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The Balkans between Past and Future: Security, Conflict Resolution and Euro-Atlantic Integration

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

05-08 June 2013, Ohrid

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Dear,

The international scientific conference “International Scientific Conference: The Balkans between Past and Future: Security, Conflict Resolution and Euro-Atlantic Integration” is an annual conference organized by the Faculty of Security Skopje, member of the University Ss Kliment Ohridski from Bitola. The main goal of the conference is to contribute to the clarification of issues related to the security and Euro Atlantic integration of the Balkans region, through presentation of scientific papers and discussions in the context of security, conflict resolution and contemporary Balkan and Euro-Atlantic integrations.

The specific objective of the Conference is the theoretical conceptualization of topical issues, with the task of encouraging and giving impulse to the evaluation of practice, with emphasis on opening discussions on theoretical and epistemological problems of security, conflict management, especially the need for defining the scope and the development of research methodology for security phenomena and security in general, its structure and forms of occurrence and the relationships between them.

The contemporary (global) security is focused on the issues of security and transition, conflict and conflict resolution in the Balkans, risk management, regional co-operation, building democratic relationships, rule of law, smart technology etc., which inevitably requires synergy of science, politics and practice in addressing and solving systemic and acute problems of the contemporary society.

In the last two decades the Balkans has been in the process of defining its reform processes and building institutions and institutional structure able to meet the requirements for Euro-Atlantic integration. The countries from this region have achieved the objectives set by the Euro-Atlantic integration, with different levels of efficiency and dynamics. Bulgaria and Romania are EU Member states since 2007 and Slovenia since 2004. Croatia has finished the negotiations and will become a Member state in July, 2013. Montenegro is in the process of negotiations for membership, Serbia is a candidate country with a good chances to start the negotiations in a near future and Republic of Macedonia is leading a high level political dialog with EU representatives. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania are aspirants. This speaks about the commitment of all countries towards Euro Atlantic integrations.

In the last few years, normative conditions were created in the Republic of Macedonia for increasing and deepening the reform process of its security systems, particularly of the police and the sector for internal affairs in general. That is why it is important to consider the experiences from the reforms of the security systems, especially the transformation of police systems and organizations. In this sense, the exchange of experiences in EU member and candidate countries is of great importance. Also important are issues related to risk and crisis management, particularly in the Republic of Macedonia in the period when the country has made a visible step forward in reforming its security systems and has become part of Euro-Atlantic integrations. Bearing in mind all this, a need has emerged for the analysis of the preparations, the fulfillment of the conditions imposed by the European Union, and especially the definition of the legal framework and the functioning of the political system.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Faculty of Security functions within the system of higher education institutions of the University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, as well as its tasks of continuous organized efforts for theoretical conceptualization and re-evaluation of security practice,
the organization of the Conference is a serious challenge for contemporary science, whose task is to open dilemmas and debates about security, risk and crisis management, regional co-operation and their importance in the system of science. In this aspect, it is of great significance to evaluate the constitution and the development of security sciences, as organized and systematized knowledge of the security as a phenomenon, its organization and relations, as well as its activities, which impose the need for critical revalorization of scientific and research efforts.

The Conference will host scientists from

Topics of the Conference.

1. Conflicts and conflict resolution in the Balkans
2. The Balkans, national states and EU integration
3. Regional cooperation and/or European and Atlantic integration of the Balkans
4. Security Issues and Risks Related to International Law and Trade
5. Democracy, Rule of Law, Human Rights
6. Security in the Era of Smart Technology
7. Security dilemmas and geopolitical trends in international relations with particular reference to Middle East, Eastern Europe and Western Asia.

Number of received abstracts - 142
Number of accepted papers – 111
Number of negative reviews – 10

Participating states: Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of Srpska), United States of America, Romania, Italy, Peoples Republic of China, Poland, Albania, Sweden, The Netherlands, Monte Negro.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Conflicts and conflict resolution in the Balkans
Nevila Pahumi

Remaking Multi-Ethnic Macedonia: the Ohrid Agreement and the Census of 2002

Abstract

When Olli Rehn visited Macedonia in 2007, he mentioned the milestones achieved through the implementation of the Ohrid Agreement. However, the political stalemate present in the country, and the refusal of political actors to cooperate with each other, could possibly endanger that process of democratization and with it the country’s timely integration into the European Union. Is the Ohrid Framework a good working model for stability in the Balkans? What does it portend about Macedonian integration in the EU? By linking together in-country reports (Skaric, Gaber, Jovenska), Balkan historiography (Ramet, Yosmaoglu, etc.), and theories of ethnic mobilization (Sunny and Baranyi), this paper traces the evolution of Macedonia into a multi-ethnic society: from uncertain and fragile beginnings, into a state that proudly accommodates the needs of its minority groups.

As such, I argue, that the Ohrid Framework succeeded in granting greater political participation to other ethnic groups beyond the country’s majority Macedonian population. Specifically, I look at the role that statistics play in effecting political change. After the flare-up of ethnic tension in 2001, Macedonia faced political pressure from inside and outside to grant greater political representation to minority groups. One of the stipulations of the Ohrid Agreement was that in order to integrate into the European Union, Macedonia had to recognize the grieving party, Albanians, and by default all other minority groups living in the country. To implement this, a new population count was due to take place in 2002. The census results, however, were put off until 2004, making many parties anxious about their implications. At one point, popular media compared the Ohrid Agreement to the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913, which tore up once Ottoman Macedonia between Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece. In addition, there were fears that Albanians would resume hostilities if the Agreement was not implemented. Finally, waiting for census results incited competition between different ethnic groups, because the results would definitely reflect the various proposed changes.

In reality, the Agreement benefitted other minority groups in the country. To cite Svetomir Skaric, notably, the Roma and Vlachs became legally recognized categories for the first time anywhere. The Macedonian constitution also recognized Serbs, Bosniaks, and Turks as distinct communities. After the census, minorities became better integrated into the social fabric. They now have greater access to schooling, political representation, and the right to use or hear their language in public spaces. Overall, the census results helped transform Macedonia into a functioning multi-ethnic state. Though not without unease, Macedonia successfully overcame division, becoming a model for the Balkans in an era of post-inter-ethnic conflicts in Bosnia and Kosovo.
Sviatlana Finkouskaya

Macedonia: Managing Differences or Indifference?

Abstract

Ohrid Framework Agreement as a legal act of peaceful conflict contamination has become a leading document outlining major policy principles in Macedonia after 2001. Ethnic diversification of institutions in public sector, decentralization of power and local communities development were main trajectories of changes according to the Agreement. However, it is too early to mark Macedonia as a ‘post-conflict’ society; political decisions need proper support from the actual actions on the grassroots level. One can observe that everyday life of Albanians and Macedonians has limited space for interethnic social contacts: they live primarily in segregated areas, have distinct languages, practice different religions and customs, obtain education in separated institutions, etc. Thus, occupational contacts constitute the only stable channels of interethnic communication in the republic: people come to their mutual workplaces to make a living, achieve self-realisation and their interests are focused mainly upon those professional goals where interaction with colleagues is a condition for successful individual and group goals achievement. The present article explores the nature of occupational relations between ethnic Albanians and ethnic Macedonians in NGOs. In the year 2011 a set of qualitative interviews with persons of Albanian and Macedonian background working together at NGOs were conducted. NGOs are seen here as social arenas for interethnic relations in the Republic of Macedonia where individuals of ethnic Albanian and ethnic Macedonian origins meet in their professional interests. The present study evaluates on the credibility of an NGO as a workplace and its conceivable potential for conflict transformation in the Republic of Macedonia without taking into account such characteristics as mission and profile of the organisation. The Contact Hypothesis Theory by Allport (1954) is applied here as a theoretical prism for the analysis of interethnic relations between Albanian and Macedonian individuals at working place. According to the theory positive intergroup contacts require certain conditions like equality within a setting, shared goals, intergroup cooperation and support from authorities (together with law and custom). Therefore, the article explores how these conditions affect processes of communication of colleagues of different ethnic origin at their workplaces – NGOs.

Key words: Macedonia, ethnic conflict, ethnic Albanians, ethnic Macedonians,
Dimitar Kirkovski  
Rade Rajkovcevski

Sustainability of the status quo and inviolability of the Balkan state borders: Conflict prevention or prolonging the instability of the region?

Abstract

The conflict prevention has an emphasized significance within contemporary international community. It has its beginnings in the multilateral diplomatic initiatives and other legal arrangements taken many centuries ago at interstate level in order to reduce the range of violence and the occurrence of war. For centuries the states and regions continue to live in the ancient cycle of creation, existence, but with a different final outcome: destruction, accession to an existing or a new union, and finally disintegration.

The 1990s showed the vulnerability of the whole world to respond to the violence as a result of the changes in the world’s international system structure and the dissolution of the Soviet Union and SFR Yugoslavia (SFRY). Thus, a new era of conflict prevention emerged: from interstate into intrastate conflict prevention. The Balkan region, often identified with the Balkan Peninsula, was an area of different types of conflicts, ones not only a consequence and continuation of the latent or visible clash of the Superpowers but also as eruptions of a different kind of nature. Most of the conflicts were rooted way back before the creation of SFRY after the Second World War. In the Balkans, conflict prevention as a process failed because of the speed of the events which lead to the creation and further development of the intrastate conflict prevention mechanisms. At the aftermath, several newly constituted states appeared, one of them still not fully recognized in the international community. The newly constituted states now have boundaries which divide and connect them simultaneously.

Most of the conflicts in the region were and still are motivated by one reason - the desire for unification of territory in which the people of one ethnicity live. The current borders leave the same possibilities that endanger the integrity and existence of the states, and an opportunity for the gap or the crack to be exploited.

This paper defines the geographical and temporal scope of conflicts in the region and focuses on the conflict prevention as a holistic systematic approach. It describes the conflicts in the Balkan region since 1990’s and makes a classification of the conflicts by intensity and type. Also, by identifying the conflict prevention mechanisms, paper presents the current ongoing processes in the region, simultaneously depicting the current evident, latent, or possible conflicts. The main outcomes are deducted and a prediction of security in the region is presented: binding or separating state borders?

The methodological aspects of the paper are based on analysis of content of documents and experiences and comparative analysis of qualitative and quantitative data.

Key words: Balkans, conflict prevention, security, mechanism, borders, instability
The United States’ intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Are liberal values the only factors that lead to ‘democratic enlargement’?

Abstract

The competition between the two superpowers that shaped international agenda for more than fifty years, ceased to exist with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The only superpower that was left standing was the United States. In order to respond to the new challenge, the United States’ foreign policy agenda was broadened with democratic and liberal values. The aim was to ensure the promotion of those values through the more active approach towards democracy enlargement, humanitarian causes, human rights and multilateral cooperation with other countries. This new United States’ approach to international relations gain valuable support form international relations scholars who had developed the democratic peace theory. According to them, the United States as the leading liberal democratic country in the post-cold war era, had a “mission” to shape the international system according to its own image. Behind that mission was a task of expanding the “peace zone” and creating the foundation for prosperity and stability in the world. However, the scholars who relay on the neorealist theory argue that the end of the Cold War did not change the international system. For them the only thing that might have been changed with the new unipolar structure is the way that states provide their security. For that reason the United States, as the only superpower, may relay on peaceful means for the accomplishment of its foreign policy goals. Following the scholar’s argument, this paper aims to support the scholars who argue that even though the end of the Cold War shifted the structure of the international system the system itself has not changed. The United States may be the dominant power among the liberal states, but it is still the world’s only superpower and it is behaving as such. In order to provide support for this argument the paper will analyses the empirical case of the United States’ intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Bosnian war.
EUROPEAN NATIONALISMS AND BALKAN NATIONALISMS. CAN THEY CREATE NEW STATES IN EUROPE?

Abstract

The French Revolution, from 1789 to 1799, when the old monarchy was abolished and a new state on a national foundation was established, marked politically the coming of the era of modern nationalism. Napoleon channelled the dynamic forces of the revolution and his armies were the catalyst for the dispersal of the seed of nationalism throughout Europe. Nationalism was the unifying force in Germany and Italy in the nineteenth century, and a factor in the downfall of Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

Nationalism created "bad blood" among the Balkan states coming into existence with the fall of the Turkish empire. The increase of Balkan nationalist movements led to conflicts between the peoples, first with the two empires of which they were a part, and then in clashes with each other. The nationalist movements for Greater Greece, Greater Serbia, Greater Romania, Greater Bulgaria, Greater Albania, Greater Croatia, Greater Montenegro and others exerted great influence during the XIX century and in connection with the First and Second World War. Some of them are still alive today. However, most of the Balkan states could only realize their "greater state" nationalisms at the expense of each other, and for that reason they are unworkable.

The concept of a homogeneous national state did not lead to assimilation of certain minorities in the social and cultural processes. The Cornish, the Scots and the Welsh were not assimilated into British; the Basque and Catalanians did not become Spaniards, the Flemish and Walloons, Belgians, the Alsatians, Bretons and Corsicans, Frenchmen. There are a number of examples of separatist activities in Italy, France (occasional problems with Britons and Corsicans), the United Kingdom (organized resistance of Catholics in Northern Ireland), Spain (frequent clashes with the Basques), Denmark (Greenland) and others.

In the twenty-first century, the paradox of the European Union, which is built on the concept of shared sovereignty, is that it lowers the stakes for regions to push for independence. It seems that euro zone crisis has accelerated calls for independence from some EU member countries. Catalonians call for a referendum on independence from Spain, although Madrid considers it illegal. Scotland is planning an independence referendum from United Kingdom for the autumn of 2014. The Flemish in Flanders have achieved nearly total autonomy, but still resent what they consider to be the holdover hegemony of the French-speakers of Wallonia and the Brussels elite.

In this paper the author argues that the fragmentation of the international community into a number of new independent territorial entities would be a recipe for a more dangerous and anarchic world. If the powerful idea of self-determination were to be applied to ethnicities, and if such a combination was given legitimacy, in connection with the principle of human rights of groups, this would lead to many more conflicts in the world than is the case now.
Marina Mitrevska

CONFLIKT IN MACEDONIA: A CHALLENGE FOR NEW REFORMS POLICY

Abstract

Despite the fact that it has been almost twelve years since the escalation of conflict in Macedonia, the conflict is still a subject of serious theoretical analysis and remains particularly popular in the internal policy circles, especially in creating the new reforms policy in the Republic of Macedonia. Actually, from the Macedonian example for relatively successful prevention sprang out the general lesson for both international and domestic actors. That is to say that conflict prevention cannot be illustrated as a formula that would mend the problems on the surface, but in fact it would leave open deep political (ethno-political mobilization, corruption, crime), economic (independence, unemployment, lack of investments, illegal trade), social (poverty, low standard) and security (illegal possession and trafficking in arms, illegal trafficking in people) reasons for conflict. The intersection of conditions in Macedonia before and after the conflict in 2001 is an obvious example for that.

Therefore the elaboration of contents in this paper goes in three directions: firstly, there is an attempt for rational analysis of socio-economic, political and ethnic premises in Macedonian society, so as to indicate to its immanent but important potential which led to armed violence between Albanian and Macedonian communities. The second line of analysis refers to the challenges and efforts of the Macedonian state for resolving the crisis. While the third line of analysis refers to the political reforms as crucial for peace building stable and secure Macedonia.

Key words: conflict, reforms, policy.
Jordan Spaseski

ABOUT THE CONTINUITY OF MACEDONIAN EXISTANCE-FROM POWDER KEG TO FACTOR OF PEACE

Abstract

The Balkans is a space where numerous nationalities and people with different religion live. Mutual misunderstandings and contradictions from the past on one and the influence of part of the European countries aimed at realizing of their interests on the other hand, caused massive victims and sufferings. Within the period of five centuries Macedonians were exposed to negations, sufferings and physical executions. The existence of Macedonians on the Balkans was seriously threatened; from negation and assimilation to physical destruction. In addition, during the Turkish bondage a part of Macedonians were forced to islamization. During the First and the Second World War, Macedonians not only emigrated in large number outside the Balkans, but Macedonia was partitioned in four parts between Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania.

Another important feature of the Macedonian existance is the fact that Macedonians had never fought with intention to enslave other people, had never tried to assimilate other nationalities and had never allowed to be entirely assimilated by others.

The phenomenon of people’s stability is of special significance to the Macedonian existence. During its existence the Macedonians have been continuously nurturing the people’s stability as a state of mutual understanding, respect and help as societal force that overcame all troubles caused by the negative impacts of the occupiers.

Key words: people, bondage, occupation, existence, stability
Pere Aslimoski

Prevention of interethnic conflicts

Abstract

Very complex societal relations burdened with disintegration and various destructivity are being established between the ethnic groups within society—from mutual disinteresting and indifference to discrimination and intolerance that very often end with mutual conflicts.

In this paper we speak about the ethnic differences and conflicts as an historic and actual phenomenon. Also, we put forward our views on the necessity and possibilities of living and communicating with differences on creative way. How to unveil the masks of hostility? How to transform the relations of mutual distrust, isolation, fear one to each other, violence and other forms of destruction into intercultural relations with full capacity of mutual respect and cooperation?

In that context we point out to the basic institutional, legal, educational and other mechanisms for overcoming of the inconvenient relations between the ethnic groups as precondition for integration, stabilization and development of desired relations in Republic of Macedonia and the Balkans. Surely, there are numerous mechanisms for developing of interethnic stability, but, we put a special importance to the value system.

The development of interethnic relations based on the value system of the state with universal values—equality, dignity, order and rights for everyone, represents a basis for prevention of the interethnic relations on which other preventive societal capacities could be developed. Nevertheless, the final point is that it is a word about very complex process that cannot be resolved successfully without constant support of the political elites and without developing awareness for the interethnic differences as normal state in the society.

Key words: interethnicity, values, prevention, interethnic differences, conflicts
CONFLICTS IN THE BALKANS AND THE USE OF MINORITY ISSUES IN THE REALIZATION OF NATIONAL INTERESTS

Abstract

Political conflicts and ethnic relations are constantly present. Before, they are aimed at achieving the objectives of the parties to the conflict that is commonly associated with touch to resources.

Balkans is traditionally politically turbulent region underwent drastic changes, and that their security threats found in various sources. One of the key sources represents ethnopolitical conflicts. These conflicts are extremely supported capacity for causing security threats and risks by minorities. All Balkan countries within its borders have a smaller or larger number of one or more minorities from countries that surround them. It is this feature of tactile territories and the presence of minorities in the neighboring countries in the territory of each of the Balkan states, whether official policy that recognizes it or not, is a very strong tool in managing conflict processes. This may be a direct conflict management process toward its escalation or resolution, but basically is a practical opportunity for political rhetoric aimed at the realization of national interests at the regional level. This rhetoric translates into practice very easily which may cause regional conflicts at different levels, and as a result of conflicting national interests.

In this paper despite the theoretical aspects of the conflict, especially ethno-political and definition of national interests in contemporary international relations, and as an expression of the strategic goals of states and political elites, will focus on the presentation of data from the survey related to national interests and security. This research represents the support of the theoretical aspects of this paper, refers to the ability to control the mechanisms and instruments that states use in order to achieve its national interests. The second aspect relates to the experiences of the Republic of Macedonia’s relations with its neighbors, as paragraph experts from state institutions.

We expect the theoretical perspective and research to answer several key questions related to conflicts within international relations as a result of the intention to achieve national interests. And we get a picture of the feeling of experts in the Republic of Macedonia in terms of abuse of minority rights by neighboring countries in achieving its national interests, and as a security risk of escalation of the conflict in the Republic of Macedonia and the region.

Keywords: Conflict, ethno-political conflicts, national interests, minority rights
Svetlana Veljanovska

The preventive action UNPREDEP mission in Macedonia

Abstrakt

The attempts by the international community to devise and practically to implement a comprehensive action to effectively prevent the occurrence of violent conflicts are a challenge that the modern society is facing. Cold War, which resulted with a block division in the world and numerous conflicts that existed and exist at different levels and with different intensity within and between countries, clearly shows that the international community can control the development of violence and power imbalances.

