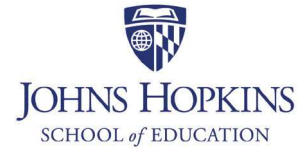




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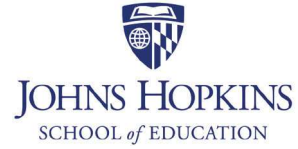
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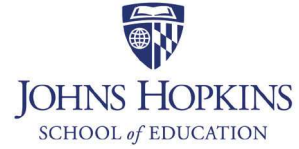
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CONTENT:

Jovan STANIKEVSKI, MSc Ass. Prof. Aleksandar GLAVINOV, PhD Ass. Prof. Urim VEJSELI, PhD MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND CAPACITY OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN DEALING WITH CRISIS	1
Drazen BOZOVIC, PhD Ljuban TMUSIC, MSc Kristina PALAJSA-BACKOVIC, MSc EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT – EXPERIENCES OF MONTENEGRO	9
Dr. Drage PETRESKI MA Gjorgji VELJOVSKI Dr. Andrej ILIEV THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN MILITARIES IN HANDLING THE MIGRANT CRISIS: THE ADAPTIBILITY OF THE MACEDONIAN ARMY	21
Prof. Gabriela BELOVA, PhD Assoc. Prof. Nikolay MARIN, PhD Chief Assist. Gergana GEORGIEVA, PhD CONFLICT PREVENTION ACTIVITIES	33
Assistant Professor Iskren PLAMENOV IVANOV, PhD THE MOTIVATION OF THE LONE WOLVES: IS RELIGION THE MAIN CAUSE OF RADICALIZATION?	41
Jovan ANANIEV, PhD Jadranka DENKOVA, PhD Ass. Prof. Urim VEJSELI, PhD CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF VULNERABILITY MAPPING AS MAIN PHASE OF A RISK MAPPING PROCESS	51
Associate professor Jadranka DENKOVA, PhD Full professor Jovan ANANIEV, PhD THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	63

Content

Katerina MITKOVSKA-TRENDOVA Slavko ANGELEVSKI Nevena SERAFIMOVA	
RISK ANALYSIS APPLICATION IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT	73
Ass. Prof. Marjan GJUROVSKI, PhD Prof. Nedžad KORAJLIC, PhD Ass. Prof. Muhamet RACAJ, PhD	
REFUGEE CRISIS: SECURITY CHALLENGES FOR MACEDONIA AND THE REGION	81
Muhamet RACAJ, PhD Sasho JANEV	
MIGRANT CRISIS, A SECURITY CHALLENGE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AND ARM CONTRIBUTION IN HANDLING THE MIGRANT CRISIS	91
Associate Professor Mende SOLUNCHEVSKI, PhD Assistant Professor Maria DIMOVSKA-KOTEVSKA, PhD	
LEADERSHIP IN THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE IN CRISIS SITUATIONS	103
Prof. Dr. Nada JURUKOVA Emilija KIRJAKOVSKA, MSc	
MACEDONIAN PRESS FOR REFUGEE CRISIS IN KOSOVO AND THE CONSEQUENCES IN MACEDONIA	113
Nikola KLETNIKOV, MA Metodija DOJCHINOVSKI, PhD Lazar GJUROV, PhD	
ROLE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (ARM) IN THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	125
Naim SPAHIU, PhD Candidate Ass. Prof. Halim BAJRAKTARI, PhD Shefki SHTËRBANI, Assistant	
TERRORISM AS A THREAT AND CHALLENGE OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN 21st CENTURY	143

