POLITICS OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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Abstract: National security includes political, economic, military, informative and environmental stability of a state, a condition in which there are no serious threats and dangers to a survival of a state, its independent, territorial integrity and constitutional-legal order and life, rights and freedoms of its citizens and healthy environment (condition of safety). The author of the paper will talk about the politics of security of national countries, which is required to build and promote each nation state for the realization of national values and national security interests, as well as for achieving the security of the state and security of citizens. It will be an analysis of the politics of national security of the Republic of Macedonia. It further stipulates that the views of the national security policy are grouped in the following areas: foreign, economic, defense, internal security policy and the policy of environmental protection.

Keywords: national security, politic of national security

INTRODUCTION

The literature presents a multitude definitions of the term National Security so the way to establishing the essential elements is quite complicated often subjected to doubts (Mijalkovic, 2009).

At the end of the 21st century, one of the youngest Serbian authors Sasa Mijalkovic, writes that in Serbia there is no single understanding of the concept of security, as origin and meaning of the term, or that in the theory of security and in the literature of related sciences, there is no single determination of safety (Mijalkovic, 2011). Later the same author outlines 20 different definitions of national security.

By determining the notion of safety and national security, at the beginning of the last decade of the 20th century, specifically practiced English theorist Barry Buzan (Barry Buzan), in his book People, States, fear (1991). He stated that the complexity of the notion of *security*, deters many researchers from full access to the emergence National Security, directing them to research some

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tangible dimensions of this phenomenon, such as the army, police and so on. According to him, there is no yet profound interpretation of the phenomenon of security and for several other reasons: 1. Because of unconstructive opposition between supporters of realist and the idealist school of development concept power and peace 2. Due to the nature of strategic studies which object of study narrows the military types of security 3. Due to the impact of the international security environment of the *Cold War*, the concept that security has reduced the concept of power and 4. Due to the interests of political elites of the term national security cannot be precisely determined, so that the ones to shape strategy that strengthen their own power in the state and society (Simić, 2002).

As the notion of safety and national security concept, can be defined in objective and subjective terms. In the objective sense, national security represents, really, "the absence of threats to acquired values" of a country and in a subjective sense, represents "absence of fear that such values will be attacked". (Simić, 2002).

It is thought that the phrase "national security" has first used the famous American journalist Walter Lippmann (Walter Lippmann) (Masleša, 2001) in 1943 in his book American foreign policy (Tatalović, 2006) and the phrase after World War II, becoming a standard term for this concept of security. It should be noted that this term was used before the Second World War in Europe, particularly in France and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. One of the directorates in the Ministry of Internal affairs, Kingdom of Yugoslavia from 1940 carried the name "Directorate of national security", according to the name of the then Directorate in similar (and postwar) Ministry of Interior France (Ilic, P. SAFETY UDC: 351 862 / .863; 355.02).

Its use is not entirely correct, given that it marks the security of states. Therefore the name State Security, who is less used, was actually correct because it marks the security of civil values and interests, primarily sovereignty, survival of the state and society, the constitutional system and the regime in power. This is from that part, the phenomenon nation is usually wider (geographic) scope of the state and the states and do not have to be national or territorial to match with stretch of nations. Caring for the daily security of the people was put in the background, it has been neglected. The biggest threats and dangers to national security, armed attack from outside and various forms of "subversion from within, aided and outside" (and vice versa), and no economic, social, environmental, educational, health, nutritional, problems of physical security and other issues people. In this sense, security is equated with so-called. External security of the country and the citizens represented instruments operational security or defense of the country (Mijalkovic and Keserovic, 2010 : 83).

As an added terminological problem in defining national security represents circumstance that the security of a State is often used term state

security, that these two terms are confused. This practice was particularly common during the *Cold War*, given that national security is primarily perceived as the security of the states of war and subversive endeavors, no matter where they come from. At that time, the security of a state, basically Aware of ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity on the one hand, and the security of the internal legal and political order on the other side. For the safety of the country often coincides with a security regime in power, the use of the term national security as a synonym for national security, has proved problematic. The use of the term state security, leading to its interlocutors can never be sure which particular security is achieved - if you are thinking of security of the state as an institution in the narrow sense, the security of a particular nation or political community all nationals or citizens of a country, irrespective of their ethnic, religious, societal and ideological affiliation. This, synonymous use of these two expressions until recently was easily affordable, but now after all that has happened in the last three decades, this is no longer able to understand and justify. Namely national security today are treated just like one of the constituent elements (or components) of national security as a complex notion in modern political and legal science (Ilic, P. SAFETY UDC: 351 862 / .863; 355.02).

