel with the growing interest of political decision makers in this concept, there is a growing number of states that has adopted some form of this concept and has implemented it in their security policies. The aim of this paper is to research whether and how intergovernmental organizations have contributed to the implementation of human security concept into the state security policies. In this regard, one part of the paper focuses on the share of the United Nations, especially the UN Development Programme in the definition and development of human security policies. It is primarily evident in those countries that have decided to adopt a broader approach to the concept of human security. The second part discusses the attempt of formal adoption of the concept of human security at the EU level through the so-called "The Barcelona Report - A Human Security Doctrine for Europe" by the Study Group on Europe's Security Capabilities, 2004. Although not formally adopted at the level of EU, the Barcelona report gave impetus to adoption of certain human security policies within individual EU member states. Finally, it will be researched the position of the concept of human security in a practical security policy of the Republic of Serbia and the contribution of the UN Development Programme and the OSCE Mission to Serbia to development of human security concept in the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: human security, security policy, human development, United Nations Development Programme, European Union, Barcelona report, OSCE Mission to Serbia.

Temelko Risteski,PHD

Ilina Jovanoska,

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Abstract

INTEGRATION INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION AND REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO UNIQUE ETHNIC SPACE IN FUNCTION OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE BALKANS

Balkan Wars, two World Wars, the wars in Yugoslav spaces in the last decade of the past century led to the partition of ethnic spaces of most Balkan peoples . The division of ethnic spaces among more states caused many difficulties and problems in achieving the rights of members of ethnic communities.

So, contacts among them become difficult. This leads to ethnic disintegration, and over time, to assimilation of the ethnic communities in majority peoples of the States. Cultural and economic ties, as well, relative's contacts are aggravated.

In the area of civil legal relations, the realization of the right of ownership, the right of use the ownership, the right of usufruct of the property of citizens in other states, becomes difficult. Numerous difficulties arise in achieving inheritance rights, rights of family relationships and other civil rights.

With the integration of all Balkan countries into the European Union, borders that separate the divided Balkan peoples will exist only formally and practically will be deleted. By the deletion, divided peoples finally will realize the right of a unique ethnic space. By exercising this right, communications between members of divided peoples will take place without obstacles. The peoples without obstacles will exercise their national and cultural rights. The dangers of losing national identity will be eliminated. Citizens without difficulties will accomplish property and other civil rights within compatible, to European standards pointed, legal systems.

This will lead to ethnic homogenization the Balkans that will significantly diminish interethnic tensions and, over time, will eliminate them. The reduction and elimination of inter-ethnic tensions will lead to stabilization of interethnic relations, which will considerably positively affect to stabilization of inter-state relations in the Balkans.

The stabilization of inter ethnic and inter-state relations will remove the risk of civil wars in countries initiated and guided on ethnic grounds and will lead to the establishment of stable neighborly relations among Balkan countries in all areas of social life.

Key words: integration, law, nation, ethnic space, peace

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CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD WAR I REGARDING THE STATUS OF MACEDONIA AND THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE

Abstract

The base of the First World War is war with its characteristics like the other wars. The differences, or the distinctiveness of this war, are that this war can be included in the big or long wars typology. This is mostly because of the length of territory covered with the battle actions, the large number of actors-states and the large number of casualties, which are incomparable with any other previous wars. The main perpetrator for this is the industrial technologies that have a significant impact over the adoption and application of the industrial approach in the application of force. The main instrument in war is the armed forces, which make the conflict environment bipolar, while everything else is ignored. This can lead to the fact that the territory and the nations that don't have their own states, will feel the consequences from the big war in their most severe form.

This paper, relying on the analyses of the research material from World War I, makes an attempt to give a short answer to the question regarding the consequences of war over the Macedonian people and the territory which is under governance of the neighbor countries.

Key words: War, nations, conflict environment, consequences, state, territory, force.

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MACEDONIA TROUGH PRISM OF PRACTICAL AND FORMAL BULGARIAN GEOPOLITICS

Abstract

Macedonian modern geopolitical position indicates that Macedonian theory is space with exceptionally convergent interests of neighboring states and peoples. Variable elements which determine the position of Macedonian geopolitics are a consequence of the redistribution of economic and military forces and redefining the map of the world and regional political power. For relevant and timely recognition of geopolitics reality and its prediction requires analysis of geopolitical trends. Hence, the theoretical basis of the paper is based on critical geopolitics. Through the prism of critical theory is going to be analyzed the practical and formal geopolitical positions in one of the neighboring countries, Bulgaria. Geopolitical analysis leaning critical geopolitical theory would enable the determination and comparison of official foreign policy towards Bulgaria and Macedonia with the formal academic discourse made by academic environment from Bulgaria. This paper will attempt to answer whether the practical and formal geopolitics in Bulgaria are diametrically opposed or there are points of identification and their overlap.

Key words: critical geopolitics, practical geopolitics, formal geopolitics, Macedonia and Bulgaria.

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The Albanian Factor and the Path of Strengthening the Position of the Republic of Macedonia (1991–2001)

Abstract

For more than two centuries the Albanian factor in Macedonia has been an objective and dynamically changing reality. It has manifested itself in different dimensions, forms and conditions.

1. As an ethnic, demographic, socio-economic factor during the Ottoman rule and in unitarian Yugoslavia.

2. As an ethnic minority, political and constitutional-structural crisis – at the time of federal Yugoslavia, in which the People's (from 1963 - Socialist) Republic of Macedonia was included as a constituent part.

3. Ten years after the establishment of independent and sovereign Republic of Macedonia, since the beginning of 2001, along with its traditional dimensions the Albanian factor received a number of new ones:

- ◆ it has turned into a major problem for the existence, constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Macedonia;

- ◆ it has emerged as an important criterion for the adherence to the European norms and standards, for inter-ethnic relations and resolving the problems of minority communities, as well as for the successful and accelerated implementation of the European integration priorities in the foreign policy of the Republic of Macedonia;

- ◆ this problem was to a large extent "Kosovized" after the triggering of the syndrome of "interconnected vessels" and its association with the situation in Kosovo and southern Serbia ;

- ◆ in 2001 it received also a military dimension - with the organization, arming and activation of Albanian paramilitary formations in Macedonia ready to establish control over certain areas in the Republic of Macedonia;

- ◆ it has developed into a regional and international problem - after the active interference of the leading international players and forums, which by providing "good services", mediation, participation in negotiations, monitoring and peacekeeping forces, financial and economic commitments have an impressive presence in the Republic of Macedonia and are able to influence the strengthening the stabilizing trends and processes in the republic.

Miodrag Labovic, PhD

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The paradox of democracy in modern globalized societies and its impact on international political relations, international and national security

Abstract

Democracy in this paper will be considered through the prism of its multidimensional nature of deep internal contradictions immanent to its contradictory essence, on the one hand as a value and system for realization, protection and development of fundamental human rights and freedoms and on the other hand, as a method and procedure for making decisions in society at various levels vertically and horizontally, ie as one of a forms of political organization of society. In its original sense, according to etymological genesis of the word, democracy literally means ruling of the majority in the society. In this sense, historically observed democracy is achieved only in the ancient city-polis of Athens. Since then democracy in various modified variants, according to various conceptions of it, appears throughout the historical development of society. In the paper will be made efforts to give a kind original contribution to this archetypal theme, through analysis of the issues discussed at least five levels: in what lies the paradox of democracy and is democracy possible in its original sense in today's development of society (if it isn't possible, which are the basic reasons for that); why almost all countries today regardless of their ideological and political affiliation of which are based their societies, themselves want to be labeled as democratic; what we mean by democracy today: the value by itself or political system of values that ensures equality through freedom of all human values and basic human rights and freedoms in society through constitutionally guaranteed normative and institutional structure, on the one hand, or method for making decisions or normative institutional structure that provides a democratic procedure for making decisions in society, in the other hand; Is democracy today more farce than reality; Which are the basic postulates, mechanisms and deviations in the work of contemporary globalized societies; What is the relation and role of globalization, especially the role and relation of science, on the development of modern democratic processes and trends; What reflection it has on international political relations and multi-dimensional phenomenon of international and national security, considered in all its dimensions, beyond the traditional understanding of security, only perceived only in terms of military threats and risks, as well as the other traditional security threats and risks such as crime in all its shapes and types of conventional and unconventional nature, including terrorism.

For the answer to all these open questions of exceptional importance to the modern world in which we live, historical overview of the development of democracy in this paper will be noted very short in order to link the past, present and future. Greater emphasis in the paper, the author will try to put on real-descriptive, theoretical-interpretive and theoretical-critical function of the science, but more and more on theoretical-explanatory, practical-applicative and normative-prescriptive function of science, not only in the description, but also in explanation of the contemporary phenomena, relations and processes associated with the respected issues. At the same time the author of this paper will try to offer his own visions and proposal concepts for mitigating or possibly overcoming of the unfavorable trendy tendencies in the field of democratic processes in contemporary globalized societies.

Key words: democracy, globalization, international political relations, international and national security

Mina Zirojevic, PhD
Dragan Đukanović, PhD

THE CHALLENGES OF TERRORISM IN XXI CENTURY

Abstract

In this paper, the authors examine the topic of suicide terrorists as the most radical form of terrorism. On the example of suicide bombers, the reasons for resorting to terrorism were explained, as well as the most optimal ways of eliminating or at least reducing this threat. The analyses often state that the main motives of suicide bombers are rewards in heaven or economic benefit or family's persuasion, but we believe that this explanation is too simplistic. We will prove that the main motive is the lack of sense of purpose in life, dehumanization of man, human activities, and different cultures. Special attention is paid to explanation of the motives of "white widows".

Key words: terrorism, social and economic motives, ataraxia, "white widows".

Katerina Veljanovska, PhD
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Termination of the conflict or long-term strategy for better future: The experience of the Ohrid Framework Agreement and the Northern Ireland Peace Agreement

Abstract

This paper analyzes the state of the societies where inter-ethnic relations or nationality are the main indicator of the bad condition of the democratic functioning or for creation of normal conditions for peace and coexistence of the citizens. Amid the threat of national conflict to escalate to the highest level, you need to take decisive decision that should be the epitome of a long-term goal, the benefit of all citizens regardless of racial, ethnic or religious affiliation. The authors of the paper are trying to elaborate the practical experience of peace agreements that were aimed to have influence in terms of the possibility of escalation of conflict situation, through examples of analysis of the Ohrid Framework Agreement and the North Ireland Peace Agreement. The choice of these two treaties is concern within the nature of their common experiences and the Ohrid Framework Agreement creation on the basis of the adopted agreement for peace in Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Starting from the idea for thanking in consideration of the public opinion in the process of the public policy creation and implementation of the agreement aims to enhance political, economic and social life of the citizens of a society, we need to establish a long-term strategy review the real opportunities and benefits to the society. The involvement of all stakeholders in the process (citizens, institutions, and the experience of third countries) will allow the creation of conditions for implementing the agreement which has its vision for a fair approach to achieving positive benefits for society. Based on the main subject of the paper and the set goals in order to reach the final visible result of the efforts, we will analyze different materials that elaborate the meaning of peace talks in crisis in a society. From the scientific methods that will be applied, we will mention the following: method of analysis and synthesis of materials, reports, professional literature, comparative method, designed to use the comparative analysis to see the parallel impact of the peace agreements in two different societies with a similar problem; critical analysis in order to obtain a judgment that will serve as an indicator for future needs when creating peace agreements in terms of conflict and crisis action.

Key words: peace agreements, conflict, long-term strategy, analysis of the situation; implementation.

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IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROCESS OF FRAGMENTATION ON WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES

Abstract

There is hardly a place on the planet which has not been burdened or affected by the process of fragmentation on various grounds. After the Cold War the process of fragmentation had a cumulative effect and contributed to the erosion of borders, weakening of the states and “deprivation” of sovereignty thus generating counter reactions and dissatisfaction among certain communities and groups. In addition, the heterogeneity of individual countries, the building of the concept of multicultural societies and mass migrations allowed certain ethnic and language groups to realize their desires for autonomy.

The need for identity and sovereignty, the influx of extreme nationalism, religion and culture, economic and social insecurity, migrations and demographic growth were some of the reasons for disintegration and they were unavoidable even for the countries of the Western Balkans. In contrast to the developed countries, fragmentation of the developing countries led to armed conflicts, instability and clashes. The disintegration of these undeveloped multinational and multicultural countries, carried out along ethnic lines of separation resulted in catastrophic consequences. A larger number of minority communities were involved in violent conflicts in their countries, which, as a consequence, led to genocide, ethnic cleansing, mass political murders, millions of refugees and victims.

