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GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES, SECURITY AND SECURITY PERSPECTIVES IN THE REGION

Abstract: Usually, the main issues being discussed today refer to different political, economic, security, cultural, confessional and other situations in the world, which are making the world civilization more global on a daily basis, tightly related, transparent and accessible for the most of the citizens. Globalization is more present into the political, economic, social and security segment and it is only a matter of dynamics and volume according to which it will be carried out. Reforms and globalizations have enormously influenced the security processes in the world, Europe, Balkans and the Republic of Macedonia. This kind of processes in some parts of the world have contributed to assure peace. The issues of economic integration of Europe and enlargement of European Union, present one of the most successful peace projects in the world history, which help the human kind to construct a foundation for resources and intellectual potential for providing higher level of regional and international security. State interdependence helps in generating the political approaches aimed towards a creation of democratic multilateral mechanism for governing the international system and an alternative for the security problems. Collective influence of the world community is needed to expand the old security problems which will provoke new risks and threats.

Key words: globalization, security, conflict, threats, prevention, international relations.

Introduction

Globalization processes and their impact on scientific and technological development and advancement of the modern world, took its

toll on the field of planetary peace, stability and polarization of the world. More international bodies, associations, experts and other relevant factors remind us of the frequent natural disasters in the world due to global disturbances caused by human activity and point out the desire for economic prosperity, rapid enrichment, economic crime, shifting the ideological matrix, the fragmentation of nations, confrontation, crime etc.

More than two decades have passed since the liberation of humanity from the pressure of ideological, political and military confrontation of the Cold War, but hopes for a safer world and a new system that began in the early nineties, is still not justified. There have appeared new threats and challenges to replace the threat of complete nuclear destruction of civilization. Conflicts, terrorism, separatism, extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking, weapons of mass destruction, social crises and environmental problems existed before, but in an era of globalization when the world is more inter-related, they began receiving threats of universal character, posing a threat to international security.

Under such conditions are created global changes that led to the transformation of regions around the world, especially the area of eastern and southeastern Europe, where they feel the consequences of the transition from one system to another, that is establishing a democratic market- economy systems. The changes are conducted with difficulties and internal unrest in the area affected by the transition.¹ Many of the countries still feel the transition problems such as corruption, crime, human rights violation which also affect security and safety of the Republic of Macedonia.



Fig. 1 Western Balkans

¹ NATO, Office of information and press, Brussels,2001.

Early in this century, a period characterized by conflicts to create one-nations states, led to the existence of strong ideologies of national orientation and especially traditional religious behavior and culture.

Democratic processes stimulate large number of newly created states to join the collective security systems or regional alliances. Balkan countries have shown that the cost of security depends on the importance of political and geostrategic position, and the way it is understood in the countries of this region.¹

Global security challenges and perspectives

The period of the end of eighties of the 20th century, imposed the view of more relaxed period of world order, but after the communist period many political, social and economic transformations occurred.

Terrorism, organized crime, lack of necessary items of interest, drug trafficking, economic and other kinds of migration impose a danger and threat to security. Imposed new problems can be solved only by international support and policy because they inevitably spread beyond national borders, and their scale and size are larger than the power of nations to solve them partially or integrally.

Great range of topical and political crises on a global level pose a threat or risk starting a war of larger-scale conflicts. This points out the long-term local or regional crises undefined and unpredictable consequences. Threats to peace and security and danger of the world come from many sources, from countries and organizations that sponsor terrorism, countries and organizations involved in smuggling many types of weapons and countries and organizations to use civilian nuclear fuel that can endanger lives of the people or the environment from historic scale.

When we consider *globalization* we come to a conclusion that it actually means a process of great movement of people, material goods, information and ideas through real and imagined boundaries, relative global processes taking place simultaneously and spread to different world destinations. Now it is believed that the world is a unique place where you overcome spatial boundaries.²

When it comes to the defense functioning of the state, it can easily be seen that the military conflicts of the early 20th century could not be locally or regionally limited, but may arise and spill all over the world. The potential for conflicts is increased and more globalized. Great range of missile systems

¹ Митко Котовчевски, Тајните служби на Балканот, Бомат графикс, Скопје, 2007.

² Peter Hough, *Understanding Global Security*, 2006

makes the military system vulnerable to even developed countries with the best defense. The sophistication of modern weapons makes the risk of greater conflict, symbolized by gaining nuclear weapons. Until a few decades ago, only five states had this type of weapon, while today, officially it is a minimum of eight states. Concerns of member states of NATO to national and global security is justified, when some states like Iran with questionable democratic capacity, refer to the right of every state to have technology for depletion of uranium for civilian needs.

Violence in some regions is associated with trade of weapons and geopolitical interests of major powers, while sales of weapons is a significant contributor to the problems. Some modes to discipline the citizens of their countries are ready to purchase weapons on the pretext that they have legal right to defense and combat terrorism.

There is a list of fifteen countries with the largest defense budget for 2006 as informed by Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. The total world consumption was 1.158 billion US \$ in 2006, with approximately half share in consumption by the United States.¹

Table 1: Military defense budget of some countries in the world, 2006.