THE POLICY OF NATIONAL SECURITY

"The policy of national security is a complex and interdependent set of measures, activities, plans and programs undertaken by the Republic of Macedonia in order to protect, maintain and enhance the security of the Republic of Macedonia and its citizens, in accordance with the available resources and active cooperation with international community. In itself systems include political, economic, defense, internal security, social, environmental and other areas. "

Basic and long-term policy objective of national security is to protect, maintain and promote the security situation in the country, creating an environment for achieving the national interests of the Republic of Macedonia. The third chapter of the National Concept of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia (Conception of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia published in Official Gazette no.40 of 23 June 2003, p.1) is titled "Politics of national security", which contains the following sections: "Objectives and guidelines to guide the policy of national security".

Politics of National Security of the Republic of Macedonia is a complex and interdependent set of measures, activities, plans and programs undertaken by the Republic of Macedonia in order to protect, maintain and enhance the security of the Republic of Macedonia and its citizens, in accordance with the

available resources and active cooperation with the international community. In itself, systems include political, economic, defense, internal security, social, environmental and other fields (Conception of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia published in Official Gazette no.40 of 23 June 2003, p.25). It further stipulates that the views of the national security policy are grouped in the following areas: foreign, economic, defense, internal security policy and the policy of environmental protection. In order to exercise this policy, the state applied instruments are defined as all normative-legal, organizational, procedural, human and other resources, as well as other features and capabilities that are available to holders and participants in achieving security policy also and relationships, communication and cooperation with all governmental and non-governmental, national and international organizations, bodies, bodies, associations and other forms of assistance and cooperation (Conception of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia published in Official Gazette no.40 of 23 June 2003, p.28).

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy (Conception of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia published in Official Gazette no.40 of 23 June 2003, p1. Law for governing with crisis Conception – published in Official Gazette no.29 of 2005, p.30-39) aimed at protection, maintenance and promotion of the interests of the Republic of Macedonia in its relations with other states and the Republic of Macedonia is committed to good neighborly relations with all countries in the immediate and extended neighborhood, participates actively in regional cooperation initiatives and is committed to continuously deepen relations and creation of security within the OSCE and other international organizations and institutions. NATO integration is one of our vital interests, and the Republic of Macedonia sees NATO as one of the key pillars of modernity, Atlantic, security architecture. In that sense, Republic of Macedonia strongly supports the process of transformation and expansion of the Alliance, which will certainly contribute to strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Europe. Republic of Macedonia is oriented towards active participation in PzMand EAPC, and collective security systems, with the ultimate goal - membership in NATO, and has identified, registered and ready capabilities and capacities that will participate in NATO or in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations led by NATO. Republic of Macedonia respects and wishes to develop the European security and defense identity. Taking into consideration the complementarity of European security and defense identity, developed within NATO and the European security and defense policy, Republic Macedonia is ready, within

its capabilities, to participate in these processes. Republic of Macedonia contributed and intensifying, deepening and finding new forms of cooperation with all its neighbors and the region, which are in the interest of peace and security in its immediate surroundings, the region and Europe, and is ready to implement all international agreements concerning control and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international arrangements for other kinds of weapons, as well as arrangements for the supervision of the export of technology and weapons, especially harmonizing them with the EU Code on Arms Exports, as well as accept and implement all the measures and procedures to combat transnational risks and dangers, especially against terrorism organized crime, illegal migration and all kinds of trafficking.

