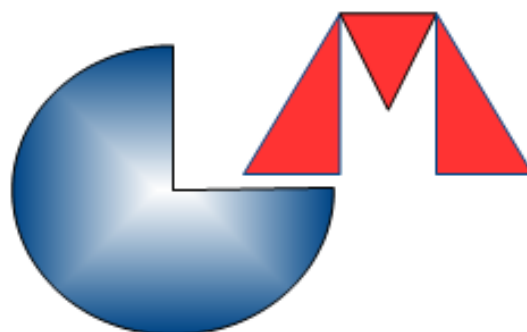# Book of Abstracts

"Contemporary Concepts of Crisis Management"

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1. MODEL OF INTERACTION BETWEEN OSOCC AND LEMA DURING THE RELIEVING EMERGENCIES

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Abstract: The article deals with the development of a business model of the OSOCC's operations at the scene of natural or manmade disasters on the provision of international assistance on the basis of requests from the local authorities and the order of interaction of the various actors involved in disaster management using Petri nets.
Keywords: liquidation of emergencies, Petri nets, modeling of asynchronous and parallel systems.

2. Migration from Kosovo, in the context of negative consequences and the impact on economic development

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Abstract: In this paper will talk about the phenomenon of migration which has been present in Kosovo society for centuries and as phenomena of Albanians it has been spread too early and especially in the century XIX and XX wherein are known their mass migrations. In Europe it is the people that is challenged more by migrations. Thus, in this paper we will give a historical context as well as other ancillary information regarding the forces that encourage the emigration of Kosovo and the main implications that are associated with it, which can be positive or negative.

We have mentioned causes and reasons of Kosovo's population, especially what happened to Albanians: The migration of ethnic cleansing, migration to escape the armed conflict in the late 1990s, labor migration and socio-economic and political cooperation.

Also, in the paper will be elaborated on the contribution of the Kosovar diaspora, labor migration and contribute and shortcomings of remittances in human development and improving the welfare and how these relate to the latest wave of immigrants. At the end, it will provide recommendations on how the current diaspora will have more benefits and how to prevent illegal migration by improving welfare in the country.
Keywords: Migration, Albanians, Europe, Kosovo

3. EU and Macedonia. Heading towards a common crisis management strategy?

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Abstract: Since the beginning of the migrant crisis, Macedonia has been facing an unprecedented number of people that had entered Macedonian borders in order to reach the northern countries of the European Union. More precisely, even though Macedonia is not a frontline country to the Schengen zone, still its geographical position being the crossroad on the Balkan route, puts it in a very controversial position in this migration crisis context.

Having in mind this position as a frontline country to the borders of the Union and at the same time as a gate keeper of the Union's borders, the issue that we are going to investigate and evaluate in the paper is the role of FRONTEX in giving assistance to Macedonia's border authorities for prevention of illegal migrants (since the Balkan route has officially been declared as closed by the EU), and furthermore we will examine the EEAS Crisis Response System and the possibility to develop a common crisis management strategy within the EU defense framework.
Keywords: migrant crisis, FRONTEX, crisis management

4. Floods early warning and protection measurements

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Abstract: This abstract presents the proposal "Decision support system for water resources management in the Republic of Macedonia" applied as NATO SFP project. The main project proposal idea, concepts, objectives and solutions are explained.

Population growth, development imperatives, and possible climate change impacts are putting continuously increasing pressures on water resources worldwide. This presents

challenges for design and operation of water resources systems, which frequently need to satisfy multiple purposes, such as drinking water supply, industrial water supply, irrigation water for agricultural production, hydropower, etc. Moreover, intensified by the climate change and severe weather condition, water resources management is becoming a security and safety issue with increased number of floods and droughts, which often are correlated with health risks, economy and ecology.

Floods are occurring almost every year and present an imminent threat to the security, safety and health of all citizens. This research will investigate the flash urban floods that affects many part of the country. One of the most severe flash urban flood happened in Stajkovci, near Skopje, 7 August 2016, killing 21 people, and huge economic loss. Tetovo and Kumanovo each year have similar floods. The flash urban floods are happening in urban areas caused by an intensive precipitation in a very short period of time. Floods can be caused of the improper reservoir management, with the example of Bregalnica river basin controlled by two reservoirs Kalimanci and Knezevo. Floods are impacting our military forces damaging military/civilian infrastructure. Military is always engaged in floods disaster recovery. Project partners are government Agency for protection and rescue, Crisis management centre, Municipality of Shtip and Carbinci.

The project proposal budget is divided between equipment, young scientists and travel, conferences, meetings. The project equipment consists of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), hydro-meteorological stations, computer servers, etc. The UAV will be used to make very detailed 3D maps, which are essential for water resources and floods modelling. These detailed 3D maps together with the real time hydro meteorological network data and other data will be input in the water resources software. The water resource software will produce real time monitoring, early floods warning and reservoir operation to alleviate floods. Simulation of the regions affected will be developed that will provide solutions how the floods can be alleviated, and their impact reduced.

This project will help establishing the Geomatics laboratory at the Faculty of Computer Science, University Goce Delcev as a center for water resources and floods risk management in the Republic of Macedonia. The students trained as part of this project proposal will increase the human capital and knowledge in this field. The laboratory will provide expertise and know-hows on governmental institutions that are partners in this project. Project will significantly contribute for equipping of the Geomatics laboratory. The project will enhance the collaboration between project partners, University Goce Delcev, University Politecnico di Milano and University Ss Cyril and Methodius.

Keywords: floods modeling, floods early warning, protection measurements, UAV

5. Risk management frameworks for one health analysis in Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract: Comprehensive analytical review of the risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication approaches currently being undertaken by analyzing of risk management documents and also with an interviews with officials in Republic of Macedonia. The information acquired for review was used to identify the differences, commonalities,

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strengths, and weaknesses among the various approaches, and to identify elements that should be included in an effective, current, and comprehensive approach applicable to one health concept (human+animals) health risks.

Based on the extensive review of these frameworks, seven key elements that should be included in a comprehensive framework for human health, ecological, and occupational risk assessment and management were identified:

1. Problem formulation stage.
2. Stakeholder involvement.
3. Communication.
4. Quantitative risk assessment components.
5. Iteration and evaluation.
6. Informed decision making.
7. Flexibility.

Comprehensive and sound principles are critical to providing structure and integrity to risk management frameworks. Risk is pervasive in our society, and cannot be totally eliminated despite an oft-expressed public desire for "zero risk". However, the level of risk that may be tolerable by any individual is dependent on values of beliefs, as well as scientific information. From these reason, risk management analysis is very essential for improvement of public healt system in Republic of Macedonia.

A single approach cannot satisfy the diverse areas to which risk decisions are being applied. However, with increasing experience in the application of the approaches, we are evolving to a common understanding of the essential elements and principles required for successful risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication. Risk management will continue to be a balancing act of competing priorities and needs. Flexibility and good judgement are ultimately the key to successfully making appropriate risk decisions. This paper, hopefully, will be useful direction from the officials in creating their health risk management policy.