Targeting in order to resolve disputes and prevent conflicts before they escalate UN is one of the basic instruments which are trying to apply to the preservation of peace and security. For this to happen it is necessary to act preemptively. An example of such pre-emptive action we have in RM at the end of the 20th century was part of the famous Balkan developments and managed them to come out without armed conflict. Attempts by the international community to devise and practically to implement a comprehensive action to effectively prevent the occurrence of violent conflicts are a challenge facing the modern society.

Physically, this research is situated within the territory of the Republic of Macedonia and the countries of former Yugoslavia and the country's immediate neighbors (Albania, Greece and Bulgaria) as a variable factor, and the time the survey is limited to the period of the establishment of the mission is at the end of 1992 until March 1999 when the mission was aborted.

Working hypothesis that needs to be proven or denied that the UN preventive mission in Macedonia played a positive role in preserving peace and security in the country and favorably affect the overall security of the state in its relations with neighboring countries. The preventive mission originally had three goals:

- Monitoring of the northern and western borders
- Secretary-General's report on possible events which could lead to disturbance of the peace and stability of RM
- With its presence to deter any threats from any source

Later in 1994, the mandate included the so-called good service or benevolent aid were offset by the mission's original mandate from the border zone of the territory of the whole country by locate difficulties and problems in the RM of economic, social and inter-ethnic character.

Keywords: conflict, confrontation, preventive action.
Zanet Ristoska

THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND REGIONAL COOPERATION IN TRAINING FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS AND WORK WITH MEDIA

Abstract

The primary role of media is to report and disseminate objective information. In the contemporary world the influence of the media is obviously in each part of social life, especially in various types of conflicts as part of daily life of modern society. Also, the media have great influence in every kind of armed or non-armed operations all around the world. The media and peacekeeping operations are closely linked. Media can play a key role through the peacekeeping operations. Media is necessary to help build support for the mission, to inform the population for the aims of the activities and present the events as they really happened. If the peacekeeping forces don’t have good collaboration with the media, the situation can be present with negative connotation and be out of objectivity.

The Armed Forces of Republic of Macedonia for a decade participated in peace operations and they have to be trained for all segments of the operations. One of the very important imperatives is to have well-trained personal for public relations and work with media. From the 2005, the Ministry of Defense of Republic of Macedonia, in cooperation with Swiss Confederation has established The Regional Training Communication Centre, with main goal to train and educate army and non-army personal for various types of public relations activities. One of them is how to deal with media through the army missions abroad, and also how to inform public about their activities in professional way.

The main goal of this paper is to analyze the great influence of the media in peacekeeping operations. In that manner we will discuss the general media tools, the professionalism of the journalist, media coverage and also, we will present some recommendations in that way.

On another side, we will present some activities that are taken within Regional Training Centre for Communication of Ministry of Defense of Republic of Macedonia. This Center has main purpose to train and educate professional military and non-military personal from the several regional countries about necessary communication skills for missions abroad and how to inform the audience for activities of armed forces within national borders and abroad.

Key words: media, peacekeeping operations, communication skills, tools, training
Tome Batkovski

SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN LIGHT OF THE CURRENT BALKAN CONFLICTS (STRATEGIC SECURITY-INTELLIGENCE APPROACH)

Abstract:

This scholarly work elaborates significant issues arising from the current conflicts in the Balkans, in terms of the security of the Republic of Macedonia. Considering the historical dimension of contradictions and intersections and conflicts of interests of the greater nationalist projects of several countries on the Macedonian territory, the author puts the emphasis, on the one hand, on the ratio of the core security goals of the Republic of Macedonia and the nature, subjects and direction of threats to their endangerment and destruction coming from stakeholders in the states of its environment, on the other hand. Particular attention is paid to the needs of building an in-depth Strategic Security Intelligence approach to the situation in the Balkans after the "Cold War", whereby influential entities in certain neighboring countries have differentiated aspects of their "national interest", the operationalisation and implementation of which would be not only a threat to but also annulment of some of the fundamental constitutional values of the Republic of Macedonia. Within these frameworks, the author focuses on the issue of the legitimate and legal right of the Republic of Macedonia to protect its fundamental constitutional values and the necessary security and intelligence support in order to achieve that state and national goal. Thereby, there is a brief elaboration of certain segments of the assessment in terms of the treated threats to the security of the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: security, conflict, intelligence, assessment, national interest, security threat.
MITKO KOTOVCHEVSKI

THE BALKANS – UNEXTINGUISHED VOLCANO

Abstract

The Balkans – unstable borders, contradictory territorial demands, a long tradition of fratricidal wars, psychological traumas from the past, non-stable states and institutions, as well as the opening of the enormous “powder keg”, that’s what the Balkan’s Pandora’s Box consists of. This box was closed during the Cold War, but now it has been opened yet again and has turned the Balkans into an arena of bloody confrontations, i.e. into “the open wound of Europe” (Churchill). The geopolitical plans of the great forces have been re-launched, the geopolitical centralization of the Balkans has been made again and the Balkan “powder keg” has been re-opened at the end of the 20th century. Today, as the Balkans is no longer the “powder keg” of Europe, another metaphor can be attributed to it when attempting to define it: the Balkans is the thermometer of Europe. The crisis in the Balkans should warn the countries of Western Europe to take a closer look at the problems in their own countries: problems related to the future, their place in the world, solidarity and collectivity.
Sinisha Daskalovski

THE CRISIS AND CHANGES IN THE BALKANS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS ON THE SECURITY OF THE REGION

Abstract

This study shows the influence of the crisis and the changes on the security in the region and especially the Republic of Macedonia through vast analysis of research material of the changes in the Balkan. The initial assumption was that in the period after the end of the Cold War in the Balkans as well as in the entire European continent changes of great scale have been introduced. An additional assumption was that the crisis in the Balkans had begun even before, so during the Cold War had manifested.

Over the last decade of the 20th century, the Balkan would emerge in an acute regional crisis, challenging not only the national defense security systems but the international security structure as well. Republic of Macedonia would resist the threats for almost a decade, but like most other Balkan countries experienced the strong impact of the crisis and changes, at the very beginning of the 21st century. Supposing that the crisis and the changes are relatively standard factor culminating and encompassing a large area and showing signs of decrees in the intensity of the unfavorable influence on the stability and the security in the region.

Key Words: security, region, Western Balkans, implications changes, crisis, threats and problems.
Ljupco Stankovski

INTERACTIVE INTERETHNICAL SENSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AND THEIR REFLECTION OVER POLITICAL SECURITY SITUATION

Abstract

Political system in Republic of Macedonia is still in chronic crisis, marked by the growth of democratic deficit, lack of legitimacy, followed by a weak civil society creating frustrated citizens.

Creation of an effective security policy represents a careful evolution of available resources and possible responds to the threats, but in the same time represents a balance of the state’s needs and humane security.

Even after Ohrid Agreement in Macedonia hasn’t been established harmonious relationships between two biggest entity, Macedonian and Albanian. The Etnonacionalizm over the Balkans is not only deeply rooted and politically articulated in political and security spheres but lately is taking bigger expand.

This labour will analyze the security-political condition and ethnic relationships in Republic of Macedonia, the characteristics of extremism and the reasons for causing inter-ethnical tensions in Macedonia.

Aim of this paper is to point out the consequences that can occur if further activities are developed by extremists who recently demonstrated such indications.

Keywords: security policy, regional cooperation, crisis, etnonacionalism, extremism

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1 Initiative applied for referendum for creation of Albanian federation, by Albanian national Alliance - so called “red and black” sent to Central election committee in Tirana, is prove for effecting referendum for uniting Albania and Kosovo. Initiative was promoted on 28th of November in 2012, in the passage Morane, on Macedonian-Albanian border. In the same time, official documents were picked up for initializing collection of over 50 000 signatures. Party’s leader, Kreshnik Spahiu stated that Albanian’s states need to become EU members, like Albanian federation with two units, that pushes the borders, but doesn’t change them. This kind of Albanian federation creates possibility Albanians to enter into EU as Albanian federation, and the reunion would occur before associations in EU. This demand was proclaimed as historical step for initiating the procedure for uniting of both Albanian states, Albania and Kosovo. The statements of “red and black” were identical with the statements of Kosovo’s movement so-called “selfdetermination of Albin Kurtu” (published in the newspaper VECER on 10.01.2013 no.15182).
Ivica Josifovic

EUROPEAN UNION CIVILIAN CAPABILITIES – POLICE MISSIONS IN THE BALKANS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Abstract

At the Cologne Summit in December 1999, the European Union committed itself in creating capabilities for future action through the European Security and Defence Policy. European Union so far conducted many military operations and civilian mission in different parts of the world, but the experience shows that its efforts more and more are reduced to civilian capabilities and related to police missions, rule of law missions, security sector reform missions or monitoring missions.

The essay presents the police missions conducted in the Balkans region, their influence on the ground and the experience that can contribute for improvement of the civilian capabilities based on the lessons learned. European Union conducted four civilian missions – European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Police Mission “Proxima” and EUPAT Police Advisory Team in the Republic of Macedonia, and the EULEX Mission in Kosovo with police elements necessary for its realization.

At the end of the essay, a conclusion is given regarding the role of these police missions and some suggestions that could bring to future improvement of the European Union’s civilian capabilities.

Key words: European Union, civilian missions, police missions, Republic of Macedonia.
Elena Tilovska-Kechegi

Ohrid Framework Agreement- a model for conflict resolution

Abstract

When the conflict in Kosovo reached its height in 1999 with the attack on Belgrade by NATO, the National Liberation Army (NLA) saw this as the right moment to plan another disturbance, but would now target Macedonia. The NLA promoted the rights of the Albanian population in Macedonia, because the Albanian minority was discriminated against. NATO and the European Union resorted to political and military preventive diplomacy in Macedonia to stop the crisis with the presentation of the Ramkoven Peace Agreement, or the Framework Agreement. In the Macedonian crisis, NATO used a new strategic concept and produced new steps to coordinate with the crisis, as opposed to Serbia. It focused on new steps toward security and bigger possibilities for accomplishing lasting political purposes.

The crisis management consisted of three elements: dialog, cooperation and keeping collective security concepts. Part of these elements, was the Framework Agreement which aimed to reinforce the revision of the constitution, which would bring safety to the future democracy of Macedonia, and would help the development of a closer and more integrated relationship between Macedonia and NATO. The Framework Agreement also promoted the peaceful and harmonic development of the civil society and at the same time respected the ethnic identity of all Macedonian citizens. The main principles of this agreement included the exclusion of violence used as a tool for political gains, the cease of attacks, voluntary disarmament of the ethnic Albanian groups, development of nondiscriminatory decentralized government, the education and the use of languages in schools, which would be the language that corresponds to the ethnic majority of the students, and finally implementation of the agreement. Therefore, the Framework Agreement serves as a tool for peace and stability in the country and it is a model for conflict resolution policy.

Keywords: Framework Agreement, conflict resolution, NATO, peace and stability
Claudiu Alexandru Bolcu

THE BALKANS: A REGION ON THE EDGE OF EUROPE

Abstract

Whether we look at them, from a historical, geographical, cultural or even religious perspective, the Balkans will always appear as something unique, as a peculiar part of Europe and the world, characterized by uncertainty, conflict and potential violence. Although grand attempts of transcending this perception and re-anchoring the Balkans back into Europe have led to the acceptance of several Balkan countries within the Euro-Atlantic “family”, events such as those in Bosnia or Kosovo have reminded the world that this part of Europe is indeed something special, prone to skirmish and still somewhat unsecure. Now the question is why this is still happening and where are the Balkans heading? Well, as the saying goes “in order to discover the future, one must look in the past”. Therefore, within the present paper I intend to prove that the unique history of the Balkans (its multiethnic character, its mix of religions and cultures, as well as its tumultuous evolution) does not only explain its hard-core existence, but also offers key insights into the region’s potential development in the future both from a security/conflict point of view, but also from an integrationist perspective. The paper focuses on the peripheral character of the region, an attribute which the Balkans always fought to surpass, sometimes succeeding, and on other occasions failing miserably. Nevertheless, the 21st century seems to provide a new, fresh chance for this troublesome part of Europe, an opportunity to which the Balkans responded positively.
Variations of strategic approaches in the management of Slow-burn and acute crisis (An example of wildfires in the Republic of Macedonia)

Abstract

This paper deals with some contemporary concepts surrounding the crisis management discipline and potential variations in deployment of appropriate strategies once a threat to systemic structures detected. Although the crisis phenomenon is frequently portrayed by the elements of surprise and short time for decision making, this paper focuses upon situations of the often week signals, which if not detected on time usually result in acute shocks. It incorporates a brief case study of wildfires in The Republic of Macedonia and concludes that different crises management models should be best treated holistically in order to prevent or at least ameliorate the detrimental effects of such situations.

Keywords: Crisis, Crisis management, Wildfires, Macedonia
Marina Andeva
THE MACEDONIAN NON-TERRITORIAL MODEL: IN DEVELOPMENT OR IN REVISION?

Abstract

The proposed paper focuses on the minority rights protection model in Republic of Macedonia making a comparative analysis with the case of Trentino-South Tyrol; two inter-ethnic conflict resolution models, rather different in terms of reality and historical development but close in terms of solutions offered. It analyses two consociational models addressing minority rights, focusing on Macedonia as a model in development (representing the relationship between the state and the Albanian minority group). The group-differentiated rights proposed by Kymlicka are designed to protect cultural and political interests and in order to determine which ethnocultural groups merit which rights it is essential to make a distinction between national minorities and ethnic groups (Valadez, 2001) as to be seen historically in the Macedonian case. If an ethnic minority lacks the effective agency needed to exercise its group rights, then it should be avoided the granting and recognition of those rights (Nickles, 1997), or, for non-territorial ethnic minorities to try to create the effective agency, legitimate leaders are needed for their rights effective exercise and management.

This is to be addressed by the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA) and its developments. Non-territorial autonomy crucial factor is the membership in a minority group; in this sense the perception of the NTA built by the OFA varies among scholars. There are two dimensions: cultural (language) and territorial, posing the question on whether the model is rather non-territorial or tends to form territorial division of the state. Although it has been more than a decade since the OFA, the Macedonian system is still fragile and subject to further modifications. The linked between NTA and the EU conditionality for minority rights’ protection will be addressed as a final important issue, an attempt to answer the question on the Macedonian model integration and harmonization with the EU minority protection framework.

Keywords: Republic of Macedonia, Ohrid Framework Agreement, minority rights, non-territorial autonomy, Trentino-South Tyrol
Culture and Cultural Differences as a Security Challenge or a Context for Dialogue

Abstract

In this paper, we have started from the question Can culture and cultural differences serve as a justification for war, hatred and various forms of conflict and intolerance or should we through relying on culture and values it produces (that may be reflected in its diversity, too) fight our way up to democracy, tolerance and peace? As there are arguments in favour of ever more strained cultural isolation and separation between certain social groups (both on the local and on the global level), so as well we find arguments which adduce an increasing number of cultural rapprochements and establishment of common cultural elements that link and reconcile peoples, social groups and individuals.

The way of treating cultural differences is, above all, of vital importance for the process of social integration, so stability, and even survival of the state depends directly on its successful implementation. Depending on the way in that they will be articulated and treated by the state, cultural differences may become an agent of integration or even swell into a factor of disintegration. Not so rarely, cultural differences are abused, that is instrumentalized for certain political goals. Cultural variety is almost everyday ground of killing in many countries, including European ones – one would say, especially in Balkans. Some authors go so far to talk about culture as the detonator of ethnically motivated hatred and wars on the Balkans, which has been markedly salient during 1990s. Today, those who support this statement argue that culture got out from those wars almost intact and that it is ready, if necessary, to serve the same purpose: to kindle.

Our approach does not plead for account of culture as a security challenge, which produces negative consequences only (violence, as a model of behaviour and a substantive part of cultural pattern). The aim of this paper is to single out those elements or dimensions which could serve for the analysis of positive constructions of certain cultural aspects, which lead to dialogue. In theory, preconditions are recognized for establishing the relations of cooperation and friendship between two different cultures. One of them can be the elaborated awareness of one’s own identity and envisaging the difference of the Others, and a second one is elementary coincidence of value systems generated by each society. Common values form the basis for overcoming the negative connotation of cultural differences, and eo ipso offer a chance for dialogue. Dialogue among people creates a network of ties wherein common experiences and realizations of values, the feeling of relatedness and awareness of familiarity are shaped, which all together can contribute significantly to (more) security for all. Whether and to what extent these conditions are present in the Balkan area, we attempt to depict in this paper.

Key words: culture, cultural differences, security challenge, dialogue, the Balkans.
Abstract

Since the end of the 90s of the last century, crises management has become a serious challenge in the functioning of the European Union. After a short preparatory period the European Union commenced a whole series on the crisis management missions, of which the most were undertaken in the Balkans. The results of the survey indicate the manner of conduct of these operations, the instruction it may be extracted at, and what is the most important whether the institutions of the EU has learned these lessons for themselves. These missions are graded as the most complex precisely because of the obligation of the Union for the Europeanization of the region, which has been seen only as a gradual stage to full membership in the European Union to the countries of the Western Balkans. It means one long process of crisis management in which there is a sequencing of military component, police component, the reform of the political context, institutional and economic development. Hence, one of the main problems which crises management of the EU faces with is the determination of the mandate for missions. That leaves uncertain evaluation on the effectiveness of the missions and the criteria for their success. Of course, that EU institutions were understandably interested in the significant development of the system for crisis management in the EU, with the concrete implementation of the projected to be assessed as successful. It remains the great issue of degree to which are learned and applied lessons extracted from the experience of the EU in the Western Balkans in the shaping of the system of crisis management in the EU which still continue.

Key words: comprehensive crisis management, European Union, Western Balkans
The Balkans, national states and EU integration
Stojan Slaveski
Oliver Bakreski

Identity of the Contemporary Macedonian Nation and Integration into Euro Atlantic Structures

Abstract

According to the National Security and Defence Concept a lasting interest of the Republic of Macedonia is “the maintenance and upgrading of the national identity” while as vital interests by which the security situation in the country is improved and conditions are created for better life of the citizens is “political and economic integration in the European Union, as well as political-defence integration in NATO”. Hence, EU and NATO membership rank among the few projects around which both majority and minority communities in the country come together. However, “the name issue” has been plaguing the country’s relations with Greece (and, consequently, with the EU and NATO) since the early 1990s. Decisions taken at Bucharest Summit that averted Macedonian integration into NATO brought a huge disappointment among Macedonian citizens of all ethnic groups. The failure to enter NATO was a special disappointment for Albanians, for whom the American-led alliance holds both a security and emotive attraction. Many now not like having to pay the cost “to protect” name of the country that mean “nothing to them, but mean everything to the country’s majority”.

A disappointment on NATO accession has an immediate impact on the credibility of EU perspective as well, leading to the “disintegration of the Euro-Atlantic integration myth” that has sustained shaky Ohrid peace. Now a real danger is rise of the ethnic nationalism. On the contrary “Europeanization” means a construction of a new collective identity, a new understanding of identity and its dissociation from the ethnically dominated territory of the nation-state. With this in mind, this article turns to concepts of identity as the term is employed in national discourses and argues that political integration of culturally diverse communities requires a form of identity beyond the boundaries of standard vocabulary of the ethnic nationalism.

In this situation Macedonia is facing strategic choice for building its contemporary nation between ethnic and civic conception.

Key words: contemporary Macedonian nation, national identity, ethnic identity, Euro-Atlantic integrations
Janko Bachev

About the dilemma of the political or legal approach to the naming dispute

Abstract

In September 1991, the Republic of Macedonia gained its independence over one part of its ethnical territory and for only one part of the Macedonian nation. According to this, RM paved its way to international recognition that was finalized by admission to membership in the United Nations under the provisional name “Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” that does not correlate to its national name and is in discrepancy with the requirements stipulated by the general international law and the UN legislation. In this context, the relevance of this name issue does not end up by pushing the limitations of the authorizations by the key bodies of the UN (The General Assembly and the Security Council) at the admission of Republic of Macedonia (hereinafter referred to as RM) into UN, since this topic is specifically relevant in conditions where the name issue is still ongoing.

