

МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА

**БЕЗБЕДНОСТА КАКО ПРЕДМЕТ НА
ИСТРАЖУВАЊЕ - ПРИСТАПИ, КОНЦЕПТИ И
ПОЛИТИКИ**

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**RESEARCHING SECURITY: APPROACHES,
CONCEPTS AND POLICIES**

МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА

**БЕЗБЕДНОСТА КАКО ПРЕДМЕТ
НА ИСТРАЖУВАЊЕ -
ПРИСТАПИ, КОНЦЕПТИ И
ПОЛИТИКИ**

2-3 Јуни 2015, Охрид

Том IV

СКОПЈЕ, 2016

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**RESEARCHING SECURITY:
APPROACHES, CONCEPTS AND
POLICIES**

2 - 3 June 2015
Ohrid, Republic of Macedonia

Volume IV

SKOPJE, 2015

Издавачи:

Универзитет „Св. Климент
Охридски“ Битола
Факултет за безбедност –
Скопје

За издавачите:

проф. д-р Сашо Коруновски,
ректор на Универзитетот „Св.
Климент Охридски“ – Скопје
проф. д-р Оливер Бачановиќ,
декан на Факултетот за
безбедност – Скопје

Уредник на изданието:

Проф. д-р Цане Т.Мојаноски

Преведувачи:

Анче Белада
м-р Даниела Јосифова
Марија Рашковска
Марија Вучкова

Компјутерска обработка:

Проф. д-р Цане Т. Мојаноски
Кемал Рушид

Печати:

АД „Ван Гог“ - Скопје

Адреса на издавачите:

Факултет за безбедност
1000 Скопје
П. Фах 103
тел: 022546211

**Универзитет „Св. Климент
Охридски“**

1ви Мај б.б.
7000 Битола,
тел: 047223788

Publishers:

University “St. Kliment
Ohridski”- Bitola
Faculty of Security- Skopje

For the Publishers:

Sašo Korunovski, PhD Rector of
the University “St. Kliment
Ohridski”- Bitola
Oliver Bačanović, PhD Dean of
the Faculty of Security- Skopje

Editor in Chief:

Cane T.Mojanoski, PhD

Proofreading:

Anče Belada
Daniela Josifova, MA
Marija Raškowska
Marija Vučkova

Computer Processing::

Cane T.Mojanoski, PhD
Kemal Rushid

Print:

“Van Gog” - LTD Skopje

Address of the Publishers:

Faculty of Security
1000 Skopje
P.O. Box 103
tel: ++389(0)22546211

**University “St. Kliment
Ohridski”**

1 Maj b.b.
7000 Bitola
tel: +++389(0) 47223788

ПРОГРАМСКИ ОДБОР

д-р Оливер Бачановиќ, декан,
Факултет за безбедност –Скопје,
Република Македонија

д-р Младен Бајагиќ, декан,
Криминалистичко-полициска
академија, (КПА), Србија

Хелен Мартини, претседател на
Асоцијацијата на европските
полициски колеџи

д-р Горазд Мешко, декан на
Факултетот за криминална правда
безбедност, Словенија

д-р Неделчо Лазаров Стојчев, Ректор
на Академијата при Министерството
за внатрешни работи, Софија

д-р Радомир Милашиновиќ, Декан
на Факултетот за безбедност,
Универзитет во Белград, Србија

д-р Ремзи Финдикли, Директор на
турската национална Полициска
академија, Турција

д-р Миле Шикман, началник,
Директорат за полициска едукација,
МВР, Република Српска, Босна и
Херцеговина

д-р Иван Тош, Универзитет на
применет науки, Хрватска

Рајко Пековиќ, Полициска академија,
Црна Гора

д-р Трое Даниел Костел, ректор на
Полициска академија Alexandru Ioan
Cuza“, Романија

д-р Неџад Корајлиќ, декан, Факултет
за криминалистика, криминологија и
безбедносни студии, Босна и
Херцеговина

д-р Ференц Банфи, Директор во
ЦЕПОЛ (Европски полициски колеџи)

д-р Аљоша Канџиќ, Институт за
корпоративни студии ИЦС, Љубљана,
Словенија

СЕКРЕТАР

д-р Весна Трајковска,
Секретар на Програмскиот одбор

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Oliver Bačanović, PhD., Dean of the
Faculty of Security

Mladen Bajagić, PhD , Dean of the
Academy of Criminalistics and Police
Studies, Serbia

Helene Martini, President of the
Association of European Police Colleges

Gorazd Meško, PhD , Dean of the Faculty
of Criminal Justice and Security, Slovenia

Nedelčo Lazarov Stojčev, PhD , Rector of
the Academy of the Ministry of Interior,
Bulgaria

Radomir Milašinović, PhD, Dean of the
Faculty of Security Studies, University of
Belgrade, Serbia

Remzi Findikli, PhD, Director of the
Turkish National Police Academy, Turkey

Mile Šikman, PhD, Head of the
Administration for Police Education of
Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ivan Toth, PhD, University of Applied
Sciences - VVG, Croatia

Rajko Pekovic, Police Academy,
Montenegro

Troje Daniel Kostel, PhD, Rector of the
Police Academy ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza”,
Romania