Key words: fragmentation, identity, nationalism, multiculturalism, conflicts

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CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND KEY SECURITY THREATS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Abstract

In the modern world, no state is able itself to face today's complex problems. The emergence of causing conflicts in the Balkans, just as a reminder that war phenomenon not disappeared from our continent. Over the past decade, every region of the world was occupied with armed conflicts. In the introductory part of the paper will talk about unipolar and multi-polar concept of regulation of global relations. Furthermore I'll elaborate global challenges and key threats to security such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, failed states, organized crime and establish three strategic objectives that need to fill up European Union to protect its security and to promote its value, and define the new strategic concept of NATO and the EU. The European Union has the potential to contribute to global opposition to the threats, and the EU uses a wide range of tools for crisis management and conflict prevention, and build an effective multilateral system, which will combine the capabilities of NATO member states with those EU institutions.

Key words: global threats, strategic goals, the multi-polar and unipolar concept of regulation of global relations, multilateral commercial system.

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SEVERAL OPTIONS FOR THE USE OF OUR NAME IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Abstract

For two decades now, under the auspices of the United Nations Organization (UN) Macedonian-Greek negotiations on the naming issue have been held, which, without any progress whatsoever, are still at their starting point. For that reason, conclusion can be drawn that the dialogue has reached a stalemate and that it cannot lead to solution of the naming dispute, and therefore, I consider that the time has come for the Republic of Macedonia (RM), in accordance with the international law and the UN legislation, to institute proceedings for fulfilment of its internationally lawfully recognized right to be named in the UN under its constitutional name. Therefore, the central issue in this paper is the elaboration of the legal mechanisms that are available to the RM for restoration/use of its constitutional name through four principal organs of the UN: the Secretariat, the Security Council, the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice.

EVA TEQJA

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The Western Balkan youth’s perception for European integration process

Abstract

According to many surveys most of young people think that the EU accession of their countries is going well, but not as well as it actually could. There is a lack of credibility about some reforms that in some aspects are doing well, in some not as well, such as corruption or reform of judicial system. Problems like unemployment are hitting especially the young people in Western Balkan and for the governments these issues still remain the main challenges in order to face the future.

In the other side, there are very sensitive key issues for the development of their countries, such as: large administration and bureaucracy, enlargement, democratic deficit, crisis of values, nationalism, common monetary and fiscal policy. Despite all difficulties a front of them, there is a vast majority of young people from the Western Balkans thinking that their countries should join the EU. Referring to so called “the cost of transition” there is a pessimistic scenario, about the time when this countries will be member of the European countries.

In this paper the main results of the survey made in Albanian universities and high schools on the perceptions of young people on integration of European process, and the meaning and future of the EU, in front of the similar issues that are treated in whole region will be analyzed. It looks at the attitudes and perceptions of respondents aged 18 to 22 based on snowball sampling among young people in higher education. For this purpose a questionnaire composed by 12 different questions was prepared. The questionnaire survey is applied to 488 young people during late autumn 2012 to early spring 2013.

Key words: youth, Western Balkan, European integration process, perception

**Ivan Ristov,
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Ivona Shushak**

Turkey's strategic interest in Balkan: The Republic of Macedonia a Case Study

Abstract

Balkans, especially Republic of Macedonia, as from historical perspective and contemporary geopolitical conditions, is one of the zones for which Republic of Turkey shows particular interest in. Turkey is leading a policy of "regaining" the territories that were under the occupation of the former Ottoman Empire. The aim of the paper is to identify the interest of the Republic Turkey to Macedonia through analysis of the five main entry points: *economy, religion, culture, education and politics*. On the *economic plan*, stand out more capital investments of Turkey in Macedonia, including the construction of Alexander the Great Airport - Skopje, the skyscrapers "Dzhevahir Holding" in Skopje, until construction of the ordinary student boarding in Shtip, for accommodation of Turkish students. In *religion*, IRC is influenced by the Turkish way of practicing Islam, which is basically good. This is clearly seen in the celebration of Kurban Bayram in 2012, when some of the countries that are unaffected of Turkey celebrated the holiday on Thursday, and those under the influence of Saudi Arabia celebrated on Friday. On *cultural level*, full coverage of the Turkish movie series, the presence of the "Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency" (TIKA) are operating in more than 100 countries on 3 continents, organized activities of more than 30 (about 33) Turkish NGOs in the Republic Macedonia jointly organized under the umbrella of the "Union of Turkish NGOs in Macedonia (MATÜSİTEB)", and act in many spheres of social life: through education and sports to religion, achieving various goals that are of interest to the Turkish state and nation etc.. On *political plan*, through Turkish parties in the Republic of Macedonia, the target group is Turkey's population which numbers about 3.9% of the total population.

Key words: Turkey, Geopolitics, Interest, Sphere of influence, Macedonia.

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**MACEDONIA IN THE INTERESTS OF THE GREAT POWERS
BEFORE AND DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE
FUTURE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS**

Abstract

Macedonia has always been through the history geostrategic sphere of the influences and the interests of the great European powers. During the second half of the XIX-th century, particularly in the period after the Prussian - Austrian war of 1866, the European powers begin very quickly to develop in the area of: strategies for modern warfare, modernization of military equipment and they were rapidly developing the economic power and influence. Before and during the First World War, Macedonia constantly was an important geostrategic sphere for realizing the territorial and economic interests of the great powers, especially emphasizing the Via Ignatius or now the road E -75, which was an important link to further interests of the great powers.

Therefore, the Europeans powers made the bilateral and trilateral alliances which depended from more mutual variables: Depending on a members military power and dominance, power of commitment of one to another country and etc.

From this alliances were formed the Central Powers and the Entente, which were the main actors in the First World War. The final results of this scientific paper are further indirect impact of the great European forces and our close neighboring environment in terms of disrupting the overall progress and Euro-Atlantic integration of our country and the possibility for the future negative security implications. The final hypothesis of this paper is: How Macedonia will "score" (comprehensively develops) if doesn't integrate in NATO and the EU?

Key words: Macedonia, interests, Great powers, World War I, future security implications

Criminal Justice, Criminal Policy and Victimization

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VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN TIMES OF WAR

Abstract

The question of the status of victims of sexual violence has been especially actualized and questioned in last decade of the previous century, during and after the war waged on the territory of the former common state. The establishment of the ad hoc tribunal for the former Yugoslavia based in The Hague and the indictments that were raised by it, influenced not only the perfection of international documents, but also, the search for solutions to practical problems associated with their implementation.

The purpose of the paper is an analysis of the statute and rules of the International Tribunal in The Hague, as well as the statute of the existing International Criminal Court in order to point out to the positive solutions, but, also, to the uncertainties of international regulation and the negative consequences that arise from the victims of rape.

In our substantive criminal law two incriminations treat the issue of sexual harassment within the military conditions as follows: Art. 403 -a (crimes against humanity) introduced with the novelty of 2004 and Art. 404 (war crimes against the civilian population) renewed also in 2004... (" Official Gazette " , no. 19/2004), where in addition to existing activities: forced prostitution or rape: sexual slavery or causing of forced pregnancy, forced sterilization or any other kind of sexual violence were also being added.

The issue of international law and criminal law protection of victims of sexual violence during the war is being indispensably attached to the request for possible answers in the so called post-conflict societies. In this context, the paper will discuss about the transitional justice as an alternative (a complementary response of justice for crimes committed as well) that has far-reaching goals than the trial of the perpetrators of the crime. Its main goals are aimed at efforts to achieve truth and reconciliation, and the ultimate goal is to establish long-term peace in the region of the particular country, as well as the wider region to prevent the conflicts from "spilling over".

Key words: war, victims, sexual violence, transitional justice

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THE ROLE OF THE EXPERT ADVISOR IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS¹

Abstract

Nowadays we don't have any doubt about the role of expert witness and importance of his findings and opinion in criminal proceedings, but we do have some about the expert advisor. The expert advisor is completely new legal provision in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia. Analogue to the role of expert witness who assists the court in understanding professional questions that are beyond its knowledge, the expert advisor actually helps parties during discussion about expert witness's findings and opinion. Despite numerous similarities between them, there are big differences. First of all, expert witnesses give an unbiased opinion in accordance with the rules of science and professional expertise about certain material facts in criminal proceedings. Expert advisor, on the other hand, is entitled to attend the expert examination, to make remarks about the findings and opinion of the expert witness and to examine the expert witness at the trial. The expert advisor isn't entitled to conduct expert examination. The role of the expert advisor in expert examination increases the trial component of the criminal proceedings and provides efficient protection of rights of the accused. This article deals with the role of the expert advisor in criminal proceedings and its legal nature not only in domestic legal system, but also in comparative legislation and case law.

Key words: professional consultant/expert advisor; expert witness, criminal proceedings.

¹ This paper is a result of realization of scientific research project under the title of "Development of institutional capacities, standards and procedures for opposing organized crime and terrorism in the conditions of international integrations". Project is financed by the Ministry of science and technological development of the Republic of Serbia (no. 179045), and realized by the Academy for Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade; project manager is Professor Ph.D. Saša Mijalković.

Cane Mojanoski, PhD

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Citizens perception of corruption as a security risk and challenge

Abstract

Corruption is one of the sources for threatening the state. It occurs as an autonomous source of threatening. Along with other forms of threatening it lingers like a red thread that connects all other threats. Actually comprehensive analysis shows that corruption performs integration of those operations and activities that are usually not considered to be mutually connected. Subject of analysis will be how effective is the current way of dealing with corruption and providing security that is based on the military and law enforcement mechanisms? Do institutional capacities provide such security guarantees that protect the social good, providing continuous development of the society as a whole. What should be the concept of security, if any, and what is the priority, namely what kind of security concept is necessary to prevent corruption?

Therefore, in this paper will vary some of the research results related to citizens perception of corruption in 2013 and 2014, as well as assessments of security risks and security in Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: Corruption, Risk, Security risks, Threatening, Erosion of moral norms

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PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION ACCORDING TO THE CROATIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT

Abstract

Republic of Croatia adopted new Criminal Procedure Act in 2008, and by this act Republic of Croatia has left behind the accepted model of mixed criminal procedure and oriented to a party formulated model. In that period important changes to the original text of the Act were made, and the last one was made during 2013. under significant influence of Constitutional Court Decision on discrepancy of article 43. of the Act with Constitution of Republic of Croatia. An important influence on the most recent changes has been exercised by decisions of European Court with regards to Republic of Croatia and practices during criminal procedure

This paper analyses normative framework for implementation of preliminary investigation of criminal offenses. During preliminary investigation, which is performed before criminal procedure begins, there are performed various categories of actions. Most often they belong to 2 categories: measures and acts of detection and evidentiary actions. These are investigating measures and acts which are also standardized in Croatia by Police duties and Powers Act, but these are also evidence gathering procedures, procedures of restricting and depriving suspects of freedom, and special evidence gathering procedures. In this paper legal basis and conditions of their implementation are also being analyzed, as well as, relationship between subjects of implementation and status of the suspects during preliminary investigation.

Key words: criminal offenses investigation, preliminary investigation, evidentiary actions, criminal procedure

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ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION IN CRIMINOLOGY(THE ECONOMICS OF CRIME)

Abstract

The economic explanation of crime makes a connection between economics and criminology. Many researchers starting from Engels , Bonger , Pausukanis , Kirchheimer, William Chambliss , Richard Quinney and others make a correlation between economics and criminology . Crime is closely associated with poverty, social status in society, as well as other economic problems as crime produces material and non-material costs. Studies in United States shows that the years with economic growth was followed with increasing in the crime rate . There was also growth in crime in the years when there was an increase in income per capita. Basically there are primary and secondary economic impacts of crime . In this paper will be shown how crime influence on the economy , will be analyzed the movement of the crime rate in gross domestic product in the Republic of Macedonia. Further more will be offered ways for the use and usefulness of economic analysis of the crime offering a solution for policy makers on how to improve situation in society.

Key words: economics, criminology, crime, costs, gross domestic product.

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Judicial reform in Serbia and Negotiating Chapter 23 - A Critical Outlook

Abstract

A sound and independent judiciary is a precondition for accomplishing the rule of law. Sound judiciary and citizens' trust in it are of critical importance in any state. However, the attainment of true judicial independence is a task faced both by old democracies and transition countries. For countries facing the challenge of EU accession, such as Serbia, good judiciary is not only an immanent value to be obtained, but will also be a key issue during the negotiation process. Since the adoption of the new constitutional framework in 2006, Serbia has embarked on the task of improving its judicial system. Unfortunately, this process was carried out under strong political influences, and has had a devastating effect on the Serbian judicial corps, at the same time undermining any trust citizens had in the judicial force. Following the change of the political majority in the Parliament and the changes in government, the Serbian Ministry of Justice has undertaken the task of formulating a new Judicial Reform Strategy and Action Plan for its implementation, which are to be the core instruments used in the attempt to attain the two above-mentioned objectives: establishing sound and independent judiciary and meeting the relevant EU accession benchmarks. In this paper, the authors will provide their critical account of the Serbian National Judicial Reform Strategy 2013-2018 and the Action Plan for its Implementation, identifying its major deficiencies and drawbacks. The authors will also analyse the planned and implemented changes to the Serbian regulatory framework.