Considering the national atmosphere, there is obvious separation over the approach how to resolve the name dispute. One part in RM believes that the solution should be sought through the political approach while the other part has opposite view and represents the idea for legal approach by application of the international law.

Thereof, the question that I would like to raise herein, is what approach is necessary for RM in reference to the name dispute. Rather, I would like to present the idea of whether the moment is the right one for RM to make radical overturn in its policy and to transfer the name dispute to legal ground where it actually belongs. Moreover, the correct formulation of the approach to the name dispute is actually understanding of the manner of protection of the Macedonian national interests. Therefore, the future of the name dispute largely depends on the attitude of Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: naming dispute, political approach, legal approach, good offices, formal-legal obstacles.
Abstract

Nationalism is a moral personality deviation in relation to other nations. In the base of nationalism are two, glance, dialectically opposed morally-negative features. The first is the overestimation of the values of own nation and its opposite is an underestimation other nation. These two morally negative features actually constitute a kind of negative dialectical unity of opposites in personality of nationalist who, in relationships with other people, manifests it with national exclusiveness and chauvinism as the most extreme form of nationalism.

Nationalism with its emergent forms is a difficult socio-pathological phenomenon that, in case of becoming dominant in the social consciousness in a multinational states, leads to a pathological degree of ethnic intolerance, to inter-ethnic conflicts and civil wars as the most extreme expressions of ethnic intolerance. After all, the latest example of the Balkan peoples, were wars that were fought on the territory of former Yugoslavia during the nineties of the last century and in the beginning of this century (Republic of Macedonia).

Nationalism in the Balkans is followed by ethnocentrism, ethnic intolerance, nationalistic narrowness, presence of nationalist ideologies, denial of the equality of nations, mutual accusations for historical injustices, the glorification of the historical past; highlighting the historical merits of own people, and denial of merits and achievements of other nations; grandomania followed by efforts for the formation of large national states at the expense of other nations; striving for domination of own people above other nations followed by aggressive ideas, insistence to the economic and cultural exploitation of other nations and so on.

Nationalism can be eliminated with education in the spirit of acceptance of the equality of nations, as a moral value, followed by a positive attitude towards all nations, mutual understanding and respect, friendship, peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation, a sense of equality with members of other nations, with recognition of the merits of each nation and his contribution to the progress of mankind and with developed conscience of belonging to a world community of equal rights nations.

Keywords: nation, people, nationalism, nationalist, moral value.
Metodija Dojchinovski  
Oliver Veleski

National border security as requirement for Macedonian Euro-Atlantic integration

Abstract

This work is contribution in border security development, searching necessary elements for efficient border securing, realising regional security and achieving necessary conditions for successful Euro integration of the Republic of Macedonia. National border security is international agenda priority, with clear decisions and guidance of security policy and achieving needed level of national security.

Now days we have new challenges, which can be deal with, only by following guidance of the international community and adapting needs and standards in order bigger efficiency in enforcing security policy and goals. Even by transform system, national border security in period of 1991-2004, functioned by the previous system, where main actor were Ministries of Defence and Interior.

New trends on security field put on guidance for equalising of measurements and their activation local, regional, and international level, true establishing effective legal frame, technical equipment, logistic support of border security, effective IT and monitoring system, inter agency cooperation and other activities initiated by European security institutions.

In this work also are deter necessary projects valuable for establishing of secure of the borders, problems and challenges, capacity developing for operational planning, making analysis of risks and threats and jeopardizing, necessary operational-tactical procedures for effective cooperation achieving on international level, as and achieving EU standards of this area, but first of all more quality living for people of the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: border security, border police, integrated border managing, regional security, euro-integration, border cooperation.
Konstantin Minoski  
Aleksandar Jovanoski  
Mihajlo Popovski  
Antoanela Petkovska

THE ATTITUDES OF MACEDONIAN CITIZENS TOWARDS CERTAIN ASPECTS OF DEMOCRACY AND THE PROCESSES OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Abstract

Development of democratic processes in a society is not determined simply by the political will and political decisions of governmental representatives and the establishment of institutional and legal mechanisms for the implementation of those processes, but also by citizens’ readiness to accept them and to actively participate in various spheres of social living. These findings depict the epistemological framework of the paper that analyses the attitudes of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia towards certain aspects of democracy such as functionality, economy, efficiency, security, stability and its acceptability as a type of a political order.

The analyses also encompass the views of the citizens on the ways of changing society and their expectations from democratic processes in future. Having in mind that democracy development is often linked also to the need of being integrated in international organisations, special attention is paid to the attitudes of citizens towards the European Union, its enlargement process and their reflexions on the feeling of social safety, national identity and culture, economic and political stability of the Republic of Macedonia. The paper among others also explores the connection of the analysed attitudes with several socio-demographic features of the survey’s respondents i.e. their sex, age, education and religious background. The survey was carried out as part of the international project “European Values Study”, implemented in almost all the European countries. The project helps with looking into various attitudes, values and living practices of citizens that become apparent in numerous areas of social living: politics, civil activism, care for others, employment and professional development, marriage and family, education, identity, social interaction, religion and moral, social distance, free time, living styles and quality of life, etc.

Key words: democracy, attitudes, values, integration, Republic of Macedonia, European Union.
Saše Gerasimoski,  
Andrej Sotlar  

**Comparative analysis of Private security in Macedonia and Slovenia – history, trends and challenges**

**Abstract**

The authors of the paper make a comparative analysis of development of private security in Macedonia and Slovenia, two republics of former Yugoslavia. The comparison is focused on the work of private security officers and private security entities that operate in both countries, analyzing the history, trends and challenges of the development through legal framework and experiences from the two decades of practical work in this subtle security sector. The paper locates similarities as well as differences of development of the private security in both countries, determining the factors that lie behind the peculiarities of these developments.

We use primary, as well as secondary data for analysis and also contents analysis of the legal documents covering this sphere. We rely on comparative theoretical and methodological approach to define, assess and explain the most important features of the development of private security in both countries. In addition to the separate research that has been done in the field of private security in both countries, which is highlighted also in the paper, according to the knowledge of the authors, this should be a first comparative paper that treats the development of private security in Republic of Slovenia and Republic of Macedonia. Highlighting the problems which private security sector encounters in both countries, as well as pointing to the positive developments, help the authors to offer some possible proposals for dealing with the core challenges in the private security. Consequently, the authors hope that this could be of use to the further comparative researches in this field in the region of South Eastern Europe.

**Key words:** private security, comparison, security officers, trends, challenges, Macedonia, Slovenia
Ksenija Butorac,
Davor Solomun

INDICATORS AND MEASURES OF INDIVIDUAL SAFETY IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Abstract

The complexity and the multicomponent model of the contents which determine national security in the modern way, as well as promotion and redefining of the interest and the goals of security from the state as the institution which is the closest to the individual as the referent object of safety, question the consistency in the labels and indicators for assessing the various and individual - personal states. Conceptualised by the UNDP's model of human safety and highlighting the three key freedoms of a man: a freedom from fear, a freedom from want and freedom to life with dignity, the individual safety also means the multi-sector understanding of the lack of safety, i.e. a threat directed towards seven areas, the economic area, health area and the safety of food and environment, through personal and communal safety, to political safety. Measurement, clarity and standardization of security features and states allows for the assessment and evaluation of safety conditions and also sets frameworks for evaluation of success of the inner safety functions and dedicated safety structures at the national and integrational (e.g. EU), i.e. regional and international levels.

In that sense, the researches, methodological frameworks and the measurements of the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces are valuable and useful, with the ambition of evaluation and comparison of safety sectors and the analysis of their management. Their overview and systematization of numerous security indexes, designed by various international organisations, enabled comparison and combining of safety indicators with certain standardization and common denominators. With the indicators of international peace and safety, and in the context of state-centred security of the safety approach, which are significant and applicable in the context of people-centred security, the measures for internal safety also seem applicable at the individual level. Analyzing the indicators of the crime levels, victimization, perception of safety, civil freedoms and political rights, this paper aims toward clarification and better understanding of the individual and national safety, i.e. the consequences and impact to the other safety levels.

Keywords: national security, individual and human safety, indicators, safety assessment
SIGNIFICANCE OF EUROPEAN FORUM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR WESTERN BALKANS COUNTRIES

Abstract

Disaster Risk Reduction is concept and preventative approach to disaster management that includes the technical, social or economic actions or measures used to reduce disaster losses. It encompasses ‘preemptive action’, ‘mitigation’ and ‘preparedness’. It is a process concerned with reducing the level of vulnerability and minimizing the disruptive effects of hazards by building community capacities. The 1990’s were named the ‘Decade for Disaster Risk Reduction’ by the UN and the Disaster Risk Reduction approach gained a higher profile. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) is strategic framework adopted by United Nations Member States in 2000 to guides and coordinates the efforts of a wide range of partners in achieving a substantive reduction in disaster loses. On the other hand, The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) is name for office of United Nations Secretariat as a part of ISDR system. UNISDR is responsible for promoting DRR and it has established a Global Platform for this purpose.

In January 2005, the UNISDR organized a World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Kobe city, in the Hyogo District of Japan. The conference outcome is known as the Hyogo Framework (Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters). The ISDR system comprises numerous organizations, states, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, financial institutions, technical bodies and organizations of civil society, which work together and share information to reduce disaster risk. UNISDR serves as the focal point for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) – a 10 years plan of action to protect lives and livelihoods against disasters. In Europe several regional and sub-regional organizations (Council of Europe, European Commission and the South East European cooperation process) have disaster risk reduction activities at their core and cooperate actively with the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction. The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) was established during the Meeting of European National Platforms and HFA Focal Points, 11–13 November 2009 in London, UK. Following the official launch of the EFDRR, a concept paper was developed in May 2010 and finalized in December 2010. It is intended to serve as a forum to stimulate and facilitate the exchange of information and knowledge among participating National HFA Focal Points, National Platforms and regional/sub-regional partners. The EFDRR includes: HFA Focal Points (Council of Europe - EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement; European Commission; Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South-Eastern Europe - DPPI SEE; The Regional Cooperation Council; A European Network of National Platforms) and representatives of National Platforms in the European region, UNISDR-Europe, regional organizations and sub-regional organizations/institutions as agreed by the forum. There have been attempts to create a common platform of the Western Balkans, as well as SEE Sub-Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The importance of EFDRR and activities of the Western Balkans on it indicates the fact that the last two summits held in Macedonia and Croatia.

Keywords: Disaster Risk Reduction, Global Platform, European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, Western Balkans, Hyogo Framework.
Olga Brusylovska

EU’s Engagement with the Creation of Subjects of International Law: Kosovo Case

Abstract

The theory that has had an impact on the theoretical frames of the present topic was produced by a famous American sociologist Amitai Etzioni (“From Empire to Community: A New Approach to International Relations”). This topic has the aim to analyze the EU politics toward Kosovo independence, and get the answer: Can the European Union act efficiently when acting independently from other international actors? Involving of EU in Kosovo problem was strengthening from the beginning of 2005. In mid-March 2007 Ahtisaari presented to the Secretary General a plan – in the form of a short “Report” and a lengthy “Comprehensive Proposal”. Ultimately, Kosovo is, and will remain until resolved, a European problem. Failure to act would also discredit the EU’s CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy) and its efforts to project itself as a credible international actor in conflicts elsewhere. The new international presences in Kosovo described in the “Comprehensive Proposal” of Ahtisaari. It includes ICR, ICO, EULEX, IMP, and ISG, which will review the mandate of theses presences after two years. EULEX, the EU’s biggest ever ESDP operation, was agreed in February 2008. The EU states which have recognized Kosovo interpret the decision on EULEX (Joint Action Plan, 4 February 2008) to mean that EULEX will work together with the Kosovar institutions and authorities. The opposite point said that EULEX did not prejudge the status issue and was thus consonant with UNSCR 1244. EULEX reached full operational strength on the 6 of April 2009.

Among the main achievements we can see: 1) EULEX was able to reestablish control of border crossing to Serbia in the north; 2) EULEX judges had commenced holding sessions in the District Court House in the North Mitrovica. These judges are widely respected by local colleagues; 3) EULEX is investigating widespread corruption at the highest levels (ministries, government institutions). These raids should exert a positive effect in deterring corruption. But at the same time the EULEX similar to UNMIK was much too passive, and we can see a lot of problems. Answering on the main research question - can the European Union act efficiently when acting independently from other international actors - we should conclude that it is almost impossible. Lack of coordination between different international actors remains one of the most serious problems for Kosovo future.

But it doesn’t mean, of course, that the EU made a big mistake then it was evolved in decision of this problem. In fact, there was no alternative to strengthen their presence in Kosovo, integral part of Europe.

Keywords: EU politics, Kosovo, EULEX.
Abstract

At the end of 20th and the beginning of 21st century, certain Western countries are directly encouraging the Albanian national prepotency on the Balkans, and instigating them in order to execute the great Albanian political program by using tactics of the “Alban-terror”, whose ideology includes extreme “Albanism” and “ultra-right terrorism”. On the entire Balkan Peninsula, especially in the area of the southern Serbian territory of Kosovo and Metohija, everything has been dedicated to accomplishing Shqiptars’ separatists’ terrorist goals, which are openly assisted by some international institutions and non-governmental organizations.

This is a precedent in the entire history of the international political relations supported by legalizing terrorist organizations “KLA/OVK”, “ONA/UÇK” and “ANA” by the USA, UK, and other Western countries. Thus, the Balkans still remain in a state of potential turmoil, in which the highest levels of violence are being tactically forced upon Serbia and its citizens. An inflicted declaration of Kosovo’s independence is also illegal in the aspect of international rights, because the elements of Albanian statehood were never present in this area. Serbia and its citizens have the constitutional and international right to Kosovo and Metohija, which should always prevail over the ethnic right. Even the United Nation’s parchment forbids the violent takeover of parts of sovereign countries. The strength of a national community is not determined by the number of its members living in one part of the state, but by the number of its members throughout the whole state. Thus, according to this criterion, Albanians are a national minority in Serbia. Nowhere in the world has a national minority ever had the right to its own state. A certain national community cannot have the power to determine whether it is a nation or a minority all on its own. At the same time, in a geopolitical and geostrategic sense, Kosovo and Metohija enlace over two thirds of the strategic depth of Serbia around its southern borders. If that territory was outside of the borders of the Serbian state, its strategic depth would be reduced to around fifty kilometers. Reducing the strategic depth of a state to such negligible dimensions would lead to the unfavorable position of her entire geostrategic and military-strategic position, as well as jeopardize all of her strategic national interests and national security. In order to change these illegal conditions, it is necessary to rehabilitate the fundamental values of the international rights and the UN’s parchment, but to also radically change the geopolitical, economic, and military imbalances that benefit the Western powers in the Balkans, which would significantly improve the regional safety’s architecture. This can be achieved, not only by national actions of the oppressed Balkan states against the Albanian extremism, but by the repeated fortification of the international rights and the United Nations, especially by Russia’s global consolidation in a (geo) political, economic, and military sense. The Russian return to the Balkans is a prerequisite for establishing the balance of power with the western powers, which would also restore faith in establishing and maintaining a long-term state of peace in the Balkans, and the safer environment for Serbia and her national interests.

Key words: Balkan, Serbia, Kosovo and Metohija, all-Albanian separatism and terrorism, geopolitics, national and regional safety.
Marko Filijovic
Zoran Kilibarda

THE BALKANS AS A STRATEGIC INTEREST OF POWERFUL STATES AND ACTORS - ENERGY DIMENSION

Abstract

Thanks to its exclusive position, lying on the borders of the "old continents", the Balkans has always been a land where, or over which, the "big players" exercised some of their strategic interests, either through confrontations and/or through settlements. At the same time, depending on the ratio of their power, or on moving the boundaries of their influence, its role was remarkable, at times, primarily, for its uniting role, at times for its role of separating the worlds - sometimes more as the "wall" and sometimes the "gate" between East and West. Its ambivalent role, Balkans has kept to this day. Of course, the mechanisms and instruments through which it achieves these functions have changed, as well as the reasons for which the major players on the international scene, a powerful state and influential non-state entities, are willing to support one or another function, or to make use of them. Such reasons certainly include the position which Balkans has in some of the projects of energy security of Europe, where it has been recognized as one of major transit corridors. This is probably due to the fact that the existing transit routes in Eastern Europe have become insufficient and not entirely reliable.

Leaning, at one side, on the most developed and most imported energy dependent part of Europe, and at the other side, on the energy richest regions of the Eurasian ranges, the Balkans, despite the still-present (and probably reasonably assigned) reputation of the unstable, even explosive area ("Powder Keg"), has invariably been placed on the maps of the pipelines which should provide flow of additional quantities of energy from the respective manufacturers to respective consumers. Many individual states, state communities, and their companies have expressed a desire to actively participate in shaping energy market of the Balkans. In this way, the traditional determinants of the Balkans as a "frontward defense" on the line of confrontation of "different worlds" and the buffer zone between ideologically opposing blocs, are being replaced by some different qualifications that promote it in the energy corridor which, if conditions, projected by the optimistic scenarios, are provided, could have done "mission impossible" of bridging centuries, matching the "unmatchable" and conciliating the "irreconcilable".

One of the conditions for this is also the "reconciliation" of the Balkans itself, without which it is not possible to remove the consequences of long-standing policy of "controlled instability" used by the great powers to pay up their mutual debts on the account of the interests of some of the countries in this region.

At the same time, its role of trans-regional connector is a new opportunity to improve its own energy security as one of the essential prerequisites of the sustainable development and political stability. Of course, taking advantage of such an opportunity is followed by certain restrictions. They, apart from chronic intra-regional friction, arise from different interests of external factors that create rules of the game binding for less influential actors. Divergent views of the great powers on the issue of involving the region into the "big deal" with energy, as well as the ambivalent relationship of 'local players' towards these attitudes is a sufficient verbal illustration for this.

Key words: the Balkans, energy security, transit area
Albania’s membership in the European Union, Copenhagen political criteria report

Abstract

The Integration into the European structures contains in itself an old dream for Albanians. The consolidation of democracy, the rule of law, everything is concluded into 12 Recommendations which should represent the process of democracy and the transformations of the Institutions towards the standards of European Union. The Integrity cannot be seen as a goal itself, but as a natural process towards of which our State and Society should go. In this paper the Integration of Albania into the European Union will be seen in a pragmatic way, by appreciating on concrete terms how possible and willingly is the implementation process and the applications of these duties for becoming a member of European Union. For this reason the contribution and appreciation will be made according to Copenhagen Criteria (1993), Madrid (1995), Treaty of European Union (Article 6,49), the Progress-Reports of the Commission about Albania and some other legal domestic documents and Acquis communautaire through its texts will be cleaned the understanding of the obligations and the concrete possibilities of Albania for applying them in order to become a member of European Union.

The matter is not “if” but “when” is this going to happen? In fact European Union has refused thrice Albania for taking Candidate’s Status. The refusals timeline not only constitutes a clear evidence on the difficulty of the process of EU membership, but it is also an important indicator of Albania’s public life in relation to Copenhagen’s political criteria. This paper will focus on some aspects starting with the clarification of Copenhagen’s political criteria, demonstration of the current situation of development, as well as the destination toward the member state status as a strong indicator of democracy and rule of law.

Keywords: Membership, political criteria, Copenhagen criteria, obligations of membership
Natalia Zielinska

European Integration and its Contribution to Peace Building in Former Yugoslavia' Countries? How European Integration Process Affects the Implementation of Minority Rights in Croatia

Abstract

There is an important correlation between minority rights protection in the European integration process and countries of Western Balkans. First of all, wars in former Yugoslavia and EU's inefficient response to this conflict resulted in deeper involvement of EU institutions in this area in early 90's, regarding the possible future enlargement on these countries.