Nedžad Korajlić, PhD, Dean of the
Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and
Security Studies, University of Sarajevo,
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ferenc Banfi, PhD, Director of CEPOL
(European Police College)

Aljoša Kandžic, PhD, President of the
Council, Institute for Corporate Security
Studies ICS Ljubljana, Slovenia

SECRETARY

Vesna Trajkovska, PhD
Secretary of the International Programme
Committee

ОРГАНИЗАЦИОНЕН ОДБОР

проф. д-р Цане Т. Мојаноски,
претседател
вон. проф. д-р Марјан Николовски
вон. проф. д-р Светлана Николовска
доц. д-р Снежана Мојсоска
доц. д-р Никола Дујовски
доц. д-р Љупчо Тодоровски
доц. д-р Раде Рајковчевски
доц. д-р Весна Стефановска

СЕКРЕТАР

доц. д-р Марјан Ѓуровски

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Cane Mojanoski, PhD, Chairman

Marjan Nikolovski, PhD
Snežana Mojsoska, Dr. Sc
Nikola Dujovski, PhD
Ljupčo Todorovski, PhD.
Rade Rajkovčevski, PhD
Marjan Gjurovski, PhD
Vesna Stefanovska, PhD

SECRETARY

Marjan Gjurovski, PhD

CONTENTS

SECURITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE SECURITY SERVICES

RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE FUNCTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Zoran Keković, PhD, Slavica Pavlović, PhD student, Vladimir Ninković, PhD student;..... 1

NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE QUALITY OF EXPERTS' WORK

Milan Žarković, PhD, Tanja Kesić, PhD, Ivana Bjelovuk, PhD 11

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LEADERSHIP PERSONAL VALUES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SECURITY CHALLENGES

Lazar Gjurov, PhD, Ljubomir Drakulevski, PhD, Angelina Taneva Veshovska, PhD 28

REFORMS AIMED AT SERVICE ORIENTATION OF SECURITY SERVICES

Milko Menkinoski, MA, Dejan Vitanski, PhD 44

THE IMPACT OF MILITARY EDUCATION ON THE QUALITY OF DECISION MAKING OF THE MILITARY LEADERS

Kemo Djozo, MA, Aleksandra Dimitrovska, PhD, Slavko Angeleski, PhD 59

BORDER RISK MANAGEMENT

Zafircho Panchev, MA..... 74

DETERMINANTS IN SHAPING CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SECURITY POLICY

Marjan Gjurovski, PhD..... 87

SECURITY AND SECURITY SYSTEMS TODAY

THE OPINION OF THE CITIZENS ON SAFETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Cane T. Mojanoski, PhD..... 99

**PEACE AND SECURITY: IS CONFLICT PREVENTION STILL A
NORM OF SECURITY POLICY?**

Lidija Georgieva, PhD, Marina Mitrevska, PhD 118

**ECONOMIC SECURITY AS A STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OF
SECURITY**

Metodija Angeleski, PhD, Nikolina Gaberova, Martina Nedelkowska..... 132

COMMUNICATION AND SECURITY – A WAY OF THINKING

Nikolay Palashev, PhD 141

**NATIONAL SECURITY IN SERBIA – DE LEGE LATA ET DE LEGE
FERENDA**

Zoran Pavlovic, Dalibor Krstinic 151

**SECURITY SCIENCE PARADIGMS IN THE TIME OF EXPANDED
APPROACH TO SECURITY: WHEN TO START AND WHEN TO
FINISH A SECURITY SECTOR REFORM IN A CONFLICT /
POSTCONFLICT SOCIETY?**

Dimitar Kirkovski, Rade Rajkovcevski, PhD 167

CRISIS IN UKRAINE: THREAT OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

Sinisha Daskalovski, PhD 181

**SECURITY CHALLENGES AND TREATS TO THE NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

**THE SECURITY THREATS AND THE NEED FOR CREATING A
REGIONAL SECURITY CENTRE IN THE WESTERN BALKAN
REGION**

Tome Batkovski, PhD 195

**EXTREME CASE OF INSECURITY: VIOLENCE NARRATIVES OF
SURVIVORS FROM THE WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA...**

Goran Basic, PhD 210

**ADVERSE RISK AND NATURAL PROCESSES AND PHENOMENA
AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

Tihomir Lichev 228

**THE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AS A SECURITY
THREAT IN THE FUNCTION OF REALIZATION OF
TERRORISTIC AIMS**

Ice Ilijevski, PhD, Zlate Dimovski, PhD, Kire Babanoski, PhD 237

**CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN THE
FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM**

Muhamed Racaj, PhD, Sevilj Muaremoska Abduli, PhD Candidate 249

**RECONCEPTION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AS
A SECURITY THREAT-EXPANDED APPROACH TO SECURITY**

Tanja Milosevska, PhD 264

**THE ISLAMIC STATE AS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE TO THE
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

Nenad Taneski, PhD, Metodi Hadji-Janev, PhD, Rina Kirkova, PhD..... 276

**REGIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES PROJECTED IN THE
MODERN SECURITY THREATS**

Mile Petrovski, PhD, Zoran Cikarski, MA. 286

CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Muhamed Racaj, PhD

*Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Macedonia
e-mail: racaj61@yahoo.com*