Keywords: risk management, risk communication, health system

6. CRIME PREVENTION IN REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

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Abstract: Crime is considered as a threat against national security as well as international. This threat can take various forms of manifestation in accordance with the evolution of economical and social life, particularly in the circumstances of globalization. Forms and crime activities in the period of globalization are much perfectionized, because a lot of crime forms operate with very sophisticated technical tools being very difficult to trace. Globalization will have its positive and negative effect in Kosovo. Therefore, crime prevention takes more complex dimensions and requires a multi dimensional cooperation and coordination among national and international institutions

Keywords: Crime, Globalisation, Security, Prevention

7. THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN MILITARIES IN HANDLING THE MIGRANT CRISIS: THE ADAPTIBILITY OF THE MACEDONIAN ARMY

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Abstract: The migrant crisis in Europe turned out to be one of the biggest tests for the vision of a European dream. It became a serious security challenge with a great impact on the relations between the EU members and their partners. From the idea of a Europe without borders, today we are facing erecting wire fences on the borders.

At the same time of the ongoing migration crisis, several terrorist attacks occurred in European soil that triggered governments to reconsider engaging their militaries to prevent illegal trespassing of refugees with suspicious background.

The Macedonian authorities followed the trend of the changing role of the European militaries in dealing with the migrant crisis.

The Macedonian army demonstrated capability to swiftly engage in border security operations, a mission that was transferred to the police forces a decade ago.

The use of the army units to help police on the borders and erecting wire fence was only after such measures were already taken from other EU members and in accordance with the Macedonian laws. It was a demonstration of the army's ability to adapt to the new paradigm, but also evidence that the Republic of Macedonia gave a significant contribution to the European safety.

Keywords: EU, migration crisis, border security, Macedonian army, contribution

8. Importance of ICT for communication in emergency situations

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Abstract: In the paperwork are discussed the problems related with communication in emergency situations and the possibility of usage of ICT, to determine the importance of communication in emergency situations, respectively on how the elaborate communication plan has an impact on the resolution of emergency situations. The work will show how communication is important during emergency situations and how it is essential for its resolution.

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The aim of this work is to direct the relevant factors to increasingly use ICT for a possible solution to the problems faced in communicating in emergency situations and to direct attention to the ways that stimulate and promote their development. Explaining the process of crisis communication and the importance of timely response to a crisis situation. The most important thing is to become aware of an emergency situation, react quickly, to be honest and communicate. The golden rule when we face with an emergency situation is to communicate, communicate and communicate.

Globalization and the development of Internet lead to improvement of communication, exchange information speed has increased, which contributes to easier management and resolution of emergency situation. Timely and clear communication is an essential factor in addressing emergency situations.

The role of ICT in forecasting of emergency situations and analysis of the consequence of the appearance of emergency situations is considerable. Experiences related to the occurrence of emergency situations goes in favour of the fact that the provision of appropriate information and effective communication can significantly improve the safety of people participating in actions, and the effectiveness of the entire response phase to the response to emergency situations. There is a necessity for an integrated information and communication system for emergency situations management, which provides efficient, reliable and secure exchange of relevant information, and appropriate processing of such information.

Keywords: Information and communication technology (ICT), communications, emergency situation, information.

9. Conflict Prevention Activities

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Abstract: The article is an attempt at exploring prevention activities in general that encompass actions averting conflicts' flare-up, preventing the escalation of existing conflicts and reducing conflict spreading in neighboring states or regions. An emphasis is laid upon the concept of "preventive diplomacy", which has been evolving in a number of UN documents. Prevention activities could be implemented in attempts to avert new conflicts with violence escalation as well as attempts to stop renewing old hostile conflicts where there already exists conflict management performed by peacekeeping missions. The latter ones have been situated to observe the realization of agreements on ceasing military actions. Prevention activities should be based on three principles in order to be effective: timely reaction during primary danger of crisis indications, balanced initial measures and continuous measures for removing deeper causes of violence. Preventive diplomacy includes actions for averting the occurrence of disputes or limiting conflict

spreading. However, the article infers that UN's experience proves there are various forms having a preventive effect, which means the notion of "prevention activities" is more accurate than the concept of "preventive diplomacy". Therefore, it could be implied that the expression of "prevention activities" is a contemporary notion of the 21st century crisis and security management.

Keywords: conflict prevention, prevention activities, United Nations, peacekeeping, preventive diplomacy

10. Policy leadership in terms of crisis management in Higher Education

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Abstract: Experience confirms that the actual planning includes the coordination of institutions, education, assessments and psychology. Anyone who can foresee the consequences of each procedure can act responsibly in taking steps to address the challenges of the complexity of the modern era.Education is one of the key pillars in raising new generations,prepared to manage contemporary social trends. The paper aims to present a ctitical apporach of how education is necessary for leadership in terms of crisis management, particularly in higher education.

The paper responds to what profile of leaders a country needs to be able to address the challenges; how to prepare potential young leaders for crisis management, how be prepared before the emergency and how to get out of unexpected circumstances. In addition, the paper will give an overview of that how education can affect leadership in the process of policy making and in terms of preparedness for crisis management (early and efficient collection of information, early warning mechanisms, cooperation with different actors, priorities in action, etc.). Rapid and effective decision-making and political communication are also part of the pillars of successful leadership in times of crisis management, which require appropriate education.

Keywords: Education, crisis management, policy making, leadership.

11. The management role of the media in a crisis situation and threat of terrorism

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Abstract: The role of media is to have a crucial impact on the time, the course, as well as for the resolution of certain crisis situations, especially when dealing with state or volume of a larger scale. Priority of this paper is the sustainable management of the media, in terms of serious conflicts and crises, taking into consideration one short period of time, but very crucial and dynamic with developments, that clearly reflect not only the economic but also the political security. In a word this global set of developments has contributed for making a turning point in the context not only for the place, but also for the media role in conflict and crisis situations in modern society. The intention of the paper from a sociological point of view is to get closer to the role and the potential impact of the

management of the media not only in prevention and appearance, but also in resolving conflicts and crises. The conduct code of the sustainable media in the social conflicts and crises has a special place in this paper, as well as the sustainable management of the medium. The media management in conflict situations should motivate and make an influence in the humanization of relations in the field of prevention and the resolution of social conflicts and crises. In some modified conditions, the media that usually are taken as transmitters of information become further involved in the new extraordinary social events. So the sustainable media management changes its normal operation, and is directing its range towards the impact of the degree of respect for human rights and freedoms, reducing the violence and intensification of non-violent communication. Also it is contributing to the prevention of social conflicts and crises. It is understandable that in the social conflicts and crisis the media cease to be just carriers of information and become direct participants of social events. A particular part of this paper is dedicated to the role of the media during the latent and manifested phase of the conflict and creating an image that would help us with the impact to the domestic and international public. In this context, we would pay our attention to the sustainable media set which includes the free professional media, having as a leitmotif the truthful and qualitative information. We are also taking into consideration the role of the media in promotion and prevention of violence, referring to the role of the media and reporting on terrorism.

Keywords: sustainable management, social conflicts, latent phase, terrorism.

12. The motivation of the lone wolves: is the religion a main motive?

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Abstract: Terrorism is one of the most serious and unpredictable phenomenon in the international system today. As such it is largely discussed in the academic debate. This article analyzes the motivation of the terrorists, who practice "lone wolf terrorism". The main purpose of the article is to prove that religion is not the main motive for the radicalization of these people. In order to prove this thesis the research will emphasize on several key aspects. The first aspect is the process of radicalization. It will be examined by analyzing two models of radicalization and by giving some practical examples for radicalized terrorists. There are two case studies from the recent events in Europe. The second aspect is related with the difference between the moderate and the radical Islam. The article will try to put a clear line between them by interpreting Islam's main principles and the way they are twisted by the Islamists. This is a complicated process with psychological dimensions, but it is also the perfect way to preach the Salafist ideology. For example the art of religious politization. This art, developed and subsequently practiced by the terrorist recruiters transforms the moderate Islam attitude into a radical one. The third aspect is related with the profile of the contemporary lone wolf terrorists. There is a common profile, which shows that political Islam has a significant place in their motivation, but it is not the only one. As a conclusion, the article prognosticates three different scenarios for the evolution of the lone wolf terrorism. The methodology, used by the author is based on qualitative methods such as the comparative analysis and the historical approach. Sever empirical researches are also used in order to give a clear picture of the lone wolf terrorism today.