Key words: judicial reform, EU accession negotiations, Chapter 23

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Criminal profiling based on the state of the crime scene

Abstract

There are a lot of aspects of the crime and the crime scene that can tell criminal investigators about the person who committed the crime. Criminal investigators should identify the offender by use of following aspects: the nature of the crime, characteristics of the crime scene (traces and evidences collected from the crime scene, the time when the crime was committed, the location of the crime scene), and the type and characteristics of victims being targeted. They have to determine the sex, age, profession, place of living, motives and other facts about perpetrator and his mind (is he organized, disorganized, or mixed), which are relevant for its discovering and catching. This kind of process or activity of developing and making profile of an offender is called criminal profiling from crime scene analysis. The primary aim of it is to reveal the behavioural signature of an unknown offender. There are different types of profiling which are separated based on their origins, connections to the sciences and specifics, such as: crime scene profiling, criminal (offender) profiling, psychological profiling, and geographic profiling. The paper will emphasize crime scene and criminal profiling. Crime scene profiling was developed in the United States in the 1970s by the Behavioural Science Unit (BSU) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to provide investigative assistance to law enforcement and today FBI approach continues to be the most influential applied criminal profiling model. In this paper will be analyzed the stages of this model: profiling inputs, decision processing, crime assessment, criminal profile and investigative use.

Key words: profile, profiling, crime, criminal, crime scene

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INTEGRATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

Abstract

Organized crime and terrorism are among the most serious and destructive, modern transnational non-military threats to the security of individuals, groups, states and the international community. It is a form of the most serious (usually property, violent, political, and economic) crime and it is most heavily penalized by the criminal laws of all modern states. Thus, organized crime and terrorism are also security challenges, risks and threats, as they are characterized by the ease of adjustment to socio-economic and political conditions, particularly to conditions of countries in transition. Specifically, while the organized crime and terrorism developed and internalized, security systems in many countries have not been able to find the right way to respond. In most of the former countries of real socialism, the authorities of formal social control were not organizationally and functionally prepared to promptly and adequately respond. The reason for this is the fact that the socialist countries, traditionally, denied the existence of organized crime and terrorism, with an explanation that they are a product of capitalist societies. In fact, all of these circumstances contributed to the creation and strengthening of cooperation between organized crime and terrorism, which has lately been more pronounced. Also, the power of terrorist activity in the Balkan is supported by well-developed corruption. This should not surprise us, given the fact that corruption is deeply rooted in most of the organs and political structure of the states in the Balkans, throughout their hierarchy. Therefore, in this paper we will discuss the connection between forms of organized crime and terrorism, as well as the causes and factors that specifically affect their cooperation.

Key words: organized crime, terrorism, security, security risks, security threats, cooperation

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WARTIME AND POSTWAR TRENDS IN JUVENILE CRIME: THE CROATIAN AND THE SERBIAN PERSPECTIVE

Abstract

The main goal of the paper is to reveal how the broad social changes that have taken place in the Eastern Europe over the last three decades have influenced trends in juvenile crime in two countries: Croatia and Serbia. Using data from the national police services and country statistical yearbooks, authors compare changes in trends in reported juvenile crime in Croatia and in Serbia for the period between 2001 and 2011.. During the first half of the period observed, respective data in Croatia do not show steady and recognizable rise of juvenile crime, although the public perceptions is quite different. Over the entire 11 years of the observed period, juvenile crime in Croatia increased by 18,6%.and in Serbia by 18,8%. In Croatia, the juvenile crime against property (relates to two thirds of the total juvenile crime) increased by 26,1% while in Serbia it decreased by 16,2%.. But, there are some more significant changes in juvenile violent crime over the observed period: juvenile crime against life and limb quadrupled in Croatia and doubled in Serbia. In 2011, compared to 2001, juvenile crime against public order increased three times in Croatia and eight times in Serbia.

Key words: juvenile crime, war, post-war, transition, juvenile crime trends

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**CONSTITUTIVE CRIMINOLOGY:
PRODUCT OF POSTMODERN SOCIETY**

Abstract

Postmodernism as European direction in art, philosophy, literature, culture, music, and as a reaction to modernism, in terms of its tendency for progress and objectivity, advocates for globalization, decentralization and pluralism in all spheres of social life. It has great influence on the development of criminological scientific thought. The postmodernism produces establishment of the postmodern school of criminology, i.e. separate constitutive criminology as a fraction within the radical theory. Its establishment is connected with the names of Henry Stuart and Milovanovik Dragan, who have laid down theoretical foundations of constitutive criminology with their theoretical views on crime and its occurrence.

The basis of its learning is reflected in the explanation of crime as loss or damage to the rights and interests of the victim that cause inequality between people. Hence, the efforts of society to overcome the crime should be directed toward the deconstruction of political economy, construction of news making criminology, development of peacekeeping criminology and cultural pluralism.

Those basic theoretical postulates of constitutive criminology will be the subject of this paper, and possibilities for its further development.

Key words: constitutive criminology, postmodernism, construction, language

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FEATURES OF ELDERLY MISSING PERSONS AS FACILITATING OF EFFICIENT POLICE SEARCH FACTORS²

Abstract

Given the lack of professional knowledge base for the development of prevention strategies within the general project¹ the specially designed research encompasses the collection and systematization of data on elderly missing persons for the City of Zagreb in order to create more efficient partnership search and subsequent care of missing elderly persons derived from indicators of vulnerability and threat assessment. The purpose of this paper is to give the preliminary data on some features of missing elderly persons and police measures and activities to be undertaken in cases of elderly missing persons' inquiries in the Zagreb City area. Data from 170 reports of elderly missing persons over the age of 60 were gathered during 2010, 2011 and in 2012 were extracted from a missing persons police database in the Zagreb City area. The results are consistent with the fact that special category of elderly missing individuals belongs to those with mental illnesses and disorders. Significance of these data partly indicates the reasons and motives of disappearance and the need for additional police training. Further data elaboration from this research would provide differences in reasons and motives of disappearance between elderly individuals who don't and the ones who suffer from mental disorders. Outcomes in this regard would contribute to improvement of police good practice. Ultimately, further data elaboration will examine specific circumstances in more details in cases when the person has been found dead and has not been found at all in order to improve police practice.

Key words: disappearance, elderly persons, police search, prevention strategy

² This paper is the part of competitive Project subtitled „*Determining the structure of connection between missing persons' occurrences and police proceedings due to creating searching algorithms and preventative activities*“ financed by the University of Zagreb

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THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN A MINOR OFFENCE PROCEEDING

Abstract

The minor offence proceedings are regulated by the Law on Minor Offences of the Republic of Srpska. In terms of the basic principles of the minor offence proceedings, it should be noted that it is conducted according to certain rules or norms. These principles are taken from the criminal proceedings, or the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Srpska. Those are classic, well-known principles taken from the Constitution of the Republic of Srpska and BiH Constitution, certain binding international conventions and other proceeding legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the introductory remarks of the paper, the authors reflect on the basic properties of the human rights and mechanisms for their protection in the court proceedings. Following that, they provide the definitions of each of the basic principles of criminal or minor offence proceedings.

Key words: principles or norms, human rights, minor offence proceeding.

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STRATEGIC CRIMINAL ANALYSIS

Abstract

A long-term course of action that enables the achievement of the objectives of the organization through various forms of decisions on the allocation of resources across the organization is set by strategy. Crime strategy provides different view that goes beyond reactive responses to specific commission of offenses and points to the need for a more comprehensive understanding and approach within which will specific criminal acts be seen in the broader spatial and temporal dimension. Thus, it essentially means the framework for the optimal application of law enforcement resources in solving crime problems. Regardless of the type of strategic work we talk about, generally, every strategy is implemented through strategic analysis, strategic choice and creating strategic change. The focus of this paper is focused on strategic analysis, which is a delicate phase of implementation strategies. Namely, by using the proper strategic analysis we can implement changes and achieve the priorities set by strategic vision.

Key words: crime strategy, strategic criminal analysis, operational analysis of crime, organized crime.

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CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

Corruption is a social evil which greatly impairs the democratic processes and benefits of one society, and occupies a significant part of the criminal behaviour in the Republic of Macedonia. There are numerous activities that offenders undertake and are considered as corruption. The most important and most frequent are giving and receiving bribe, abuse of the official authority, and there are many other forms.

That the corruption is an important deviant corruption and crime phenomenon in a society indicates the fact that the international community recognizes a field of action of democratic governments and states. So in any report of the European Union accession negotiations of Macedonia in the European Union a special section deals with the implication of corruption to overcome the problems of corruption in the country.

In this paper particular attention is paid to corruption in public administration, in particular on the subjects in the public administration, political parties, and political leaders, employees in the police, the customs, judiciary and other institutions.

The paper presents research results of more researches, including a research on corruption in the Republic of Macedonia conducted by a research team from the Faculty of Security-Skopje.

Key words: *corruption, abuse, bribe, etc.*

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CORRUPTION AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN NATURE

Abstract

Corruption has been inherent and inevitable phenomenon in every society along the mankind history since the establishment of the country. Money has never been sufficient for the vast majority of the world's population, therefore many people are resorting to the corrupted and criminal behavior to achieve their enormous appetites. There is disproportionality between the opportunities to meet the human needs realistically and the limitless desires. In order to realize such desires one gets into illicit activities, where the basic method of operation is through corruption. Corruption is deeply infiltrated in institutions, which diminishes their power to handle with it. Corruption would not be so old, nor so hard to eradicate if it was not closely related to human nature. This paper would not engage in anthropology and definition of human nature, nor in the analysis of the differences in the understanding whether one is good or bad, but we can openly say that in a sense human nature is susceptible to corruption and weak in the prevalence of egoism. By nature, a man is characterized by greed and egoism "the more he/she has, the more he/she wants to have." It is enough to follow our instincts in order to be greedy and egotistical. But, we need much or less effort in overcoming our instincts and be respected, positive, moral. Living in a community, one is exposed to the challenges and few are those who admit they can resist to everything, with the exception of their instincts. The main purpose of the paper is to establish the causes of corruption in a deeper sense of the word, as well as highlight the serious consequences of it. This can be done by clear theoretical views and the available and elaborated practical material.

Key words: Corruption, causes, human nature,egoism

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COMPUTER CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

Since last decade of 20th century we are witnessing the expansive development and integration of computer and communication technologies and their mass application in all processes and flows of the modern society. Even though they were created as a tool to facilitate the operation and functioning of the people, computer technologies soon began to be used for a variety of malicious activities disturbing the integrity, availability and confidentiality of computer and communication systems as well as data related to such systems. All these forms of abuse of computer technology and the application of these technologies for performing various forms of so called "traditional" crimes, can be designated with one name as a **computer crime**.

One of most widely spread forms of computer crime are computer criminal acts against property where offenders unlawfully acquire certain property benefit, appropriating or damaging someone's possessions or rights. In Republic of Macedonia, these crimes are recorded and detected in smaller number but with constant rise. It does not mean that the threats and risks of this type of criminality is little. Contrary, development of global communication network Internet, continuous growth of Internet users, "transnational" nature of this crime, and easy and fast earn of money are essential factors for the rise of cyber crime against property and threat of it.

This paper will be presented an overview of the criminal legal determination, phenomenology of computer crimes against property and the most common techniques for its performing in Republic of Macedonia to 2011, in order to obtain comprehensive understanding of this type of crime in our country.

The main source of data are Criminal code of Republic of Macedonia and Convention on cyber crime of the Council of Europe. Will be analyzed the statistical date for registered computer crimes against property, registered perpetrators and estimated property gain by Sector Analysis and Research and Documentation in the Public Security Bureau in the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia, data for perpetrators of crimes the State Statistical Office of the Republic Macedonia, and various content (articles on newspapers, interviews, guides) related to computer crime in the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: Computer crimes against property, Computer crime, Information Communication Technologies

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EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR: REFORM *DE NOVO*

Abstract

The Treaty of Lisbon, in Article 86 provides the possibility of establishing the European Public Prosecutor. The aim of this study is to target the necessity of such office, because the frame for this institution is determined wide enough to create a body with certain authority, but in addition to have in mind the differences regarding the position, status and competencies of the European Public Prosecutor.

Two questions must be resolved: the legal and political issue regarding articles 85 and 86 and the issue which is more focused on the effective use of resources. The conclusion puts forward the considerations regarding the future establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, accepting that the most probable solution is through creation of a separate entity that has the need of cooperation with Eurojust.