Sevilj Muaremoska Abduli, PhD Candidate

*Faculty for Detectives and Security, FON University - Skopje
e-mail: sevil.muaremoska@fon.edu.mk*

Abstract

If the beginning of the twentieth century is characterized by high development of science, technology, computerization, and all in the name of the liberation of humanity from dependence on nature and mastery of the laws that govern nature, the beginning of the twenty-first century is characterized by expansion of violence and terrorism in all parts of the globe exposed through all its forms ranging from assassinations, kidnappings, murders for political purposes, suicides, etc. Terrorism is a global phenomenon, which is characterized by illegally using threats and violence against individuals or groups of people or countries in order to achieve certain political, religious or ideological purposes. When we talk about international terrorism, in particular we talk about a phenomenon that is identical to the national terrorism and the only difference between them consists in the aspect of whether the terrorist act is performed within the territory of the country in which a terrorist organization acts or that he or she committed the terrorist act or the executed terrorist act transcends the boundaries of a state and thus save members of a particular international terrorist organization in the commission of international terrorist act and also citizens who are involved or the entire territory of more than one state. A key factor in the fight against global terrorism is the international cooperation and interplay of forces and means of the different countries in the world. Key stakeholders in the fight against global terrorism are NATO, EU, UN and regional organizations within countries which accomplish individual efforts and mutual economic, political or other types of cooperation. In this regard, the Republic of Macedonia not only as one country alone, but also in

cooperation with other countries in Europe and the world is actively involved in the fight against global terrorism and continuously contributes to building peace and stability in the world.

For the purposes of this paper, the essence, characteristics and forms in which terrorism occurs and acts, and the methods and forces to combat terrorism which are realized within the international community will be studied in detail and explained, and the role that the Republic of Macedonia has and the contribution that we make to the fight against global terrorism will be highlighted and analyzed with due attention, through its participation in peacekeeping operations to combat terrorism and building peace in the world as a candidate member of NATO and the European Union. The purpose of this paper is to prove that the continued participation of the Republic of Macedonia in the international missions to combat terrorism and building world peace spearheading NATO, the European Union and the United Nations, contributes to the strengthening of peace and stability in the world.

Keywords: *terrorism, terrorist operations, missions, cooperation.*

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism today is a challenge and a threat to the global security, and to be able to respond to terrorism, it is necessary to take preventive measures before an attack. The terrorists, carry out terrorist attacks with great confidence, work in groups in which the details about the derivation of the action are not known for everyone, using modern tools, weapons and tools, even mass destruction. For these reasons, for the detection of international terrorist groups, their intentions and purposes, it is necessary to provide adequate information, and the fight against terrorism requires appropriate force, equipped with the proper equipment and trained staff to conduct operations to combat terrorism. A key factor in the fight against global terrorism is the international cooperation and interaction of forces and means of the different countries in the world. Key stakeholders in the fight against global terrorism are NATO, EU, UN and regional organizations in which frames some individual contires make efforts and mutual economic, political or other cooperation. The Republic of Macedonia today is one of the winners of the fight against global terrorism and creating conditions for peace building and maintaining stability and security of the countries in the world. The Republic of Macedonia does that by taking protective measures, exchange of information, and participation of its forces in the international peacekeeping operations led by NATO and the EU, providing a significant contribution to the stability and peace in the world.

When developing the paper everything begins from the definition of global terrorism and the explanation of its features, in order to develop the

issue of combating terrorism and creating capacity by establishing an international force for an adequate response to the terrorists. The role of the Republic of Macedonia in the fight against global terrorism consists of activation of all available instruments, notably by participating in operations against global terrorism, giving thus contribution to building security and peace in the world.

DEFINITION OF GLOBAL TERRORISM AND THE BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST GLOBAL TERRORISM

In the literature there are several attempts to define terrorism, but there is not a definition that is generally accepted as universal. Some definitions are aimed at explaining the role of the perpetrators, some at terrorist technique, however most of them emphasize the elements of terrorism where prevailing are the element of use of force and violence (almost all definitions), causing fear and terror, threats and psychological effects and effects (in more than half of the definitions).

We will not carefully analyze the existing attempts to define terrorism as a phenomenon, but rather highlight the conclusion that unlike earlier when terrorism mainly provoked the attention of the world public, today terrorism aims to cause great suffering. The international law has an important role in the suppression of terrorism because they define the concepts and apply standards to prevent individual acts of terrorism that threaten the security and the basic values of more than one country.¹

The international law is determined and based on tools determining which are acts of terrorism; counter-terrorism instruments are created as a framework for cooperation between states in order terrorists to be found, prosecuted and punished. Fighting terrorism means taking defensive measures to prevent people to be injured and not be allowed to create conditions for financing activities. How important is the fight against terrorism, we can see by the fact that the Treaty establishing the European Union's Maastricht Treaty in 1991, as a factor of mutual interest is shown and the necessity of police cooperation for the purposes of preventing and combating terrorism, in particular through the exchange of information within the European Police Office. Most analysts fight against global terrorism by analysis within security intelligence and military police instruments of action.