Keywords: terrorism, Islam, religion, radicalization, motivation

13. Conceptual Aspects of Vulnerability Mapping as Main Phase of A Risk Mapping Process

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Abstract: A vulnerability map gives the precise location of sites where people, the natural environment or property are at risk due to a potentially catastrophic event that could result in death,injury, pollution or other destruction. Such maps are made in conjunction with information about different types of hazards.This maps are most often created with the assistance of computer technology called geographic information systems (GIS) and digital land survey equipment designed for use in the field. However, vulnerability maps can also be created manually using background maps such as satellite imagery, property boundaries, road maps, or topographic maps. In such cases the national or municipality's planning office should be involved in order to take advantage of the base maps that have already been made for other purposes.

The vulnerability maps will allow them to decide on mitigating measures to prevent or reduce loss of life, injury and environmental consequences before a disaster occurs. An interdisciplinary vulnerability mapping group considers where mitigating measures should be taken before, for example, a flood occurs. Those preparing the maps can overlap flood inundation and slope stability zones with property maps in order to determine which properties and buildings are at risk.

Vulnerability maps can be of use in all phases of `crisis management: Prevention, mitigation, preparedness, operations, relief, recovery and lessons-learned. In the prevention stage planners can use vulnerability maps to avoid high rhazard zones when developing areas for housing, commercial or industrial use. Technical experts can be alerted about places where the infrastructure can be affected in case of a disaster. Fire departments can plan for rescues before a potentially dangerous event is at hand. During an exercise where a predetermined scenario takes place, the rescue crews may use the map to determine where to respond first to save human lives, the environment or property. They can also be used to evacuation routes to test the effectiveness of these routes for saving large numbers of residents and tourists and moving special groups such as senior citizens, children and those with handicaps. The operations officer can be updated about the disaster situation and the need for and the location of sensitive areas. The vulnerability map can also include evacuation routes to test their effectiveness for saving lives.

Keywords: vulnerability, mapping, risk, methodology, crisis

14. THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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Abstract: Crises are an inevitable phenomenon in any society, but the consequences after their occurrence depends on the willingness of the state to deal with the crisis. The main purpose of the institutions is to be organised in a way that it will enable prediction of the crisis and dealing effectively with it. The society confronted with such side effects caused by natural disasters or created by the human itself invest a lot of energy and financial resources in order to prevent the crisis, eliminate the consequences and to normalize the situation in the area affected by the crisis. This research paper analyses the crisis management in the educational system of the Republic of Macedonia as a discipline that will enable young people and the management team to successfully and effectively address against natural disasters and other socio-pathological phenomena such as arms trafficking, terrorism, religious hatred, intolerance, prostitution, human trafficking and etc. A nation is considered healthy when young people are mind focused on creating a future that will provide security and safety. This paper consists of theoretical and empirical research arising from information about existing practice of thecrisis management in the educational system, as well as suggestions for development of the same. In this paper, I conducted, a research using the questionnaire survey method. The questionnairewas distributed inseveral high schools among teachers, students and executives on theterritory of Skopje. In this way, the high schools throughout various project activities will achieve the goals of crisis management in the educational process. The methodology of the research is conducted among 100 teachers, 220 students and 8 executives. Thesurvey results point to the necessity of introduction of measures and activities in raising the knowledge and awareness of the crisis management among the students and the teaching staff. These activities include preparation of manuals and other documents that will direct students and teachers on how to act during a crisis. Especially, the emphasis should be placed on preventing crises from natural disasters and other socio-pathological phenomena. The necessity of training in the educational process should be based on a strategy that will enable continuous cooperation at every level of the crisis management team.
Keywords: crisis, management, education, students

15. Designing crisis management exercises

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Abstract: Preparedness for fast and continues deployment for efficient management of the crisis situations most be planned and trained in details.

Crisis management exercises must provide the most realistic possibility to simulate a real life event and therefor crisis management exercises are the best tool to test level of training and equipment of the operational forces in charge to respond in crisis situation.

Exercise planning and execution must involve all relevant services who are responsible to act in certain scenario with an objective to test plans and mutual cooperation and coordination, incident command system and other relevant crisis management arrangements on all levels (local, regional, national and international).

Exercise instructions is the most relevant document which need to clarify aim and objectives, scenario, list of events, participants (control group and training audience), communication plan, security aspects, analysis and necessary annexes (maps, contact list, necessary equipment) and budget needed.

Planning and execution of the exercise analysis trough key questions leads to gaps identification and open list of the lessons learned. Implementation of the lessons learned is an imperative to declare an exercise as a success.
Keywords: Crisis, planning, preparedness, exercise, analysis

16. MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND CAPACITY OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN DEALING WITH CRISIS

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Abstract: Macedonian Army (MA) as a participant in crisis management provides early warning of potential threats and mutually supportive capabilities of the parts of the Army, police and civil authorities.

MA is a participant in the process of crisis management, crisis situations and humanitarian emergencies in all segments starting from: assessment, planning, organizing and implementing the measures ordered and activities.

The establishment of crisis management within the broader security issue is a merger of military and civilian dimensions of a crisis in order to justify the efforts to create a valid tool by states and international institutions.

An effective system of crisis management can promptly and quickly deal with the risks and threats of the modern world, which will also be able to protect the interests of citizens and to create conditions for sustainable development and implementation of economic, social and other policies of the state, and to build foreign political credibility.

Synchronized security system of the Republic of Macedonia, integrated in collective security systems worldwide is a strategic investment, not only of our security

and stability, but the security of the entire Euro-Atlantic region.

Thus the security sector becomes a commitment to Euro-Atlantic integration that will have significance in creating a modern, efficient and modern security community that will be capable of dealing with future security challenges.

Keywords: Crisis management, security, threats, Euro-Atlantic integration.

17. Risk Analysis Application in Crisis Management

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Abstract: Some humanitarian crises and disasters can be predicted to certain level. Even if they cannot be prevented, the suffering they cause can be greatly reduced. The causes of crises and disasters also affect the development. The fundamental step in reducing and managing the impact is to understand crisis and the disaster risk i.e. the probability of one occurring. Risk assessment is used to identify people and places most exposed at risk and to identify ways to reduce and manage the risks they face. Risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response. Despite the support to business and economic issues, risk analysis is mostly used in crisis management.

There are many methods developed to support decision making in crises management. Risk analysis is always associated with undesirable results and consequences. It enables the decision maker logical framework to evaluate projects and decision alternatives i.e. selection of the best action. There are many logical quantitative procedures in the assessment of uncertainty and project evaluation. They provide effective tools for incorporating subjective beliefs, information and assessment in the evaluation of uncertainty. The risk that exists in each project is measured by the probability of occurrence of the incident. Evaluation is performed based on that probability. The criteria variable is affected by a number of factors. Therefore, it is necessary to identify all factors that carry uncertainty and are seen as random variables. It is also necessary to investigate the measures of the problem, as well as dependence-independence relations between these variables. In some situations the problem of measurement can be very complex. If the criteria variable depends on several independent variables, it is possible to establish a functional dependence. If all the variables are independent between each other, it is possible to determine the distribution of probability, using probability distributions of the independent variables and applying various statistical tools. However, in certain situations some of these variables can be dependent and then determination of their probability distributions is significantly more difficult.