Key words: European Union, Lisbon, Prosecutor, Eurojust.

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COVERT SURVEILLANCE AS A COMPULSORY PART OF CONTROLLED DELIVERY

Abstract

Organized crime is a very complex and specific criminal phenomenon which is characterized by a very rapid transformations and adaptations to the overall social context as well as to the measures taken by the states of the modern world in order to prevent and fight it. Covert surveillance is one of practically inevitable measures due to the fact that it substantially helps and enables the collection of information and provides evidence to solve and prosecute specific crimes; as a newly introduced measure, it can be primarily classified into the corpus of measures related to organized crime. Although this measure/action has long been used in criminal practice, it is only during last few years that it has developed from an informal to a very complex and demanding criminal actions as well as criminal proceedings relevant actions. A number of characteristics are associated with the type of monitoring whose primary purpose is not limited to the detection of direct perpetrators of the crime, but to the detection of ordering parties and organizers of organized criminal activities. Some of the special characteristics are conditioned by the fact that the normative basis and framework for this form of action are stipulated by international legal documents and criminal law's provisions of the national legislation regulating controlled delivery. A high level of professional approach in execution of actions undertaken by their direct executors involved in the implementation of covert surveillance activities is also conditioned by the characteristics of the very criminal activity in question. The following study will summarize the special aspects of the tactics applied by specialized units for covert surveillance as well as the effects which are achieved by their successful operations aimed at the implementation of controlled delivery.

Key words: covert surveillance, controlled delivery, international police cooperation, the Republic of Serbia

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**THE ROLE OF INFORMATION SHARING IN THE PREVENTION
AND IMPEDIMENT OF ORGANIZED CRIME**

Abstract

The dissemination of information by media as well as by public servants and official spokesmen of state institutions in Republic of Macedonia and the region is constantly overburdened with the inappropriate use of penal-legal and criminological-criminalistical terms. This refers to the unconscious and automatically accepted terms and syntagms which have been absorbed in our language for quite some time. What is more, in certain cases the improper information does not only entail terminological inconsistencies, but it also tackles the core meaning of the information, which according to the way it has been placed publicly might appear as promoting criminal profiteering rather than informing about a committed crime. If such information is complemented with a doze of selectivity and bias deriving from the corruption in and politicization of the media, then produced is a flagrant violation of the principles of the legal state and the constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms of the citizens.

This work attempts to locate the emergence of the most severe cases of the improper, both unconscious and intentional, dissemination of information and its role in the prevention and impediment of the gravest type of crime- the organized crime.

Key words: information, media, organized crime

**Geopolitics in the 21st century and the appearance
of new socio-criminological types of crime**

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Modelling of negotiating communication regarding abduction

Abstarct

The subject of this work is the model of police negotiation during abductions. The model is formulated by analyzing nine key issues of police negotiation during abductions, such as: making the initial contact of the negotiator and the abductor, conducting the negotiation, active listening skills, negotiating depending on the number of abductors, negotiating tactics, mediator in negotiation, particular difficulties during the negotiation, mistakes during negotiation and progress indicators during the negotiation. Each chapter of this paper is dedicated to every issue.

Key words: negotiation, negotiator, abductions, communication, abductor

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The Current Organized Crime-Terrorism Threat Environment

Abstract

The aim of the present study is to provide a summarizing qualitative analysis of the linkages between criminal and terrorist groups with explicit reference to the Balkan. The fundamental connection set out in this paper is consistent with a continuing convergence between terrorism and transnational organized crime. A theoretical basis of the relations between organized crime and terrorism is delineated and systematically used to identify how these two phenomena come together in the Balkan theatre. In considering the interaction between criminal and terrorist groups, the available facts indicate that the intensity of collaboration is most often dependent on the nature of the geographic region in which these relations are established. Relations in transitional states are most precisely described as ad hoc because they are mainly based on fulfilling urgent operational needs; and, relations who emerge within (post) conflict societies tend to be the ones that are most developed and interactive. Criminal and terrorist networks, which have emerged from a state of lasting conflict and instability, expose the ultimate danger of the crime-terror relation to international security. Nevertheless, after establishing that a nexus does exist, a potentially more considerable question is what form these linkages take, and how different crime-terror 'configurations' impact the security and stability of Balkan states. In order to answer the research question, the paper will examine three forms of convergence: contribution in criminal activities by terrorists, transformation of terrorists groups into hybrid or solely criminal organizations and collaboration between organized criminal organizations and terrorist groups. This is a phenomenon challenging both states and international institutions, producing important implications on politics and policies at the national and international level.

Key words: security environment, terror-crime nexus, Balkans, transformation, interaction, convergence.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME AND IMPORTANCE OF ITS COMBATING

Abstract

In the modern society the need for environmental preservation is very important and stressed. Industrialization, technology development, globalization have all led to the pollution of the environment, which resulted by increase of the environmental awareness and the need of protection the environment in which we all live.

Environmental crime is a specific form of crime, to which is not often given deserved significance. If we consider the range of the possible consequences of that type of a crime, it is obvious that the danger that may occur as its result is very large and can be harmful for many people and the environment in the same time. Also, it must be stressed that statistically, for that type of crime, it still exist a large dark number of its committing. That is due to the lack of education about environmentally harmful criminal acts and the lack of awareness that its committing is in general harmful for all life on Earth.

Environmental crime is also specific because of the need for delicate approach in a use of criminalistics methodology for the purpose of conducting criminal investigations, especially in relation to the possible dangers (exe. harmful contaminations) and because of specifics connected to finding and preserving evidences for legal purposes of further conducting of the criminal proceedings.

At the international and national levels, the states are trying to ensure an adequate protection of the environment, identified as a common good of all people, which is for the preservation of life on Earth and its diversities necessary to protect from all kinds of criminal acts. Thus, along with a large number of international conventions, environmental protection is also based on a national criminal legislation in which the environmental crimes are proscribed. Also in a broader sense, environment protection is given through proscribing of misdemeanours that can be committed against the environment.

As other states, the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with international conventions and directives of the European Union, proscribes environmental crimes in the separately established part XX of the Croatian Criminal Code. In the other hand, environmental misdemeanours in the Republic of Croatia are regulated through other numerous regulations. For the appropriate environmental protection against environmental crimes it is necessary to provide active international legislative and police cooperation, especially in cases of extremely profitable organized criminal activities that are causing harm to the environment. Along with mentioned, educative measures must be also taken as a broader form of social cooperation. All mentioned will be explained in more details in Article on this rather significant topic.

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**THE POSITION AND ROLE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE
PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA**

Abstract

Working in prisons is an important public service. In this context, the staff employed in prisons should be carefully selected, trained and constantly supervised. The paper deals with issues related to the position and role of the employees in the penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Macedonia, as a special category of employees in the administration. For that purpose, a legal analysis of the legislation shall be performed, particularly concerning their status, method of establishment and termination of employment, their rights and obligations and their responsibilities, taking into consideration the latest legislation in this field.

In this paper, the results of the Research project "Position of the inmates in penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Macedonia" will be presented and analysed, conducted by the Faculty of Security - Skopje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola, concerning the status and position of the employees in the penitentiary institutions.

Key words: penitentiary institutions, jails, employees, administration.

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LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

The subject of this paper is an analysis of the environment in the legal order of the Republic of Macedonia on a normative level. The environment, despite being a very important segment, also represents a complex subject matter in the organized society. The state regulatory function follows the scientific findings in this area, while making regulations for the behavior of the subjects in society.

In this paper, by using the speculative philosophical method through epistemological knowledge, I explain the essence of the need for environmental protection. The method of content analysis of documents is also used, the legal (dogmatic) method and the analytic-synthetic method in order to classify a large part of the legal acts which in full or partially regulate legal relations in the Society related to the Environment (identified 88 regulations) by sharing View the 6 major groups: environment (49), Agriculture (16), Energy (6), transport (12), property (4) and Tourism and Hospitality (1) law.

This paper also discusses about the penal policy in Environmental protection in Macedonia, which provides an opportunity to discuss the effects of it.

In the area of misdemeanors in the Macedonian legal system a pioneering attempt is made for "codifying" of the misdemeanor violations related to the Environment where the previously identified 88 regulations are further analysed and the separate pieces of legislation related to the substantive and the procedural legal parts, as well as the minimum and the maximum amount on fines (kind on sanctions) are being identified.

The paper is divided into: An Introduction; Normative presumptions for Environmental Protection (divided into two parts: 1. criminal legal protection of the environment, and 2. The Misdemeanor legal protection of the environment) and 3. Conclusions.

Key words: Environment, Legal Protection, a criminal - legal, Misdemeanour

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The role of the Organization of the United Nations in the protection of the environment

Abstract

Sound environment is the main precondition for the well-being of people, animals and plants on Planet Earth. Yet, how much people care and how strongly endeavor not to pollute it and how much effort they make to protect it – all this depends on the awareness of the society and the policy of the state itself. Unfortunately, we have all witnessed environmental destructions during the several last decades in parallel with development and globalization. Protection of the environment and nature within the internal borders of a single state is an outdated concept of global problems like environment and nature pollution and destruction. For the last decades, the world has been coping with high pollution levels that often cannot remain isolated within the borders of one state, but have great impact and heavy effects over other countries in the neighborhood and beyond. Aware of this problem of the growing industrialization, urbanization, excessive exploitation of natural resources with irreversible effects both on environment and human health, as well as fauna and flora, the Organization of the United Nations (OUN) as international organization for peace in the world, extended its classical concept and scope of work in the course of the second half of the 20th century, in order to include the protection of the environment as an indirect threat to global security. Organization of the First Conference on Environment by the United Nations, in Stockholm, where the foundations for the international protection of the environment were set and the international organization of environment – United Nations Environmental Programme – was established, was an event of historical importance. This event was only beginning and incentive to organize other similar international events and strengthen global cooperation. The role of the OUN and agencies specialized in environmental protection is very important in terms of financial support, especially for developing countries, and organization of international summits, conferences that give rise to numerous important documents.

Key words: environment, pollution, Organization of the United Nations, OUN Environmental Programme

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INTERNAL SECURITY POLICIES OF THE EU REGARDING PREVENTION AND COMBATING TERRORISM

Abstract

In order to achieve a high level of internal security, the EU is developing policies for prevention and tackling of identified key threats which it is faced with. Terrorism is always placed on the top of the security threats list, since the EU is aware that there is not a single country that is immune to this global challenge. Terrorism is a serious threat to the citizens' safety, to their rights and freedoms, to the democratic values, and to the openness and tolerance of democratic societies. The globalisation process and the increasingly greater openness of the EU are the main reasons behind the close interconnection between the internal and the external aspects of security. The EU's policies and measures for prevention of terrorism are developed exactly in that direction. The concept of a Europe solidary and joint in the fight against terrorism is a necessity, and the activity of the Union outside its borders is a great contribution to global security, since it helps build an international consensus for improvement of international standards in the fight against terrorism.

The Union's counterterrorist strategy is focused on the prevention of radicalisation of terrorism, as well as the recruitment of new terrorists and terrorist groups, but a key component of the strategy is to strengthen the protection of infrastructure and especially the objects that are potential terrorist targets. This implies decreasing their vulnerability to attacks, as well as lessening the consequences of potential attacks. Furthermore, it is of high importance to strive towards preventing terrorist attacks that have already been planned, measures for which are undertaken to disjoint terrorist networks, their sources for financing and material supply, as well as the persecution and prosecution of terrorists. In that direction, a foundation for success is to provide reliable information, that can be easily accessed and exchanges between Member-states, to provide joint analysis of potential danger, and a greater operational cooperation in the application of laws. Despite all efforts, the risk of terrorist attacks is still imminent, and what is needed is to provide a speedy response of a potential attack, the integral part of which are solidarity, assistance, support, and compensation for victims of terrorist attacks.

Terrorism is an ever-evolving threat to the internal security of the EU. Therefore, the efforts of the EU in the fight against terrorism ought to likewise evolve. The Lisbon treaty, the Stockholm programme and its Action plan enable the EU to expand its capabilities of decisive action in tackling terrorism, based on security policies, especially those regarding terrorism prevention, which ought to be proportional with the scale of the challenges and to focus on prevention and tackling of plausible terrorist attacks.

Key words: INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE EU, TERRORISM, PREVENTION, SECURITY POLICIES, STRATEGIC GOALS

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**FIRE SAFETY, PREREQUISITE FOR APPLICATION OF MODERN
FORMS OF PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF CROSS-BORDER
COOPERATION IN THE BALKAN COUNTRIES**

Abstract

Characteristics of major disasters are consequences for human health, living and working environment. Depending on the assessment of the risks there is a need of taking measures for protection by fulfillment of the required standards for facilities and open spaces.