Rank	Country	Consumption in the U.S. \$ billion	% GDP
	Total worldwide	1,158	2.41
1.	USA	985.7	12.99
2.	UK	59.2	2.49
3.	France	53.1	2.38
4.	China	49.5	1.88
5.	Japan	43.7	1.00
6.	Germany	37.0	1.28
7.	Russia	34.7	3.54
8.	Italy	33.9	1.61
9.	Saudi Arabia	29.0	8.32
10.	India	23.9	2.69
11.	South Korea	21.9	2.47
12.	Canada	14.6	1.10
13.	Australia	13.8	1.83
14.	Brazil	13.4	1.26
15.	Spain	12.3	1.00

¹ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2006.

The speed of globalization and weapons production and sale, seriously ignore humanitarian motives and consequences of the global spread of weapons. Profit is the real motive which directly affects policy decisions for weapons sale and export, increasing the risk and stability in certain areas and regions in the world. Economic integration in Europe realized by expansion of the European Union is a successful peace project and interstate conflicts on European soil are less likely. With the integration of Southeast Europe and the Balkans into Euro-Atlantic structures, states are expected to feel safer and be away from threatening. Gradually the Western Balkan countries are moving towards safer and more stable future. The assistance of the European Union remains an important factor in supporting the changes, in providing expertise in setting up the structures needed to ensure peace and prosperity that are part of a common agenda.

The assistance is a good illustration of the role of EU in the world on global level as an important donor. The issues of Western Balkans are among the priorities for this assistance. The Union has developed a clear and comprehensive strategy, combined with a pragmatic and well-targeted assistance in order to meet priority needs. Results can be seen in the already achieved progress in maintaining greater security, political stability, democracy and economic recovery of the region.

Poverty, instability and conflicts affecting EU and NATO, reveal a great importance of the reform and consolidation of trends towards the creation of a Europe that is at peace with itself and secure in its own future. The unification of Europe will fully be completed after the Western Balkan countries' membership. Over the past few decades, across the continent, the European Union built an area of peace, stability and freedom. The Western Balkans remains part of the future in accordance with their expressed desire to join the Union. EU and Member States have already helped these countries to enter the time of stability, security and prosperity. For years this meant providing humanitarian and emergency assistance to distressed, or financing the restoration of the areas that suffered. The vast range of crisis management tools, which include security operations and police missions, were engaged in the crisis regions. Attention is directed toward implementing reforms that will guarantee long term stability in the region.

The Stabilization and Association Agreement is a longstanding policy that applies new ways of assistance to Western Balkan countries in dealing with the challenges of democratic institutions reforming, promoting trade and economic development and fight against corruption, ethnic violence, poverty and social exclusion. During Zagreb Summit in 2000, the European Union and the five Western Balkan countries (Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro) have expressed their

commitment to the Stabilisation and Association Process for more rapid integration and membership the Union.

During Thessaloniki Summit in June 2003, members of the European Council solemnly declared that the future of the Balkans in the European Union, and stresses strong support for EU integration of Western Balkan states. However, the EU alone can not create this peaceful reunification since it requires commitment on both sides. The speed of integration will be set by the countries of the region, expressed by determination the countries showed in meeting their part of the agreement.

Communities for Assistance to Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation (CARDS), and its main objectives is to support the participation of the Western Balkans in the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.

Table 2: Distribution of the CARDS program for the period 2002-2004 (million euros).

	2002	2003	2004	Total
R. Macedonia	41,5	43,5	51,0	136,0
Albania	44,9	46,5	58,5	149,9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71,9	63,0	65,0	199,9
Croatia	59,0	62,0	76,0	197,0
Serbia and Montenegro	359,6	331,28	297,0	987,88
Region	43,5	31,5	-	75,00
Total	620,4	577,78	547,5	1 745,68

CARDS assistance during the 2000-2006 period contained a budget of 4.65 billion euros and is targeting the following sectors:

- Justice and Home Affairs: Reforming the judiciary and police, migration and asylum, integrated border management, fight against organized crime.

- Building administrative capacity: reforms in public administration, taxation and customs.

- Economic and social development: economic reform, social cohesion, development of local infrastructure, education.

- Democratic Stabilisation: development of civil society, the return of refugees, reform of the media.

- Environment and natural resources: institutional strengthening, monitoring and planning. Any country that achieved satisfactory progress in political and economic reform and administrative capacity may start negotiations on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA). Candidate countries for signing a Stabilisation and Association Agreement, must meet basic prerequisites. Each SAA covers the implementation of key commitment of the same package, with some specifics for each country

committed to gradual implementation of a free trade area and reforms associated with European standards. The officials of R. Macedonia signed SAA in April 2001, and it entered into force in April 2004.



Fig. 2. Macedonia

Complete financial framework for 2007-2013, on the enlargement strategy, which includes new Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is established by the Council of EU decision Regulation (EU) No. 1085/2006 of 17 July 2006 Its main goal is providing assistance to candidate countries and potential candidates for EU membership.¹ This tool replaces and unites in itself the previous pre-accession instruments: Phare, SAPARD, CARDS and the Instrument for Pre-accession assistance to Turkey.