It is also very important to get "objective data" in probability distribution assessment. In most real problems it is extremely difficult to get it. However, the decision makers can

use their own beliefs and assumptions in assessing the probability distributions, replacing the "objective data". For this purpose the opinion and assessment of experts in individual areas can be used. Using subjective input as an integral part of the evaluation process is one of the features of risk analysis. However, the use of past events data is very valuable and incites development and application of many risk analysis methodologies. Methodologies used to assess the probability distribution in order to support crisis management decision making are introduced in this paper.

Keywords: Decision Making, Crisis Management, Risk Analysis, Probability Distribution Assessment

18. Refugee Crisis: Security Challenges for Macedonia and the Region

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Abstract: The refugee crisis as a global phenomenon, triggered by several wars in the crisis regions on different locations in Asia and Africa, as well expanded and internationally emphasized by the war in Syria and its surroundings, putted to the test the political and institutional capacities of the European countries and the EU as a global political actor. The approach to solving the problem of the refugee crisis, in the part referring to Europe and addressing the core of the problem on the spot, showed that the EU lacked a rapid and effective response, using mostly ad hoc solutions.

Small European countries, even some of them are part of EU, are concerned with the consequences of the refugee crisis without the ability to influence its causes. Using the two different general country's positions regarding the approach to the refugee crisis – standpoint of the countries that could manage the crisis and standpoint of crisis manage them, most of concerned countries, that represent the entrance point and collateral damage in this problem, are familiar with second standpoint.

The realities in the last few years showed that Balkan countries, as countries which do not have capacity to resist to the supremacy for power and dominance among the major powers, are not target (final destination) for refugees and source of conflict related to the refugee phenomena, as well as they only suffer from its consequences. The war in Syria emphasized its multidimensional destructive potential, and the events and consequences created a need for a redefinition of national security policies and strategies.

The paper highlights the refugee crisis as a global phenomenon, as well perspectives of the Republic of Macedonia and Balkans, comparing the EU approach with domestic and regional security policies and strategies. In that term, the goal of the paper is to analyze the on ground realities of refugee phenomenon combined with actions taken by the national governments in wide regional context, as well response of those national security systems in correlation with guidelines of EU policy and decision makers.

Keywords: refugee crisis, global security phenomenon, unilateral approach, smuggling of migrants and human trafficking.

19. MIGRANT CRISIS, A SECURITY CHALLENGE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AND ARM CONTRIBUTION IN HANDLING THE MIGRANT CRISIS

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Abstract: The migrant crisis is an imposed problem that requires a thorough solution. The complete understanding of the reasons for migration, as well as the situation in the Mediterranean basin and in the Middle East is a precondition for finding appropriate solutions. Eradication of poverty and disparity, the fight against terrorism and the ISIS extremism as well as the fight against other similar groups are just a fraction of the necessary preconditions for a successful dealing with the current challenges. The solution to the drama with the infinite wave of migrants from Syria and the Middle East, to which we are sad observers, seems is not to be seen soon[7]. First of all, if we look at the European political elite and the general lack of a reliable and clear strategy for solving this problem, all we will see is helplessness and mutual accusations. The migrant or the refugee crisis is followed by a large number of incidents or series of events. The massive arrival of refugees in the European Union, usually illegal migrants from Asia, Africa and parts of Southeastern Europe, started in the mid of 2010 and escalated in 2015. The reasons for the mass arrival are traditionally associated with the chronic unemployment and poverty in these countries, but lately, are also result of the war, especially in Syria, where the civil war caused massive exodus of the population. The situation is similar in Libya, where the fall of Moamer Gaddafi's regime led to anarchy, used by the well-organized networks of human traffickers.

By mid-2015, the refugee crisis mainly took place on the Mediterranean coast of Italy, where refugees were arriving by ships and boats. In many cases, such attempts were futile and led to mass deaths. Lately, there has been a massive influx of refugees and migrants in the Balkans, using Greece and Croatia, EU member countries on the periphery of the Union, as entry point. But also, The Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia, candidate countries for the EU, are not bypassed. Although the European political establishment met the refugees with sympathy and as victims of the horrors of war that EU needs to provide shelter for, in time, the attitude toward the refugees became subject to fierce criticism by part of the European public. Concerns about the additional burdening of the social services, worsening of the security situation or the possible disappearance of the Christian identity of Europe due to the massive influx of Muslims from war areas in the Middle East arose. Recently, the attitude toward the migrants became the subject of a heated debate - dispute between some European countries, especially between Germany, which insists on "open door" policy and Hungary, Slovakia and Poland, which claim that their countries will suffer consequences due to such policy.

The refugee-migrant crisis is a threat in several aspects and already has influence on the economic and social stability as well as internal security in the countries

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[7] https://vecernji.org/

through which the migrants transit or remain, including the Republic of Macedonia. The busiest western – Balkan route used for arrival in the Schengen zone, especially in Germany, Sweden and other western and Nordic countries, brings negative influence visible in the social aspect, genuine threat to the national identity (culture, language, religion) and such endangerment inevitably will lead to an increased incidence of xenophobia, nationalism and racism. At the end, conditions for emergence of social disintegration will be created in the countries through which the migrants transit or remain, including the Republic of Macedonia. The economic stability , being crucial for a social stability, but also, for internal security, will be affected due to the use of additional resources and capacities (accommodation, health, communal services, transport and education) that the affected countries, including the Republic of Macedonia, should provide and set in function due to the newly arisen situation.

Keywords: migrants, refugees, challenge, security, stability.

20. THE IMPORTANCE OF STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AS A PART OF HOSPITAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLANS IN THE HOSPITAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: Hospitals are part of the National emergency support functions that are variously identified response teams (Center for crisis management, Direction for secure and rescue, Red cross as well as other governmental and non-governmental organizations) , which are activated with the occurrence of any disaster. To ensure an effective operational system of the emergency support functions, it is necessary that these teams prepare their Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) as a part of a disaster preparedness plan. These plans are integrated to form the National disaster preparedness and response plan.

SOPs can be defined as "A set of directives, covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure unless prescribed otherwise in a particular case". SOPs, clearly spell out what is expected and required of personnel during emergency response and non-emergency activities. They provide a mechanism to communicate legal and administrative requirements, organizational policies, and strategic plans to the members.

Hereby we stress the importance of incorporating the SOPs in the hospital disaster preparedness plans in order to take the step with other National emergency support functions teams and integrate with them to strengthen the National disaster response strategy. According to World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations, each hospital that could be involved in disaster management such as general hospitals, surgical hospitals/clinics or infectious hospitals/clinics, should determine SOPs. Each hospital should also have strategic plans for internal crisis management i.e. the situations where the number of patients overwhelms the hospital capacity.

Keywords: hospital, disaster, standard operating procedure

21. LEADERSHIP IN THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE IN CRISIS SITUATIONS

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Abstract: Functioning in crisis situations requires leaders to implement new procedures in their work that will ensure successful overcoming of the crisis situation. Actually, one of the most important tasks of the leaders of an organization or system is to be able foresee the crisis and prepare for successful dealing with it.

This paper presents an efficient and effective model for achieving high scores of leaders that emphasizes the constructive approach and practicing situacional leadership which should be solved and successfully exceed crisis on the one hand and the actual situation of leadership in system protection and rescue one of the systems operation in crisis situations and display the leadership in the Directorate for protection and rescue, local goverment units and forces for protection and rescue in Republic of Macedonia.