Fires in the open space especially forest fires cause huge material damage to the flora and wildlife, biocenosis (environmental damage).

There is a need of application of certain scientific methods and development of modern forms of security and protection. For this purpose, international, regional and cross-border cooperation in the field of fire protection is needed.

Balkan countries through mutual cooperation at all levels (security services, protection and rescue, etc.), can advance contemporary forms of protection by using the technical - technological achievements, monitoring, Internet and the rapid exchange of information etc.

Key words: *security, protection, cooperation*

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Prevention of misuse of personal data in computer systems

Abstract

Personal information is material which is regulated by the Law of Personal Data Protection, and as an object of protection occurs security and confidentiality of personal data, guaranteed by Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia. The protection of personal data is the basis and on the other liberties and rights in the modern information era are becoming objects of different, more difficult overcome restrictions. The collection and processing of personal data in the massive and uncontrolled form and networking possibilities of different databases, the chance to protect the integrity of the person is minimized. Personality is increasingly less protected, especially regarding the capabilities of information systems that are under state control. The possibilities of abuse of personal data and computer vivisection personality are multiply on one side with underdeveloped mechanisms of control in the functioning of these systems, on the other hand, the tendency of social control over crime and other negative phenomena increasingly relying on electronic methods and techniques for their detection and monitoring.

Today, when we are all users of different services to a global network and when a good deal of the communication, exchange of data and information and all transactions are carried out electronically is needed to protect the personal data of any kind (general information, medical history, passwords, personal and confidential business information). Today's consumers have more tools available through which they can get to the personal data like electronic surveillance, data mining, use of shared memory resources etc.. These tools were unknown until a few years ago. Public services for email, social networks, cloud computing have proved insufficiently reliable to be used of storage and transmission of the personal data.

Personal data are targeted by criminals, especially when it comes to computer crime with elements of identity theft. The latest trends of making personal documents via computer system is able to abuse and exploitation of the personal data of a person for developing a personal document of another person in order to acquire a property or any other benefit. The subject of this paper is an analysis of the legislation for protection the misuse of personal data in computer systems.

Keywords: the personal data protection, misuse, computer systems, computer crime.

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APPLICATION OF THE THEORY IDENTIFICATION TRACE OF COLOR ON EXAMPLES FROM PRACTICE

Abstract

A concrete example will in this paper be listed refers to a traffic accident that happened in the killing pedestrian with car, after which the perpetrator escape from the crime scene. When inspecting exempt micro traces in the form of flakes rotten-cherry color with vehicle. With these vehicles the suspects were sampled color samples for experimental comparisons (forensic expertise) with samples of colors exempt from crime scene. After some time, the method of elimination in the investigation, it was determined that the only possible perpetrators of the acts appearing two vehicles rotten cherry color (one of the most important elements of the investigation and selection of these vehicles is the fact that both vehicles were manufactured in factories factory "Zastava" in Kragujevac (town in Serbia) and they are of the same mark and type vehicle). The experimental spectrograms (Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer FT-IR, low-energy domain and Scanning Electron Microscopy with Energy Dispersive Spectrometry SEM / EDS, high energy domain) samples with elimination selected two suspected vehicles, they are at first glance very similar, so no further analysis could not bring any closer to a conclusion: which of these two cars culprit criminal offense? Therefore approached theoretical research methods. All experimental graphs (FT-IR spectrograms) contained at least three curves correspond to irreversible absorption and one curve corresponding to the reversible absorption. This provided the possibility to apply all the well-known theoretical methods (Thesis PhD of V. M. Zoric), to determine the perpetrators of this event.

Key words: Forensics, micro traces, traffic accidents, the application of theoretical methods.

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Criminalistic ASPECTS OF bankruptcy crime in the Republic of Macedonia over empirical investigation of a POLICE OFFICERS WHO elaborated THIS ISSUE

Abstract

Selecting a theme has emerged as a research challenge to police officers who cultivated bankruptcy issues, social phenomenon with a negative sign, since the independence of the Republic of Macedonia to the present, with which by the governing authorities before bankruptcy and authorities of the bankruptcy proceedings in the bankruptcy process, are played and fooled in direct manner creditors and employees in companies, and indirectly, the state, its budget and economic system, in terms of disturbance its stability and function.

Simultaneously, another reason has emerged from personal observations of scientific - research plan, in criminal Macedonian literature there is no study or an attempt for empirical research on this form of economic - financial crime, very important from a social point of view, in terms of "melting" of the middle layer of the population, established a new category of so-called, "redundant workers" that become a problem and a burden on the state until their retirement, and because of its lack of transparency, complexity, diffusion of responsibility, diffusion of victimization, difficult detection, difficult processing, lenient penalties, legal ambiguities and inconsistencies and ambiguities about delinquent status.

Due to the foregoing, the emphasis in this paper will be on pioneering attempt to draw conclusions from empirical research and a survey of 32 police officers who cultivated the said issue from six cities: Skopje, Veles, Bitola, Strumica, Kavardaraci and Negotino, aimed at determining the problems encountered in the professional criminal activity, in detecting, resolving, and documenting suppression of bankruptcy crime whose consequences are high on the Macedonian economy and population.

The general conclusion of empirical research will focus on creating and fostering future research on socially negative phenomenon to be integrally penetrated in its essential part, in order to allow building and establishment of appropriate strategy and methodology in full suppression and prevention of crime, bankruptcy, through the practical application of modern operational - tactical and technical means and methods by the police officers responsible for its detection and eradication.

Key words: bankruptcy, bankruptcy crime, criminal operating activities.

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**SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF OLDRER PERSONS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

The research study based on collected data and findings is aimed to address key problems related to social exclusion of older persons in the Republic of Macedonia with emphasis on coverage, rights, access, availability and quality of services, obstacles visa-vi laws and policies in the area of protection of older persons compared to the current situation, as well as the undergoing reforms and challenges within the systems of social protection.

Special emphasis in the study is placed on regional, ethnic and gender differences of the older persons as a vulnerable group. The study makes an analysis of the current process of decentralization and which has influence on the reorganization of the systems for coping with the challenges and attempts to define the basic capacities and needs on local level related to the life of the older persons.

The research provides analysis of scientific literature, international and national legislation, quantitative analysis based on conducted survey of a representative sample of 1222 older persons, qualitative analysis from eight focus group discussions with participation of 32 service providers, 16 policy makers for older persons and 46 older persons and interviews made with representatives from the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Social Welfare Centres and Homes for older persons. The research was conducted in the period of December 20, 2012 to February 20, 2013.

In this context, the research study elaborates the policies, reforms and recommendations of older people, which can be taken as a considerable effort for improvement of the policy making in regard to social inclusion of older people in the country.

Key words: social exclusion, older persons, social protection system

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Job satisfaction and professional stress among prison staff in the Republic of Macedonia

Abstract

The working environment is one of the key factors affecting the physical and mental health. Prison staff is a group of professionals who are exposed to specific and strong stressors because their work is directly connected with potentially violent population. This paper is part of a broader research at the Faculty of Security-Skopje, titled "*The position of the inmates in penitentiaries in the Republic of Macedonia*", conducted in prisons in the Republic of Macedonia.

The research shows the perception of the prison staff about their job satisfaction, stress exposure and the consequences by assessing the physical and mental status. It is conducted on 188 employees in the prisons "Idrizovo"-Skopje, Strumica and the solitary confinement "Šutka" in Skopje.

The research uses a questionnaire of a Likert kind that covers behavioral and physical symptoms of stress, institutional organization and relations with colleagues and superiors, burden and risk exposure as well as strategies for coping with stress. The results show that there is dissatisfaction with the work and relatively high degree of presence of symptoms of stress. In this paper, based on the results of the research, several measures are proposed that would help to improve the condition of the prison staff.

Key words: professional stress, prison staff, risk exposure, coping with stress

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CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF WORDS RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ENGLISH AND MACEDONIAN

Abstract

The paper deals with semantic analysis of certain concepts related to human trafficking in English and their translational equivalents in Macedonia. Taking into consideration the non-existence of absolute equivalence between the words referring to specific concepts, the author contrasts and compares a selected number of examples which may cause problems for translators due to their semantic specificities in both languages.

The author particularly focuses on cases of lexical synonymy in the English examples attempting to identify certain semantic specificities of the concepts they refer to, and compare them with their equivalents in the Macedonian lexical corpus. A significant part of the paper is also dedicated to the etymological and semantic analysis of the metaphors used in coining English and Macedonian words and expressions in the area of human trafficking.

The analysis presented in the paper will contribute to a better understanding of a selected number of concepts related to human trafficking in English, which should help in providing greater precision in the process of their translation into Macedonian, thus eliminating the possibility for possible misunderstandings due to translation errors.

Key words: language, human trafficking, translation, meaning, contrastive analysis

The Police and the International Police co-operation on the Balkans

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The International police and judicial cooperation between the countries of former Yugoslavia and SEE the function of Euro-Atlantic integration

Abstract

The introduction gives a brief overview of the disappearance of the common state of Yugoslavia, the consequences of past conflicts in the region and the creation of new states. Beside legal consequences of the succession further on are quoted activities such as establishment of peace, cooperation and good neighbourly relations. Police and judicial cooperation between the former Yugoslav republics and the countries of Southeast Europe has a central place in the paper, referring to the fight against organized crime, terrorism and other the most severe forms of crime. In this context are listed the more important normative basis: the Convention on Police Cooperation in SEE, and several bilateral and multilateral agreements. Further are quoted concrete types and forms of cooperation expressed through initiatives, agreements and other documents. In the conclusion is indicated the importance of cooperation and good neighbourhood relations in the region of former Yugoslavia and South Eastern Europe , especially in the sensitive areas of internal affairs, security and justice within the current process of European integration.

Key words: Yugoslavia, former Yugoslav republics, internal affairs, justice, Serbia and the EU.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR PROTECTION AND RESCUE IN EMERGENCIES IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO WITH EMPHASIS ON CROATIA

Abstract

Emergencies caused by different types of disasters (natural, technological and complex) are as old as human history. They have always created serious problems for people and their communities, forcing them to take appropriate measures to ensure their prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. Keeping in mind the security implications of emergencies for the population, the overall tangible and intangible assets and the environment, each country has primary responsibility for its own sustainable development, on one hand and for implementation of effective measures to reduce the risk of emergencies on the other hand. Therefore, the state and its authorities shall promptly take measures aimed at protecting people and their material assets and the environment from the impacts of emergency situations, ie. to take measures to effectively reduce the risk of emergencies caused by disasters. In addition, one of the most important measures is certainly incorporating the integrated and multifaceted approach to disaster risk reduction into policies, planning and programming related to sustainable development, assistance, rehabilitation and revitalization activities in post-catastrophic and post-conflict situations in countries at risk disaster.

The countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional framework for disaster risk reduction and those that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve a widely accepted consensus on the inclusion and fulfilling measures risk reduction across all sectors of society. Certainly, on the list of significant measures aimed at reducing the risk of disaster is the adoption of the national strategy for the protection and rescue in emergency situations. Generally speaking, a national strategy are aimed at a comprehensive understanding of the source of current and future risks, the establishment of the concept of organized activities of government and other institutions to reduce emergencies caused by all forms of major natural and technological disasters, to mitigate their consequences through prevention actions, as well as development of adequate state of readiness and capacity of the whole community. Therefore, the national strategy for the protection and rescue in emergency situations is a crucial foundation on which all other activities aimed at reducing disaster risk rest.

That is why the author has done a detailed analysis of the National Strategy for the Protection and Rescue of Serbia and Montenegro, with respect to Croatia in order to compare their contents, based solutions, implemented international standards. In addition, special attention is paid to the analysis of grounding of such strategies keeping in mind the objective risk assessments of possible emergencies, which are determined by presenting statistical analysis of each country.

Key words: comparative analysis, the national strategy for the protection and rescue, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, safety, emergency situations.

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**THE NEED FOR COORDINATION AND COOPERATION OF THE
POLICE forces IN THE COUNTRIES FROM SOUTH-EASTERN
EUROPE**

Abstract

This paper counterpoises a critical retrospection for the need for coordination and cooperation of the police forces in the countries from South-Eastern Europe. The starting premise is that the threats for the peace and for the security are not only a concern for certain countries, but they are an equal challenge for every country in the region and broader, which will impose the need for a greater cooperation in order to unite the common effort for handling the security challenges.

In that notion, a subject for a continuous discussion today is the issue for the existence, or respectively, the non existence of the coordination among the police forces in the countries from South-Eastern Europe. Hence, the elaboration made for the cooperation and the coordination among the police forces from the countries in the South-Eastern Europe in this effort consists of two elements: first, to foresee the need for cooperation in the conduction of the planned activities among the police forces in the countries from South-Eastern Europe which is more than evident, and second the phenomena of the organization and the coordination which is the essential rational assumption for their functional connection and action.