Secondly, minority rights protection was imposed as one of the accession criteria throughout the Copenhagen criteria, according to which all applicant states must achieve stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities. The relevance of Croatia as an example in analysis of implementation of this rules in Western Balkans derives from two factors: the scope of ethnic tensions during and after the transition, as well as due to the fact that this country is currently the most advanced in EU integration processes from all other countries in the region, during which the issue of minority rights regulation was the one of the greatest importance.

Regarding above, the aim of this article is first, to present the process of formulation and evolution of minority rights in Croatia from the year 1995 till today. It will be done by presenting the mile stones in policy formulation with the special regards on social and political frameworks and circumstances. The second, and the main part will be devoted to the evaluation of this process in terms of policy change forced by process of European integration. To do so author will use the theoretical model of Europeanization, understood as a top-down impact of EU on domestic institutions and policy formulation. In this part the aim is to measure the impact and the nature of EU integration in this particular field, focusing on the degree and the path of the implementation, mediating variables and actors as well as the final outcome of domestic change. In summary author will try to evaluate the impact of the implementation of minority rights in Croatia to the peace building process in the region of former Yugoslavia countries.

Key words: minority rights protection in EU, implementation of minority rights in Croatia, Croatia and European Integration, Europeanization in accessing countries, peace building process in Western Balkans
Traffic in general and especially road traffic as a way and style of social and individual living is one of the contemporary challenges of our time. As a dynamic and developing branch, traffic is one of the four existential functions of any living space (work, living, recreation and traffic) aimed at connecting the other functions, through the least possible negative effects and consequences. Traffic safety is a state of optimal normal conduct of traffic and protection of the participants in traffic as well as protection of material goods by eliminating possible sources of danger or their control in a pre-set framework.

After its independence, the Republic of Macedonia opted for reforms in all spheres of socio-economic and political life aimed towards the Euro-Atlantic integration processes with a main goal - membership in EU and NATO. In this context, traffic occupies a very important place, and the Republic of Macedonia is committed to harmonization, implementation and compliance with the European regulations and standards in the field of traffic safety.

In that sense, the paper treats and analyzes the European and the Macedonian processes of application of the regulations for change and improvement of the behaviour of traffic participants and their contribution to road traffic safety.

**Key words:** European integrations, traffic, traffic delinquency, traffic safety, prevention in traffic.
DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DIRECTIONS FOR PROJECTION OF GOALS BASED ON THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY IMPLEMENTATION IN MACEDONIA

Abstract

In the Republic of Macedonia in 2007, there were 51.5 road accidents every day, including 11.4 accidents with injured persons. In average, the number of killed people per day is 0.39, seriously injured 3.1 people per day, and the number of people with light injuries is 8.3 people per day.

This article gives the results of the analysis of the road traffic safety parameters, casualties and other factors contributing to development of road accidents, the number of people involved, injured etc. Because of those reasons the National Council drafted the National Strategy, fully adjusted to fulfill all contemporary needs and requests in this area, EU recommendations and other relevant legislation.

The main task of the Strategy is to reduce the number of persons killed in road accidents by 50% and ZERO Children road users killed by the year of 2014.

In this article the implementation of the goals of the national strategy for road traffic safety is shown. Based on these parameters, a projection of results and detailed analysis of future development of directions in given. Also some indicators that can be of crucial significance are elaborated. Further development of the goals, action plans and direct actions that can prevent is a task that is discussed and questioned, since these aspects are dependent on the economical, environmental and political developments in the region.
Ivana Krstic-Mistrizelovic

DECREE ON THE COLONIZATION OF THE NEWLY LIBERATED AND ANNEXED REGIONS OF THE KINGDOM OF SERBIA

Abstract

The regions liberated during the Balkan Wars of 1912/13 and annexed to the Kingdom of Serbia by the Proclamation of King Peter on 7 September 1913, were managed by the King's decrees and decisions of the Government on the implementation of certain Serbian laws. Special regulations for the new regions were being made in the form of the king's decree, on the proposal of the Ministerial Council and Article 5 of Law on the organization of the central government and the Proclamation itself. Decree on the colonization of the newly liberated and annexed regions of the Kingdom of Serbia was adopted on 5 March 1914, and modified on 22 May the same year, in order to colonize the areas in which a large migrations during and after the Balkan Wars took place. According to its content, it is very similar to the Law on colonization from 1880, enacted after the annexation to Serbia the districts of Nis, Pirot, Vranje and Toplica. The Decree is further explained by the Ordinance on the colonization of the newly liberated and annexed regions prescribed by the Ministry of National Economy on 18 May 1914. Settlement could be made in a free state and abandoned land, and according to the amendment to the Decree as well on the municipal and rural wasteland if this would not compromise the needs of the respective municipalities and villages. For the settlement was in charge Forestry Department of the Ministry of National Economy, whose job was to collect data on the land for settlement, settlers requests, ensure the proper settlement and so on. Within the Department was established the Advisory Committee which assisted in the implementation of colonization, while settling on the ground conducted special commissions in each case. The right to settle in new areas primarily had residents of these areas, then the citizens within the old frontier of the Kingdom of Serbia, and finally, the Serbs and other Slavs from abroad, with the advantage of agricultural and crafts between 16 and 60 years of age. Settlement in the new areas was allowed with the approval of the Ministry of National Economy; the Minister decided on each application and resolved on what place, how much land and under what circumstances should be given to the settler. Based on that, and after submitting the land to the settler, a special document of settlement was given to him. The deadline for settling was six months of the approval of the application. Foreigners were not able to purchase or lease property or to settle in the new areas without the approval of the Ministry of National Economy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The land which was to be given to the settler could not be less than five hectares per house, and for every male member aged over 16 years two more hectares were added. The settlers were exempted from state, county and municipal taxes (except school surtax) within three years from handover the document of settlement. The settlers were obliged to properly cultivate the land, and ceded land became their property after 15 years from colonization.

Keywords: new regions, settlement, Decree.
Regional cooperation and/or European and Atlantic integration of the Balkans
Patrick M. Bell

GETTING AHEAD OF THE CURVE; LESSONS FROM THE DECISION MAKING LITERATURE ON BUILDING RESILIENT ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract

The construct of “resilience” has become an increasingly important topic in the disaster management literature as well as in disaster management policy over the last decade. Resilience is seen as imperative at all levels of government; from local to international. The importance of resilience at the international level can be seen in an address given by Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, at an EU sponsored conference on Disaster Management held in Belgrade, Serbia in November 2011.

“Disasters will continue to happen. Strong policies on prevention and response can do a lot to limit damages and minimise the loss of lives. But after a disaster strikes there is the need to rebuild and this is also a subject where active disaster management is needed. We need to learn lessons from disasters and to make sure that we “build back better”. It is essential that the expertise from disaster managers is fed into the work of planners who are responsible for reconstruction efforts.” (Gregorieva, 2011)

A key aspect of this directive to “build back better” is to identify the key factors present in the construct of resilience. Among the most important factors affecting resilience is that of decision making. While the literature on decision making is vast this paper focuses on a specific aspect of decision making; decision making made under conditions of uncertainty and complexity. A key component of this decision making can be found in analyzing how individuals and groups assess risk. By combining an analysis of risk assessment with specific aspects of the literature on decision making, this paper analyzes how decision makers assess risks in natural and man-made disasters.
Boban Simic
Željko Nikač

Police cooperation in the fight against terrorism at European Union (EU) level

Abstract

In recent decades, there is a big increase in the number of terrorist acts in the world, with a variety of forms in which it manifests and destructive consequences, given that the development of communication contributed to the propagation of an incident, terrorists in several states. The knowledge and awareness of the danger to any society, have contributed to intensify the efforts of all relevant actors and institutions in the international community, aimed at developing cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The fight against terrorism is one of the primary tasks of the European Union (EU) and the success of this struggle is directly related to international cooperation of the competent authorities in the Member States.

Keywords: terrorism, police, organization, European Union (EU).
Eva Teqja

Regional Cooperation in the Western Balkans: a Weak, but Determined Process in Front of the EU

Abstract

The Western Balkans is a region in transition, where economic development is underway and in which cooperation is increasingly seen as an obvious choice, rather than a last-resort option. The countries of the region are today much more closely connected through various cooperation schemes than they were years ago. But there are still acute social problems. The region is blighted by severe unemployment, poor infrastructure, drug and human trafficking and other forms of organized crime. The EU integration process seems to have been plagued with controversy about ‘absorption capacity’, ‘integration capacity’ and ‘enlargement fatigue’, leading citizens of the countries in the region to question whether the prospect of membership promised to them is in fact a credible one. Many analysts and officials believe that one of the processes that will contribute to overcome those problems is unconditional integration of all Balkans countries into Euro-Atlantic structures (EU and NATO).

Regional cooperation in the region of the Balkans is very weak, also from an economic point of view. There are much more joint projects on the level of civil society and think tanks than on the state level. So the regional cooperation in the region rather comes from the basis and not from the top. According to this analyses the regional cooperation in the western Balkans is needed as a crucial ingredient of stability; as a catalyst for reconciliation, good-neighborliness and good political relations; to help overcome nationalism and intolerance and promoting mutual understanding and political dialogue in the region.

The present paper analyses the different data of economic convergence in this transition countries during the last decade. The paper also addresses the question about the role of integration in the process of long-term growth and further economic convergence within the European Union (EU). Analyses of the macroeconomic, human capital, infrastructure indicators of this countries compared with the previous cohesion countries indicated that the new members have been much better prepared to the enlargement. Finally, some conclusions are drawn on the basis of the results of the analysis.

Key words: transition, cooperation, enlargement, regional initiatives, barriers
Modern trends in development of criminal activities in the world are connected with the development and use of modern technologies, scientific achievements and collaboration of crime perpetrators from all parts of the world. Along with recognition of that various sort of crime forms, society should work on further development and improvement of the state bodies to strengthen their abilities for adequate response on such, sometimes very dangerous and unwanted social phenomena. It should also be stressed the importance of constant cooperation between states on the international level, which cooperation manifests through all sorts of activities. This cooperation should be further improved and strengthened as an important cohesive factor in combating crime. Justifiably, it can be said that the effectiveness of combating crime at the international level is associated with the level of international cooperation. Also, the important rule in that cooperation should have a various forms of experts associations, primarily in the area of criminalistics as a dominant discipline that represents one of irreplaceable tools for combating crime. Criminalistics experts associations are very important element in the developing of methodologies for combating crime. Notoriously, because of criminalistics multidisciplinary foundation it is also necessary to take into account other important related disciplines whose methodology criminalistics adopted, or will adopt in future for its needs and purposes. Because of that, it is very important to have an adequate professional cooperation among experts in various fields. Because of all mentioned reasons, in the beginning of 2013 in Zagreb was founded and registered the International Criminal Association, whose main objectives are carrying out scientific and research activities in the field of criminalistics and related disciplines. The intention of this Association is gathering criminologists and other experts in related disciplines (such as experts in criminal law, criminology, medicine, chemistry, biology, etc.), with the goal of improvement and development of criminalistics theory and practice. The Association intends, through numerous activities such as conducting scientific research projects, organizing conferences, counseling and education or through publishing publications, to connect criminalists and other experts for further developing of criminalistics methodology and for resolving a specific practical problems that are and will be arising from the practice.

**Key words:** criminalistics, international, regional, cooperation, association
Emergency situations do not recognize national borders and often acquire regional and global character. South-East European countries are permanently exposed to various emergency situations, such as earthquakes, floods, snow storms, droughts, forest fires etc. In certain cases, these countries are incapable to cope with catastrophic consequences of these emergencies with their own capacities, but are forced to seek help from their neighbours or international organizations. Possible means of help and cooperation demand internationally institutionalized, coordinated and adequate answer of available forces and means by all subjects of protection and rescue before, during and after the occurrences of emergency situations.

In this respect, international-legal foundation of cooperation and offering help to the South-East European countries in cases of emergencies and operations of humanitarian nature are firstly observed. After that, important international organizations and associations which, helped by legal platform, realize different aspects of regional cooperation of South-East European countries at eliminating consequences of emergency situations, as well as numerous regional initiatives and strategies for reduction and estimation risks from emergencies were analysed.

**Key words:** emergency situations, South-East Europe, international help and cooperation, documents and organizations.
Goran Ilic  
Marjan Gjurovski  

The post national networking: the significance of the European union for the “helvetization” of the Balkans  

Abstract  

This paper explores the key features of the notion of postnationalism, its modes and its theoretical implications to the subject of this research – the significance of the EU for the “helvetization” of the Balkans. This research is qualitative, implemented through the content analysis method.  

Data for this research were collected from various sources, mostly from official internet sites, the statements of politicians and journalists, and from views of the referent political scientists. In addition, we used the EBSCO database for collecting the scientific articles. The main intention of this paper is to explore the EU significance as a model and an agent for cooperation and integration of the Balkan region. In that favor, we conducts this research taking into account the following research question - How the EU contributes to the postnational networking of the Balkans, and thus, its “helvetization”? Consequently, as a research framework, this paper takes the EU model of postnational networking as analytical model. Within the paper, the EU is treated as a postnational model and agent, because it clearly represents the most advanced institutional indicators of a postnational networking in the contemporary world. As far as the postnational networking of the Balkans concerns, this paper takes into account the South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP) and the “Yugosphere”.  

In that context, this paper concludes the SEECP success in articulating of the key parameters of postnational networking, derived from loosely established regional cooperation in the following areas: regional security, democracy, economic growth, social and cultural development, and legal affairs and fight against crime. As regards the “Yugosphere”, the paper treats this form of postnational networking as a socio-economic phenomenon, based on linguistic, cultural, national and territorial proximity of the people and states of the Balkans, understood in strictly apolitical sense, with strong desire for integration of the Balkans into the EU.  

At the end, we conclude that the emulation of the EU model by the Balkan countries, strongly manifests through the creation of an indirect type of postnationalism, embodied in the SEECP and the “Yugosphere”, and the EU position as an ultimate objective of the Balkan countries, enables the process of “helvetization”.  

Key words: Postnationalism, EU, Balkans, “helvetization”. 
Zarko Naunchevski

The impact of international legal instruments on the national legislation in the direction of joint activity against environmental crime and its suppression

Abstract

Environmental crime is in continual growth that knows no national boundaries, it becomes a serious problem, which by its nature may be removed and controlled solely through coordinated and concerted action of national, regional and global level.

Bearing in mind the provisions of the first pillar of the EU, there is a need of tasks to the Member States and the EU aspiring suites, to include a detailed list of environmental works in their legislations which should be integrated in a single way in national penal legislation.

European environmental law through its legal instruments and institutions such as the Council of Europe with the adoption of framework decisions on criminal law protection of the environment create a direct reason for accepting the unique definitions of environmental offenses and penalties for the same.

Legally speaking, environmental crime is any activity that violates the provisions of environmental regulations that caused significant property damage or threaten the environment and human health.

European Commission led by the idea of necessity of establishing minimum standards for the prevention of environmental crime since March 2001 submitted a draft Directive on the protection of the environment under criminal law to the Council of Europe. ²

In that direction legal counsel is extracted when a common challenge is noticed by the highly developed and the developing countries consensus to combat the environmental crime.

Today environmental crime is seen as a widespread problem that brings high profit to the polluter, it is difficult to be exposed, and which we must fight on European level.

Toni Stankovski

The police and the regional cooperation in dealing with risks and crisis

Abstract

The risks and the crisis are borderless. They often take place on a territory of two or more neighboring countries threatening the wellbeing, the health and the lives of the people and the animals, and in general, the survival of whole inhabited areas, even the entire regions of several neighbouring states.

For efficient dealing with different types of risks that might result in crises as well as for efficient dealing with already existing regional crisis, it is necessary to develop regional cooperation of the authorities in charge of dealing with risks and crisis. Therefore, nowadays there are many regional initiatives for creating mechanisms and developing most suitable methods that will contribute towards successful prevention, and prompt and efficient dealing with such situations.

The Police as an important factor in the crisis management system is developing an efficient strategy for preventing, first response, fight and finding solutions against the security risks, the natural disasters and the technical and technological catastrophes, on both national and regional level. Police response in dealing with such situations is followed by engagement of its entire resources.

The role of the Police in dealing with regional risks and crisis is of key importance in the crisis management system in both the prevention and the response in dealing with risks that might result in crisis. The involvement of the MoIA in different regional initiatives is perceived through its active participation in: „Regional Program on Disaster Risk Reduction In South East Europe“ , Program of activities „CMEP SEE“ (Civil-Military Emergency Preparedness for South Eastern Europe), and the planning process „SEESIM-12“ in the frames of „SEDM“ (SEE regional cooperation process), in the frames of which several regional level exercises are being undertaken.

Police success in dealing with regional risks and crisis is mostly influenced by the intensive communication and the information exchange among the authorities of the crisis management system of the states concerned by the crises i.e. by their effective coordination. Police success will be as higher as its ability for setting up proper organizational structure and having trained and competent staff provided with the necessary equipment and material and technical tools for work as well as with suitable normative and legislative instruments required for successful management and efficient performance of the tasks by optimal usage of the available resources.

Key words: Police, regional cooperation, efficient dealing with risks, crisis management.
THE ROLE OF OSCE IN THE SEE COUNTRIES

Abstract

This paper elaborates the role of OSCE in implementation the preventive measures and activities to promote democracy and peace in SEE. The basis for the functioning on OSCE in SEE region is a European security policy and its goals to establish a lasting peace in the areas affected by the security challenges.

The paper retains a line which covers issues important for the functioning, cooperation, position, characteristics and functioning of the OSCE in the SEE. Particularly the most important mission on OSCE is the implementation of activities within the scope of the organization to preservation of the nature, safeguarding and protection of human rights, which are solved with general mechanisms and broader aspects of international and inter-ethnic conflicts or problems.

Significant aspect of the topic is revealing the relations and cooperation of OSCE with other international organizations, particularly in the areas of primary prevention tool for warning, conflict prevention and crisis management. Finally we will elaborate the current activities of OSCE in this SEE country: Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

Key words: OSCE, role, regional cooperation, human rights, crisis management
REGIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Abstract

Many contemporaries consider that unconditional integration in the Euro-Atlantic family of the Balkan countries is the only possibility to overcome the retrograde policies of autocratic rule.

However, beside the current functional needs and external financial and moral support of the regional cooperation in the Western Balkans, the actual progress leaves space for further improvement. The reason for that probably is the lack of regional identity, a necessary component in order to transfer the necessary loyalty to the region of any social group or community.

Another reason is the constant negative connotation associated with the term Balkans. The popular and political discourse and perception of the Balkans as opposite of Europe contributes to the unwillingness of political elites and the population to identify with the Balkans, which makes the regional cooperation less probable and effective.

Moreover, the approach of the western institutions and organizations to the process of enlargement based on individual progress contributes for the regional cooperation to be viewed only in instrumental terms and as a temporary state before the end goal of acquiring full membership in the European Union (EU) and NATO.

On the one hand, EU and NATO have invested considerable resources in the region and continually confirm the enlargement efforts. On the other hand, non-integration means significant negative political, economic and psychological perceptions and implications that reflect as consequences on the regional cooperation of the respective countries, and beyond on the relevance of the Euro-Atlantic integration processes.

Hence the ambiguity comes from an actual issue: “If status quo for some means limbo and unsustainability”, why is it that for others the same would mean extended association.

Regional cooperation is understood merely as a station to the full membership and political elites in the region join regional initiatives provided that they support the final integrative goal.

Nation states sometimes perceive the region as a competition arena, and at other times for convergence of national interests.

Key words: regional cooperation, security, peace, cooperation
Democracy, Rule of Law, Human Rights
Victimization in penal institutions in Republic of Macedonia

Abstract

Taking into account the fact that violence has become an essential element in different spheres of everyday life in one society, within criminology and penology is actualized one very important question concerning victimization in a penal institutions. Particularly this issue arises in the less developed countries in which penal institutions work partially according international standards. In order to determine the status of convicted persons in penal institutions in Republic of Macedonia as well as violence in prisons, within research "Position of convicted persons in penal institutions in the Republic of Macedonia" (conducted in 2012) special section was devoted to the presence of violence in this institutions in Republic of Macedonia.