The purpose of the paper is to indicate the importance of effective leadership in dealing with natural and other disasters involving crisis the real lidership in the system of protection and rescue as well as recommendations for overcoming weaknesses.
Keywords: leadership, crisis situation, protection and rescue.

22. STRENGTHENED PREPAREDNESS - AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TOWARDS DISASTER REDUCTION

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Abstract: Population growth in exposed areas, an increase in extreme weather events and rapid disaster-prone economic development all contribute to an increase in casualties and economic losses due to natural hazards. The trend of natural disasters shows no decrease in global scale, and there is an urgent need for all organisations to address the priority of disaster preparedness and risk reduction, especially at the community level. New forms of crises are calling for new and innovative approaches. Therefore, there is a need of coordinated comprehensive disaster management.

In this paper authors give an overview and framework in disaster preparedness, an understanding of its usefulness in disaster management, and the benefits and problems involved. Improving the knowledge base on disaster risks and facilitates the sharing of knowledge among educational institution and residents in the community base. We cannot predict when a disaster will occur. In order to protect lives from an unexpected, it is important to get prepared through regular training and to act appropriately in the event of disaster. There is a need to increase the capacity to predict, monitor and reduce or avoid possible damage or addressing potential threats and strengthen preparedness for response to a disaster or assist those who have been adversely affected. The important item is to present a complex approach and relation between national institutions on preparedness level disaster risk management policy design and investment planning.

In order to integrate disaster risk reduction we have to begin with risk assessments and integrating such knowledge into planning process. More importantly the challenge remains to ensure that decision makers have to streamline collaboration between national civil protection authorities before, during and after disasters. Disaster preparedness and emergency management involve tools, methods and actions before, during and after disasters for improving response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. This paper highlights the needs of professional education with continuous and constant educated personnel, expert with full of speciality according with disaster management.

Effective preparedness and risk reduction mechanisms should be foreseen, the preventive measures which include vulnerability and risk assessments, awareness raising, education, safety messages and structural and non situational mitigation activities as part of development plan.

Keywords: disaster, preparedness, reduction, risk

23. MACEDONIAN PRESS FOR REFUGEE CRISIS ON KOSOVO AND THE CONSEQUENCES IN MACEDONIA

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Abstract: On the press pages, as a mean for communication, information are obtained for different events that happened. From the press in 1999, it was found out for the refugee crisis on Kosovo which caused large distress at the population in Macedonia.

"Invention" of Slobodan Milosevic gave legitimacy to his ruling which very frequently turned into absolutism as in the case with Kosovo, not taking into consideration the legal and political disputes for the state in Kosovo, which led to long-term and essential changes in the nature of Yugoslav structure. It is uncommon that one politician as it was Milosevic accepted the hegemony of his time in a way of ruling over the other people, not taking into consideration the crisis that followed. Milosevic consciously accepted that kind of attitude, so that he could wrap up indirectly policy and economic crisis message, general place in any textbook for politicology, how one should not not to act and make unwanted actions for the humanity.

Image for specific coming of the refugees from Kosovo at the beginning of 1999 in Macedonia filed the pages of Macedonian press. Refugee crisis was described as unwanted story for depilated people who had murders flying over the heads in the air. Press reported that due to the refugee crisis on Kosovo, there is constant advanced humanitarian catastrophe in Macedonia and safety and economic state became worse.

Press very really presented the events connected to the refugee crisis on Kosovo. Events are experienced as deeply thought human destiny. Refugee crisis on Kosovo and the consequences from it in Macedonia are symbol of human destiny through time and lessons are learnt from it today. Crisis as social category and moral destiny in Macedonian press was presented as evil, sign of panic to everyone that felt it in front of him. Refugee crisis as estrangement of people from their native land represents fear and notice that life ends everywhere where human step on the ground ends.

Macedonia was ready to accept 20.000 refugees but this limit exceeded very fast, so at the beginning of 1999, Macedonia was in front of humanitarian catastrophe number of refuges reached 360.000 people.

In the press it was stated that the reason for crisis consequences in Macedonia, for all troubles and suffering of people not only in 1999, but in the years that followed as a result of the created opinion, in a form of strong conclusion, is the refugee crisis on Kosovo caused by the air attacks of NATO on 24th of March 1999 against SR Yugoslavia.

In the press it was announced, that as long as the repressive power of the authorities in Belgrade, is not to be put under democratic control, there will be no decision for the refugee crisis on Kosovo. On 10th of June 1999 the bombing of NATO to targets on Yugoslavia stopped.

Keywords: Macedonia, crisis, consequences, press, Kosovo

24. Terrorism as a Threat and Challenge of Peace and Security in 21st Century

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Abstract: Combining the number of increased states, regions and continents which are affected by security challenges followed by terrorism and extremism, I asses that measures which should be undertaken immediately to respond correctly by determine right future for next generation. Challenges mentioned are funded by certain states and hidden organizations which are desired to sabotage prosperity and globalization of human rights. Using instrument of making a crisis in certain regions/states to achieve a focus point regarding fighting terrorism and extremism just aggravate the situation on managing this crisis. While some states continue to back international terrorism, groups increasingly finance their own activities through a network of charitable and humanitarian organizations, criminal enterprises, front companies, dark commercial deals, illicit and unregulated banking systems, and the personal wealth of individual so called "militant Islamists". The reason of increasing flames of terrorism globally and particular in our region when some youth of our society have become a target person to recruit easily them by attraction of ideologies, using their poverty as weakness, and a result of poverty education is the desirable thing. Stages of becoming a target for terrorist organization are: Indoctrination, selection, financing activities (training, travel), victimization. After being diagnosed reasons for terrorism we face difficult challenges to deal with combination of factors which terrorist organization use to

attract people to join them. Undertaken steps taken by main social media to stop spreading extremism is good but not enough. Large number of accounts have been closed but the goal is to find some causes of terrorism in order to predict and reduce future incidents. There are different forms of terrorism, and each form has its own causes. Terrorism happens in both poor and rich countries, and regardless of the type of government.

Nowadays financing terrorism is a serious issue. How they organize payments, traveling's? Cash flow of terrorist organization how it works? We analyze the likely difference between cash flow and transfers which are undertaken.

What were the actions of Kosovo government to stop operating in this area? If our society are able to fight such difficult and risky action. There are many examples of successful cases that will fit on best scenarios how to deal with financing terrorism. The final section of the article considers end-game financially and lawfully, and assessing the persons who were part of terrorist organizations and outcome of such complex and uncertain processes**.**

Keywords: Terrorism, Finance, government, security, ideology.

25. PLACE AND ROLE OF HACKERS AND TROLLS IN THE INDUCTION OF CRISES IN THE WEB

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Abstract: The developed thesis in the research paper presents the modern interactions with an emphasis on their web nature and defines hackers and trolls as a major factor in the induction of crises by falsifying and destroying information from the modern communication cycle.

The research focuses on occurring more and more frequently cases of failure of the technical realisation of social relations or alteration of the idea around which people unite in a community. Both types of interventions are well-known and have shown their efficiency in the historical development of the modern community, especially in the period from the Renaissance until the present day. The evaluation of the processes and the availability for alteration of their direction of development draws researchers' attention. After the invention of Internet the potential of the non- desired interventions in the web of social interactions is amplified significantly. Raised to a new level are the instruments for inducing alterations in the perception of the socially active formation. The result is the establishment of specific performers who are the centre of the current evaluation. Hackers are the collective image of the inductors of the crashes in the communicational technology in the web, whereas the trolls are the ones that alter the ideology and guide the socially active formation in a desired direction.