Key words: coordination, cooperation, organization, police, South-Eastern Europe.

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A COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF INTERVENTION UNITS IN HOSTAGE CRISIS WITHIN SEVERAL EU COUNTRIES

Abstract

Different countries apply various approaches when it comes to the organization of dealing with hostage crisis. The system of combating hostage crisis in various countries is organized in different ways. The problem solving has evolved to the greatest level in the most developed countries since those countries have acquired the greatest experience in hostage crisis. Throughout the years, those problems were solved in different manners, and each case brought some new experience. Many mistakes had been made and many lives had been lost before we reached the current level in solving hostage crisis. In hostage crisis, intervention units pose the core of the crisis management system because they provide staff, equipment and resources for invasion, hostage rescue and the arrest of perpetrators. Those teams procure staff for the most dangerous mission while solving a hostage crisis. The cases of hostage keeping of international dimensions have led to the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of negotiations in hostage crisis, exchange of experience and mutual training. The cooperation and mutual training are carried out in the field of engaging special intervention units in hostage crisis. Therefore, intervention units in hostage crisis within various EU countries have similar features as well as certain differences and special characteristics, which shall be presented in this paper.

Key words: intervention units, special police officers, hostage crisis, hostages.

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EU POLICE MISSIONS IN PROCESS OF STABILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF THE WESTERN BALKANS

Abstract

The EU crisis management missions in the Western Balkans have been assessed as the most complex due to EU commitment of Europeanization of the region- process that is seen only as a gradual phase to a full EU membership of the Western Balkans. It involves a long process of crisis management that has sequence of a military component, police component, reforms of the political context and institutional and economic development. The question is whether the current EU capabilities are sufficient for performance of tasks such as those required in the Western Balkans - egg. limited operations for peacekeeping in Bosnia and Herzegovina, police support and training missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia or partially provided police presence in the largest civilian ESDP operation in Kosovo. The analysis of legal documents of the European Union and numerous reports from the Mission as well as the results of a number of primary research on crisis management of the EU in the Western Balkans, shows that police missions in Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina have fulfilled important functions in the creation of the ESDP and have built a basis for application of it is experiences in the future. The Proxima mission in Macedonia has offered valuable lessons for missions planning as well as issues pertaining to the chain of command and the overall political oversight, but opposite to excessive ambition of its mandate, the mission also has suffered from lack of realism about what is actually possible on the ground. The Mission in Bosnia has also fulfilled the role of mapping the EU as a regional security actor and the role in improving the security environment and ongoing maintenance of order. The result of this research suggests that all the efforts of building effective capabilities for crisis management made by commitments of EU members, are not yet fully tested. Both police mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia amounted to 10 % of the total number of police officers who were committed by the EU members. It concludes that police missions have to be seen as part of a comprehensive EU policy for the region. The EU policy of conditionality is much more effective in accession countries for which the promise of closer association and possible EU accession are credible and where political elites and the public are willing to compromise in order to facilitate access.

Keywords: crisis management, European Union, the Western Balkans, police missions, stabilization-integration.

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PROCESS OF RECRUITMENT IN THE POLICE

Abstract

Human Resource management is a process with a crucial meaning of all institutions and companies. Police is one of the most important organizations within the state, taking care about the security, protecting citizens, prevention and detection of crime, finding and catching the perpetrators of crimes, maintenance of public order, road traffic safety etc. The activities taken by police officers are very closely related to the Human rights and freedom, which means that the one who want to become a police officer must be well trained and prepared for the Police job. Process of recruitment within the Police is with exceptional importance for everyday working and policing. Recruiting through established procedures and rules gave possibilities to the management to ensure that the right people will take right positions.

This paper will address the best practices in recruitment in the Police and will give a new approaches and possibilities how the process to become more successful and useful.

Key words: Police, Management, Recruitment.

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POLICE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL IN FUNCTION OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE POLICE FORCE EFFICIENCY

Abstract

The issues related with police performance appraisal are relatively new phenomenon, which began to attract serious attention in the early 90s of the twentieth century. In fact, the assessment is consisted of the actual results, compared with the expected/wished results (or goals). According to this, the evaluation is a measure of the achieved results or ratio between what is accomplished and what needs to be done additionally.

There are many different assessment types/methodologies – informal, formal, mandated, multiple, conducted by one or more superiors, by peers, self-assessment, feedback 360 degrees, CAF assessment, etc.

The legal basis and methodology for police performance appraisal are covered by the Law for Internal Affairs³, Law for Police⁴, the Collective Agreement for the Ministry of Interior⁵, and the Guidance for performance appraisal and assessment procedure⁶.

Performance appraisal of the police officers is a process in which for a specific period of time, the superior assesses and describes the individual's work, contribution, efficiency, quality and competences of the employees. It needs to be specifically underline, that the information/finings acquired from the assessment, should not be simply kept or archived, *but to be taken into consideration*, because only that way, such research could become a useful tool for obtaining real picture, but more over for building motivation and improvement of the productivity and efficiency.

In regard to this, this paper aims to emphasize few main points:

- The performance measurement is an integral part of good police management. It's a process which helps employees to better communicate and collaborate between themselves;
- The performance appraisal system is a part of the continuous learning and development of every police unit which foster organizational culture and values respected by all the employees;
- The system for measurement of the police force efficiency follows and measures the quantity, the quality, and the outcomes of the police actions from inside within the frames of the police management which provides results, but also from outside, oriented to the community and the citizens as main targets who have to be satisfied of their police and have to trust in it;
- The biggest challenges for development and usage of the performance measurement system, is more the process itself and the acceptance of that process, rather than technicalities or methodological approaches;

³ Law on Internal Affairs, Official Gazette of RM, No.92, 2009, articles 107-113

⁴ Law on Police, Official Gazette of RM, No.114, 2006, articles 116-118

⁵ Collective agreement of MOI, Official Gazette of RM, No.126, 2010, articles 146-160

⁶ Guidance for the way and procedure for performance appraisal of the appointed police officers, the content of the assessment report, the form for the assessment and the way of recording the evidence, Official Gazette of RM, No.126, 2009.

- The active participation of those who rate, but also those who are rated in this process should be more seriously understood and enhanced.

From the current practice of the Macedonian police units, it seems that the improvement of the evaluation system becomes one of the crucial objectives. Insufficient attention to this segment opens questions which can be analyzed both aspects: individual and team performance in every police department and level. Such questions and challenges in the end will always be connected to police force efficiency.

Key words: police, appraisal system, evaluation, performance appraisal measurement, continuous learning, efficiency.

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THE INTERNAL CONTROL MECHANISMS OF THE POLICE IN MACEDONIA

Abstract

Today, for all democratic countries, the idea for the police to control alone, without the possibility of the external control, is absolutely unacceptable. The republic of Macedonia is one of the few countries in Europe that has not still raised an independent external mechanisms for which it was criticized several times by the European Court of Human Rights, as well as by other nongovernmental organizations for the protection of human rights.

The absence of external control, most certainly allows for the policy to act arbitrary in specific cases, which can seriously harm the human rights and bring into question the legal safety of the citizens. In this paper, we will elaborate in detail the organization and functioning of the existing mechanisms for police control in the Republic of Macedonia. We will also suggest several possible models for establishing mechanisms for external control of the police, according to the manner used by modern democratic societies in regulating this problematic issue. In such context, we will also analyze the international standards that practically impose the establishing of effective police control mechanisms as an obligation.

Key words: Police control mechanisms, external control, international standards for external control

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OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN POLICE PROFESSION: THE CASE OF MACEDONIAN POLICE SPECIAL TASK UNIT PERSONNEL

Abstract

Stress plays a major role in the lives of police personnel, as well as being an important determinant for successful functioning of the police organization. Given its complexity and multitask nature, police profession is characterized by a wide range of stressors that are in the basis of police work and without which it cannot be imagined. They arise as of the specifics of the police organization, and of the events that police officers have to face and deal in the field. In recent years, the occupational stress related with police profession is increasing, given the complexity of the police personnel's role, typical for democratic societies. On the other hand, every state has different dominant occupational stressors related with police work and their knowledge assist in successful management of the personnel. For this purpose, are conducted researches within police organizations, in order to reduce the harmful effects and preparing strategies for its balancing.

In the literature is not found a consensus in defining of stress, nor official theory for reliable prediction of peoples' reactions in the special conditions of environmental stress, which currently threaten the constructive validity in measuring of this phenomenon. On the other hand, have been conducted a range of researches related with police stress, in order to determine its predictors, moderators and effects, as it was shown significant impact of stress on police performance.

Within the paper is conducted an empirical research on the members of special task unit in the Ministry of Interior in Republic of Macedonia (N = 102), men, taken as a specific group, in order to determine the dominant stressors, by using Police stress questionnaire (PSQ).

The results show medium to low stress existence. As the most common operational stressor appear the Traumatic events and as organizational Improper equipment. It is confirmed an equal presence of organizational and operational stress, and is not found any differences in terms of age, education level, work experience, rank, marital status, number of children, housing condition, except for certain stressors, which confirms the specificity of this group. The Organizational stress is higher among those who have completed secondary police school, and Operational stress among the elders, compared with the other members. The results further will be used for analysis of the factors of the low stress in this specific group in order to its explanation and preparation of programs for its reduction more widely, within the police and security profession, as well.

Key words: *occupational stress, police, Special Task Unit, personnel*

The Balkans, the National Countries and the European integrations

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THE EU AND REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Abstract

Joining the European Union (EU) has been the common goal of the Western Balkans' countries⁷ for almost two decades. Since they have small economies and low level of economic development, it is necessary for them to act together through various forms of regional networking and cooperation. The historical legacy, of both far and recent past, often represents an enormous obstacle to the development of mutual cooperation within this group of countries.

This paper explores the dynamics of the EU's policy of promoting regional cooperation in the Western Balkans. Special attention has been devoted on problems affecting the role of the EU as an "external actor" supporting regional cooperation. On the other hand EU membership aspiration can bear significant transformations in the Balkan domestic scenes. It represents, for all the countries in the region, a good motive to correct the existing shortcomings; and creates new prospects for the future regional role of the EU and what's more allows for new considerations concerning the region's place in the European geopolitical sphere.

Key words: European Union, Western Balkan, Stability Pact for SEE, SELEK, Regional Cooperation Council.

⁷ According to the terminology approved by the European Union, the following countries are considered Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – FYROM), Serbia and Kosovo. Beside the Western Balkan countries, the Southeast Europe (sometimes called the Balkans) consists also of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Turkey; see: Milica Delević, 'Regional Cooperation in the Western Balkans', *Institute for Security Studies. Chaillot paper*, No 104, 2007, pp. 13–15.

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**THE INTEREST OF THE STATES FOR MEMBERSHIP IN
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: CASE OF MACEDONIAN
INTEREST FOR MEMBERSHIP IN NATO**

Abstract

This paper aims to explain the motives and interests of states for membership in an international organization. The main argument is that even small states that appreciate the unique role of regional organizations as an arena in a multipolar system are unwilling to downplay their highest national interests. The case study puts the Republic of Macedonia in its focus i.e. its aspiration for membership in NATO vis-à-vis its other national interests. In order to prove the basic thesis we explore several issues, while the central one would be focused on NATO's characteristics and roles in the international relations and the interests and expectations of the Republic of Macedonia from the membership status. Briefly, we also elaborate systems of international relations as well as the mutual dependence of the survival of the international organization and the change of the system of international relations, modification of the objectives of the international organization and the change of the national interests of member states. At the end, the conclusion wraps up all considerations that have direct impact and significance for Macedonia's wish to join NATO.

Key words: international security, international organization, NATO, Macedonia.

Ferdinand Odzakov, PhD

**RULE OF LAW – DETERMINANT FOR EFFICIENT REFORM OF
SECURITY SECTOR IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

Strengthening of security system and achievement of high level of cooperation and coordination of all subjects that constitute this system, in contemporary conditions presents necessary precondition for successful combating of risks and threats against national security of Republic of Macedonia. These risks and threats in the Strategy on national security of Republic of Macedonia are identified as unconventional, unpredictable and unexpected and actually asymmetrical with massive consequences and loss in manpower, technical assets, basic material values and capacities.

The issue of positioning, functioning and competences of security and intelligence services and agencies in Republic of Macedonia up to now was partially treated. On the other hand, this matter was legislatively covered by legal provisions that normatively was partially covered, and greater part of the matter on functions and authorizations of security and intelligence services, that to a certain extent meant restriction of constitutional rights and liberties of citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, were covered by bylaws that appeared as basic lack and left space for dilemmas regarding legality in action of these services.