Plamen ATANASOV, PhD student	
PLACE AND ROLE OF HACKERS AND TROLLS IN THE INDUCTION OF CRISES IN THE WEB	155
Petar POP-ARSOV, MSc	
THE VALUES OF COUNCIL OF EUROPE - THE STARTING POINT FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE EMERGENCE OF CRISIS IN THE SOCIETY	163
Prof. Dr. Slavko ANGELEVSKI, PhD Docent Nevena SERAFIMOVA, PhD Docent Katerina MITKOVSKA-TRENDOVA, PhD	
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TECHNOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY FOR MODELING AND SIMULATIONS IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT	175
Stevko STEFANOSKI, PhD Vasko POPOVSKI, MA	
PREPARATION OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT FROM ALL RISKS AND HAZARDS WITHIN THE NATIONAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	187
Stevko STEFANOSKI, PhD Ass. Prof. Urim VEJSELI, PhD Ruzhdi KABASHI, PhDc	
CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, FROM IDEA, THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION AND CURRENTLY PRACTICING	197
Sulejman MUCA, PhD	
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN ACHIEVING PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST	207
Toni STANKOVSKI, PhD	
INFORMING AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION IN A CRISIS SITUATION RESULTING FROM INTENSIFIED ENTRANCE AND TRANSITING OF MIGRANTS THROUGH THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	219

Content

Violeta NICHEVA TIKVESHANSKA, MA INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING IN EMERGENCIES SUPPORT IN THE TRANSIT REFUGEE CENTERS IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	231
Vasko SHUTAROV, MSc CULTURAL DIPLOMACY IN THE NEW CONCEPTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF CRISES	241
Yavor RAYCHEV, PhD student ISIS: SEARCHING FOR EXPLANATION OF THE POWER OF THE JIHAD INSPIRED TERRORISM	253
Zahir ARIFOVIC, MSc Aleksandar IVANOVIC, PhD Bislim ZYRAPI, MSc PROACTIVE CRIMINALISTICS INVESTIGATIONS AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY	265

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.*

Introduction

We live in a time characterized by great dynamics and expressed globalization of communication and movement of people worldwide. Rapid technological development and application of high learning achievements in various fields, has extremely positive impact on the quality of life in much of the world. But at the same time, modern civilization is facing major challenges which increasingly threaten the lives and health of people, environment, material, cultural and other resources of the countries.

The modern world is increasingly facing non-traditional types and forms of risks such as terrorism worldwide trade in drugs, arms and people, danger from the use of weapons of mass destruction, infectious diseases and epidemics of larger scale, unemployment, poverty, consequences of global climate change, natural disasters and catastrophes of natural phenomena, environmental degradation, technological failures and more.

Their main feature is that they do not recognize state borders and have global impacts. History abounds with lots of accidents and disasters, which unfortunately have caused unforeseeable consequences and grave suffering of human civilization. Such phenomena are not rare this day, therefore, as never before, the world is mobilized and undertake joint efforts to reduce the effects of such phenomena, which are becoming more frequent, more aggressive and cause great casualties and material losses, on all continents.

Use of the capacities and resources of the Macedonian Army in crisis management

Crisis management system exercise state administration bodies and state authorities (Assembly, President and Government), the armed forces as the MA, the forces for protection and rescue and authorities of municipalities and the City of Skopje.¹

By law strictly is regulated the use of the Army as part of the resources for crisis management. The proposal for the use of MA in resolving crisis end's Humanitarian emergencies in support of the police, the Steering Committee of the

¹ Crises management Law, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 29/05 from 04.05.2005, Article 2.

crises management center (CMC), through the Government shall submit to the President of the Republic of Macedonia and covers data: type and number of forces and capabilities of the MA, purpose and objectives which need and duration of the activity and engagement.

MA is a guarantee of the territorial integrity and sovereignty, which promotes and protects the interests of Macedonia wherever needed. Army can participate in the removal of consequences of emergency and crisis. Order for participation of the Army in eliminating consequences of emergency and crisis brings President of Republic of Macedonia. But Minister of Defense passes the guidance for participation of the Army in eliminating consequences of emergency and crisis situations.²

MA is at the service of all citizens and supports state institutions in case of floods, earthquake, fires and other natural disasters and crisis situations.

By decision of the Government determining the existence of a crisis situation, which enters into force on the date of its adoption, there by activated and the Headquarters of the CMC, which should be in constant session. Headquarters is obliged to draw up an action plan for prevention and crisis management, as well as a complete overview of available human and material-technical resources and plan for coordinated procurement of dedicated technical resources. Also, according to the decision, the state government should take measures and activities in accordance with the regulations for crisis management.