With globalisation and the introduction of new media in a significant part of the social dimensions of today's environment, the crisis threat of hackers and trolls becomes bigger in size and range. The raised domination of the information and the web correlations of interaction nowadays define the subject as an active part of both the everyday lives of Internet users and the work of specialists from different scientific and practical inter-disciplinary fields: crisis management, social psychology, persuasive communication, etc.

The used methods for confirmation of the thesis include theoretical evaluation of existing elaborations, analysis and synthesis of the reached conclusions and generalisations and confirmation with existing examples. The aim of the project is to present the contradicting aspects of the transition of the web character of the everyday interaction in the blurred dimensions of the web communication, in addition to the mechanism for induction of crises via stopping, altering or replacing the communicational interactions in Internet. Made is a distinction between the types of infringement in the distinction of the circumstances in

which decisions are taken and the organisation management is realised. In the dimension of the hackers' and trolls' actions in the web correlations, are evaluated the specific potential threat on the institutions and the big public companies and the effect of the quick multiplication of the crisis demonstration.

The reached result allows for the synthesis of scientifically backed definitions of hackers and trolls and the development of the principle differences between trolling and hacking. Additionally, the precise outlining of the mechanism of the crisis actions of the presented type allows for an effective approach to both prevention and management of extreme situations induced by crashes in the web.

Keywords: Trolls, hackers, web, crisis.

26. Lessons Learned on When, How, and Which (WHW) Information to Release in Times of Crisis: Analogizing Food Product Tampering Incidents in the U.S. to the Flint, Michigan Water Crisis

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Abstract: This study extends to crisis management the lessons learned from corporations regarding information releasing events (IREs)(Koku, et al., 1997), particularly on *when*, *how* and *which* information to make public on negative unanticipated events. We focus this study on negative events and draw examples from food tampering incidents which have occurred in the United States from 1982 to 2010. We analogize these incidents with the recent water crisis in the city of Flint, Michigan in the U.S. (see Mona, et al. 2015; Khalil, 2016; Lawler, 2016) where lead contamination has created a serious public health crisis.

Studies have been conducted on how firms handle negative unexpected news such as announcing redundancies (Chick, 2009), poor earnings (Patell and Wolfson, 1982; Kothari, et al., 2009), and other corporate failures (French and Holden, 2012). However, to the best of our knowledge, not much research has been done on the information given to the public in the event of a failure in a major public entity/agency. In the absence of a substantive guide, many public officials simply resort to releasing information with the aim to control damage, but does that serve the public interest? We contend that lessons learned from food tampering incidents could provide a useful guide.

Food tampering is said to have occurred when a third party without permission of the manufacturer introduces a foreign object into the product that is being sold (Mitroff and Kilman, 1984). It is also "the intentional contamination of a food product, with the intent to cause harm to the consumer or to a private company" (Canada food inspection agency). The well-known food tampering incidents have occurred in the U.S., however, food tampering is not limited to the U.S. alone. In fact, they occur in parts of the world. Take for instance the case of pellets of rat poison discovered in a bowl of soup and in pasta source in a Sizzler restaurant in Queensland (Australia) in 2006, or the 30 people hospitalized in Italy in 2003 after drinking bottled water contaminated with acetone, bleach and ammonia.

Koku (2016) reports that firms, on average, lose approximately $613 million in equity value when news of a food tampering incident is made public. The targeted firms also incur additional costs extra couponing to attract consumers after a tampering incident, litigation costs, damage to brand name and in some cases costs associated with removing the

product from the market. Because of these huge costs, corporations have now developed some expertise on how to handle such crisis.

Several food tampering incidents occur during a calendar year however the most readily recalled incidents are the Tylenol incidents of 1982 and 1986, and the alleged Pepsi Cola tampering of 1993. The question is why? We suggest that it is partly because of the direct and honest manner in which the authorities of these two companies shared with the public what they knew and how they dealt with the situation. The rest of the paper analyzes these events and draws parallels. We conclude that lessons from the private sector with regard to information management beyond damage control, particularly in the period of crisis, could serve government and non-profit entities well.
Keywords: Information Releasing Event, When, Which, How.

27. "Strengthening of the political socialization and political culture in the direction of reducing and preventing the occurrence of crisis"

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Abstract: The emergence of crises in various forms is a serious challenge for modern societies. For these reasons crisis management has emerged as an unavoidable and inevitable element in the functioning of each country. The biggest concern for every citizen derives from the fact of the emergence of new forms of crises. Globalization, rapid transfer of information, easier way of traveling and other contemporary factors allow mixing people with different cultures, religions and languages. Thus carry positive benefits of different cultures, but at the same time negative ones which present a reason for causing various forms of crises. This paper aims to highlight the need for a preventive approach to crisis management. Strengthening of political socialization and building a political culture based on the values established by the Council of Europe considerably can positively affect in reducing the causes of contemporary forms of crises, such as migration, xenophobia, racism, hate speech and terrorism, and which today faces Europe.

The paper is based on theoretical grounds with the intent to encourage a different approach in the management of crises, particularly in direction of conducting parallel activities The paper is based on theoretical grounds with the intent to encourage a different approach in the management of crises, particularly in direction of conducting parallel activities aimed at suppressing the effects and preventing the causes of the crises.
Keywords: Political socialization, Political culture, Council of Europe, Democracy, Human rights.

28. Development of crisis management of the Republic of Croatia within NATO and the EU: Integrated solutions of supranational organisations

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Abstract: Crises and catastrophes all around the world, that have influence on national economies and budget makings, cause human sufferings and relocation of populations. Every crisis and catastrophe, whether created out of political, economic, social or natural causes, in the end becomes multidisciplinary and shows a dire need for special knowledge, developed mechanisms and established system of crisis management that deals with prevention, readiness and reaction to the mentioned issues.

In the last couple of years Republic of Croatia has experienced several very grave crises and one declared catastrophe. Fire on the Turkish vessel *Und Adriyatik* that took place near the coast of Istria in 2008; years long unresolved situation surrounding the waste management of dangerous chemicals from the facility of DINA-Petrokemija d.d. in Omišalj; floods in županjska Posavina in 2014 that was the first ever issue that had been declared a catastrophe for a specific area in Croatia; and of course the migrant crisis in 2015/2016. All of the mentioned issues were somewhat successfully resolved. However, our thesis in this paper is as follows: if Republic of Croatia had developed a functional crisis management system, all of the mentioned above would have been resolved much quicker, efficient and with fewer resources spend.

Within the Republic of Croatia's public sector diverse understandings exist on what crises and catastrophes actually represent. Accordingly, there are diversely formulated public policies towards the mentioned issues. In general, efforts of different sectors to tackle crises and potential catastrophes do exists, but without sufficient integration on the level of the state as a whole. All of the high level strategic documents recognise and emphasise the need to develop an integrated system of crisis management on the state level, however this was not realised in the public policy area so far.

Precisely the absence of public policies that would regulate the mentioned efforts, inclusion and activities within the EU and NATO and integration to the systems that were developed by the EU and NATO in the area of crisis management, represent an additional impulse to develop a national system of crisis management.

The paper will analyse the existing concepts of crisis management in the Republic of Croatia, its strong suits and certain weaknesses, and will, according to the solutions offered by NATO and the EU, offer some recommendations to enhance crisis management system on the national level.