Having on mind the extremely big importance for protection and respect of constitutional liberties and rights of the citizens of a contemporary state that claims for NATO and EU membership, it is needed to have efficient reform of the security sector in Republic of Macedonia, where rule of law would have central position in frames of their work.

Key words: rule of law, reform of security sector, intelligence and security services, management, constitutional freedoms and civil rights

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MODERNISM AS AN OBSTACLE: THE POSTMODERN NATURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

This paper explores the postmodern discourse of the European Union and its features, as a postnational integration structure, sparking the concept of modernity. Likewise, the research identifies the concept of modernity through the blockage of the Macedonian EU accession by the Republic of Greece in the European Council. Moreover, the modern reasoning of the Republic of Greece comes to the fore by emphasizing of the national, instead of the postnational, European Union transcendental interests. This paper challenges two diametrically opposite concepts - postmodernism vs. modernism - aiming to extract the key features of the EU postmodern discourse and to confirm its evident incompatibility with the modern reasoning typical for the nation – states, in this case, the attitude of the Republic of Greece in the European Council. In this sense, the name dispute between the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Greece, does not damage only the intra- and international position of the Republic of Macedonia, but also jeopardize the credibility of the EU and its postmodern discourse. The name dispute is used as a paradigm of incoherence, referring to the relation between the concepts of postmodernism and modernism, present in the EU, especially in the areas of Common Foreign and Security Policy and Enlargement policy. Accordingly, we try to reveal the inability of the EU, to ensure coherence between the Member States on a certain international, issues, such as the EU enlargement policy towards Macedonia in particular. At the end, this paper concludes the main problems facing the EU, and the main obstacles that stand at the Macedonian EU integration path.

Key words: Modernism, Postmodernism, European Union, Macedonia.

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**The perspectives of the commitment of the Republic of Macedonia to
NATO integration and the new security challenges in creating the
Macedonian security identity**

Abstract

In this paper the authors present their views on the perspectives of the commitment of the Republic of Macedonia to the integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the new security challenges in establishing the Macedonian security identity. According to the authors' views (and expectations) which result from their analytical-synthetic perception of the key elements of the subject of this paper and part of the dominant expert opinions about the euro-atlantic perspectives of the country, a direct (strategic) security, political and economic benefit for the Republic of Macedonia from NATO membership would be to ensure the realization of its national interests, operationalized through the realization of its permanent interest, as well as its vital and important interests. According to the authors' analytical-security optics, the paper will also provide explanation of the perspective of our country for NATO integration and its causal relationship with the security challenges in both the Republic of Macedonia and NATO.

Finally, on the basis of the authors' views on the issue addressed in the paper, the authors will draw conclusions regarding the influence of the commitment of the Republic of Macedonia to NATO integration and the new security challenges in creating the overall Macedonian security identity.

Key words: *euro-atlantic integration, security challenges, Macedonian security identity*

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THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE CONTEX OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY

Abstract

The theory of regional security complex (TRSC) sets regional subsystems as objects of security analysis and analytical frameworks for engaging with these systems. That framework is created to emphasize the relative autonomy of regional security grounds and put these relations in the structure consisting of the unit (state) and the systematic level. TRSC announces something about the appropriate level of analysis in security studies and highlights the regional level.

TRSC shows interest in the Balkans, taking into account all its characteristics. The central issue it seeks to examine how this region, at one point, found itself on the verge of being separated RSC (regional security complex) and arrived at its current position vis-à-vis the European complex. Furthermore, the instance of the Western Balkans is very suitable for examining the nature of sub complexes.

Key words: regional security complex, national security, security cooperation, the Western Balkans

⁸ This paper is the result of the realisation of the Scientific Research Project entitled „The Development of Institutional Capacities, Standards and Procedures for Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism in the International Integration Conditions“. The Project is financed by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia (No 179045), and carried out by the Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade (2011−2014).

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EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION OF THE WESTERN BALKANS COUNTRIES – CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Abstract

Integration of the Western Balkans countries into the Euro-Atlantic organizations – EU and NATO is crucial for the stabilization and democratic development of the Region. According to the historic and political context, for the Balkans it is characteristic that there is no permanency of nationalism and violence, even though it is its primary content. The situation on the ground in the Balkans varies enormously from country to country. After the break up of the former Yugoslavia, EU and NATO played a key role in the reforms and transitions of the former systems, in developing democratic institutions, in establishing principles of good governance and democratic and civilian control, in the fight against deviances in many other areas. In that direction, they created numerous tools and mechanisms for cooperation to provide assistance primarily in the security sector, and to invest significant resources in the Euro-Atlantic integration of the Western Balkans countries. Additionally, to reinforce long term stability in the Western Balkans, NATO is trying to integrate the region into the Euro-Atlantic structures through regional cooperation initiatives. Both NATO and the EU are aware that non-integration means significant negative political, economic and psychological impact on the affected countries, and currently there are and in the future it can be expected to have greater negative impact on European security. Despite this enhanced regional cooperation there is one dilemma "Is the regional approach of the Western Balkans countries towards EU and NATO a hot topic again?" The answer has to be in the direction that NATO and EU can and should do more to promote regional cooperation in those countries on their road toward Euro - Atlantic integration. All actors know that progress in regional cooperation can not be separated from the broader political and security development of the Region. Therefore, both NATO and the EU aspire for dual integration of all countries in order to decrease the fears and the security dilemmas in Europe. NATO and EU have more urgent work to do in the Western Balkans and much to lose if it is not done well. If you set high standards for others, it has to meet the same. Standardly, the EU and NATO, with the absence of those countries, will not become important actors in the international arena. Hence the idea of Euro-Atlantic integration seems the only thing that connects the Western Balkans and gives the opportunity to develop democracy and to assimilate democratic principles. Both EU and NATO, in the shortest period of time, need to integrate these countries in order to ensure their safety and to strengthen the security in Europe.

Key words: The Western Balkans, euro-integrations, reforms and regional cooperation.

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Republic of Macedonia - Regional conflict of interest's zone and geopolitics

Abstract

Republic of Macedonia is geographically located at the heart of the Balkan Peninsula, covers area of 25.713 km² (150 country by area in the world) and border with five countries: with Serbia (border length 62 km) and Kosovo (159 km) to the north, with Bulgaria (148 km) to the east, with Greece (246 km) to the south and with Albania (151 km) to the west. The paper analysis the current geopolitical and geostrategic position of R. Macedonia with emphasis on open issues that this country have with neighbors. Analysis indicates that R. Macedonia is influence zone where are colliding interests on all neighboring countries. Back in history the ethnic Macedonian territory was a key factor of Serbia to be a coast country⁹. From the history (SFRY) R. of Macedonia is in best relations with Serbia, and Serbia formally acknowledge the constitutional name, but still dispute between Macedonian and Serbian church. This problem (at first glance religious) is actually a political issue and there is no solution without active role of political actors from both countries¹⁰. San Stefano Bulgaria unsuspected dream of some Bulgarians (ultra-nationalist party Ataka). There are problems today with R. Bulgaria, which although formally recognized the constitutional name of Macedonia, but they don't agree with a large percentage of our official history (especially the Macedonian language) also claiming that Macedonians are with Bulgarian origin. The dispute with Greece about the constitutional name of Macedonia. West part of Macedonia, is included in the dream of a Greater Albania. The conflict in 2001, among other things, the conflict was attempt to occupy the territory. Albanian nationalism as retrograde social appearance focused on taking part of the territory of Macedonia and merging to Albania creates illegal forms of association¹¹, and Albanian organized crime is a point of reference for all criminal activity today.

Key words: *Geopolitics, Conflict of interest, Macedonia, Balkan, Security analysis.*

⁹Мухамет Рацај, "Превенцијата во сузбивањето на организираните облици на криминал на меѓудржавните граници на Р. Македонија", докторски труд, Факултет за Безбедност - Скопје, стр.37

¹⁰Иван Ристов, Феноменолошки карактеристики на криумчарењето и илегалната трговија со оружје, муниција и експлозиви на територијата на Р. Македонија во периодот 2001 – 2010 година, Магистерски труд, Факултет за Безбедност – Скопје, одбранет 12.03.2013 година

¹¹Батковски, Т., Илегални здруженија (банди, организации и групи) создадени од позициите на албанскиот национализам во Македонија во периодот 1945 – 1987 година, Докторски труд, Факултет за Безбедност – Скопје, 1993 година.

**Democracy, rule of law and human rights; their
promotion and forms of protection**

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SOURCES OF LAW AND DATABASES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Abstract

Foreseen by the Treaty of the European Union the competences of the Union in the field of common foreign and security policy shall cover all areas of foreign policy and all questions relating to the Union's security, including the progressive establishment of regulatory common defense policy that might lead to the creation of a common defense. For that reason the Common Foreign and Security Policy is subject to special rules and procedures which are defined and implemented by the European Council and the Council acting unanimously, unless the Treaties establishing the Union do not provide otherwise. However, for the adoption of legislative acts there are sources that create it. In this context there are factors that are causes for creating of law and legal acts of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union. According to the most acceptable division they can be divided into formal and material sources. In the spirit of this division, the paper will explore the profound material sources of the law as factors that act in the creation of norms and unwritten law of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union. In the same order the formal sources of law will be processed as general legal acts regulating european matterial of law. Methodologically, the research includes analysis of unwritten sources like legal customs, general principles of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union and international law, and the founding treaties, regulations, directives, common strategies, positions, actions, declaration and international agreements as written general legal acts representing formal sources of law the Common foreign and security Policy of the European Union. In this context, the research paper aims to analyze the sources European law and its databases as a challenge for its create and the risk of their limited action in the implementation of the Common Foreign Security Policy of the European Union.

Keywords : sources of law, Common Foreign and Security Policy, European Union

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Unification and integration of the law of industrial property

Abstract

Society in the 21st century is characterized with rapid modernization which is strongly influenced and conditioned by the development of industrial property law.

Since the end of World wars up to now, protection of industrial property rights becomes more simple and easy, mostly by establishing international professional organizations responsible to bring new international laws and to create unified procedures, as well as for their implementation.

Introducing the “international application”, the renewal of international registration, reduction of procedure costs and fees, establishing time clauses, collaborations of state institutions for industrial property are some of the many important questions concerning industrial property. For example, the possibility an applicant to file an application for trademark registration in the Macedonian State Office of Industrial Property and to request registration in one or many other state offices of industrial property on the basis of The Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

Avoiding the registration problems for patents and trademarks will be motivating factor for people to create them. On the other hand, that is a way for stimulating companies to invest in new technologies in their production and organization.

The work provides comprehensive analysis of scientific publications and statistics and comparative review of industrial property law through analysis of international, foreign and domestic law regulations.

Key words: Industrial Property Law, Unification, Procedure, Registration, International application, Patent, Trademark.

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The perspectives of universal and regional systems for protection of human rights

Abstract

This paper analyses the mechanisms of protection of human rights by comparing the universal/international and regional systems for the protection of human rights. The focus is on the various documents and acts regarding the protection of human rights, the institutional machinery, the enforcement mechanisms and the advantages of both systems in the area of protection and promotion of human rights. This paper will focus on the main systems for protection of human rights at international and regional level. The primary focus is on the international system represented by the United Nations (UN) mechanisms for protection of human rights and the regional systems represented by Council of Europe and OSCE (the so-called "human dimension of OSCE"). The above mentioned systems are effective regional systems for protection and promotion of human rights. However, there are other regional and transnational alliances of states that have chosen to demonstrate their commitment to universal human rights by adopting instruments protecting the rights they declare to respect (such as, The Organizations of American States, The Organization of African Unity/The African Union, The Arab League, The Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia-Pacific cooperation, Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)). These systems of regional cooperation include a diverse range of states at different stages of development and democratization and varying human rights reports. But, none of these organizations are yet supported by effective implementation machinery. Some regional organizations, such as the Council of Europe, have developed own system which ensures the protection of basic human rights through judicial mechanism. The international or universal system for protecting human rights is not perfect, because there are still numerous violations of human rights and many of which appear to go unchallenged at the international level. Chapter VIII of the Charter of the UN provided development only of regional systems aimed at securing the maintenance of peace and security (such as, OSCE). In fact, it encourages regional organizations so long as their activities are consistent with the principles and purposes of the UN. Moreover, the first regional system for human rights protection occurred in Europe under the support of the Council of Europe, but such systems were met with some skepticism and distrust by the UN. On the other hand, there are many advantages to developing regional systems of human rights. The advantages can be measured by few criteria: possibility for drafting and adopting documents and agreements, accessibility, enforceability, etc.

However, all regional systems for protection of human rights remain creations of international law and have the same problems as regards, for example, the enforcement. The regional systems are part of the universal system for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, operating under the limitations of international law, they cannot take precedence over international human rights. The benefits of the regional systems are evident: as they operate in harmonious co-existence with the international system, the individual benefits from improved arrangements protecting human rights and this can only be a positive development.