¹ Ksenija Djuric - Atansijevic, *The role of international law in combating terrorism*, (Belgrade: Military Academy 2008), 8

However, if we thoroughly analyze the current operations, we can conclude that a successful fight against terrorism is necessary to achieve the so-called DIME-effect by activating of the following instruments:

- **Diplomacy**
- **Information or Intellegence**
- **Military**
- **Economy**

Which nstrument of combat and strategy will be applied depends on the specific circumstances, but in practice we often have a combination of tools and strategies that are known together as transformation of the regime that supports terrorism. An example can be cited "Arab Spring", with the application of strong intelligence training, diplomacy, economic sanctions and blockades, and using special forces deposed regime in several states, primarily in the overthrow of the Gaddafi regime.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA SEEN IN TACKLING TERRORISM

If you go by the motto that no state is so strong to be able alone to deal with terrorism or, neither, so small that it cannot contribute, we can conclude that the Republic of Macedonia is a small country, but it gives a great contribution to the fight against terrorism, in fact much larger contribution than most major countries. Previous analyses of the contribution of the Republic of Macedonia in the fight against terrorism come down to an individual analysis of an institution or body primarily engaging the Army in peacekeeping operations. In order to see the overall contribution of the Republic of Macedonia in the fight against terrorism, it is necessary to analyze the contribution of all instruments of its domain.

1.1 Contribution intelligence operations in the fight against terrorism

Intelligence services in the Republic of Macedonia as institutions responsible for conducting intelligence operations in the fight against terrorism, in collaboration with other institutions in the country and the intelligence services of other countries, give a major contribution in the fight against global terrorism, as can be seen in the following activities:

- established an efficient exchange of data on terrorist groups and their support networks;
- taking measures and activities to disclose the organizers, perpetrators and the logistics of terrorist activities;
- implementation of the "National Intelligence Database";
- participation in operations led by Europol;

- cooperation with INTERPOL in the implementation of the project IPA 2008 police cooperation: combating organized crime, focused on drug trafficking and prevention of terrorism;
- active participation in the program committee for the fight against terrorism in the Security Council for mutual support, which facilitate the procedures and mechanisms for sharing intelligence
- active participation in the activities of the Conference of the Intelligence Services of Southeastern Europe and the Central Conference.

The results of these activities and programs are great, so the report of the Ministry of Interior of the Year from 10/03/2014 on the organized crime and corruption in 2013¹, prevented a total of 25 criminal groups with 261 members (238 of them Macedonian and 23 foreign nationals) acting in the field of drug trafficking, organized and economic crime, corruption, cybercrime, counterfeiting documents related crime, smuggling migrants, trafficking in cultural goods, smuggling of excise goods and crimes against the state. In seven of the said criminal groups "criminal association were identified" because the 116 perpetrators members of these groups are reported for 15 such crimes. The report states: "The Ministry in cooperation with foreign security services at regional and international level, as well as independent actions implemented in the area of detection of illicit drug trafficking, prevented 11 criminal groups including 57 people. The members of these criminal groups were involved in trafficking heroin and marijuana, which typically provides funds to finance terrorism".

However, of the isolated criminal "money laundering and other criminal proceeds", in twelve cases 45 offenders were reported. According to the report, "applicants are governors, responsible persons and owners of private companies, officers, agents and notaries who unlawfully abuse of their work position or engage in tax evasion, forgery of documents, fraud, and trafficking drugs, let the legal trade funds totaling over 1.2 billion denars, some of which practically ended in the funding of terrorism.

In addition to these activities, the responsible bodies are contributing in detection and monitoring of NGOs and religious groups that are associated with terrorism on a global scale.

¹ Ministry of Interior Affaires, "Report on organized crime and corruption in 2013", accessed on September 10, 2014
<http://mvr.gov.mk/ShowAnnouncements.aspx?ItemID=13259&mid=1094&tabId=201&tabIndex=0>

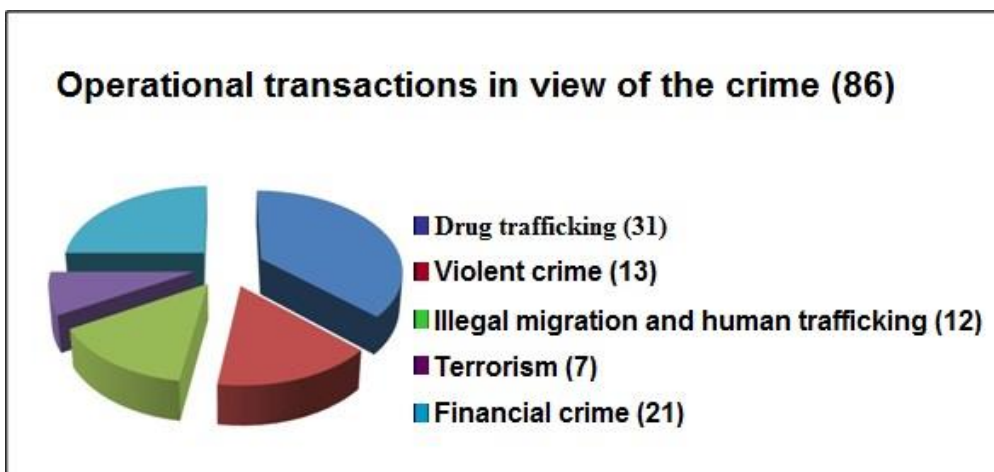


Figure 1: Joint operations with EUROPOL¹

In terms of joint operations of the Ministry of Interior and EUROPOL, only in 2013 there were 86 operational joint operations; the types of crime are given in Figure 1. A very important element is that 7 of them are operations related to the fight against terrorism.