Part of the army participates in support of the police in circumstances where a crisis situation threatened the security of the state, and the state bodies do not have adequate resources and means for its prevention and management.³ According to the strategic defense review of Macedonia, Steering Committee proposes to the government to use part of the Army. The proposal must accurately indicate: the type and number of forces and capabilities of units, purpose and tasks that will be performed during the engagement.

The government is considering a proposal to use part of the MA in critical condition and sent to the President, and it makes a decision regarding the use of part of the MA.

² Defence Law, Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 185 from 30.12.2011, Article 2.

³ Ibid 1, Article 35.

The use of part of the army is regulated by the Defense Law and Crisis Management Law, but legislation is never envisaged a situation where there is no time for the Government or the President decide to counter the immediate threat to you MA independently react before receiving the decision (authorization) by President of Republic of Macedonia. Thus contributing to reduce or completely remove the threat that has caused or will cause an emergency or crisis.

In recent history we have witnessed a growing number of natural or man-made disasters that occur every day not only in the world but also in the country. An event of that should draw a lesson is the flood that swept through part of the Skopje region, in which the Army of its power and capacity was directly involved in the system for dealing with the crisis situation.

The President of the Republic of Macedonia Dr. Gjorge Ivanov in his speech on the occasion of Army Day, and referring to the floods that hit the Skopje region said: "It cannot allow the burden in dealing with natural disasters to fall on the Army and the police, while also have deployed forces to protect the state border. Irresponsible to spend resources on MA to conserve its resources".

Army to help the citizens affected in the flooded areas and repair the consequences hired about 2,600 members and over 200 motor vehicles and I believe that without timely and sacrificed engagement of MA victims would be more numerous and larger material losses.

On a daily basis, the citizens of Macedonia, both at national and local level are facing the same challenges, threats and risks caused by natural obstacles that must include not only the capacity of the PRD, CMC, but also the resources of other state institutions, including MA.

Cooperation among institutions at local, regional and national level it is necessary to raise the highest level, and it is necessary to achieve maximum results in help and support to vulnerable groups, especially if local authorities do not have enough capacity to help their citizens.

The range of actions required by the Army in the event of its engagement in support of other state institutions to deal with the situation is quite broad. It covers logistical support through rehabilitation of the consequences of floods, fires, provide medical supplies and foodstuffs in restrictive terrain and combat support to the police in case of emergency or war.⁴

⁴ Toni Petreski and Igor Goreski, Migrant crisis and use of the army of Republic of Macedonia in dealing with crisis situation, International scientific conference „Crisis management: challenges and prospective“, (Ckonje: CMC, 2016), 192.

When we talk about the resources and capacities of the MA must mention the reserve units that are filled by conscripts in reserve for which the responsible is MoD, while the MoD is authorized for providing of the reserve forces and resources for protect and rescue. Hence the question of how and in what way will determine the priorities for filling the reserve forces of the Army and the PRD in an emergency or crisis situation.

Euro-Atlantic integration of Macedonia

The issue of national security of all countries must be a priority and supported by the international community, if we want to achieve more effective participation of more countries exit the crisis. In this context, experience shows that resolving the crisis by itself is not sufficient response to the complexity of the problem and that international and regional organizations cannot unilaterally respond to threats if not create the conditions of a comprehensive, coordinated and timely response which relies capacity the member states of the UN, NATO, OSCE, EU and so on.⁵

Taking into account the completely different nature of the risks today are increasingly facing, crisis management in most modern societies are based on the principles we have adopted collective security systems. Because of this complex global situation, crisis management found very high in the security agenda of the United Nations, the EU and NATO. Also Macedonia seeking to hold up with them taking all necessary measures for the implementation of crisis management in the implementation of policies to prevent and reduce the risks of accidents and providing conditions for a peaceful and secure prosperity for their citizens.