Within this paper we will present the most important results of the research subject that involves analysis of the presence and frequency of violence, the phenomenology of violence among convicted persons (as victims and as offenders) and violence by members of the security sector directed to convicted persons. Also in this paper are analyzed the consequences for victims and the eventual help they got from the penal institution.

The aim that should have had to be achieved with this research is related to determining the level and frequency of violence in the penal institution, but also to determine the differences that exist in terms of violence based on gender, age, nationality, education, material status, marital status, prior convictions and length of stay in the penal institution.

Within the research was used survey as a technique and a structured questionnaire as an instrument of research.

The survey was conducted during the month October to December 2012, on a sample of 217 respondents, from penal institutions in: Izdrizovo, Shtip, Bitola, Strumica, Struga and Tetovo.

**Key words** - convicted persons, violence, prisons, victimization
Abstract

Serbian police under the rule of Slobodan Milošević in the 1990s were the pillar of the personal rule regime with main task not to serve and protect the people, but to support the political regime and protect ruling elite.

After democratic changes in October 2000 as a part of the overall social reform, the reform of the Ministry of Interior was launched immediately. Cornerstone challenges of this reform were flagged as the four "Ds" – de-politicisation, de-centralisation, de-criminalisation and de-militarisation. Mainly positive remarks would be heard in the statements and presentations from the official sources while foreign experts, national independent researchers and NGO’s are very critical of the reform results.

Serbia is still not a consolidated democracy, but rather, in a way, a weak state lacking basic political and national consensus even on "big issues". For this reason, it is very hard to predict the future development in policing. It will depend on the development of the social and political situation and the moves of the EU and international community. A necessary prerequisite for speeding up the reform process in police and policing in general is a radical change in the way that the political leadership is managing the process of transition towards a modern and open society based upon the rule of law and a respect for human rights.
Dragana Batic
Aleksandra Dimitrovskà

Stress and styles of coping in inmates in the female’s prison in the Republic of Macedonia

Abstract

Most research in penology and penological psychology are concerning the etiology, phenomenology and treatment of male perpetrators of crimes, as they dominate in the total criminality. Criminality of women is not enough explored area in the world, as well as in the Republic of Macedonia. Female perpetrators are a part of a penal system, and as separate, vulnerable category is important to research their specifics for creating appropriate treatment programs.

This paper is a part of research conducted in the prisons in the Republic of Macedonia, and covers 25 women from the prison Idrizovo, who are surveyed in December 2012 and January and February 2013. The goals of the current study were as follows: to distinguish what types of stressors female prison inmates must typically face and to determine how the inmates cope with these various stressors, using The BASIC Ph Integrative Multi-Modal Model.

In the research is applied semi-structured interview as well, which provides data for qualitative analysis and which, gives types of stressors the female inmates faces, to detect coping styles which . In processing of the data a qualitative analysis is used for defining the perspective of female prisoners.

The results of the research suggest that for female separation from closes, especially children, is the biggest stressor. Women inmate for coping with stress use different strategies, like emotional (A) (express emotions, reading, writing) and social strategies (S) (sharing with others, membership and support of the group). Cognitiv strategy (C) is not used enough, because women in the prison feel isolated and can not influence the things. Data obtained in this study will be used to proposing and developing specialized treatment programs for female inmates in prison.

Keywords: prison, female inmates, stress, coping, treatment
DEMOCRATIC LEGAL GUARANTEES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AS A MODERN STATE

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to determine the guarantees of societies in the modern world. Democracy, legal state and human rights make a unity that cannot be separated. Human rights in their tense and dependent relationship with the democracy are the most visible criteria for the character of the government. They limit its self-will by delimiting the zones of influence even when it comes from the citizens. A legal state canalizes all the principles and practices, which guarantee the freedom of the individual and his/her participation in the overall functioning of the society. A state built over the principles of democracy with emphasized accent of respect and protection of human rights is a radical contrast to the state absolutism and a basic criteria for the rule of the law.

Established international standards which guarantee and protect the human rights as universal and non separable with the law are proclaimed as a civilization ideal. We wonder, why in a modern society imagined as human and civilized we are facing discrimination, problems in the legal procedures, illegal trafficking, spread of economic poverty and ecological catastrophe. Why it is a society where the new forms of violence and war crimes are reaching larger extents? Is the society ready to deal with the new challenges and the respect the human rights? It seems that the world today is away from the imagined civilization ideal and the protection of human rights on the Balkan is a difficult mission.

Republic of Macedonia has ratified almost all agreements related to human rights at international and European level and has adopted an extensive legislation which directly or indirectly regulates the human rights issues. Yet, what is the extent of its implementation. Whether the society will be characterized as democratic ones depends on the functioning of the institutions and implantation of the legislature.

In line with this, this work aims to show the inseparable thread between the democracy and the legal state with an accent of the human rights.

Key words: democracy, legal state, human rights, protection, institutions, international regulations, rule of law.
EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY INSTRUMENTS OF SECURITY SECTOR OVERSIGHT AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Abstract

In light of new security risks, an increased level of power is being given to security institutions with regard to the use of special investigative techniques and coercive measures, which can potentially jeopardise basic human rights and democratic principles. In order to overcome such problems, a legal and institutional framework for democratic control of the security sector is needed, primarily in order to enable parliamentary control. However, studies have shown that in the process of democratic control in Serbia, the Parliament itself is the weakest link, whilst the constitutionally and legally defined oversight competencies are not used in practice. On the other hand, not enough attention has been paid to the so-called extra-parliamentary control instruments, i.e., independent state institutions, such as the Protector of Citizens, the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data and Protection, and the Equality Protection Commissioner.

These independent state institutions primarily deal with certain aspects of the protection and enforcement of human rights, whilst simultaneously playing a significant role in security sector oversight.

Key words: parliamentary control, extra-parliamentary control instruments, independent state institutions, security sector, human rights
Marija Milenkovska

SECURITY AND SAFETY IN THE PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

The paper attempts to assess the compatibility of the Macedonian prison system with the European standards regarding the requirements of security and safety. European Prison Rules provides that “good order in prison shall be maintained by taking into account the requirements of security, safety and discipline.” At the same time, there is a developing jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights upholding the obligation of the State to maintain the safety of the convicts. As the Court in the case Salman v Turkey stated “persons in custody are in a vulnerable position and the authorities are under a duty to protect them.” Therefore, the paper focuses upon the following questions: Are the Macedonian prisons safe and secure place for the persons deprived of their liberty and are the European standards regarding the requirements of security and safety in penitentiary institutions implemented in the Republic of Macedonia? In this, regard the paper analyses the relevant international acts adopted within the Council of Europe as well as the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights and aimed to evaluate the impact they had on Macedonian legislation, policy and practice. To this end, the paper analyses the national legislation, the relevant literature and the data collected within the research project “Position of the Convicts in the Penitentiary Institutions in the Republic of Macedonia” conducted by the Faculty of Security – Skopje.

In the concluding remarks the paper argues that despite the positive changes that Republic of Macedonia has undertaken in order to harmonize the Macedonian penitentiary system with the European one, it is not in accordance (fully) with the European standards. In addition it suggests some steps for reinforcement of the national mechanism for maintain the safety and security of the convicts.

Key words: prison, Macedonia, security, safety, European standards
Natasha Jovanova  
Vesna Trajanovska  

Connection between criminal victimization and fear of crime  

Abstract  

The initial researches of fear of crime generally are concentrating testing the hypothesis whether previous victimization is connected with people fear of crime. Hence the victimization model in explaining fear of crime indicates that previous victimization is a factor that effects on fear of crime among people. Victimization perspective is based on the principle that the fear of crime within the community is caused by the level of criminal activity and victimization or from what people hear about crime-whether through conversations with others or the mass media.  

Hence the subject of this paper is analyzing the question of how the experience with crime may be linked with the level of fear of crime. Contact with crime may be either direct for person as a victim of crime or indirect in the sense that a person can know others in closer or wider community who has been victims of crime or they received information for crime victims from some networks or through rumors. There is evidence that both types of victimization can increase the level of fear of crime, but it is still unclear what is actual contribution of the previous victimization on fear, because not always the experience of the victim is consequently linked to fear of crime.  

Based on the subject of this paper arises the purpose of this paper which is the determination of the possible link of previous victimization and fear of crime, on same way taking into account the type of victimization, the frequency and the year when previous direct victimization occurred.  

Keywords: victimization, fear, crime
THE POSITION AND COPING STYLES
IN PERSONS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT
IN THE R.MACEDONIA

Abstract

Severe forms of crimes, committed with intention or low motives, the criminal legislation of Republic of Macedonia from 1996 instead of the death penalty introduced life imprisonment with parole after 15 or 20 years. In addition, according to LES, the main purpose of the execution of the sentence, despite the arrest is the process of re-socialization and social adaptation, which is implemented through regular and specific treatment programs. According to the economic situation and development of the country, the conditions and treatment in which sentence is served compared to standards are reduced to a minimum, while specific treatment programs for inmates to life imprisonment, as prescribed in a strategy are lacking in while. This opens a question about the position of these inmates, how it affects their mental life and how they deal with it? On the other hand, they are on the top in the hierarchy of so-called "prison society", and through the criminal infection affect other inmates, which opens the question of the level of possible threats to the environment and society.

Within the larger study conducted in prisons of the Republic of Macedonia, to inmates sentenced to life imprisonment and who serve their sentence in prison "Idrizovo", in order to identify the main sources of stress and specific ways of reacting and coping, is given COPE (Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced) and semi-structured interview RIDOC (Rhode Island Department of Correction).

As specific problems in this population are longer adaptation period, the uncertainty of their parole, poor medical care conditions, absence of specific program for treatment of these people, insufficiently trained staff, etc. The results will be used for further development of specific programs for treatment of this group of inmates, and appropriate training of staff who work with them.

Keywords: life imprisonment, coping styles, men
Iskra Akimovska Maletic

Legal framework for protection of the rights of the convicts in coercional institution in the Republic of Macedonia

Abstract

The convicted persons are a special category of people in the country that have limited freedom of movement while performing the sanctions. In this respect they do not fully enjoy constitutional rights, but still have a number of constitutional rights, such as the use of legal remedies, as regulated with appropriate legislation.

Starting from the normative and institutional structure of the penitentiary system in the Republic of Macedonia, the paper will analyze the normative framework on the rights of the convicts in the penitentiary institutions in the country. Taking into consideration the international standards in this field in the paper analysis of primary and secondary legislation concerning the rights of the convicts in penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Macedonia will be performed especially concerning the legal remedies for protection of their rights.

In order to answer the question whether legal remedies that are sufficient to ensure the guaranteed rights to the convicts in the penitentiary institutions in the Republic of Macedonia are available to them, are the convicts familiar with them and if they had the opportunity to use them, the paper will present and analyze the results of the Research "The position of the convicted persons in penitentiaries in the Republic of Macedonia," conducted by the Faculty of Security - Skopje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski "- Bitola, which relate to the protection of the rights of the convicts through the use of legal remedies. In that aspect some of the conclusions are that information for the legal remedies for the protection of the rights of the convicts and the use of legal remedies by the convicts are on low level which certainly represent a basis for undertaken some concrete measures to improve the situation in this field.

Key words: legal remedies, convicts, penitentiary institutions, jails, human rights, Republic of Macedonia
Gojko Setka
Goran Amidzic

LIMITATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DURING POLICE CONDUCT IN CRIMINAL AND MINOR OFFENCE PROCEEDINGS

Abstract

The Republic of Srpska Police represents a state body that is entrusted with the use of force monopoly in order for the purpose of the protection of the state, legal order and citizens from violent threatening. This made the police the body that cannot be avoided during the initiation and the course of the criminal and minor offence proceedings.

When analyzing the role of the police in criminal and minor offence proceedings, it can be concluded that the police is the one which gathers evidence necessary to initiate, lead and wrap up the criminal and minor offence proceedings. In order to meet all the requirements in these procedures and during its conduct, the police may limit the human rights and freedoms to great extent. This is justifiable if that limitation is according to the law, that is, if it is done for the purposes of the evidence gathering for the trial, and only in the cases and the manner prescribed by the law.

In order to avoid limitations of human rights during the police conduct, it is necessary that the police keep to the certain principles, as well as to the principles of criminal and minor offence procedures derived from the international legal documents.

This paper will point out the principles that police must meet in their conduct, as well as the human rights that may be limited during the police conduct, all for the purpose of meeting legal requirements in the criminal and minor offence proceedings.

Key words: human rights, police, principles, limitations, protection.
Ljubica Pendaroska
Ilija Djugumanov

THE RELATIONSHIP AND MUTUAL INFLUENCE BETWEEN
SOVEREIGN EQUALITY OF STATES, INTEGRATION AND HUMAN
RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Abstract

The basic tendency of the authors of this paper is to represent to the readers only one of the aspects of the relationship: Democratization-Integration-Human Rights. More precisely, the paper will present the relationship between the (in) equality of states (seen through the prism of formal and informal conditions for admission to international organizations) on one hand and the integration of states and human rights on the other hand.

Through in depth analysis of this correlation, we will try to prove that by applying different (informal) requirements for admission to certain countries in the international associations, the sovereign equality of states is actually denied and also the principle of equality of individuals, in terms of human rights and freedoms. Moreover, the thesis of which the authorial grip is reduced reads: "The Inequality" of the countries accession in the Euro-Atlantic organizations, not only adversely affect the process of integration and democratization of the country itself, but it also affects the achievement of the human rights and freedoms of its citizens.

The analysis starts from the premise that all modern international organizations (UN, EU, NATO, etc..) are established and operate as systems of states and structures of cooperation between sovereign and equal states. Their existence is based on common fundamental ideas and values, such as the maintenance of peace, unity, equality, freedom, solidarity and security, and respect for human rights and freedoms. Following values must "aim" and be respected by all member nations equally, and also by the candidate countries for membership. Simultaneously, the founding acts of all international organizations emphasize that the unity and integration depend, and are only possible if they consistently respect the equality among the nations! The equality of states determined this way, presupposes and imposes equal conditions for admission to the international associations of global character. After all, the very founding acts of these associations determine only conditions / criteria when applying for admission to any state, and from this point of view, the principle of equality of states for admission to international organizations should be respected. But the problem arises when in practice, although informal, still there are imposed certain additional requirements for admission to some states in international organizations, by which the equality of the states is denied in real life.

All this negative feedback affects and impedes the integration of the country in the international "family". More difficult integration above all, causes, negative repercussions for the country itself, and moreover on international plan (negative sign for the country, indication of weak economic development and power, the safety is questioned, the use of various international funds is disabled), and internally (can cause financial difficulties and instability, security problems, institutional crisis, etc.)... In addition, the problem of the integration is coupled with the respect of human rights and freedoms, in sense that it hinders or completely prevents the achievement of certain rights and freedoms guaranteed by the adopted legal acts and respected precisely by the indicated international organizations.
On the other hand, the more difficult integration (with all the negative consequences that can be caused) and the more difficult or the complete disabling of the achieving of certain human rights and freedoms, can have a negative impact on the degree of the democratization of the country, or more precisely, it can cause retrograde processes in the institutions and the functioning of the social system as a whole!

The aim of the authors comes down to this: by proving the negative impact that can be caused by the inequalities of the countries while accession in the organizations, and that reflects on their international integration, the democratization and the human rights, the encouragement, or actually the raise of the awareness, but also the responsibility of the relevant international factors that there is a serious need of changing the attitude of the world politics to this question.

Keywords: equality of states, integration, human rights, democratization, international organizations
Marija Lučić-Ćatić  
Dina Bajraktarević  
Edita Hasković  
Predrag Puharić

Defense of the privacy and data protection rights of the individuals - A Lost Battle?

Abstract

Current, intensive legislation activities in protection of intellectual property on global level generate same feature: creation of mechanisms for Internet surveillance that seriously endanger privacy and data protection of individuals. Acts such as Stop Online piracy Acts (SOPA), PROTECT IP Act (PIPA), Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), The Online Protection and Enforcement of Digital Trade Act (OPEN), etc. contain enforcement measures that seriously undermine the fundamental human rights of individuals. In this paper the authors examine the premise that protections of privacy rights and data protection are inferior to the intellectual property rights in context of these new legislative initiatives. Through the analysis of above mentioned documents the authors intend to reveal their legal and social consequences and problems regarding criminal enforcement in order to provide a comprehensive scientific explanation of this phenomenon. Furthermore, authors will demonstrate problems of implementation of such legislation in Bosnia and Herzegovina legal system.

Key words: SOPA, PIPA, ACTA, OPEN, piracy, legislation, Bosnia and Herzegovina
According to the Republic of Srpska Law on *Protection and Treatment of Children and Juveniles in Criminal Proceedings*, the system of alternative measures and criminal sanctions consists of two alternative measures – police warning and educational recommendations, and three groups of criminal sanctions – educational measures, juvenile imprisonment and security measures. On the other hand, the Republic of Srpska minor offence legislation, next to the fine, warning measures and educational measure, also foresees three protection measures. Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Republic of Srpska Law on Minor Offences, which defines those protection measures as confiscation of items, prohibition of performing occupation, activity or duty, complete or partial ban on driving a motor vehicle, and compulsory outpatient medical treatment of addiction, states that they can be pronounced only to older juvenile offenders (while younger juvenile offender are subjected to educational measures). Therefore, the security measures of juvenile criminal law, and protection measures of minor offence law of Republic of Srpska are the notions that will be tackled in this paper.

**Key words:** juveniles, security measures, protection measures, criminal offence, minor offence.
Confiscation proceeds of crime as a tool for fighting organized crime – pro et contra

Abstract

In last few decades focus of criminal law and investigative and judicial praxis has been moved to the organised crime and, significantly, to the investigating and confiscating the proceeds of crime. A sort of seizure of proceeds has been presented in Serbian legal system for more than half a century. Given the limited range of the practical use of this institute, particularly in the context of combating organized crime, domestic lawmakers have recently offered new solutions for seizing "criminal property", such as the institute of seizing proceeds obtained by criminal activities. This has been provided for by a special statute. The paper analyses specific features of organized crime, which call for an approach different from the standard ones, and then moves on to analyse critical views expressed with respect to such solutions, as well as the state of affairs in domestic legislation and practice which preceded the enactment of the said statute.

Finally, the author concludes that the seizure of criminal proceeds can be regarded as a desirable instrument in combating organized crime, but that, at the same time, a lot of attention should be given to creating the relevant legal framework in order to avoid numerous potentially harmful effects. The text elaborates on such effects and emphasizes the international influence on the creation and practical implementation of national models.

Key Words: seizure of property obtained through criminal activities, organized crime, The Act on Confiscating the Proceeds of Crime
Mirela Jokić

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT PRODUCTION IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Abstract

The European Union in 2000 introduced minimum security standards for travel documents and passports for the Member States which were over time upgraded, also including implementation of the conditions for the development of biometric passports. Minimum safety standards for travel documents and passports for the Member States of the European Union refers to the procedure of making travel documents, starting from the use of specific materials in their construction, printing techniques, copy protection to biometric identification data.

Bosnia and Herzegovina committed itself that will, in the process of negotiations on visa-free regime, respect minimum international safety standards in the field of the identification documents, and will make continual improvement of the system of documents, including also biometric conditions, especially for travel documents. In that context, biometric way of collecting data during the preparation of travel or other documents have been introduced with aim that personal documents, especially travel documents, make safer from possible misuse which will create more reliable link between the holder of travel documents and the document itself.

In accordance with this, as proposed by the Agency for identification documents, registers and data exchange of Bosnia and Hercegovina (IDDEEA), Strategy of developing documents have been made in Bosnia and Hercegovina, which was positively evaluated by the experts of the European Union. Appreciating the objectives and the reasons for adopting this strategy, in Bosnia and Hercegovina were adopted by-laws and directives that regulate processes of making and issuing identity documents with biometric identification data, and keeping electronic evidence and exchange of data on that level, with support from the Agency for identification documents, registers and data exchange of Bosnia and Hercegovina (IDDEEA), which monitors, coordinates and regulates the institutional field of identification documents in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Author in this paper tries to handle segment of making and issuing identity documents with biometric data according to international safety standards, primarily from a legal perspective, but also to point out all the positive and negative aspects of use and usage of identity documents with biometric data in certain situations.