Keywords: Crisis Management, Republic of Croatia, NATO, EU, crisis, catastrophe.

29. Implementation of the technology and methodology for modeling and simulations in crisis management

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Abstract: Information Age brings technologies that provide unparalleled opportunities for military and security force, including crisis management system, to develop and adopt new operational concepts for training and experimentation that may radically enhance their

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competitive edge. Technology for modeling and simulations show to have positive impact on training results. Advantages of simulations lay in the provision of a safe training environment, where users are able to play, test and probe without serious consequences.

There is a growing need for preparedness for emergency response both for man-made and natural disaster events. The man-made disaster risk has increased due to a rise in possibility of terrorist attacks. One major challenge is the lack of opportunities to train the emergency responders and the decision makers in dealing with the emergencies. An on the job training approach is not useful given the thankfully infrequent occurrences of such events. The responsible agencies have tried to meet the need through organization of live exercises, but such events are hard to organize and expensive. Modeling, simulation and visualization techniques can help address many of the challenges brought forth by the need for crisis management system preparedness. A recent survey indicates that a number of modeling and simulation applications for analyzing various disaster events exist. These need to be brought together for studying the impact of disaster events as a whole. Not only do we need to understand how a radioactive plume released by terrorists will disperse, we also need to plan what traffic routes people will use to evacuate the affected areas, what demands will be placed on the hospital resources in the area, etc. The integrated set of simulation tools should be used for training the emergency responders at all levels. The simulation-based training systems that are available or under development today for incident management are typically focused on macro level sequence of events.

The purpose of this paper is to give a brief info about modeling and simulations methodologies and technologies, including computer gaming and serious games, and in line with that to describe a new approach for training and education of the personnel in crisis management system. It also compares this model with the similar models that are in use in NATO allies and it describes challenges and our plans for future work. This paper presents a novel approach integrating gaming and simulation systems for training of decision makers and responders on the same scenarios preparing them to work together as a team.

Keywords: Modeling, Simulations, Computer Gaming, Serious games, Education,Training.

30. CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, FROM IDEA, THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION AND TEN YEARS PRACTICING

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Abstract: After the end of the Cold War, countries worldwide have changed key elements of national security and defense strategies. The starting point for these changes was the fact that the threat of classical military conflicts not only between countries of the two former opposing blocs, but also among other countries, was unlikely.

The international security environment in this period became uncertain and less predictable, and core features of newly emerging complexity of the threat to security were:
- connectivity, interweaving and common effect caused by the military and non-military risks and threats to security,
- transformation of national security as an international, and vice versa, international into national,
- instruments and mechanisms to ensure security, inevitably had to become more complex and linked in a complex security system, both at national and supranational level.

The relevance of conflicts and crises in such a constellation of international relations, imposed need of implementation an effective Crisis management, by including all sectors of the country, such as economic, diplomatic, defense, military, internal security, social, environmental and other.

The Republic of Macedonia, continuously followed these global conditions through appropriate activities and adapting its national security system of the contemporary security environment. In such circumstances, in 2005 was passed the Crisis management law, and in the period until today it is being implemented and practiced.

Keywords: risks, threats, crisis management, security, implementation.

31. PREPARATION OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT FROM ALL RISKS AND HAZARDS WITHIN THE NATIONAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract: The economy of the Republic of Macedonia, population, and environment are highly exposed and vulnerable to natural hazards, causing major risk in terms of consequences – material damages and human losses. In order to establish a system of effective prevention, early warning and response to present risk, it is necessary to understand the relations between the hazards, exposure, vulnerability and coping capacities of the system. Accordingly, the inclusive risk assessment that will take into consideration not only these elements of risk, but also will assess the likelihood and scope of the possible losses and their impacts is a foundation to a proper and sustainable preparation of Integrated assessment from all risks and hazards in the country. Recognizing the afforested the Crisis Management Center provides comprehensive approach for strengthening national and local capacities for inclusive and multi risk assessment. This is done through applying of a comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment, supported by IT innovation tools such as web-based software applications for inventorization of the elements exposed to risk, resources data base, preparation of disaster risk maps by using GIS applications. In parallel activities were conducted at both levels, locally and nationally, in order to reduce risk of disaster and and to increase the resilience of natural and other types of risks.

Keywords: Crisis Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, Risk Assessment, Natural hazards, Capacity Building.

32. The Influence of Social distance on Interethnic relations: The case of Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the influence of Social distance on interethnic relations as a precondition of security destabilization of Macedonian society. The paper is based on empirical research conducted in 2015, and compared with similar researches in Macedonia, conducted in 2002 and 1995. Basically, we are focused on ethnic and religious distance as a factor for social destabilization. Increasing the level of this type of social distance can mean greater chance for destabilization and possibility for interethnic conflicts. This is quite noticeable in the pre and post conflict stage in 1995 and 2002, and decreasing in 2015. Also, this process of influence can be analyzed and vice versa, i.e.

when we have conflict situation, determined by ethnic and religious markers, ethnic and religious distance between groups in Republic of Macedonia is increasing.

In terms of political mobilization this social conflict and ethnic distance are exploited from different political, ethnic and religious factors, especially before significant political events as elections or censuses. In the last two years we can notice clear influence of refugee crisis on ethnic and especially religious distance between different groups in Republic of Macedonia.

33. Traditional mechanisms of conflict regulation in Albanian society

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Abstract: Chronological elements of contemporary conflicts between Israelites and Palestinians has experienced different tracks with a lot of disagreement and tension throughout history of Twentieth Century. Historical mutual claims regarding authenticity of two nations in Palestine.

Regarding these controversial claims, Jews trace their roots from Isaac, while Arabs from the other son of Ibrahim(Abraham), Ismail (Ishmael) born of Hagar, maid of Sarai (Sarah). Nowadays, Palestinians emphasize that they are a distinguished nation from the rest of Arabs, because according to them, their roots dating back even before those ancient Jews. They track their heritage from Canaanite, which populated Mesopotamia by building the cities of Meggido, Hazor and Jerusalem in Third Millennium BC.

Most of the time during the next 1600 years, Jews were ruled by Assyrian, Babylonians, Greeks, Egyptians and Romans. Despite the destruction of the Temple by the Romans in the years 70 BC and their deportation from these territories, Jews preserved and conserved their dream of returning to Zion. While the cavalcade of domination of this land, in 1380 following years was under Byzantines, the Persians 614 BC, by the Abbasids, Fatimids Egyptians, Seljuks, Turks, Crusaders, Mamluks and finally the Ottomans in 1516, until the end of WWI.

Having heard the arguments of both sides, the UN decided to adopt Resolution 181 in 1947, which consisted of: creating two separated states, who had a common economy. One was in the Gaza Strip and west bank of the river Jordan, and Israel would possess the rest of the Palestinian territory. Such a decision didn't took into account either the fact that the Arab-Palestinian population was two times greater than the Israelite one, while the separated territory from the UN resolution was 1/3 comparing the other part projected for the Jewish state. While Jerusalem was given international status. In the days of withdrawal of last British forces from the port of Haifa, Israel leaders headed by David Ben Gurion and Kaim Vaizman announced the creation of the state of Israel. The intervention of the United Nations presented two ways out:
a. The establishment of a joint multi-ethnic state for Arabs and Jewish.
b. Creating two separated, sovereign and independent states, one Jewish and one Arab in the territory of Palestine.