Macedonia is moving in the direction of Euro-Atlantic integration has made major changes to the system for security and defense by: responsibilities for crisis management by the Ministry of Defense (MoD) has shifted to CMC, responsibility for protection and rescue from MoD was transferred to PRD and responsibilities for state border security from the MoD transfer to MI (border police). With these reforms the system for crisis management has become more complex and international cooperation of institutions involved in crisis management shifted under their jurisdiction and it is very difficult to use the lessons learned and recommendations of international institutions that have

⁵ Trajan Gocevski, Crisis management in the country, The necessity of adopting a law on crisis management (Skopje: Ministry of defense of the Republic of Macedonia, 2005), 22.

cooperation. A more difficult is the unification of the recommendations in the entire security system.

Peace and stability are the basis for sustainable development; globalization and integration are an imperative of the modern world. In this respect, the Euro-Atlantic integration is the best alternative for the future of the Republic of Macedonia and the Balkans, and membership in NATO and the EU is our strategic priority.

Macedonia belongs to the Euro-Atlantic region and its security is indivisible from the security of NATO, regional and global security. In that spirit, political and military integration into NATO is a strategic goal for our country. The policy of "open doors" of NATO and maintaining strong transatlantic relationship is crucial for Europe's security. Macedonia has broad political and social consensus in support of our commitment to actively participate in building security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area. In that sense, Macedonia constantly contributing to the strengthening of Euro-Atlantic security through participation in the UN, NATO and EU operations - lead to support international security and stability. Republic of Macedonia, in the long run, will develop operational capabilities deployable and sustainable forces trained and equipped for deployment in international operations. Longstanding contribution to international operations will gradually increase in accordance with national interests and development of operational deployable capabilities of the MA.⁶

To implement the process of Euro-Atlantic Integration MoD developed the Defense Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia, which set out the strategic direction for the development and functioning of the defense system of the country.

Defense Strategy stems from the Constitution, the Defense Law, National Security Strategy and the strategic commitment of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia for integration into Euro-Atlantic structures.

The strategy is aligned with the obligations and responsibilities arising from Macedonia's membership in NATO and the EU. Through active participation in the Partnership for Peace, process planning and review of forces, the Action Plan for NATO membership and the European Security and Defense Policy, the

⁶ Defense Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia, Ministry of Defense, 2010 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 30 from 01.03.2010), 3.

Republic of Macedonia has established extensive defense cooperation with country members of NATO and the EU.

Conclusion

Is it necessary to establish a task force composed of trained rescue personnel who will be able to use local government in response to a crisis or a crisis would reduce the use of resources and capacities of the MA.

It is necessary to precisely define the tasks, duties and powers of the Army in participating in the system for crisis management to be able to provide early warning of potential threats, preparing a plan for engagement of its forces and capabilities and use them.

The need for change of legislation for the crisis management system and crisis in the country, in order to: define the competencies, delegation of responsibility and hierarchy of institutions involved in the system.

Cooperation of the Republic of Macedonia with international security organizations like: UN, NATO, EU and OSCE to actively participate in creating global defense policy and enhancing national capabilities to deal with new threats, risks and challenges more efficient management of civilian and military capacities.

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EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT – EXPERIENCES OF MONTENEGRO

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Abstract: *Crises are constantly present in our lives as they represent an integral part of human history and will continue to do so in the future as well. Along with society and technology development, humans are facing with different and numerous crises. As a result, our planet has become "the world of risks", where current activities have dramatic impact on the environment, cultural and material goods. That refers to natural disasters, disasters caused by man, riots and other social conflicts, terrorism, poverty, epidemics, etc. These are contemporary security threats, which may cause devastation within a certain community or even the whole nation, and we therefore need to try and avoid such situations or at least limit their negative effects. Being aware that no society has enough capacities to respond to crises adequately when threatened by them, numerous international organisations such as UN, OSCE, NATO and EU have developed mechanisms for managing such crises. Having in mind the recent events, implementation of these mechanisms and solidarity have proved to be the most important when tackling these crises, but they need to be further improved and developed. After regaining its independence in 2006, Montenegro started developing its own system of security as well as crisis management system (on the basis of the system inherited from the state union). In addition to this, ongoing Euro-Atlantic and European integration processes, Montenegro has been resolving numerous issues related to crisis management. As a candidate and future NATO and EU Member*

State, Montenegro progressively develops its capacities and capabilities and harmonises its standards and operational procedures with partners. During heavy floods (2010) and a heavy snow (2012), the system of crisis management /rescue and protection was under complex test.