Keywords: personal documents, biometric data, identification documents, Agency for identification documents, registers and data exchange of Bosnia and Hercegovina (IDDEEA), European Union standards.
HATE CRIMES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REACTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Abstract

Quite a number of social phenomena, with a long history of existence and significant adverse consequences, just in the modern society began attracting the attention of the public, both general and professional and scientific. Such is the case with hate crimes. Their understanding is related to the reality research in many areas of social life, including the segment criminal justice reaction to various forms of socially unacceptable behaviour. Over time, this also had its sequence in increasingly dominating and better quality research of various forms of hate crimes. Often, the results of the research have influenced the innovations in the area of criminal justice reaction to this type of criminal behaviour. This also applies to the criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia. In the text that follows we will try to point out some of the measures taken in the normative area, but also the need to undertake additional activities aimed at creating a system that shall make the state’s response to hate crimes even more consistent and adequate.

Key words: hate crimes, criminal justice reaction, criminal charges, police conduct
ASSUMPTIONS AND SELECTION PROCEDURE (APPOINTMENT) OF EXPERTS

Abstract

This paper deals with issues connected to the assumptions and selection procedure (appointment) of experts. Dealing with the selected issue was imposed as a result of increasing use of expertises in determination of legally relevant facts in criminal and other judicial proceedings. Also, we have concluded that the quality of expertise depends largely on the competence of experts, which affects the realization of fair trial standards. This has imposed the idea that in this work we present comparative and national legal solutions in the field of selection or appointment of an expert. Guided by this idea, we first defined expertise in terms of criminal proceedings law, and we then analyzed the most important regulations of the countries in the region, including positive national law, which regulates the assumptions and method for the selection (appointment) of experts.

Key words: assumptions; procedure; selection (appointment); expert.
Nikola Dujovski,
Cane Mojanoski,

POLICE MANAGEMENT – ART OR SCIENCE?

Abstract

The paper deals with the police management in a democratic society, answering the question: is the Police management an art or science or both.

Discussion on Police Management as an art, involves the systematic application of knowledge and skill in order to achieve an objective. The basic premise in the definition of police management as a skill is application. Accordingly, Police managers must apply their knowledge and skills to the attainment of goals and objectives of Police.

Science involves the systematic study of a subject leading to a general body of knowledge about the subject. There are different types of science which are more or less related to the management. For instance, if we mean the exact sciences, such as chemistry and physics, are not related to the management, especially with police management. The research controls characteristic of the natural and physical sciences, in which experiments often take place in a laboratory setting, cannot be applied to the study of management and organizational culture. This does not mean, however, that managers and researchers cannot conduct valuable research on relation in the Police. It does mean that when dealing with the complexity of organizational life, conducting research is more difficult, and therefore the results are not as exact. The inexact sciences, such as psychology and sociology, have been used to systematically study organizational behavior and to develop general concepts and methods of work of the Police officers.

Good police management is the blending of art and science in a continuous effort to arrive at a consensus, among as many interested parties as possible concerning the activities and behavior of police, without alienating those who are not part of the consensus. Good Police manager should emphasize the importance of the rule of law, improve his understanding of how the police can become both more effective and more efficient, and strive to improve the quality of the services provided to employees and members of the community.

Key words: management, police management, art, science.
The context between democracy and human rights has always been interesting for research and observation. This specific inter-dependent relationship is dynamic, multidimensional and often controversial. Nowadays is generally accepted that human rights constitute the modern democracy, while the democratic system provides human rights. The human rights concept is universal and rather complex category that can be observed from different aspects: legal, political, economic, sociological, anthropological, and theological. However, a common value of all aspects of this concept is the fact that human rights represent necessary and sufficient condition for a modern and democratic developed state. On the other hand, the development and sustainability of the democratic capacity of a country can be represented and measured through the concept of human rights. Practically, defining and respect for human rights are the most important elements of the modern democratic countries which built their society on the principles of rule of law and legal state. This paper represents a comprehensive scientific analysis of the Macedonian society through the prism of human rights from legal, political and economic aspect and a realistic assessment of the degree of democracy in the Republic of Macedonia. In this paper a comparative analysis of the human rights concepts (in qualitative and quantitative terms) will be made as well as their contribution to democracy development in some EU member states. The goal of this analysis is to determine where Republic of Macedonia stands compared with the developed countries as well as to have an insight which human rights segments need to be improved.

**Keywords:** modern democracy, human rights concept, modern state, human development index.
HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW IN THE CONTEXT OF WOUND BALLISTICS AND SELECTION OF HANDGUN AMMUNITION

Abstract

This article will highlight the study of effects on the body produced by penetrating projectiles, which is called terminal ballistics or wound ballistics. For more than 150 years, scientists have studied the interaction of bullets and fragments from explosive weapons with human tissue. Such studies so far have influenced medicine (how wounded people were treated), the development of international humanitarian law (restriction of specific weapons) and, more recently, crime investigation (crimes committed with firearms have been used). The selection of effective handgun ammunition for law enforcement is a critical and complex issue. It is critical because of that which is at stake when an officer is required to use his handgun to protect his own life or that of another. International humanitarian law, as a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict, protects persons who are not participating in the hostilities, and prohibits the use of certain weapons.

This article brings together what is believed to be the most credible information regarding wound ballistics, and how it can be connected with the human rights and humanitarian law concerning the selection of handgun ammunition. It provides common-sense, scientifically supportable, principles by which the effectiveness of law enforcement ammunition may be measured.

Key words: projectile, weapons, bullet wound, wound ballistics, handgun ammunition, law enforcement, international human rights and humanitarian law
CORRUPTION AS A THREAT FACTOR TO
THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES OF THE STATE

Abstract

Corruption as a phenomenon, is one of the most serious threats to the rule of law today: instead of rule of law and its norms, individuals govern, led by covetous purposes. Corruption is established and expressed as a form of hidden and illegal reallocations and (ab)uses of the core of the social power and authority. Through corruption, and in conjunction with other mechanisms of the party state, principally impersonal authority and power are privatized, then converted into a marketable article. Within this takes place the exchange or swap of the possessive part of political power and the power for material goods. From there, corruption, especially “mass” in the Republic of Macedonia is a key way to obtain certain public services and goods. One of the fundamental values of a democratic society is the respect of basic human and civil rights and freedoms. Corruption poses a serious threat to the democracy, justice and the human rights, equity and social justice. Corruption undermines this situation and hampers economic development of countries. It is contrary to the principle of the rule of law and poses a direct threat to the democratic institutions and the moral foundations of the society.

If we talk about mistreatment of the corruption and its placing into certain frames, we can freely say that it occurs in the function of direct threat to the fundamental values of the state, which are the basic rights and freedoms of citizens.

Key words: corruption, threat, democracy, human rights
Jonche Ivanovski
Aljoša Nedev

USAGE OF THE COERCION MEANS FOR PROTECTION OF THE PERSONAL SAFETY OF THE POLICE OFFICERS

Abstract

In Republic of Macedonia the police as public service direct its basic function towards protection of the internal safety through activities that include law enforcement, order maintenance, gathering data on crime rate and other security matters. To accomplish these activities, the police have certain police powers, and one of the projected police powers is the coercion means. The usage of the coercion means belongs to the most serious powers that the authorized officials of the Ministry of internal affairs practice in the performance of the professional tasks. Taking into consideration the fact that the different situations in which the coercion means are practiced characterize with high rate of risk, the successful solving of these unpredicted situations, depends on the initially provided protection of the personal safety of the police officers.

In order to see to what extent the means of coercion are present in the policing, in this work is made an analysis of the official statistic data on used coercion means by the police officers in Republic of Macedonia, in the period from 2002 to 2009 (physical force, baton, means of tying – “handcuffs” and fire arms). Based on the results from the analysis, rises a need for taking proper measurements and activities in order to improve the quality of the coercive means in the performance of the professional assignments, with emphasis on the importance and the significance of the general and the specific biomotor competence and the quality level of proficiency over the coercive means, as one of the key factors that contribute to raise the level of protection on the personal safety of the police members during exercising the coercive means.

Key words: police, protection, coercion means, police powers, biomotor competence
Security dilemmas and geopolitical trends in international relations with particular reference to Middle East, Eastern Europe and Western Asia
There is no doubt that the rapid growth of globalization (which is considered to have started from the middle of the twentieth century), causing social change in all key areas of public life, but also at the individual level, in all societies of the world today. However, differences in views among scientists, politicians and analysts are diametrically opposed depending on their philosophical view of the world. According to some, globalization creates new values of so called new world order, or postmodern global capitalism and the associated cultural changes. According to others, contemporary globalization has created, only an increased number of objects, supra-national bodies, non-territorial connections, apparent change in understanding, perception of reality and "modernization of modernity", while in fact, it is not even touched the essence of the basic social framework of the capitalist mode of production and the distribution of income, bureaucratic management, individual and collective identity, ontology, epistemology and methodology of science. However, one thing is evident. The concept of globalization is too flexible taken. Various actors on the political scene, have interpreted the concept of globalization in the manner as they see fit, actually taking the focus of attention from their own failures. Many NGOs have set his social activism under the banner of anti-globalism, although many of them are with different ideological and often with contradictory understandings of the purpose in their joint fight.

Hence, there is the need to contribute to a clearer and more precise definition (which is more than necessary for scientific communication and debate) about what globalization actually represents? What process is it? Is globalization predominantly driven by the objective factors of the rapid technological development of the "third wave" of scientific society, or, subjective political elements, with diversion of objective factors through conscious action in international politics, are the primary drivers of the globalization process, in order to dominate the global capital of the economic, military, and consequently the political level on the global stage? Are there winners and losers, or all at the same time are the winners and losers of the process which has as objective way? What can small countries do in the process of contemporary globalization in terms of security at economic, political and cultural level? At all these and many other questions that inevitably arise from a given subject topic, attempts will be made in an original scientific paper to be given some of the possible answers to the questions.
Rina Kirkova  
Nenad Taneski

**International security: Two years after Arab spring – on the long road to democracy**

**Abstract**

If the science of international relations in the last decade has failed in its main goal, to predict events on the international political scene, it was undoubtedly events that hit the Arab states in the name of democratization, symbolically called Arab Spring. As the Arab awakening was neither planned nor expected by analysts and theorists of international relations again two years after the Arab Spring they do not have a precise answer to the question: what has been achieved by these revolutions? Is the Arab world really needed to democratize? Or the need for the establishment of national sovereignty ended only with the fall of autocratic regimes and with the establishment of newborn hybrid systems? Parties winning democratic elections continued in the style of their predecessors and inspiration for building a legal democratic state found in Sharia law. One group of scholars believe that the Arab world has good prospects to democratize by the democratic West and peace loving Arab people who are a majority in Arab states. Another group of authors still stick to the thesis of the clash of civilizations and believes that the prospects for democratization in the Arab world are too small compared to the chances of establish theocratic states or systems inspired by holy rules of Islam. The analysis of these two theses is the basis of this research, and the answer may be the basis for building a thesis on the future of global security. The western democratic world is ready to provide assistance to the Arab states on the road to democracy, but on the other hand, Islamism as the dominant ideology in the Arab world constantly reminds us that post-revolutionary societies of the Middle East are on the long road to democracy.

**Keywords:** Arab spring, democratization, Islamism, global security
Toni Mileski
Nikolco Spasov

GEOPOLITICAL TRENDS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EAST REGION THROUGH THE PRISM OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Abstract

Instability in Tunisia that occurred at the end of 2010, indicated serious destabilizing consequences and geopolitical changes both the countries of North Africa and the Middle East. The period changes of long-term regimes in countries suggested price instability and transport oil and natural gas to end-user state before the countries of the European continent. Europe is a region that is most vulnerable especially the supply of natural gas from North Africa. In the period of unrest in North Africa, the price of natural gas streams from Algeria, the third largest exporting state (that is, after Russia and Norway) to Europe increased by 12%, which the European continent had to intervene with the Russian gas supply to mitigate price shocks. North African countries, together with the countries of the Middle East own about 61% of the world's oil reserves and 45% of natural gas reserves, hence the instability of these regions can significantly influence the supply European countries with these vital energy, creating a climate of instability and uncertainty in the transport of these fuels and the need and dependence on Russian gas stabilizing demand. In the scientific paper will be analyzed the countries of North Africa and Middle Eastern countries, where the focus of the research will be directed to the geopolitical changes after the Arab Spring that is, after several changes modes as well as an analysis of the distribution of oil and natural gas which are vital strategic resources for the European continent.

Key words: North Africa, Middle East, Europe, geopolitics, oil, natural gas.
Elena Temelkovska-Anevsk

The correlation between the Arab Spring and Islam and the implications of the Arab Spring on the European Union foreign policy

Abstract

This paper focuses on the Arab Spring, its correlation with Islam and its implications on the European Union foreign policy. The paper highlights the roots and the primary catalyst for the Arab Spring, the influence of the Islam on the events, and their evolution in the scope of their effects on the international relations, focusing on the European Union and its response. The Arab Spring is a term used to explain a revolutionary wave of protests, demonstrations, upheavals and wars occurring in the Arab world that began in December 2010 (in Tunisia) and including the Arab-majority countries of North Africa and the Middle East. These protests and demonstrations have been critical to the governments in their countries and they have ranged from efforts for policy changes to attempts to bring down the current political system. There were moments when stability was transformed to chaos, while the forces of democracy were losing out to the forces of extremism. Demonstrations in many countries affected by the Arab Spring have attracted widespread support from the international community, while insensitive government responses have generally met disapproval. The foundation of the international implications is frequently connected with the European values and principles, especially with the promotion of democracy and human rights. The events of the Arab Spring were viewed as a potential threat to international stability. The violent repression of the political disagreement was thus often met with silent acceptance by European elites. This approach was guided by the misguided belief that authoritarian regimes and autocratic leaders were the best guarantees of stability on the region. The role of priorities such as democracy and stability led to hesitation on the part of the European Union to force Arab leaders on the question of human rights and democratic reforms. Such an approach underestimated the adaptive flexibility of Arab regimes and overestimated the willingness of Arab leaders to engage in serious dialogue over reform. Two years are not a very long time in which we can judge the significance of the events, especially when they continue to unfold. However, it is indisputable that the Arab Spring have gained momentum and become an internationally recognized situation.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Islam, democratization, European Union, international implications
Snezana Nikodinoska – Stefanovska

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF CENTRAL ASIA: THE NEW GREAT GAME

Abstract

During the 20 years of independence, security environment in Central Asia has been changing drastically, with changes in strategies and alliances. Undoubtedly Central Asia’s strategic importance in international affairs is growing due, among other things, to the situation in Afghanistan, to their natural resources, and their localization among Europe and Asia, Russia and China, India and Iran. Central Asia’s strategic importance for Washington, Moscow, and Beijing varies with each nation’s perception of its strategic interests. The balance of power, instability and struggle for control over oil and gas reserves mean that the New Great Game has started.

The article deals with the old and new actors of power struggle in Central Asia, and analyses the peculiarities of the New Great Game. In this context, the article makes comparisons to the ‘Great Game’ which has made its mark on the 19th century. The article analyzes security as well as geostrategic and economic aspects of the power struggle of three major actors, United States, Russia and China, with respect to regional policies and inter-relations of these countries. Russian-Chinese relations, especially on the issue of security, are emphasized, and their attitude towards the West and particularly the United States is analyzed.

Key words: Great Game, New Great Game, Central Asia, USA, Russia, China.
Sasajkovski Slavejko
Micanovska Ljubica

THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT TODAY - SECULARISM VS ISLAMISM

Abstract

In the title of this paper completely intentionally and consciously are contradicted two concepts which are not homogenous. The meaning and the main point of this determination can be primarily found both in the desire and goal to exactly emphasize the generic difference between these two concepts in an impressive, strong and convincing manner, simply because the broader public which (only) tends to be accepted, recognized and respected both as expert and scientific is not familiar with this difference. This will be the first page of the thorough and focused framework of this topic, and the second page will be the need and necessity (as well) to exemplify the current constitutional and ideological – political labyrinths and challenges of the Arab Republic of Egypt, exploiting the power of a flagrant illumination and underling the issue, at both expert and scientific levels, maximally loudly and clearly to express, to support with arguments and to document that the Islamic ideological – political positioning and design of the current power in Egypt is not at the same time or by automatism theocratic as well. That is, the constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt adopted on a referendum does not constitute the state as theocratic. Indeed, it can be very easy to notice that, for example, even the name of the state determined in the new constitution, is not Islamic Republic of Egypt, but the actual name of the state determined by the previous constitution – the Arab Republic of Egypt, is preserved.

The Islamism of the power headed by representatives of the political movement Muslim Brotherhood, that is, headed by the leaders of the political party Freedom and Justice Party, established by the Brotherhood, which is the main supporting pillar of the Islamic coalition Democratic Alliance, fundamentally consists of the determination that the Islamic – religious axiology system would be foundation over which the life of the social community is organized and instituted. It should be very strongly and clearly emphasize that the new constitution does not impose the Islamic axiology system on the members of the other religions. Namely, the constitution recognizes two more religions – the Jewish and the Christian religions, wherein the Jewish and the Christian religious – axiology systems are determined as value basis and framework of organization and institutionalization of the social life of the believers of these two minority religions in Egypt.

It should be very clearly and precisely emphasized that this ideological – political positioning and design of the foundations of the Islamic religious paradigm (its ideologization, its use / misuse for the goals and interests of the political parties) is completely identical, for example, to that of the Demo-Christian and Social Christian political parties.

Key words: Secularism, theocratism, atheism, Islamism, ideological – political antagonism.
Goran Zendelovski
Sergej Cvetkovski

BETWEEN NATIONAL COSMOPOLITISM AND GLORIFICATION OF HYBRIDITY

Abstract

Culture is a variable category, developing and changing. Aware or not, sometimes it depends on us which things we want to keep for ourselves, and which we are going to change. After September 11, 2001 events, the culture got different meaning and classification, to be determined by religion, community, nation, identity, localization and civilization, which brought different risks and uncertainties for security. The open economy and the consumption culture, helped by new technologies and communications undermined the cultural aspects of the national states. Human traffic through borders, migrations, wars and conflicts, economic influence, information and communication revolution contributed for cultural diversity, but in the same time they showed a line of negative effects reflecting on the degree of national security. Therefore, our target here is elaboration of the two occurrences, nationalism and hybridism, for which we are wondering if they are going for peace and stability or new world security regulation?

Key words: culture, nationality, hybridity, security, peace.
Zorica Salitirovska

EU INTERNAL SECURITY- MUTUAL THREATS AND APPROACH IN TACKLING THEM

Abstract

The safety and freedom of the citizens of the EU are top priority for the Union’s members and institutions. Despite the reinforced collaboration of the states in an effort to prevent and cope with internal security issues, the manifold opportunities offered by the globalised society are abused by various criminal and other groups, whose aim is to undermine the values and the prosperity of the open society. Consequently, the Internal Security Strategy ought to constantly adapt to the challenges of the global 21st century, challenges which directly affect and endanger the lives of citizens, their well-being, safety and freedom. The creation of a highly secure environment, in which the citizens would feel protected and free, is one of the main tasks of the EU, not only within the Union, but outside its borders as well. The internal security of the EU implies protection of the citizens, the freedom, and the democracy, thereby creating conditions for prosperity and life without fear. On this basis, in the further development of the EU as an association where justice, freedom and security reigns, the EU is undertaking fairly ambitious steps in an effort to identify common threats, decide on a common internal security policy and a European security model, in accordance to the internal security strategy which is a reflection of the common values and priorities of the European Union. Although the member countries of the EU have their own national security policies and strategies for tackling security threats, such efforts are hardly sufficient, as the threats are increasingly becoming transnational, meaning that they concern all countries equally, and that the responsibility and action should be mutual as well. The array of instruments, developed for the furtherance of the cooperation between countries in internal security issues, make a step forward in the area of justice, freedom and security, and represent the basis for a wide and comprehensive approach in its provision. Security is a basic human right, which should be just as respected as the remaining human rights and freedoms, and provided by achieving a high level of security inside and outside the Union. Common threats demand a common approach, common instrument and complete dedication in tackling the causes for the lack of security. The Stockholm Programme, for the period 2010-2014, is a solid foundation for the actualization of the given goal, as is also the EU Internal Security Strategy, which joins these activities and sets the principles and directions for the prevention and management of the EU’s common internal security threats.