Key words: human rights, systems for protection of human rights, international and regional organizations, United Nations, Council of Europe, OSCE

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CITIZENS' VIEWS AND OPINIONS FOR POLICE WORKING IN MULTIETHNIC COMMUNITY

Abstract

By the end of XX century onwards in the world (and at first in the highly developed countries, and then with a slower dynamic in some developing countries) gradually began to accomplish decentralized police working within the model community policing. This model not only includes proactive fight against crime and other social - pathological phenomena, but also dealing with any safety issues and risks that burden or endanger the citizens of the local community level.

In order to consider not only the degree of integration of the police in society environment (and especially at the local multi-ethnic community level), but also the effects of its operations within the system of safety, we need empirical researches.

Such kind of study in the Republic of Macedonia accomplished a research team from the University of FON. The results of the processing of the empirical material that refer to an attitudes' analyze of target group of people (were included 473 respondents) appear that: 1) the Macedonian police is integrated in ethnically mixed environments; 2) citizens have confidence in police officers with different nationalities than theirs'; 3) citizens evaluate the police working as "good", concerning that "is not bad" .

Key words: security issues, police working, multiethnic community, integrating in local environment, Macedonian police.

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**THE ROLE OF PRIVATE DETECTIVES IN SECURITY SECTOR IN
macedonia and Slovenia – history, trends and challenges**

Abstract

Private detective activity is a rather young security phenomenon in both Macedonia and Slovenia. Thus, authors make comparative analysis of private detectives focusing on short history, current trends and challenges with emphasis on potential that this private business has in regard to common (public) security sector. The paper deals with the question of a proper position of private detectives in national security systems of both countries, powers and methods of their work, their interference in fundamental human rights and freedoms and control over detectives by state and non-state actors. While legal framework of private detective activity is important, authors also raise questions about ethics, integrity and professionalism of detectives. The paper locates similarities as well as differences of development of the private detective activity in both countries, determining the factors that lie behind the peculiarities of these developments. This paper attempts to make contribution to the under researched field of private detectives activity in both countries. Authors rely on rare primary and secondary data analysis as well as content analysis of the legal documents covering this sphere. Comparative theoretical and methodological approach to define, assess and explain the most important features of the development of private detective activity is used.

Key words: private detectives, security, comparison, Macedonia, Slovenia

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ANALYSIS OF THE NEWS IN LAW REGULATION IN THE SPHERE OF PRIVATE SECURITY

Abstract

After the independence of the Republic of Macedonia, the work of the agencies in the sphere of private security, which is primarily manifested by security of people and property, was regulated and, until the enforcement of the new Law on Private Security (Official Gazette of RM No. 166/2012) has still been regulated by the Law on the Security of People and Property (Official Gazette of RM No. 80/99). This Law has undergone minor changes in 2007 (Official Gazette of RM No. 66/2007) and on 24.12.2012, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia adopted the new Law on Private Security.

This article makes analysis on the new issues in the provisions of the Law on Private Security which, aside from the new title, brings many essential changes in this area. It primarily introduces new issues in the types of security such as: technical security; bodyguard; monitoring - patrol security; providing of transport and transfer of money and other valuable items and security of public meetings and other events security. It is expected that these new legal provisions will bring greater legitimacy and transparency in the operation of agencies and will reduce unfair competition and increase the level and quality of the supervision over the operation of the agencies.

Key words: private security, physical security, technical security; bodyguard; monitoring and patrol security, Chamber for Private security.

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VIOLENCE AT SPORTS EVENTS – SECURITY CHALLENGE IN SERBIA

Abstract

Riots in stadiums, conflicts of organized groups of fans – between themselves and against with law enforcement officers, with devastating consequences overall, have created a security problem, both for organizers of sport events and for the police. Available data of the Ministry of Interior units about these events in Serbia have provided insight into the size and complexity of the problem of the security management of sport events including the factors that have caused negative effects so far.

The paper shows comparative indicators of research results indicating factors threatening the security of sports events in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, South Backa Region, the city of Novi Sad and the local community - the rural area of South Backa Region. They are the basis for the establishment of an adequate risk management in sport that requires systemic approach and engagement of different factors of societal control in prevention and response to violence at sports events, adjusted to particularities of a local community.

Key words: sport events, security, risk management

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**PREVENTION OF SPECTATOR'S VIOLENCE AND MISBEHAVIOUR
AT SPORTS EVENTS: THE NEED OF INSTITUTIONAL
COOPERATION BEFORE PENAL SANCTIONING**

Abstract

Republic of Macedonia was the last of the ex-Yugoslav republics that adopted the Law for prevention of violence and misbehavior on sport events. The experts in this field were certain that only giving a place of these actions into penal law and their incriminating will be enough so other similar actions not happen in future. But what happens on the outside, in the sport arenas is something different. The law from 2004, its newer versions from 2008 and 2011, opened a Pandora Box full with disadvantages.

The paper will make an analysis of the laws Macedonia has in the area, will try to answer should our country use the example of Germany where prevention is the central point of action. Is Macedonia capable to implement the new changes of the Law for prevention of violence and misbehavior on sport events, from November 2013, in the conditions we have, with our infrastructure, with our experts in the field of violence on sport events?

Key words: criminal policy, German model, institutional cooperation, prevention, sport events, violence.

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**ASPECTS OF COMMUNICATION SECURITY IN CRISIS
SITUATIONS**

Abstract

Within the relation *security-insecurity* the values based on a person's experiences, essence and world are possibly most clearly seen. This is true even more in the context of factual processes of globalism and in particular, concerning the processes of Euro-integration on the Balkans. In this sense, the social desire for success can be established, its fears, anxiety, the awareness and unawareness of the irony and the aspiration for tranquility/balance, which in fact predisposes the real occurrence of the crisis from the point of view of its actual emergence. And since in social communication, constantly interacting with society, are observed destructions as a result of the inefficiency of communication codes, breakdowns in communication links and relations, appearance of communication-information barriers within the communication channel and more often than not a sequence of communication-information anomalies linked to the activity of the communication-information syndroms, as for the information environment, security is a relative value. This specific feature determines the quality of the communication process itself, in which it is expected that new realities are created in the context of society. From this viewpoint, therefore, crises and crisis situations emerge as a result of: intergroup and interpersonal contradictions and conflicts; allowing unreasonable risks to the pursued policies; economic cataclisms; violations of the integrity of the value system; demographic problems; epidemics; natural disasters; allowing unreasonable risks in cyberspace and last but not least military conflicts, wars and extreme social and political acts.

In the context of public communication the crisis is a phenomenon that occurs suddenly and is an extreme condition of communication itself. Given this fundamental feature of the crisis and the crisis situation it can be said that communication security has its action and effects in the following directions: overcoming conditions suggesting indoctrinating to change attitudes; formalization of the thinking and experiences of people, ideological public communication; depreciation / insinuating elements of communication alfa-code and the unified memory communication code.

When the crisis situation is seen as an extreme state of public communication two main types can be distinguished, namely a crisis situation, in which the participants in communication are in crisis, get out of it and come into norm. The other type is a crisis situation in which the participants in communication are in a state of normal situation, enter the crisis, get out of it and come into norm again.

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THE ROLE OF THE LEADER’S APPROACH IN OVERCOMING SOCIAL CONFLICTS

Abstract

Societies are complex communities in the framework of which different groups of citizens live. Their differences are based on: gender (women - men), age (children, youth, adults and elders), nationality (Macedonians, Albanians, Roma, Turkish etc.), sexual preferences (heterosexuals, homosexuals, bisexuals, transsexual etc.), special needs (citizens with physical and mental handicap). Each of these groups of people has their own interests, area of interests or goals. The democratic society in its pure essence it contains the right of every adult citizen to fulfil the conditions in line with the legislatives demands that regulate that specific area. Other than this right, the democracy covers another important aspect that fulfils the conditions for genuine democracy and that is the concept of active citizenship. This concept implies requesting and advocating for their own needs, rights and goals but not only during the elections processes but all the time. Each group, on daily basis, present its demands to the politicians that won the last elections.

This is where it appears the research segment in this scientific paper. More precisely, very often the demands from the different groups and individuals are not in the same direction as the goals and plans of the political subjects that rule the country in the specific period. This situation is fulfilling all of the criteria of the concept – conflict. Namely, conflict is situation when two or more parties have or think they have different goals, interests or plans. These situations are usual in the democracy. However, what are the key aspects that can make these situations to erase in security challenge? The analysis made by me shows that leaders are the key people from which it depends how one situation will be interpreted and acted upon. Or, whether it will be found solution that will strengthen the society with all of its internal processes or it will deepen the conflicts and the divisions that may escalate into armed conflicts (taking into consideration the potential for this kind of escalation in the region). The thesis that I stand upon in this scientific paper is that the leadership approach in dealing with societal conflicts has key role in strengthening and development of the democracy and the societal processes. In the framework of the scientific paper I will make analyze on the theoretical aspects which I will then put the theories in the context of the events that took place in the former Yugoslav republics, even though it can be noticed that many of those past events, with little adjustments, are happening again today.

Key words: Leadership, conflict, conflict styles, democracy.

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**EVALUATION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MILITARY
EDUCATION ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF CONTEMPORARY
MILITARY MISSIONS**

Abstract

Countries are responsible for the education and training of the members of their armed forces. Military education can be observed as an independent system in regards to its purpose, the preparation of military leaders for contemporary military operations and non-military missions. Besides the training for performing combat skill and training, it is also directed towards acquisition of skill for responsibility, critical thinking and initiative in modern ways of performing operations. The Republic of Macedonia implements the military educations through interdisciplinary programs realized at the Military Academy.

Within the paper there was also a research conducted on the first generation of cadets (N=34) by questionnaires. This helped in getting a more realistic picture of the quality and effectiveness of each of the subjects of the curriculum of the first cycle of studies at the Military Academy.

The main purpose of this paper is to give appropriate scientific analyses of the real and effective use of the subjects of the first year of study at the Military Academy. The conclusions can then be considered and used as guidelines for eventual changes in the direction of upgrade of the system of military education.

Key words: military education, effectiveness, curriculum, officer duties, research, effective

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**INTEROPERABILITY OF CRISIS RESPONSE OPERATIONAL
PLANNING PROCESS AT OPERATIONAL LEVEL IN ARM WITH
NATO OPERATIONAL LEVEL PLANNING**

Abstract

Considering that modern threats and challenges are highly dynamic, occurring in a short period of time and often surprising, the response to such threats and challenges is one of the most important factors. In order to shorten timeframe and to successfully deal with contemporary threats and challenges the entities responsible for national security, need to be trained for fast and high-quality implementation of the planning and decision making procedures for managing such challenges and threats as a state and on international level. Republic of Macedonia in the past period of eleven year continuously contributing to international operations led by the UN, NATO and the EU, and has a strategic commitment in the future to continue with that contribution and thus promotes peace and protection of its security interests. For efficient and effective realization of these goals is important ability of ARM to work in a multinational environment, especially in the area of operations planning. Canvassing, comparative methods and results used during the study are presented in the paper. During canvassing is seen the level of implementation of planning processes at the operational level in the Army. With this research process are perceived ability of staff of commands and units of the ARM at the operational level for crisis response operation planning, which provides interoperability with the Crisis Response Operations Planning in NATO. Trained staff for crisis response operations planning at the operational level provides better interoperability of the Army in frameworks of NATO and thus more successful promotion of peace and protection of the security interests of the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: planning, operational level, security, operations, crises.

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BALKAN REGIONAL APPROACH TO THE CONCEPT OF SMART AIR DEFENSE

Abstract

NATO is most effective security organization. Republic of Macedonia also aspires to join NATO and the question is not "Does " but "When?", We will join NATO.

To understand the principles of NATO for conducting modern military operations under the new concept of smart defense, it is necessary to examine the concept of positive examples that are based in the same area of development and connectivity systems for air defense.

As a future member of this organization, Macedonian Army should be structured to be staffed and adequately trained for easier handling with ongoing challenges for Macedonia's participation in future modern NATO operations.

In a crisis, the political, military and civilian component should be more efficient in the field of "*comprehensive crisis management*". In a near future, our air defense system should be developed on the: basis of association, distribution of the tasks and resources and exchange of military information .

The main hypothesis of this scientific paper is aimed on the evolutionary development of the concept of smart defense in a countries such as: Britain, Germany and France.

Also we are making comparative study of the concept for smart air defense in the Baltic countries. They have regulated the smart air defense through association and integration of comprehensive air forces. Trough the comparative method we will give the specific directions for development of smart air defense concept in terms of a regional approach on the Balkans countries.

Keywords: smart defense, NATO initiatives, Air police, BRAAD, Balkan air defense concept

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