Keywords: *crisis, emergency situation, crisis management, Euro-Atlantic integration, rescue and protection.*

1. CRISIS MANAGEMENT – CHALLENGE OF MODERN SOCIETY

Crisis as a deviation from normality, distortion of normal functioning, has long been seen as a product of force majeure or result of the will of God. With the development of science and rational view of the world, people sought to describe, classify, understand and explain crises and build more adequate ways to manage them.

Crisis management as a scientific-theoretical discipline and rationally designed practice enters the stage of history in a serious way in the second half of the twentieth century, although the function of crisis management is present in various forms much earlier, and in time it was adjusted in accordance with the modern security environment. Today, crisis management can be defined as a set of functions or processes which aim to identify, learn about and predict potential crisis situations and establish specific ways which will enable the organization to prevent the crisis or to cope with it and overcome it, minimizing its consequences so as to return to normal condition as fast as possible. Thus, crisis management is the name for all kinds of activities aimed at dealing with a system in the state of disorder: prevention, preparedness, mitigation and recovery. It is the establishment of procedures, agreements and decisions that affect the course of crisis and it includes organization, preparation, measures and allocation of resources to deal with it.

Practice shows that in times of crisis, decisions must be made by persons who were in the competent sector and at the competent level before an emergency of the crisis, in accordance with competences of state institutions responsible for specific areas. Therefore, the system of crisis management must be considered in the context of existing national security system and we can define it as an artificial-situational system with limited duration, prepared to respond to serious threats to national security, which cannot be controlled through regular functioning. Thus, crisis management is a form of an organizational activity and system of procedures,

cases and plans for emergency management and for management of future development.

This means that in the event of a crisis caused by natural or man-made disaster beyond the capacity of competent services for rescue and protection at the local level, the entire system of rescue and protection is activated and all the necessary human and material resources of a particular community are engaged.

2. INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN EUROPE AND WORLDWIDE

Although it is the responsibility of a state, the planning of rescue and protection against natural or man-made disasters in the past decade increasingly became the subject of work of international organizations, since individual countries are often unable to adequately respond to these challenges, especially when the complex nature of contemporary threats and the unpredictable security environment are taken into account. The main player in the harmonization of international operations to remedy consequences of natural or man-made disasters at the international level is the United Nations-UN. However, if the scope, intensity and frequency of crises happening at the same time worldwide are taken into account, it can happen that a national disaster, as seen from the UN level, is to be considered as local disaster and not a major priority at that moment in terms of the UN. For this reason, it is very important to have regional pooling of available capacities and to integrate into Euro-Atlantic structures which provide significant benefits in this field for the Balkan countries.

2.1 Mechanisms for crisis management in the EU

After the formal establishment of the Common Security and Defence Policy, the EU proceeded to build military and civil capacities and capabilities for its implementation. The starting point for the development of capabilities is the **European Security Strategy**, and the basic development document is "**Headline Goal**", which designs and enhances military and civil capabilities¹ to carry out the whole spectrum of crisis management operations.² The civil aspect of crisis management identified four main areas, namely: police; rule of law; civil administration and civil protection. In June 2004, the European Council adopted

¹ The "Headline Goal" is periodically updated.

² More in: EU security and defence, Core documents 2004, Chailot paper no. 75, February 2005, Paris, pp. 111-117

the **Action Plan for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management**, which defined work priorities, timelines for strengthening civilian capabilities, and their integration.