Table 3: **Financial assistance from the IPA funds for candidate countries, in million EUR.**

Year Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Macedonia	58,5	70,2	81,8	92,3	98,7	401,5
Croatia	141,2	146	151,2	154,2	157,2	749,8
Turkey	497,2	538,7	566,4	653,7	781,9	3037,9
Total	696,9	754,9	799,4	900,2	1037,8	4189,2

Through the IPA, the European Union provides assistance to candidate countries and potential candidates in their progressive alignment with the standards and policies of the European Union and the *acquis communautaire*, the road to EU membership. IPA is comprised of 5 components running as follows:

- Assistance in transition and institution building;
- Cross-border cooperation;
- Regional development;

¹ Министерство за финансии, Р. Македонија, 2011 г

- Development of human resources;
- Rural development.

Republic of Macedonia as a candidate country for EU membership has access to all IPA components.

The EU accepted the concept of structural stability to its territory and the region, which is a primary goal of conflicts prevention. Adopting the concept of structural stability indicates that prevention of conflicts within the EU are not interpreted only as operational prevention, which is essentially a management crisis, but also as structural prevention, which includes sustainable economic development, democracy and respect for human rights, stable political structures and healthy environmental and social conditions.¹

The countries of the region have embraced the concept of participation in collective security systems and began implementation of the policy guidance for the full Euro-Atlantic security system. Impact of NATO and its presence in the region contributed for the fact that Balkan countries to reach the required standard border security processes. All these contribute to overall stability in Europe and the conditions for greater cooperation towards building a common policy². The entry into NATO and the EU is considered a milestone in the economic and political development of a country. Analyses show that NATO membership positively affected the economies of many countries along with large investments from companies that come from the EU and NATO, for much shorter term.

Republic of Macedonia has no alternative and must adapt to global integration processes. Analyses show that the economies of countries after joining NATO and the EU have experienced visible progress.

Conclusion

Globalization processes in recent decades pose great influence on political, economic and security level. Geostrategic and geopolitical interests of major powers in certain areas and regions, has changed security situation after the Cold War and made it more complex, vulnerable and unstable than previous years. The new situation provided different responses to new security challenges, dilemmas and problems faced by states and international community.

The content of the future strategy towards the Balkans, and intensity preparations about Euro-Atlantic Integration of the Balkan countries, in

¹ Ester Barbe and Elizabeth Johansson: EU and Conflict Prevention; OBS; Working Paper No.8, October 2001.

² Стојан Кузев, Стратегија за одбрана, Југореклам, Скопје, 2001.

particular, will depend on the willingness of the EU and NATO to stand seriously behind the radically declared intention to assist in realizing the European perspective and proposals arising from regional debates about the future agenda of enlargement of the region.

Today, after the experience Macedonia had with the 2001 crisis, the country's integration into EU and NATO, is regarded as a single strategy for structural conflict prevention in the country and the region. In line with this, there should be developed method of crisis identification and prevention and a conflict prevention and long-term comprehensive approach.

Security and stability in the Western Balkans clearly and undeniably lie in NATO and the EU. Western Balkans region emerging from post-conflict phase is interested in the process of Euro-Atlantic integration. Clear Euro-Atlantic perspective of the region, NATO and EU, are the driving force for stabilization and sustainable democratic development of countries in the region.

Republic of Macedonia faced with a bilateral problem regarding the name dispute, having at the same time other internal problems, should apply democratic and effective approach in order to find its place in security and integration processes while strengthening its public position, parallel to successfully develop its own economic situation.

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ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИСКИТЕ ПРОЦЕСИ, БЕЗБЕДНОСТА И БЕЗБЕДНОСНИТЕ ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ НА РЕГИОНОТ

Резиме: *Најчесто зборуваме за изменети политички, економски, безбедносни, културни, конфесионални и други состојби во светот, кои од ден на ден светската цивилизација ја прават поглобална, повеќе врзана, транспарентна и поблиска за се поголем дел од човештвото. Глобализацијата е повеќе присутна во политичките, економските, социјалните и безбедносните сегменти, но само е прашање со која динамика и со која големина се одвива. Реформите и глобализацијата значајно влијаат на безбедносните процеси во светот, Европа, Балканот и Република Македонија. Ваквите процеси во некои делови од светот придонесоа за зголемување и обезбедување на мирот. Економската интеграција на Европа преку проширувањето на Европската унија, претставува најуспешен мировен проект во светската историја, кој помага човештвото да изгради основа за ресурси и интелектуален потенцијал за обезбедување на регионалната и меѓународна безбедност на повисоко ниво. Меѓузависноста на државите помага во генерирањето на политичките пристапи насочени кон создавање на демократски мултилатерален механизам за управување со меѓународниот систем и алтернативи за безбедносните проблеми. Колективното влијание од меѓународната заедница е неопходно за да не се зголемат старите безбедносни проблеми кои ќе предизвикаат нови ризици и закани.*

Клучни зборови: *глобализација, безбедност, конфликти, закани, превенција, меѓународни односи.*