Contribution of the diplomacy of the Republic of Macedonia in the fight against terrorism

All previous governments in the country understand terrorism as a serious threat, and expressed their strong condemn for all terrorist actions, no matter where they occur. As a result of their fair policy, the Republic of Macedonia did not distinguish the terrorism of September 11 in the US from the terrorism in the theater in Russia, nor the attacks on the beaches in Turkey. Diplomacy of the Republic of Macedonia is an active supporter and promoter of peace in the world with its strong commitment to the fight against terrorism at the national, regional, and global level.

International Cooperation of the Republic of Macedonia in the fight against global terrorism

Promoting regional cooperation and contribution to establishing good neighborly relations, security, and stability in all countries of the South, is an ongoing commitment to the Republic of Macedonia with mutual respect for the values, as part of the global integration. Thus began the process of creating greater certainty and international priorities without establishing cooperation with others, without a sense of reciprocal relationship and dependence. The Republic of Macedonia supports forms of regional organizations and their activities leading to improvement of the social welfare in Macedonia and the region, such as:

¹ Ministry of Interior Affairs, Department of Europol, accessed on November 12, 2014, <http://www.mvr.gov.mk/uploads/EVROPOL.pdf>

- Cooperation Process of Southeastern Europe;
- The Regional Cooperation Council;
- The Central European Incentive;
- The National Center for Migration and Asylum, and the return of refugees and others.

The participation of the Republic of Macedonia is evolved in regional incentives, especially those with neighbors, leading to increasing and improving cooperation, tolerance, mutual understanding and enhancement of cooperation, tolerance, mutual understanding and social welfare. Macedonia has a strong commitment to fight against terrorism at the national, regional and global level. The focus of the overall action is facing the preventive actions to eliminate all potential dangers of terrorism and the emergence of further escalation of the consequences. The Republic of Macedonia works for a conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements between the countries that take measures to prevent the spread of terrorist activities, and establishing close cooperation among the secret services to exchange intelligence. Such cooperation should be carried out through the following steps:

- regular exchange of information among professionals to combat global terrorism;
- adoption of a joint anti-terror laws and regulations in order to provide unique approach in the fight against global terrorism;
- creating a database;
- educating the public to the threat that terrorism has on democratic processes.

Cooperation with neighboring countries

Neighborliness is one of the key factors in achieving peace, security and well-being of an individual, family, village, city, or country. This universal principle, the global importance and values are emphasized in the criteria for membership in NATO and the EU. From these aspects, the Republic of Macedonia is of particular importance to have good relations with all its neighbors. The Republic of Macedonia especially takes into account the preservation and promotion of political and economic relations with all its neighbors, based on the principles of equality, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual respect, and respect for the cultural and national particularities. The Republic of Macedonia is strongly committed to further promoting of regional cooperation, the strengthening of security and stability, the exchange of experiences and support of the countries in the region, construction of joint military units to the joint participation in international operations. The close and fruitful regional cooperation with the US - Adriatic Charter countries (A-5 format), a very successful format to include all countries in the region, including the Republic of Kosovo. The Republic of Macedonia believes that promoting A-5 cooperation is a win-win approach, and for peace and stability and the Euro-Atlantic region of inclusivity.

Cooperation with the international community

The cooperation with international communities in struggle and opposition against global terrorism leads to the achievements of the following objectives:

First, continuing with determining and directing of the core objectives of the international community in the fight against terrorism through the realization of the planned activities of NATO and the EU in the process of training staff, unifying the training, exercises, assignments coordinated and efficient operation of the institutions in power.

Second, intensifying the cooperation of the institutions in the fight against terrorism and realization of the concept to support military missions and activities to combat terrorism by the civil society structures. Undoubtedly, the preparations and development of defense and security capabilities of the Republic of Macedonia are very significant for participation in the peacekeeping operations outside the country.

Third, its massive involvement and training of personnel to combat terrorism even coordinated participation and activities between security agencies and the public and private sector. There is more information which is used related to the activities of terrorism by uninvited persons employed in private companies, public companies, associations, business elites, and the like. Developing creative approaches to achieving national security and defense lies in the success of the state authorities to utilize the information of the citizens.

Because of that, it is necessary to initiate projects to bring the problems in the field of personnel, administrative, information, physical and industrial security to everyone, with the opportunity for their full implementation. In addition, it is necessary to ensure the protection of persons who provide information related to terrorism, organized crime, financing of suspicious activities, etc., their personal safety, conspiracy, place and manner where they can give information and it can be upgraded. By participating in peacekeeping operations, Macedonia confirms that it is part of the anti-terrorist coalition in the world, giving a modest but invaluable contribution to building peace and stability in the Western Balkans and the Euro-Atlantic region and beyond.