In order to improve cooperation between Member States as well as coordination in the field of civil protection, Community Mechanism for Civil Protection (from 2001 to 2007 known as Civil Protection Mechanism) was amended in the **EU Civil Protection Mechanism-CPM**,³ after the adoption of the Treaty of Lisbon in 2013. The new EU legislation has put a much greater emphasis on disaster prevention, risk management and disaster preparedness, including the organization of trainings, simulation and field exercises and allows more significant cooperation of candidates and potential candidates for EU membership. The operational hub of the Mechanism is the Emergency Response Coordination Center - **ERCC** which monitors emergencies around the globe 24/7, and coordinates the response of the participating countries in case of a crisis. An essential element of the EU CPM is The European Emergency Response Capacity - **EERC** consists of a voluntary pool of resources to be used to respond to emergencies, which are pre-committed by the countries participating in the EU CPM.⁴

The engagement of military and civilian mechanisms in the event of a crisis requires cooperation and clear coordination, and therefore the application of two concepts is in use, Civil-Military Cooperation-**CIMIC** and Civil-Military Coordination-**CMCO**. CIMIC is used in practice for a long time in NATO, primarily for cooperation at operational and tactical level, and in 2002 the EU Military Committee adjusted the CIMIC concept for leading EU crisis management operations. EU developed the internal concept CMCO separately from CIMIC, for cooperation within the EU in accordance with the specific structure of the EU in the context of CFSP/ESDP at the political-strategic level and with external participants in multinational crisis management operations. The concept regulated cooperation and coordination in all phases of operations and developed the unique **"Procedures for Coherent and Comprehensive EU Crisis Management"**.⁵ It is obvious that in the last two decades, the EU drafted and operationalized the crisis management system at good-quality level.

³ Decision No. 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

⁴ More in Decision No. 1313/2013/EU, Article 11.

⁵ Suggestions for procedures for coherent Comprehensive EU Crisis Management, Council, Doc. 11127/03, 03 July 2003.

2.2 Mechanisms for crisis management in NATO

After the end of the "Cold War", NATO turned to management of crises caused by the action of natural and man-made disasters. Thus, NATO Strategic Concept of 1999 included major civil disasters, as one of the possible threats to security and stability. For an adequate response and dealing with the consequences of natural or man-made disasters, NATO has made available its own security forum and civil and military resources, which can be used jointly, and the planning for civil disasters in the context of NATO is done in the following five areas, namely: Civil support to operations within the Alliance referred to in Article 5 (collective defence); Support to operations not covered by Article 5 (crisis response); Support to national authorities in civil emergencies; Support to civil authorities in protecting the population from the effects of weapons of mass destruction and **Cooperation with partner countries during preparation and participation in remedying consequences of disasters.**

Since emergency planning is multidimensional, its management requires close cooperation within the Alliance, and with personnel in charge of planning in case of emergency situations of individual countries and other international organizations. The main body in the field of emergency situations is the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee-**SCEPC**⁶ and operational body which is available is the Euro Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre -**EADRCC**.

EADRCC was established in June 1998 at NATO Headquarters, within the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. It is intended for continuous coordination of activities of the Alliance members and partners in the case of natural disasters or those caused by human factor in the Euro-Atlantic area. The staff consists of representatives of the Alliance members and partners and it works closely with the UN, which means that EADRCC is also intended as a regional coordination mechanism which supports and complements the efforts of the UN. EADRCC has the Civil Capabilities Catalogue which is a list of resources and capabilities which are available to the Alliance to respond in case of disasters. The second element of the Council of Euro-Atlantic Partnership policy in relation to fostering practical cooperation in the field of international remedy of disaster consequences is Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Unit - EADRU, a non-

⁶ SCEPC in the Alliance leads everyday preparation in case of civil emergencies, and SCEPC manages eight Planning Boards and Committees- PB&Cs that bring together political and industry experts, as well as military representatives from different countries to coordinate planning of various civil activities.

permanent multinational unit consisting of civilian and military elements which can be used in case of major natural disasters or those caused by human activities in member countries of NATO and PfP.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN MONTENEGRO

Immediately after the restoration of Montenegro independence in 2006, a new basis for crisis management (The National Strategy for Emergency Situations and The Law on Rescue and Protection) system was set up, thus creating conditions for organized management of emergency situation risks, rescue and protection and remedy of consequences of emergency situations. Risk management, management of rescue and protection in emergency situations and management of consequence remedy in emergency situations was allocated to the Ministry of Interior (**Mol**)– **Directorate for Emergency Situations (DfES)**. At that time, having in mind the specificity of Montenegro and the need to establish a rational and operational service, experiences and best practices of many developed countries in Europe and world were taken into account.