Keywords: EU INTERNAL SECURITY, THREATS, CHALLENGES, SECURITY ENVIRONMENT, AREA OF JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND SECURITY
APPLICATION OF GAME THEORY IN A FUNCTION OF DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATING MODELING

Abstract

That the conflict would not escalate into a crisis, it must be resolved as soon as it is noticed. In addition, its solution must be optimal. One way to optimize decisions in terms of social crises and conflicts is the game theory.

Game theory is a mathematical theory of conflict and crises situations. In addition, conflict and crises situations are characterized by two (or more) opposing sides, with antagonistic goals (mutually opposed and irreconcilable), where the result of each action of participant depends on what action the opponent will choose. Due to the antagonism of parties objectives involved in the negotiations, negotiation is particularly suitable for modeling activities by means of the theory of games. Of special interest to the diplomatic service is the diplomatic negotiation. In this context, this paper focuses on the modeling of diplomatic negotiation through the game theory.

There are numerous strategies od conflict and crisis solving. Those strategies are: ignoring, withdrawal, domination, smoothing, compromise and confrontation. If a crisis occurs, it can be resolved (the fight until victory), solve (a compromise), reset (ignoring) or remove (change in the nature or circumstances of the entity). Model "fight to win" means defeat rival parties and can not be a good basis for establishing relations of cooperation as a new quality of relations. "Ignoring" means any failure to take steps to remedy the problem, but it is based on hopes that the crisis will stop by itself. "Changing the nature of the entity" whose relations are in crisis is possible, but it rarely happens, as well as "change of circumstances" the wider social and international context in which the conflict or crisis takes place. It is especially difficult to be implemented at the same both changes, which is most advantageous from the point of eliminating the conflict. It remains to compromise is one of the ways to treat some conflicts and crises - as a sublimation of compromise negotiations.

Key words: conflicts and crises, diplomacy, diplomatic negotiation, game theory, mathematical modeling.
In 1992, the European union assigned the "Petersberg tasks" foreseeing the possibility in engaging humanitarian missions such as peacekeeping and crisis management. Following the Kosovo war in 1999, the European Council agreed that "the Union must have the capacity for autonomous action, backed by credible military and police forces, the means to decide to use them, and the readiness to do so, in order to respond to international crises without prejudice to actions by NATO. The creation of an EU capacity for crisis management has been set by the European Councils of Nice and Göteborg in order to be capable of covering a full range of police missions from training, advisory and monitoring missions to executive missions. To meet these EU goals at the Police Capabilities Commitment Conference in 2001 the Member States of the Union undertook responsibility to provide 5000 police officers by 2003, out of which 1400 police officers could be deployed within thirty days. Thus from 2003 EU’s ESDP began to function effectively by conducting its first military and police missions in the European concretely the Balkans, and at international level beyond the European continent, such as middle east and Africa. The ongoing police missions EU Police mission in Congo (EUPOL RD CONGO) and European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM) present test of EU police capabilities. They were established for monitoring, mentoring and advising the two countries’ police thus helping to fight organized crime as well as promoting European policing standards.

In this context the research paper aims to show the positive and negative experiences of the EU Police mission in Congo (EUPOL RD CONGO) and European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia, thus serving to point out the perspectives for future developments and improvements in conducting police missions at the international scene by the European Union.

**Keywords**: police missions, European Union, crisis management operations, European policing standards.
Igor Gjoreski

SECURITY DILEMMAS, AND GEOPOLITICAL TRENDS AFTER THE ARAB SPRING AND POSITION OF THE POWER COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Abstract

The beginning of the second decade of the new millennium was marked by events in the Middle East and the MAGREB countries known as the "Arab Spring." Certain theoretical assumptions, based on these events conditionally called "revolutions", suffered a crash (Huntington's theory of The Clash of civilizations), and others have confirmed the liberal democratic existentiality (Fukuyama's theory of The end of history and the last man) in modern conditions. However, despite all events occurred in these countries, once again "the rule" that there are no eternal friendships but there are eternal interests of the powerful and strong have been proved. It has been shown by "Arab's spring", and change of the longstanding autocratic secular regimes in these countries by the new Islamic-oriented political elites led by the "Muslim Brotherhood". These changes, in addition to the existing security dilemmas and long year's unsolved issues on the surface fielded and new security dilemmas, whose figure out is a challenge for the next period. Unsolved issues and security dilemmas associated by the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East, stopping Iran's nuclear ambitions, growing Islamic radical fundamentalism, the demand for energy resources and other remains a major challenge around which "fought" for domination in the Region. The development of events by use of political, economic and military mechanisms, by the great powers, actualize dilemmas in the Middle East, or there is a redefinition of strategic interests between the U.S. and the West on the one hand and Russia and China on the other hand. Does the United States would fail to deter Iran from its nuclear ambitions? Do replacement of the longstanding and proven allied autocratic secular regimes by new pro islamic-minded leaders of the Muslim Brothers organization will bring peace, democracy and respect for human rights in this region or not? Does bloody civil war in Syria is actually a reflection of the political and economic struggle between the U.S. and the West on the one hand and Russia, China, India, on the other hand to control oil and gas reserves? Is this the U.S. struggle to maintain their dominant position as global power, especially in the control of production and distribution of crude oil and gas? Is this one of the United States mechanisms to slow down the political, economic and military growth of China as well as increasing Russia's growing political and economic power? Development of events and the high price of crude oil and gas are in favor of Russia, as the largest producer and exporter of these energy resources, and for China oil resources of Iran are more than necessary to extend its economic and political expansion. Those are long time actual dilemmas, not only on regional basis, but also in the world, and these events were caused by Arab spring get a new dimension which unraveling has followed yet.

Key words: Security dilemmas, interests, Arab spring, energy resources.
Marijana Musladin

Security Issues and Risks of the European Neighbourhood: Eastern Partnership (EaP)

Abstract

If we exclude the area of SE Europe (‘Western Balkans’), the European Neighbourhood in the East includes new neighbors - Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The process of EU enlargement to Central and Eastern Europe showed that the former Soviet republics are very important as the main objective of European foreign policy of the stability and prosperity in its neighborhood. Because of the importance of their geo-strategic position, there has been a need for more systematic inclusion of these countries in the project of European foreign and security policy.

Parallel with the development of security and defense policy, the EU has developed a different policy towards its neighbors in order to strengthen stability and security beyond the EU and to impose itself as a regional and global player in the stabilization of European and international issues. In this paper, the emphasis is on the Eastern Partnership (EaP), the policy that EU is developing towards its neighbors in the Eastern Europe and South Caucasus. The main goal is to set out the key security challenges of the Eastern neighborhood and to determine how the Eastern Partnership helps stabilize the security of Eastern Europe and South Caucasus.

Keywords: Security Issues, European Neighbourhood, Eastern Partnership, East Europe, South Caucasus.
NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE STATE IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

Abstract

The protection of national security is one of the most important tasks of each state. As a consequence of creating global society, the state of national security and its protection are impossible to be considered without taking into consideration its affectedness by the flame of globalization. Although it started as a process designed to integrate national economies in order to maximize their profits, it quickly spread to all the spheres of society and started to affect all state functions, including security. Unlike traditional Westphalian state era, when the national security was being protected only by the mechanisms of the sovereign state, the dominant role of the state in protecting national security is considerably weakened nowadays. Globalization is considered to be the main cause of the erosion of sovereignty and the internationalization of security threats, which relativized the power of the state and made it vulnerable to threats coming from both inside and outside the state. For that reason, states are becoming to some lesser or greater extent increasingly relied on non-state actors in their struggle against security threats, and in some weak and failing states where the state mechanisms are dysfunctional they are becoming an indispensable security factor. State and non-state actors are faced with many problems of national security since its conservation, protection and enhancement is determined by circumstances on the international and global level. The aim of this paper is to highlight the problems that states face due to unpredictable and unstoppable flow of globalization, as well as the specific benefits of globalization that can be useful for the states in protection of their vital values.

In addition, the paper talks about the differences between powerful and weak states in relation to the protection of vital national interests and values, which is among other things more or less manifested by the presence of non-state actors in the security sector, which now apparently is no longer exclusivity of the state. Finally, as a synthesis of individual conclusions, this paper will try to present the potential directions in which the national security of the state might move towards in the future as galloping globalization continues to progress.

Key words: national security, globalization, the state, non-state actors, security threats.
Nevena Gavric
Aleksandar Ivanov

Negotiating Environmental Concerns

Abstract

The question that arises before explanation of any global environmental issues is the question of whether a man is the master of nature, or how much love and respect for other life forms living on this planet is required in order to obtain balance? Using the knowledge, the methods, techniques, skills (mental, physical, technical and technological) the man has become "independent" of nature and her "master". Is this true? The Environmental protection requires developed cross-border cooperation an also increasingly important position in international negotiations at all levels. International negotiations are still primarily concerned with seeking peaceful solutions for disputes and conflicts in general. On international level related to Environmental protection the issue of compensation is one of the issues.

This paper makes a theoretical elaboration of the negotiation as an essential tool of the diplomacy especially in the context of achieving environmental compliance issues. It also explains the development and manifestation of negotiations in the past related to Environmental issues.

The paper also detects entities appearing as interests parties, those who advocate positions. Empirical dimension of this paper is the case studies of the negotiations in Rio in 1992, Kyoto in 1997 and Rio +20 in 2012.

The paper consists of five parts as follows: 1. Defining the Negotiations; 2. Specifics of the negotiations related to Environmental issues; 3. Objectives of Negotiations; 4. Levels of endangering the Environment; Case studies.

Key words: Negotiations; Environment; RIO; RIO+20;
Security Issues and Risks Related to International Law and Trade
Vesna Trajkovska, 
Branislav Radnović 
Nemanja Radović 
Radomir Trajković 

English lexical influence in Macedonian and Serbian on terminology relating to economic crime 

Abstract 

The last few decades marked the transition of the English language into the world lingua franca, i.e. the language of international communication, as a result of the expansion of the economic and political power of the USA. The English language was positioned at the top of the hierarchy of the world language, thus creating conditions for lexically influencing other languages, particularly for the concepts originally lexicalized in English. Borrowing words or expressions from English is evident in many languages, including both Macedonian and Serbian. Integral borrowings and loan translations can be found in different domains of language use, and a great number of lexical items based on English models are also used by speakers of both languages in the area of economic crime. The reasons for adapting English words in terminology in this field lie in the new forms of economic crime which are constantly emerging as a result of the development of the information technologies. In this paper the authors will present some of the tendencies noticed in the lexicalization of concepts in the field of economic crime on the basis of the replication of the English model in Macedonian and Serbian terminology. The lexical solutions in both languages for concepts related to economic crime have been highly influenced by the English language. This influence is expressed either through the importation of lexical borrowings in their integral form, or through loan translations. The aim of the paper is to determine the level of the integration of the integrally borrowed words and the loan translations in Macedonian and Serbian, and to identify the main tendencies related to their use in both languages. 

Key words: language, economic crime, lexical influence, borrowing, loan translation
Abstract

International trade is an essential driver for economic prosperity. The global trading system is vulnerable to terrorist exploitation that could damage global economy. To ensure continuous economic growth, it is necessary to provide an environment that allows trade to function in a secure, efficient, cost effective and reliable way. As government organizations that control and administer the international movement of goods, Customs Administrations are in a unique position to provide increased security to the global supply chain and to contribute to socio-economic development through revenue collection and trade facilitation. Finding the correct balance between prudent security measures in a way that does not impair international trade flows, is a tough challenge. While the costs of trade security measures may appear to be high, the costs of inaction are even higher. The cost of ignoring trade security is not just exposure to security threats, but also loss of competitiveness. Security and trade facilitation are mutually reinforcing and can complement one another. With this, having regarded security and facilitation as two major tasks of Customs administrations, Customs must attach great importance to both by taking effective measures to ensure their realizations and at the same time strike a balance between the two. This paper reviews the core concepts of security, assesses its linkages with trade facilitation and analyzes the role of Customs administration in this process. The goals of this paper are to detect and analyze the relations between security issues and international trade facilitation. To achieve the goals of the study quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were used. The results of the study provide an introduction to the nature of international trade facilitation and describe some important security considerations to take into account when framing an effective strategy for trade facilitation.

Keywords: security, trade facilitation, customs, Customs administration.
Snezana Mojsoska
Dance Vrateovska

Money laundering as actor in economy (economic approach)

Abstract

Money laundering has a corrosive effect on a country's economy and social welfare and in economic terms violates business decisions, increases the risk of bank failures, undertakes control of the economic policy of the government, in a word damages the reputation of the country. All definitions for money laundering has common word “money”. For economists it is not clear exactly what type or form of ‘money’ its means actually in various definitions. Depending on the definition, it can be a stock or flow, `proceeds`, `wealth` or `income`.

This paper will try to analyze different approaches from different economics researchers about money laundering as actor in economy. There are several negative effects that money laundering make it to economy as effects on the real sector (business activities, on relative prices, consumption, saving, output, growth), influence on the public sector (revenues, privatization efforts), effects on the monetary economy and the financial sector. In this paper also will be provide several conclusions and further movements to improve position of economy in money laundering story as actor.

Key words: money, money laundering, impact, economy.
Igor Mojanoski

Safety in international trade from the perspective of international acts for commercial sale of goods

Abstract

In the period after the Second World War, there has been continuous increase in volume and intensity of trade, both domestic and international, and there is a need for more dynamic delivery without losing the safety of legal transactions. In international trade, often enterprise or company from one state needs to trade goods from enterprise or company from another state who are registered and operate under the law of the other state and because in seller's and buyer's state exist different legal systems, and the validity of the sales contract depends on which law will be applied, as well as the content of the contract of commercial sale gets a different meaning depending on which law will be applied.

Therefore the interest of science to analyze and study the problems arising in commercial sale of goods and inappropriate fulfilling of the obligations of the seller and the buyer is of concern to many prominent lawyers and professors: Ernst Rabel, Andre Tunc, Schlehtrim, John Honold, Borislav Blagojevic, Stojan Cigoj, Jelena Vilus, Vladimir Kapor, Slavko Caric, Aleksandar Goldstein, Mladen Draskik, Jelena S. Perovic and other.

The most important issues are analyzed at numerous scientific conferences, seminars and are created many works in order to find an appropriate solution to the violation of the contract and the distinction what is significant, and what is ordinary (irrelevant) breach of contract? Whether partial delivery is a significant violation of the contract? When failing to take goods is a significant violation of the contract? Furthermore, is the problem with delivery. What is delivery of non-conforming goods? What is non-conforming goods?


The work provides a comparative review of the reliability of international sale through analysis of international laws for sale of goods, given that in contemporary conditions international sale gets more relevance particularly for R.. Macedonia, which after its independence has need for bigger trade and cooperation with traders and companies from states with different legal systems.

Key words: International Trade, Safety, International Laws, Uniformity, Unification, Commercial Sale of Goods Contract.
Security in the Era of Smart Technology
Cane Mojanoski

IMPLEMENTATION OF LOGISTIC REGRESSION IN THE RESEARCH OF SECURITY PHENOMENA

Abstract

Subject of analysis of this work is application of the methods of multivariate analysis, which are adapted in modern scientific research. In it is actualized the application of simultaneous interdependence between the many variables. Although multivariate analysis is actualized in many different ways, the term implies a set of statistical methods that simultaneously analyze multidimensional measurements obtained for each unit of observation, from the sum of the objects being studied, especially of a complex phenomenon such as the security.

Logistic regression is a type of regression analysis in which are linked one dependent variable that may have two results and one or more independent variables (predictors). It predicts the probability of the event. The final result is that with its help is determined which predictor variables are "important" to predict the value of dependent variable, and therefore, is predicted the value of the dependent variable.

Logistic regression is used to predict the dependent variable based on the independent variables and certain percentage of the variance in the dependent variable that is defined on the basis of independent variables. It ranks the data of independent variables according to the relative importance. It estimates the effect of the interaction and captures the impact of controlling intervals on the independent variable.

Application of logistic regression has been used by many researchers including Wofford in studying continuous violence in the family. Namely, on the basis of analysis are set out twenty-six forms of violence in a household. It has established degree of domestic violence in the theory for transformation of compatibility of occupation as well as achieving manufacturing practice at a given moment. That is the reason why in this work will be discussed multiple research results by using the application of this analysis model.

Key words: multivariate analysis, logistic regression, security phenomenon, measurement of effects, models of regression.
Tanja Milosevska

Terrorist and Criminal Networks:
Smart Enemies in a New Security Environment

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explicate the potential of introducing technology rapidly into transnational crime groups and terrorist organizations due to the latest organizational evolution and variation. Intelligence and analysis helped ensure the crucial security of operations with admission to the most sophisticated information technology. High-tech technologies are exceptionally beneficial for terrorist and criminal networks enabling dispersed organizational actors to communicate and coordinate their responsibilities.

Research question is how will national security policy be affected by terrorist and criminal networks exploitation of smart technology? The organizational benefits for networked terrorists are that they may have a diminished need for state sponsorship, enables dispersed activities with reasonable secrecy, anonymity, improve terrorist intelligence collection and analysis and helps sustain a loose and flexible network.

The supremacy of and changes brought about by technology will have profound effects on crime in the future, mostly the potential for its increased speed and scale and it will provide easier access to systems, premises, commodities, and information; and also is removing geographical obstacles to crime.

In order to answer the research question, the paper will examine how transnational actors use smart technologies to further their interests, with special emphasis on their organizational changes in order to support their campaigns of violence, and further their political objectives. Due to multifarious technological advances and innovations in use and adaptation of technology by criminals and terrorists, one distinctive concern is that there will be more successful fusions and/or collaboration among organized criminal and terrorists networks in the information technology area. These principles underline contemporary threats posed by emerging forms of transnational crime and terrorism networks that defy traditional methods criminal justice and security measures for preventing and controlling crime.

Key words: terrorist networks, criminal networks, technology, security environment.
Zaklina Jovanova

Internet risks with a special accent on the computer child pornography

Abstract

The global spread of the internet, unlimited space and accumulation of information in one place of the Internet has created a huge industry of earning huge financial income. Internet is a big network for communication tool that manage people. As such, it is easy to abuse and offers a number of opportunities for its criminal exploitation. One way abuse is the phenomenon of "child pornography".

In recent years the Internet network appears expansion of content and materials in which there is child pornography. Child pornography on the Internet, revolving "huge" illegal income. This alert is a signal that all countries adequate reaction and taking measures and activities for prevention and detection of child pornography. Child pornography is a huge problem. Internet permits access to a huge amount of child pornography material and content from around the world, and it has made pornography accessible at any time and at any place and provides anonymity facilitates direct communication and rapid exchange of files between users.

Risks exposed minors online derived from the following Internet features:

- Anonymity: anyone can hide their identity on the internet and are presented with another identity.
- Fast transfer of information: for a few seconds, the information spread throughout the world by internet transfer.
- There is no limit to the content that can and must be published (inadequate content for children: pornography, sexual material, weapons and violence, incorrect and irrelevant data, etc.).
- There is no limitation in terms of the content that children can publish: (using communication programs or social networking sites very easily reveal their personal data, making it possible misuse by others).