The fight against terrorism requires proactive thinking which involves cooperation between the public and the private sector, close cooperation between the relevant political decisive factor on the legislative and executive power that should lead to the development and implementation of a successful strategy. On the other hand, requires the specialization of personnel and training of those involved in the fight against global terrorism, division of resources and strengthening of the regional and international cooperation.

Contribution of economic measures in the fight against terrorism

The Administration for the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism as a specialized agency responsible for prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism follow measures taken by similar institutions in Europe on a daily basis and on the basis that offers the Government adequate measures by the relevant authorities and institutions. As a result, during the 2013, the Government made the next 10 restrictive measures¹: one against these countries in a way being connected with terrorism: Iran (4 decisions), Syria (3 decisions), Democratic People's

¹ Ministry of Interior Affairs, Department of Europol, accessed on November 12, 2014, <http://www.mvr.gov.mk/uploads/EVROPOL.pdf>

Republic of Korea (1 decision), Belarus (1 decision) and Zimbabwe (1 decision).
 Decisions to introduce restrictive measures concerning:

- prohibition of entry into the Republic of Macedonia (all ten decisions);
- financial measures (making ten in all);
- embargo on arms (nine decisions);
- ban on luxury goods and products (in eight decisions);
- prohibition of access to cargo flights to airports in the Republic Macedonia (one decision);
- embargo on gold and precious metals (in a decision);
- ban on buying and importing oil and oil derivatives (in a decision).

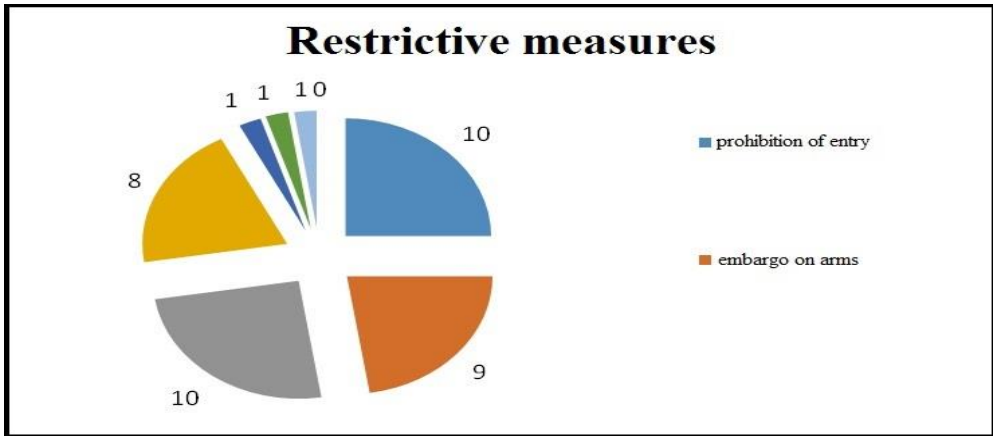


Figure 2: The number of restrictive measures¹

From the data presented, we can conclude that the Republic of Macedonia has always promptly responded to the decisions of the Council of the European Union to introduce restrictive measures to fight terrorism. Parallel decisions are assessed for bodies and ways to implement those decisions.

Besides the implementation of restrictive measures, the competent authorities have taken legal measures and monitoring of suspicious transactions, monitoring the financing of certain entities as possible supporters of terrorism, control the import and transit of goods throughout the country. The institutions to implement measures are reorganized, staffed, and equipped according to the European Union standards.

¹ Ministry of Interior Affairs, Department of Europol, accessed on November 12, 2014, <http://www.mvr.gov.mk/uploads/EVROPOL.pdf>

CONTRIBUTION OF THE MILITARY FACTOR IN PARTICIPATION IN OPERATIONS TO COMBAT GLOBAL TERRORISM

Terrorism, transnational organized crime, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, religious radicalism, extremism, illegal migration, unstable and dysfunctional states, and information attacks, are only part of the contemporary global challenges with which the Republic of Macedonia is facing. Part of the security challenges encountered the Republic of Macedonia on its way to Euro-Atlantic integration, resulting from the process of transition from slow economic growth and the presence of certain deviant phenomena in the region, such as organized crime, corrupt behavior, human trafficking, drugs, weapons, and more.

NATO and the EU are the key factors in dealing with security challenges, risks and threats in the maintenance and strengthening of security and stability at global level for more than two decades.

The Republic of Macedonia continuously develops its democratic institutions that implement the rule of law, respect for human rights and freedoms, economic development, and coexistence. From 2002 onwards, Macedonia became the importer and exporter of security, recalling that as of 2014 the average annual deployed about 180 peacekeepers or about 3 percent of the total staff of the Army deployed in four international operations: ISAF, ALTHEA, UNIFIL contribution to KFOR. By participating in peacekeeping operations, the Republic of Macedonia confirms that it is part of the anti-terrorist coalition in the world, providing an invaluable contribution to building peace and stability in crisis regions. Positive effects of participation in peacekeeping operations are:

- a high level of interoperability of units of the key personnel and ARM;
- gaining experience working in multinational environments and associated high degree of motivation to be engaged;
- exchange of information that is important to take the necessary precautions.

The Republic of Macedonia stands and performs policy of openness to all regional connectivity and increased cooperation among the countries to achieve and maintain interconnected societies based on freedom, peace and democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law.