The second option was a satisfactory alternative for Jews, while for Arabs none of these options would lead to a proper solution, so the Arab states joined in an alliance and fought against Israel in defense of their cause. Their armies went to Palestine, but were defeated by the Jewish troops, who were commanded by skilled officers. In the Arab alliance camp was noticed a confusion of the army, a lack of unification and poor strategy, which was combined with an armament of poor quality. This lead to a loss, which was a great shock for

the Arabs. Israel won and its territory was expanded by 5500 square miles signed for the Jewish state in the partition plan, in 8000 square miles**.**
Keywords: East, Lobbying, Conflict, Way out, Diplomacy, Arabs, Israel. etc.

34. Motivation of migrants for joining ISIS

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Abstract: This article is based on empirical research made by the author. It studies the motivation of migrants – men and women, militants and civil experts – from several countries to join ISIS. Special attention is given to people from Central Asia and Europe – two regions when empirical research took place. The objective is to identify, analyze and assess the motivation of Muslims all over the world to join a war which is not "theirs"; to check if there is a difference between men's and women's motivation and to give some ideas how to continue fighting against the challenges of ISIS now, when several militants are returning to their countries. All this goes hand by hand with the theme of de-radicalization and the real chances it has for success in various countries. The main hypothesis is that there is no universal motive that drives migrants to ISIS; different people could be driven by different motives.
Keywords: terrorism, motivation, Islamic state.

35. Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies support in the transit refugee centers in Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract: In emergencies, the poor water and hygiene situation, including limited options for cleaning bottles, poses a significant risk for illness and inadequate nutrition in the vulnerable age group of infants under 12 months and young children under 24 months. Actions that need to be taken is to support, promote and protect breastfeeding and identify formula-depended infants; provide skilled advice and practical support to caregivers to minimize the risk in the emergency context; provide good technical leadership and support coordination of actors in infant and young child feeding. System of active and early identification of sick children and referral for provision of basic or specialized care is needed. Capacity of all implementers on IYCF optimal practices, including early detection of child's illness for referral need to be strengthen. While being in the first phase of emergency, the process of need assessment is very important to identify all gaps and possibilities in order to introduce a good support for the infant and young child feeding in emergencies.

Within the Child Protection sector, additionally, an integration of quality IYCFE support is needed in establishing well-structured Mother and Baby Area; strengthen the referral system within the transit centers and external stakeholders, along with sensitization of all actors directed in providing assistance to children, lactating mothers and pregnant women. As crucial segment of the humanitarian response is promoting breastfeeding as life savior as well as coordinating the response on the ground in that direction by ensuring all donor awareness in powder infant formula donations and coordination.

Shaping the humanitarian response where mothers and infants under 6 months, who are depended of formula, are protected and supported in providing safe preparation and

consumption of infant formula along with educational activities for ensuring feeds are prepared in the safest way possible, needs constant monitoring of the quality of services provided.

The monitoring process must be in compliance with the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly Resolutions (The Code), the Operational Guidance for Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies, Standard Operating Procedures for the Handling of Breastmilk Substitutes in Refugee Situations for children 0-23 months, and the Interim Operational Considerations for the feeding support of Infants and Young Children under 2 years of age in refugee and migrant transit settings in Europe. All mentioned documents, if implemented fully, ensures high quality of services provided to infants and mothers with high percentage of lives saved during an emergency.

Keywords: Infants, children, feeding, support, emergency.

36. CULTURAL DIPLOMACY IN THE NEW CONCEPTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF CRISES

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Abstract: Cultural diplomacy, for more than one century, has been an indispensable and active factor in the diplomatic practice of the states. In its beginning, only major world players of the global political map could afford it. Today, it is a regular diplomatic practice of each modern state, part of scientific and academic programs of all significant universities worldwide. Created with the aim to "conquer the brains and hearts" of the nations through the means of culture, it is also called "the soft power" in diplomacy because of the ways of receiving sympathy and affection from the audiences beyond the frontiers of the state. For promotion of valuable systems, ideas and concepts the cultural diplomacy uses all the instruments, forms and contents which can approach it more to the foreign audiences by acting unpretentiously, unimposingly, but with a sense of ethics and aesthetics that only culture as a social phenomenon can possess and rouse. As a real antipode of the political and diplomatic forcible, persuasive and demonstrative means of power and influence, the cultural diplomacy creates its actions and projects with a longer perspective, more active than perspective, more active than reactive, but always taking account of the mutuality in the cultural communication. When the rest of the diplomatic forms and ways between the states have been exhausted or unfunctionable, especially in conflicts and crises, it is better for the cultural diplomacy to keep its contact-points of acting. The cultural diplomacy often plays the role for preventing crises between states and nations that constantly have contradictory views, positions and interests. Then, it is an irreplaceable factor for rapprochement and recognition of remote an various cultures, habits and traditions, especially in the era of globalization, new technologies, new major world players.

Culture and cultural diplomacy today have become the indispensable instrument in overcoming crises and conflicts of any kind. The world, like never before, is faced with real challenges for physical survival bearing in mind climate changes, huge migrations and refugee crises, terrorism, discrimination and marginalization of any kind, race and religious bigotry and exclusions, nationalisms worldwide. Culture is part of all possible policies in solving all these problems – culture in this context is assumed as a means and not as an end in itself, because it is the cultural diplomacy that comprehends the context for its necessity to act from historical, cultural, religious, social and economic aspects. Culture informs, educates, contacts, alleviates, and even in conditions of irreconcilable socially-excluded groups and xenophobia is an irreplaceable instrument in the processes of social cohesion.

People dealing with foreign political relations today speak about cultural diplomacy.

The subject of this work is just the indispensable role of incorporating the cultural diplomacy in the processes of preventing as well as recovery from the impact of crisis and conflict situations worldwide.

This work illustrates and analyzes the specifics of the cultural diplomacy in current crisis regions.

Keywords: Cultural diplomacy, crisis regions, management of crises

37.

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Abstract: This article tries to give explanation to the influence and the successes of the terroristic organization ISIS and aims to prove that they are result of the misjudgment of its nature and therefore – of the inadequate methods to combat it, by the international community. It was described as "another terroristic group", "similar to al-Qaeda", "natural continuation of the Arab Spring in Syria and Iraq", "group of fanatics" and so on. Despite the fact that each one of these statements is partially true, none of these early interpretations managed to offer analytical concept, which can be used as a fundament to counter this major contemporary security threat. In the attempt to find an answer, here I have proposed two explanatory concepts: the club one and the shell-state one. Through their framework we can examine in detail the creation and the development of ISIS. In addition, certain assumptions are also made, regarding the future of the region once ISIS has been defeated or has been transformed into organization, which does not pretend to be a state.
Keywords: Security, ISIS, Terrorism, Shell-state

38. PROACTIVE CRIMINALISTICS INVESTIGATIONS AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract: The authors dealing with the issue of the application of the so-called proactive criminal investigations in order to improve efficiency in the field of protection of national security. The authors point out that in present time as a key threats for national security occur severe forms of crimes, primarily a political crime and organized crime in the field of classic, economic, political or environmental crime. These type of crimes are one of the key threatening factors, and its holders are key subjects of endangering national security. In this regard, the authors suggest that the use of purely reactive criminalistics investigations in cases of serious crime, such as terrorism, organized and economic crime and environmental crime is insufficient, and that there is a need for increasing application of so-called proactive criminalistics investigations. According to the authors the fight against these types of crime,

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their prevention and control, is one of the key activities in the field of protection of national security. Accordingly, the authors' suggest basic guidelines for the design of so-called proactive criminalistics investigations in a purpose of protection of desired state of national security.

Keywords: criminalistics, national security, proactive criminalistics investigations.