Children are not aware of all the dangers lurking "online: child pornography, sexual abuse, pedophilia computer, Rob sects, fraud, identity theft, spreading religious and ethnic hatred, etc.. Minors through their attitudes express internet websites, through naked pictures personal data placed on the Internet network, socializing through social networks and exchange any kind of information can easily become "prey" and the purpose of sexual abuse by pedophiles and internet criminals from around the world.

Considering the enormous benefits of the communication network, facilitating any kind of communication, the availability of any type of information, but also facing the negative elements arising from the lack of control over the contents, it is information awareness and commitment of institutions and other factors finding measures and activities that would prevent risks that the Internet brings ...

Keywords: Internet, sexual abuse, child computer pornography, risks, information awareness,
Ivan Jovetic

IMPLICATIONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES ON POLICIES AND STRATEGY OF DEFENSE AND SECURITY

Abstract

Technological changes do affected the rise of mankind since the usage of arms and primitive weapons. Misusage of technology has been quite often since the civilizations beginning. Its context has almost always been the same - *fight with hunger* i.e. *continuity of wars as determinant of the history of civilization*. Precisely the *war* was (and still is) the impulse for and of technological changes in both, conventional and non-conventional warfare methods. Technological changes have changed the systems and manners of defense and security of cities, city-states, nation-states, blocks and military alliances. This paper observes NATO as a case study. Uniqueness of respective politically-military-economic alliance represents adequate observation *territory*. It shows changes of policies and strategies of defense and security caused by technological challenges and changes. Based on the idea that technology has been developed either as war or war danger cause this paper’s contributions will be: (i) identification and definition of hybrid threats of the 21st century; (ii) identification of positive correlation between threat sources and technological changes; (iii) identification of positive correlation between technological changes and (re)shaped and (re)shaping policies and strategy of defense and security. The core idea of this paper is that respective correlation - of technological changes and security and defense - has created dynamic interdependent process.

**Key words**: technology, cyber, challenges, policies, strategy, security, defense
Mr Borislav Djukic
Aleksandar Miladinović
Vitomir Petričević

SAFETY AND INTERNET

Abstract

Ubiquity and incorporation of the Internet to everyday life of individual and community has definitely reflected on safety aspect of the Internet. Within that, it is understandable that Internet can be taken as safety violation aspect, but also as a factor of safety establishment. In order to establish safety, state and supranational authorities, but also global safety subjects, are taking many activities that have safety, normative, technical-technological and educational character to prevent safety incidents on Internet, or through Internet. They also take activities to remediate consequences of manifested safety incidents. In the phenomenological sense, safety and Internet, respectively Internet safety violation can be observed through Internet violation from the technical-technological side, partialized Internet safety violation observed through some segments of the Internet service, then through internaut threatening (implying primary, but not the only, privacy violation) through relations between the Internet, internauts and other subjects made through Internet... Considering the Internet and real environment coherency, it is understandable that violated safety within Internet environment also has an affect on real environment, which means that all the Internet safety incidents are being concretized by consequence it the real environment, due to which Internet safety cannot be observed separately.

Keywords: Internet, internet environment, privacy, Internauts, safety incidents
Vojkan M. Zorić

FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF LASER PRINTER CARTRIDGES

Abstract

At the present time, all over the offenses of forgery and fraud, especially the works of intellectual property rights protection and the perpetrators of these acts are very mild sanction. In this paper a procedure for forensic analysis to identify counterfeit toner cartridges for laser-printer brands "hp", based on the suspicion that it is a forgery or that the tested toner cartridges are not original. Methods of comparative microscopy, infrared spectrometry Fourier transformation (FT-IR) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM / EDS), which are applied to the tested samples, it was determined that it was a forgery laser printer toner brands "hp". Exposed to forensic analysis a small contribution to the development of forensic science, but many in the field of crime prevention.

Keywords: forensic analysis, forgery, toners, analytical methods.
Yan ling Wang

Make full use of video and audio data to effectively combat crime

Abstract

In recent years, with the rapid economic and social development, the amount of the crime increases which mainly against property, murder, spreading false information. The crime committed by the floating population who runs fast, no exploration conditions rises rapidly. Facing the increasingly run, specialization, dynamic of criminal activities, police has not adapted to situation in the short term. The audio-visual material has the advantage of objective, detailed information and repeated use. Through the analysis of voice, video data, we can determine the dialect of the perpetrators or release the pictures of the criminal. The public security organ and the criminal investigation departments have explored new mode of investigation, that is "from image to people", "from sound to people", which have made breakthrough progress in the discovery of crime. But there are still some problems, such as low resolution, image deformation, low noise, high pixel. To solve these problems, measures should be taken. First, the case-handling personnel should improve the processing ability of fuzzy image and voice. Second, technical tactics research should be carried out actively, such as image recognition, the locking time method, target measurement, image correction method, feature extraction, target tracking, information correlation , scenario analysis, experiment method, real-time capture method. Third, speech and image database of key personnel should be established.

Keywords: video and audio data, combat crime
Zoran Jevtović  
Srđan Milašinović

METHODOLOGY OF CRISIS COMMUNICATION AND THE POWER OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract

Every epoch and society creates historically specific amalgam of politics, economics and security. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the combination of American imperial power, neoliberalism and humanitarianism, transformed the conflict paradigm, while the significant fraction of the struggle was moved into the online space. Secrets of certain entities (states, movements, companies, parties or individuals) became, even more, the focus of the enemies’ intelligence interests, as the development of new technologies created a number of new channels for gathering intelligence information. Hence, the focus of this work was to analyze cyber conflicts and the methodology of new forms of communications in crisis situations, primarily through the range of modern propaganda techniques, methods and skills. Internet, social networks and satellite communications altered the classical forms of espionage, allowing the security environment to be transformed within it. Hackers became more dangerous than terrorists, the cyber weapons arsenal enriched while great nations protected their own order by creating specialized cyber struggle units. This means that it was necessary to create mobile and educated special teams within our safety services and facilities, by adopting the informative dominance from the surroundings, in order to identify, create and direct the problem to the public. Advanced material-technical and information technology kit, together with highly educated, trained and specialized personnel are required for superior security action today!

Keywords: conflict, new technologies, hackers, information, methods, security.
Abstract

Entering into the world of globalization create the right proportional process in which benefits have for anyone. For the ordinary man a boon, for terrorists open space for boundless projection of their scopes and impacts. The process of transition of the traditional way of warfare where the battlefield has been replaced by cyberspace, and military operations have been replaced by cyber operations and all of this within the cyber war, the question is, which is the limit, or where it ends the process?

This paper in the form of a thesis will explain the scientific basis for the access, conditions and the using of cyberspace by terrorists in the realization of all its cyclic activities, ranging from calls for the acceptance of the ideology until carrying out a terrorist act. Following the stages of funding terrorist activities, with special emphasis will turn the use of cyberspace in the collection of funds transfer patterns from the source to the terrorists, and the manner of use of the funds for necessary cyclic activities. At the same time, we will explain the paradox of the development of techniques and technology as well as its use for criminal or terrorist activities in the area of methods and ways of fundraising.

Key words: cyber space, cyber operation, cyber terrorism, cyber criminal, globalization, fundraising.
Dimitar Bogatinov  
Slavko Angelevski  

USB FLASH DRIVES - SECURITY RISKS AND PROTECTION

Abstract

Information has great importance for organizations in general, especially for the security organizations, and should be adequately protected. Information exists in various forms: paper, electronic information transmitted by telegraph, telephone, shown on film, etc.. No matter in what form the information occur, it should be adequately protected in every moment because information’s that are well protected minimize the damage that may occur.

Physical security is considered an integral part of information systems security. The idea that small devices pose a security threat for enterprises is well established. On the other hand, consented and supervised access to USB ports via USB flash drives is sometimes allowed. The large storage capacity of USB flash drives relative to their small size and low cost means that using them for data storage without adequate operational and logical controls can pose a serious threat to information confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

Using USB flash drives can increase the risk of data loss (when a physical device is lost), data exposure (when sensitive data is exposed to the public or a third party without consent), and increased exposure to network-based attacks to and from any system the device is connected to (both directly and via networks over the internet).

In the past years, 70% of businesses have traced the loss of sensitive or confidential information to USB flash memory sticks. While such losses can obviously occur when the devices get lost or stolen, 55% of those incidents are likely related to malware-infected devices that introduced malicious code onto corporate networks.

This paper will highlight the security risks associated with the use of USB flash drives. It will briefly explain some common types of attacks, and common necessary measures to mitigate or at least reduced. As existing products evolve and new ones enter the market, you must use them with caution, always considering their security features, possible vulnerabilities, and ways they could be targeted by malicious attackers.

Key words: USB device, crime, risks, protection, security
Cyber attacks and their real threat for modern world

Abstract

In the modern world of electronic communications and exchange of information, new technologies are not immune from the criminal activities of modern criminals. The safety and protection of computer databases, programs and systems, being the main problem of the future, after computer attacks, are becoming more real danger at the moment, especially with harmful consequences arising from them to the national and global security.

The main object of the scientific-theoretical analysis in this paper are the dangers and threats that computer attacks carry in all forms of modern life safety (personal safety, industrial safety, national security). To this end, the paper gives a conceptual definition of the modern electronic crime, its perpetrators, motives, and emergent forms around the world, the purpose of the attack and inflicted damage as inevitable consequence. The paper will present an analysis of some significant computer attacks by foreign hackers in the country and vice versa, computer attacks of the Macedonian hackers abroad. Special emphasis at the end of the paper will be placed on strengthening the security response to such attacks, the possible protection and security online, as preventive measures of protection, which is the main objective of the paper. The scientific value of the paper consists in raising awareness about the damage and the danger of computer attacks during the digitization of all areas of society, strengthening of the existing and of the new methods of taking measures and actions for effective and optimal level of security and protection.

Key words: cyber attacks, computer crime, internet, protection
CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF ‘CYBER HATE SPEECH’ IN INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC LAW

Abstract

An issue which is gaining increasing attention is the diffusion of hate on the Internet. The importance of Internet as a tool for communication, networking and social interaction has dramatically increased over the recent years. At the same time, the Internet has become a vehicle for the dissemination of messages of hatred as well as a platform for bloggers and organized groups to recruit, control their members, organize attacks, and intimidate and harass their opponents. Although it is often difficult to prove the connection between manifestations of hate on the Internet and hate crimes in the real world, there is evidence that the psychological influence of material available on the Internet is quite high, especially on youth.

The aim of this paper is to clarify the concept of cyber hate speech and how this concept is dealt with under international law and domestic legislation. This paper is also intended to present the contemporary challenges and dilemmas surrounding cyber hate speech, and aims to provide an overview of the criteria followed by the European Court of Human Rights in its case law relating to the right to freedom of expression and its restrictions. Furthermore, the practice involving hate speech on the Internet that have occurred in the country in the past years will be analyzed.

Key words: Hate speech, Internet, legislation
Bogdancho Gogov

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS IN R. MACEDONIA REFERRING TO PROCESSION, CLASSIFICATION AND SAFETY OF DATA AND INFORMATION IN THE INTEREST OF THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Abstract

The information revolution resulting from the connection of computer techniques and telecommunications has led to multimedia and the lightning development of the Internet, pointing to the appearance of the information highways. This has contributed to the globalization and virtualization of society. The question of new information technologies has usually been considered principally from the point of view of development of communications, electronic commerce and the free flow of information. These developments have led however to concerns about security and respect of fundamental rights and, in particular, privacy. The keeping of records on individuals for various purposes and the risks of infringement of privacy, by both public and private sectors, have never been easier than today, through the use of new technologies.

The last few decades has seen a significant increase in the use of technology for the discovery of personal information. Examples include video and audio surveillance, heat, light, motion, sound and olfactory sensors, night vision goggles, electronic tagging, biometric access devices, drug testing, DNA analysis, computer monitoring including email and web usage, matching and profiling, data mining, mapping, network analysis and simulation.

In the contemporary world, privacy will not primarily mean preventing government and other organization and people from knowing about us. Instead, it will be founded on securing principles about what shall and, crucially, shall not be done with those data. Privacy cannot be an absolute right, but will remain a centrally important value. Privacy can best be understood as a protection against certain kinds of risks – risks of injustice through such things as unfair inference, risks of loss of control over personal information, and risks of indignity through exposure and embarrassment. Personal information is defined from different positions and aspect, but for the purpose of this text we accept definition which is consisting of: Those facts, communications, or opinions which relate to the individual, and which it would be reasonable to expect him to regard as intimate or sensitive and therefore to want to withhold or at least to restrict their collection, use or circulation.¹

Key words: privacy, personal data protection, classified information

Opportunities for abuse of data in new technologies

Abstract

Protection of privacy and data users, as a basic human right, becomes a bigger challenge to new technologies, which are already available to consumers and institutions such as: wireless connection to the global network, Cloud computing services, exchange and sharing data, cellular networks and etc.. All these technologies have great potential to monitoring the activities of users as well as abuse of the data they own they. There are a number of tools that protect networks, but in order to respond adequately to these challenges, a new approach is required and a new way of educating consumers.

Web technologies track users' activities mostly through different types of cookie, whose main goal is to offer more services to users by monitoring the activities which makes the user in terms of product selection, content review for the product number and quantity selected products, and propensity for selection of certain products. Through these websites receive user data such as: personal data in terms of user name, password and other personal data specific to the user, the user's propensity for certain products or services, monitoring the user's actions in the course of one or more sessions during visit of particular site and tracking information for the user. This is done in order to identify the user and authorization to make access to certain services, to keep statistics on the number of users and their preferences, as well as time spent in viewing specific content. Risk of violation of privacy occurs if the data being misused to monitor the activities of users as well as abuse of personal data.

Various web applications use different types of cookie, and some applications have their own type: Flash cookies or supercookies Microsoft - userData where the amount of data stored on one side is 512KB, and for a particular domain can be stored up to 10MV data. A large majority of users do not know that by visiting the websites leave their data and do not know that their actions are monitored and create a history of using the services. For these reasons, you can leave data that can be critical in violation of user privacy or abuse of personal data. Although European legislation has passed legislation several times when it comes to work for a cookie, there is no general legislation that will control or limit the use of data taken from users, as well as record keeping electronic diaries on how to use services from websites. There are solutions for limit the data that are placed on web pages by users, but also a way of protecting the computers in the internal local area network isolated from the possible follow-up work from the "outside world".

Keywords: new technologies, web applications, cookie, abuse of data
Criminalistics and Environmental crime
INTELLIGENCE- LED ACTION IN COMBATING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Abstract

In order successful application of special investigative measures realized by operational workers for eliminating different types of crime, including environmental crimes with an omen of organized crime, they need to know and successfully implement in practice the knowledge in the field of criminal intelligence. This is necessary due to the fact that modern forms of crime are characterized as organized crime and the people who are part of organized crime groups are well-trained, they keep up with the latest technical developments with sophisticated equipment they use when committing crimes.

This conditions the need and the personnel who work in the security services and bodies to continuously educate themselves, to apply new means and working methods, as well as to offer new innovative solutions for an effective crime combating. Among other things these operative workers should also have knowledge in the field of criminal intelligence and knowledge of the intelligence cycle, i.e. procedure of gathering, analyzing and using intelligence information.

Besides the police and intelligence services, ineffective combating environmental crimes, the customs, financial police and other security services and authorities take measures and activities.

Keywords: environmental crime, intelligence, customs, police and others.
Aleksandar Ivanov

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY – VARIABLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY DOCTRINE

Abstract

In our days the doctrinal understanding of Security gained meanings which were not relevant and recognizable during the 20th century. For example, the concept of “National Security” doesn’t hold the “monopoly” of the idea of Security where basically states have fundamental role along with the potential to manifest organized destructive forces and organized violence. Hence the epithets of "economic", "Environmental", "social", "human" Security are already grounded and the social sciences widely are establishing theoretical concepts no these basis developing concepts of a multitude of dependent and independent variables in the creation of the scientific concept of understanding of the Security as a phenomena. United Nations Human development report on the progress of humanity since 1994 has significant impact towards the theories related to the understanding of the Security. After the publication of the report "Our Common Future" in 1987 opening the question of Sustainability the Environment has constituted as one the pillars of the Sustainable development making changes in the ways that people think and understand Security. The Environment has already build their position in the Security doctrines at all levels, national and international. Today the Environmental degradation which in significant part is a result of the anthropogenic activities of the people is a matter of national interest in the most countries in the world. This paper attempts to open some of these issues.

The paper is divided into an introduction, a theoretical part and a conclusion. The theoretical part defines the term "Environmental Security" using a number of publications from universities, research centers, international organizations, national strategic documents. Relatively speaking, the second part of the theoretical part presents the dimensions of Environmental protection in national Security doctrines of the Republic of Macedonia.

The final part is trying to determine the place of the Environment in the Security doctrines in Macedonia, highlight the dilemmas that arise, as well as issues that can be explored in the future.

Keywords: Environment; Security; Macedonia; National Security;
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Nadica Todorovska
Rose Smileski
Orce Popovski

DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN THE WATER OF THE KAMENICKA RIVER AND KALIMANCI LAKE

Abstract

In this work are presented the results from the analysis of the heavy metals in the water of Kamenichka River and the water before and after Kalimanci Lake as a result of the direct influence of the slag of the mine Sasa. Water samples from four measurement points have been analyzed using the methods ETAAS and FAAS. The results show that the water from Kamenichka River and before and after Kalimanci Lake is insignificantly contaminated by the metals: cadmium, zinc, lead, copper and chromium, that come from the mine tailings of the mine Sasa. The insignificantly increased presence of heavy metals is evident (Zn) in relation to the MAC.

Key words: heavy metals, Kamenicka River, Kalimanci Lake
Nenad Radovic
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CRIMINALISTICS ASPECT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Abstract

Human trafficking is one of the most profitable offenses of the organized crime. Consequences which are caused by human trafficking are often fatal for its victims and discovering and proving becomes even more difficult because of the deficiency of personal and physical evidence. Often, victims do not dare to give statements and testify when in court, because they are afraid of retaliation of the perpetrators. The offense of human trafficking is put for the first time and standardized in criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia in 2003, which enabled state officials to focus on prosecution of perpetrators. Until that moment, those who had committed this type of crime weren’t properly sanctioned and punished and they were held responsible for minor criminal offenses. Authors try to present the difficulties that the authorities of the Ministry of Interior had during clarifying and finding proofs for criminal offenses of human trafficking, specifically the cases of sexual exploitation.

Key words: human trafficking, victim, organized criminal group.
Besare Osmani Bilali

Hazardous waste endangers environment and nature in the Republic of Macedonia

Abstract

Environmental criminality is a new type of criminality that has emerged relatively late compared to classical criminality, but the fact that it has been constantly growing is annoying. Improper management of waste, especially hazardous waste, has been ranked among the most difficult forms of environmental criminality, because it is organized, often international crime, having negative impact on economic aspects of natural and legal persons and causing severe impacts on environment and nature, flora and fauna, as well as human health and life. Shortage of financial resources to invest in improvement of technologies for hazardous waste treatment, high profits resulting from improper handling, insufficient interest of public authorities and low public awareness of citizens encourage this type of criminality directly. Efforts of the Republic of Macedonia to prevent and eliminate this criminality have not reached the satisfactory level. We may be pleased with the fact that the legal framework has been well established and fully compliant with the law of the European Union on one side, but regret to note that the rate of implementation is very low due to reasons to be elaborated in this paper. The main goal of this research is to establish the real state of waste management, focusing on hazardous waste in the Republic of Macedonia and the extent to which the environment and nature are endangered by inadequate waste management. Upon established state, we should propose amendments to existing legal framework as required to encourage law enforcement, oblige public utilities to observe international standards for waste management, and develop new landfills with conditions for hazardous waste treatment. On the other side, bodies of the state administration and police officers should be encouraged to improve their knowledge of the environment through organized trainings in order to identify easier potential environmental crimes, strengthen cooperation with inspection supervision bodies and raise the public awareness among citizens through educational system and media.

Key terms: environment and nature, waste, hazardous waste management, legal framework, public awareness, bodies of state administration, police officer.
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