According to the tasks, they perform missions in direct combat terrorism operations: ISAF, "Iraqi Freedom" and UNIFIL, but in order to do a full analysis of the role of the Republic of Macedonia to secure world peace, the image shown below is the engagement in ALTHEA mission and support of KFOR.

Table 1: ARM in Peace Operations¹

Mission	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
ISAF	21+21	75+75	131+131	136+136	160+172	163+79+163	163+166	162+168	2122
	42	150	262	272	332	405	329	330	
IRAQI FREEDOM	35+35	54+53	46+50	81+82	/	/	/	/	436
	70	107	96	163					
ALTEA	/		42+32	12+12	12+12	12+12	12+12	10+10	211
		21	74	24	24	24	24	20	
UNIFIL	/	/	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
KFOR	/	/	In the center are employed 13 people						13
Total	112	278	446	460	357	430	354	351	2788

The first contribution to the establishment of global peace began back in 2002, when within ISAF forces in Afghanistan, NATO-led alliance, ARM sent its first members. The success of the contingents that continuously showed its undoubted ability, professionalism in the performance of assigned tasks and seriousness of the work, provided the continual growth of the contribution to the mission. Namely, in 2010 the highest contribution was reached, the contribution from the highest level, when sending 250 members of the Army, the Republic of Macedonia became the fourth country - contributor to ISAF by the size of population.

Today's total global contribution of the Republic of Macedonia is: 171 peacekeepers deployed in operations led by NATO, the European Union and the UN. Including the contribution of the host country, the Republic of Macedonia in 2012 reached the level of contribution of about 190 people, which represents the level of distribution of approximately 3% of the land forces of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia in peacekeeping operations in the world. The percentage contribution is respectable because they cannot reach a large number of member states of NATO and the European Union. Thus, only in Afghanistan, per capita, the Republic of Macedonia in 2012 contributed more than all the countries in the region and more than many members of NATO and its contribution is immediately alongside that of the United Kingdom, USA, and Norway. The strategic partnership with the United Nations (UN) with a Charter which constitutes the fundamental framework of international relations is a priority of the European Union and NATO in the international security arena.

Therefore, the contribution of the Republic of Macedonia in the military part to peace operations led by the United Nations, NATO, and the EU, is a confirmation of the effective participation of the Republic of

¹White Book on Defense, Skopje, Ministry of Defense, 2012, accessed on December 21, 2014, <http://www.morm.gov.mk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/BELA-KNIGA-NA-ODBRANATA.pdf>

Macedonia to the United Nations, as well as its strategic goals for NATO and EU.

The main task of the Army personnel engaged in the peacekeeping operation of ISAF Afghanistan is providing the command of ISAF. This command manages all operations in Afghanistan and thus it is a constant target for terrorists. Only watchful engaging on ARM before this command is secure and safe to perform its obligations. So far, the command of ISAF was the target of several terrorist attacks, and most serious, according to the reports of commanders of contingents the explosion was a car bomb outside the entrance of the base in August 2009, and more direct attacks on command and attempted unauthorized entry persons in the database.

With the explosion of the car bomb, several members of the Macedonian Army were seriously injured, but they even though they were injured they stayed, and with even greater professionalism continued security of the base. According to the commander of the detachment under the attack in September 2011, terrorists attacked from several countries with direct rocket and sniper fire, but with the quick response of our soldiers, the attack was repulsed without consequences for the staff at the base. The reaction of the ARM was analyzed by the command of ISAF and the lessons learned were submitted to the NATO command. For the successful reaction ARM received high marks and praise from the ISAF command, and the high NATO officials in Brussels. The results of the members of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia were the ISAF commanders' continual praise and the medals they received as a confirmation of their commitment, dedication and responsibility in the performing of their tasks.

During 2010, 79 members of the Army participated in the nine-month mission dedicated "Phoenix" in Afghanistan, the main task together with the Vermont National Guard to conduct training and mentoring the Afghan National Army and Police, as well as carrying out joint operations for peace, support, and stability in Afghanistan, providing high-profile NATO and ISAF, and training and support of the Afghan national Army and police in building democracy in Afghanistan. For these nine months, ARM often participated in direct fighting with the terrorists, giving their huge contribution to the stability in Afghanistan and defeating terrorism. For their training, courage, achieved standards and successful execution of tasks in the combat operations against terrorists, the commander of the Vermont National Guard presented medals.

The Republic of Macedonia took active part in the fight against terrorist groups in Iraq, sending its units in eleven rotations in the peacekeeping operation "Iraqi Freedom". Although called a peacekeeping operation, all the time Macedonian troops alongside the coalition forces practically performed combat operations against the terrorists. According to M. H. J, the first commander of the Army contingent in the peacekeeping

operation "Iraqi Freedom", our members conducted combat operations for stabilization and support, or combat actions involving combat terrorism and smuggling of drugs. According to him, "Macedonian soldiers were sitting in the databases as part of the coalition partners, but our troops, for example, had five operations that were performed, said in military jargon - outside of the wire, and the lessons learned were really implemented in tactics, techniques, and procedures in the field."¹ During the peace operation "Iraqi Freedom", ARM very quickly gained the confidence of the coalition partners, notably the US Army, and our trust in the most sensitive or dangerous actions that must be thoroughly prepared in secret, and performed very quickly. During those operations, ARM showed superb training, so that despite the high risk the lives of staff from the direct fire by terrorists and improvised explosive devices, we had a few injuries. How important was the contribution of the Army in this operation is proved even by the fact that the secretary of defense and senior military commanders of the US Army came to the Republic of Macedonia to thank the Macedonian soldiers' brave deeds and awarded many medals and decorations, four of which were "Bronze star", the fourth award for the meaning of the hierarchy of the US military decorations.