Economic policy

Achieving stable security environment and security stability is closely depending on the economic situation of the country and its cooperation. As a special interest for the Republic of Macedonia determines the following activities: the further improvement of economic relations in accordance with the adopted common measures and activities in cooperation with the EU, the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and membership in the World Trade Organization, is of particular interest to Republic of Macedonia; The completion of the processes of transformation and privatization of economic entities and build a market economy, is also of particular interest for the Republic of Macedonia; the devising of a strategy for economic development, which will also take account of social and environmental dimension of development, with special emphasis on economic activities and products that our country has a comparative advantage in terms of regional countries and other trade partners.

(Strategy must include measures and activities to create competitive, market economy and implementation of the requirements of legislation, technical and technological standards and other norms of economic nature, which are in force in the EU); Maintaining macroeconomic stability, the creation of mechanisms and conditions for improving the legislation on guarantees and entry of foreign capital, reduction of public spending, the steady increase in production, exports, employment and living standards of citizens are vital for the development of Macedonia and enhance its overall security (Conception of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia published in Official Gazette no.40 of 23 June 2003, p1. Law for governing with crisis Conception – published in Official Gazette no.29 of 2005, p.39-42).

Defense policy

Defense policy of the Republic of Macedonia is aimed at ever-increasing defense capabilities and appropriate development of the defense system and protection of lasting interest and participation, assistance and cooperation in the protection of the vital interests of the Republic of Macedonia, and further intensification of all obligations in the field of defense and especially the armed forces, which means meeting the requirements and obligations established for the full restructuring and preparing for membership of Macedonia in NATO, as one of its vital interests. This will contribute to increasing the security of the state and improve the external, security environment in the region and Europe (Conception of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia published in Official Gazette no.40 of 23 June 2003, p1. Law for governing with crisis Conception – published in Official Gazette no.29 of 2005, p.42-44).

The politics of internal security

The politics of internal security, maintenance and promotion of the interests of the Republic of Macedonia, concerning the dismissal of the risks and dangers related to the protection of the democratic order established by the Constitution, human rights and freedoms and other constitutional norms and guarantees important for the security of the country(Conception of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia published in Official Gazette no.40 of 23 June 2003, p1. Law for governing with crisis Conception – published in Official Gazette no.29 of 2005, p.44-53).

Through concerted and coordinated action by the legislative and executive power is needed, realizing the policy of internal security, continuous progress of democratic processes, building a legal state and the rule of law, in order to improve the level of confidence of citizens in the institutions of state. It is necessary building and promotion of a system of harmonized activities between intelligence and counterintelligence services, which will provide early warning of risks and hazards, proposing and taking measures and actions to prevent, reduce and eliminate the risks and threats to the security of the Republic of Macedonia. The fight against terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, trafficking in drugs, weapons, people and strategic materials is complicated task that should take a series of specific measures and activities, including driving should be: efficient organization of border police, compliance mechanisms and procedures for international data exchange, cooperation and assistance, especially those who are established in the countries - members of the EU and NATO. EU and NATO should be created and implemented by the political-security, economic, educational and cultural policies, measures and activities in the ultimate goal, to build common values and promote the differences as the basis of unity and integration. Interior Ministry specifically need to promote and develop the procedures and mechanisms to combat

terrorism, illegal migration, trafficking in drugs, weapons, people and strategic materials to those in developed countries. Also need to improve coordination and to develop joint operational procedures in the armed forces, especially in the fight against terrorism and border security, and the development of the police to focus on the maximum possible decentralization of the police at the local level, according to European norms and standards in function to become a service to citizens.

The globalization of the world and more pervasive use of information technology requires better organized solutions and regulations which hinder information terrorism. It is to improve the protection and taking measures to prevent the unauthorized use of personal data of citizens, business, official and state secret by individuals, state authorities and other bodies and organizations. Macedonia is vulnerable to natural disasters, technological and similar disasters that threaten the security of citizens, the state and its infrastructure. In this respect, the further development of forces for protection and rescue of these risks and hazards should be carried out in order to unify the current, existing services into one directorate.

The state institutions of power, in order to maintain national security of the Republic of Macedonia, it is necessary to constantly take:

- measures and activities to prevent occurrences that would endanger the core values of the legal order, permanent and vital interests and goals of the state and the constitutional order and security of the state;

- As well as measures and activities to prevent occurrences that would jeopardize the stable security situation in the country or compromising vital values and important and lasting interests of the state.