Montenegro became a member of the EU CPM in December 2013. Membership in the EU CPM facilitates and greatly enhances the quality of response to emergency situations, due to the possibility of using human and material resources of other countries in case of natural and man-made disasters. In addition, the membership also allows an easier exchange of information between the competent authorities of Montenegro and the EU; the simplification of procedures in seeking and accepting assistance in case of various types of hazard; logistic support in obtaining information on human and material resources including the engagement of additional transportation means needed for ensuring a rapid response in emergency situations of a larger scale; identifying and sharing lessons learned and best practices; participation in various training programs, seminars and pilot projects, as well as the access to ERCC services which is available to member states of the CPM in case of natural or man-made disasters.

Montenegro established the Operational Communication Centre – OCC 112 receiving calls and information regarding the direct threat of risks to the phone number 112 as the single European emergency number. OCC 112, through standard operating procedures (SOP), calls, mobilizes and activates operational units for rescue and protection and other resources in the country. Also, OCC 112 carries out international operational and communication activities in the field of

rescue and protection, by having a contact person to communicate with ERCC, available 24 hours 7 days a week.

Montenegro proved in the past as a serious partner of the EU through participation in various **programs and projects financed by the European Commission**, in particular through the participation of rescue teams of Montenegro in several international exercises. It was a great opportunity to further verify and exercise procedures for requesting and accepting international assistance under the concept of "Host Nation Support", as well as to raise the level of knowledge of members of various teams for search and rescue under the debris.

4. EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN REQUESTING AND ACCEPTING INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE OF MONTENEGRO

The first serious test of the crisis management system – system of rescue and protection of citizens, material and cultural goods and environment took place during floods in 2010, as well as in 2012, during extreme meteorological phenomena which affected significant part of Montenegro.

4.1 Floods in 2010

During November and December in 2010, the territory of Montenegro was affected by heavy rains accompanied by high temperatures for that time of year and very strong southern wind, which caused a sharp deterioration in the hydrological conditions. Since the beginning of rainfall, in just 48 hours, the water level on Moraca river in Podgorica increased by around 10m in height. Unfavourable meteorological situation caused a sudden melting of snow and a large influx of water which maintained a high level of water level on Lake Skadar to the end of December (the highest water level ever since systematic measurements have been carried out). Such a hydrological situation got further complicated by seismic situation, which was very unstable in this period with hundreds of earthquakes of small and moderate intensity which occurred in the area of reservoir Piva.

Mol-DfES issued warnings of possible flooding, and ordered local self-governments to raise the level of preparedness and operational readiness. Shortly after assessing that the extent of flooding in 12 municipalities in Montenegro was beyond the capacities of local self-government bodies, the engagement of all available resources at the national level was ordered. The Government ordered the establishment of the Operational Team to monitor the situation, which

coordinated and managed the implementation of necessary measures and activities and Headquarters for implementation of tasks of the Operational Team, which was tasked with the operational implementation of a spectrum of various rescue and humanitarian activities in the affected area.

Based on requests of Montenegro which were sent to international competent authorities and organizations (EU, NATO, UN) on the necessity of providing humanitarian aid to flood victims, large quantities of humanitarian aid arrived in Montenegro, which were distributed to affected population according to needs, as well as equipment and resources for rescue and protection against floods, which were given to various state bodies and local self-government bodies. Since it was the first time that the acceptance of international assistance was organized in Montenegro, procedures and activities which were carried out successfully and without major delays were harmonized as they went along, but lessons were learned about the necessity of improving the system of “Host Nation Support”.