ARM makes a concrete contribution in enabling the construction of solid credible democratic institutions and highly trained security forces in Iraq, forces that guarantee the future of their country, as well as stability and security in their environment and beyond. The Republic of Macedonia, as a responsible member of the international community remains firmly engaged in joint efforts to achieve security and provide a long-term partnership with Afghanistan, in accordance with the principles of the transfer of ownership of the security of the Afghan government and NATO principle: "Together in and out together." The current contribution and mission of the national contingent will gradually change the mission of force protection mission training and assistance to Afghan, i.e. security forces. The Republic of Macedonia is one of the countries that contribute to the global peace and security in the world. Although not a full member of NATO, as per capita, the Republic of Macedonia contributes more than all the countries in the region, and in fact, our contribution is equal to that of the United States, Norway, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

2. CONCLUSION

The survey was conducted in the preparation of this paper; it is found that the Republic of Macedonia has the necessary tools, and they are great

¹ Sinisa Stankovik, "The private spokes of the state mission," *Globus* 88, (December 2008): 31

facilities, power and knowledge for active participation and contribution in the fight against global terrorism in the world. The results are achieved through intelligence operations, diplomacy, taking economic measures and military measures through participation in peacekeeping operations, a measure which reflects the contribution of the Republic of Macedonia in the fight against terrorism. Macedonia is a responsible member of the international community, which confirms its contribution to the joint efforts to achieve security and provide a long-term partnership among the countries in building peace and the fight against global terrorism. The contribution of the Republic of Macedonia in the peacekeeping operations as part of the anti-terrorist coalition in the world is invaluable to building peace and stability in the Western Balkans, primarily in the Euro-Atlantic region and beyond. By participating in peacekeeping operations, the Republic of Macedonia shows a high degree of professionalism and commitment to the preservation of world peace and global security.

The given input and results of participation of the Republic of Macedonia in operations to combat global terrorism and peace building in the world, represent the basis of the fact that the Republic of Macedonia has given highest priority to full membership in NATO and the EU. In the future, we need to continue participation in peacekeeping operations, primarily in the ISAF mission in Afghanistan until its completion in 2014, the post-mission ISAF, as well as participation in other peacekeeping operations led by the EU and the UN.

The role of the Republic of Macedonia in supporting the fight against global terrorism clearly confirms the validity of the commitment of our country to the European integration and implementation of the commitments of the international community to achieve peace in the Middle East and Southeast Europe.

By participating in the peacekeeping operations and actions relating to the fight against global terrorism, the Republic of Macedonia has expressed its commitment and strategic policy to prove how loyal partner in building peace and stability in the world it is. With their professionalism, dedication, and results, ARM consistently exceeds our expectations and the expectations of NATO, and is a valued and desired partner of the Alliance, which persistently, firmly and persistently defends the shared values - peace, freedom, and democracy.

This is evidenced by the consistent participation and numerous successful rotations in the peacekeeping operations of "Iraqi Freedom", ISAF UNIFIL, and Althea. The participation of the Republic of Macedonia in the support of the international community in the fight against global terrorism should form the basis for:

- implementing further reforms in the security sector;

- further participation in the operations to combat global terrorism;
- intelligence sharing in the fight against global terrorism;
- taking economic measures to supporters and sponsors of terrorism;
- logistic cooperation with international forces to combat global terrorism;
- further support and promotion of regional cooperation.

Macedonia selflessly contributes to peace, stability, and democratic values, with the active participation and deployment of forces of the Army in different locations and with different mission. The Republic of Macedonia, with its forces, is an important contributor to achieving the goals of peace operations anywhere in the world. The Republic of Macedonia as a small country proves that no state is so big and strong to be able to deal with terrorism alone, nor so small that it cannot contribute to the fight against terrorism.

REFERENCES

- Djuric - Atansijevic Ksenija, 2008. *The role of international law in combating terrorism*. Belgrade: Military academy.
- Stankovik, Sinisa, 2008. "The private spokes of the state mission", *Globus* 88, December, 30+
- Ministry of Interior Affaires, "Report on organized crime and corruption in 2013", accessed on September 10, 2014, <http://mvr.gov.mk/ShowAnnouncements.aspx?ItemID=13259&mid=1094&tabindex=0> Ministry of Interior Affaires. Department of Europol, accessed on November 12, 2014, <http://www.mvr.gov.mk/uploads/EVROPOL.pdf>
- White Book on Defense, Skopje, Ministry of Defense, 2012, accessed on December 21, 2014, <http://www.morm.gov.mk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/BELA-KNIGA-NA-ODBRANATA.pdf>