4.2 Extreme weather phenomena (heavy snowfalls) in 2012

In the period from 1 to 14 February 2012, as a result of a cyclone interaction, extreme meteorological phenomena occurred in Montenegro in the form of large amounts of snow falls, accompanied by very strong wind and low temperatures, the consequence of which was the interruption of electricity supply for rural areas, disruption of road traffic and snowbound travellers on many roads, which resulted in introducing the state of emergency, for the first time, for the territory of the whole country.

Mol-DfES warned state bodies, institutions, companies, local self-government bodies and others constituting an integrated response to challenges of natural hazards. **Coordination Team for Emergency Management** regularly monitored the situation and implementation of overall activities of competent bodies, making decisions and orders for timely and quality actions in prevention and remedy of consequences of the emergency situation. **Operational Headquarters for Emergency Situations** directly managed operational activities to execute orders and decisions of the Coordination Team and specific activities to remedy the negative consequences for rescue of people and property.

The key tasks of rescue and protection system referred to the adequate response of the early warning system, protection of road infrastructure, maintenance of an adequate level of transmission and distribution of electricity, as

well as the health system, rescue and evacuation of vulnerable persons, etc. Bearing in mind the intensity of snowfalls and road conditions, it was decided that all resources managed by a company "Crnogoraput" a.d., responsible for regular maintenance of main and regional roads, were regrouped to I and I-a priority roads. However, snowfalls were intensified and **traffic was interrupted** on the roads listed as priorities, which among other things led to a Decision on **declaring a state of emergency** on 11 February 2012.

The most complex rescue and evacuation activities were: 121 persons snowbound in passenger cars on the main road Podgorica-Kolasin; 56 persons from the train between Kolasin and Podgorica; 11 snowbound persons in a minibus on the main road Djurdjevic Tara -Mojkovac; 81 snowbound passengers on the main road Scepan Polje-Plužine near HE Mratinje.

Blockage of main and local roads made it difficult for troubleshooting on the network for the supply of electricity, so on the day when a state of emergency was introduced, **around 5000 consumers were without electricity supply** in rural areas of the municipality of Danilovgrad, Niksic, Kolasin, Cetinje and Bar.

On 13 February, **Montenegro sent a request for assistance to NATO through EADRCC** and the Allies immediately responded to our request. Greece, Slovenia and Croatia deployed one helicopter each with a rescue team and necessary equipment, USA – two black hawk helicopters intended for medical evacuation and cargo transport. Significant amount of equipment and resources, food, money, etc. were donated by many countries and organizations. **Analysis** which was conducted found that before and after the declaration of the state of emergency, the system efficiently responded in a newly created situation, within the available capacities, and that acceptance and distribution of international humanitarian aid was much better and more efficient compared to the situation caused by floods in 2010.

CONCLUSION

Since the development of a system is an ongoing process, the above-mentioned cases and other practical experiences show that **improvement of the existing rescue and protection system in Montenegro**, in accordance with good international practice and recommendations of international institutions, needs to primarily focus on:

- adoption of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction with the Action Plan for its implementation and completion of the legal framework;

- improvement of the organizational model of rescue and protection, setting up a synchronized system of coordination between different levels of management and development of an integrated communication system of information exchange at the national level;
- continuation of equipping and professional training and development of all participants in the system;
- continuation in strengthening citizen awareness on the importance of organized and efficient action in emergency situations, with their active and organized involvement;
- constant improvement of cooperation and joint activities with competent international organizations etc.

Case studies confirmed that it is not possible or viable to develop full capacities for response to all types of natural or man-made disasters at the national level. However, communication and coordination at the international level need to be developed. Mechanisms and capacities of the Euro-Atlantic structures for response in case of disasters and civil protection proved a quality-level of efficiency. Timely and adequate support from the Euro-Atlantic partners showed justification for Euro-Atlantic path of Montenegro in the field of civil crisis as well. In addition to the assistance and support in time of floods and extreme weather phenomena, the integration into Euro-Atlantic structures contributed to the improvement of overall planning and development of rescue and protection system.

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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 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 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

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