Politics of environmental protection

The processes of transition reduced understanding of the importance of environmental protection. The most common reasons for the destruction of the environment, despite the existence of many commercial facilities with a "dirty" technology is human negligence, negligence of the local authorities, chambers and other entities and is still "soft" legislative regulation. Further actions should be aimed at developing the economy with less negative consequences to the environment, harmonization of legislation with the EU, the consistent implementation of measures for environmental protection by the authorities of the state, local government, economic and other entities and by the citizens of Macedonia.

The second chapter of the National Concept of the national security and defense of Republic of Macedonia is titled "Security Environment of the Republic of Macedonia" and contains the following sections: "International

environment and position of the Republic of Macedonia" "Safety features" "Security risks and dangers."

Regarding the international environment and the position of the Republic of Macedonia are incorporated certain parts of the European security strategy and establishes that Today's world is characterized by rapid and dynamic changes that bring with them new and often unpredictable risks and hazards to the security of states. Although the long-term risks are not expected from classical military threat, non-military threats not only got the variety, but increased in intensity, space and time.

The trend of globalization of the world, despite the advantages brought threats. Furthermore, it stimulates that the security situation is characterized by dynamic, adaptive development of the countries of the new conditions of cooperation, that is, the challenge to find themselves in the new order, with the international community and its institutions are sometimes faced with residential and sometimes with current and undesirable military, non-military and other risks and dangers. Southeast Europe despite progress in the security situation remains a region where there are still security threats, rooted in political extremism, extreme nationalism, religious and racial intolerance, together with the existence of weak state institutions and lack of rule of law in some countries and regions, and transnational threats are the basis for a high degree of risk and danger in the Republic of Macedonia, the countries in the region and Europe.

Special threat and a source of instability is the presence of large amounts of illegal weapons, what is our immune Macedonia. Macedonia is aware that the new environment offers many opportunities, but also many new challenges, risks and threats. Therefore, new challenges, risks and threats require new answers that despite the efforts of the Republic of Macedonia are only possible in co-operation with all countries in the region, Europe and the world.

Macedonia recognizes that alone cannot solve transnational threats without the help and cooperation with its neighbors and the international community.

Macedonia is determined that the realization of their national interests and improving their security cannot be at the expense of weakening the security of other states. In the section on "Safety features" determines that the opportunities and the overall potential of the Republic of Macedonia represent a permanent source for its construction and progress, which requires making extraordinary efforts and of all citizens and institutions of society and the state, especially in conditions of poor security situation and crisis.

CONCLUSION

The Republic of Macedonia and other countries are aware that the new environment offers many opportunities, but also many new challenges, risks and threats. Therefore, new challenges, risks and threats require new answers that are only possible in co-operation with all countries in the region, Europe and the world.

Due to realization of national security, the state must constantly develops and improves system security, to promote and develop the national security strategy and above all to promote the system of crisis management. In this regard in particular should be prevented and that means undertaking measures and activities by the state authorities in order to prevent threats of risks and hazards and functional stability of the state and its order determined by the Constitution, as well as prevention the threats of risks and hazards and good environmental, health and life, property and other tangible goods larger. In recent years have become more frequent slippage of the risks and dangers of forms and activities related to international terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in drugs, arms and people, the consequences of mass destruction, possession of large amounts of illegal weapons, corruption, heavy crimes, including blackmail, murder and attacks on citizens and their property, natural and other disasters, technological disasters and so on. Therefore in order to maintain and enhance the security of the state, it is necessary maintaining and improving the level of preparedness of state bodies for effective, timely and adequate response to the security risks and hazards; maintaining and improving the efficiency and impartiality of the means and methods for collecting data and information of importance to safety; maintenance and promotion of appropriate security capacities and capabilities for prevention, minimization and elimination of security risks and threats.

According to changes in the factors of security in the strategic environment and national interests, countries will determine the content, scope and manner of organizing security of society and integration in the security structures. In this direction it is necessary: a permanent democratic and civilian control and oversight institutions and forces which purpose is security and national defense;

- Prevention, that measures and activities that enable the prevention of risks, dangers and crises, their timely identification and removal;

- Coordination of measures, activities and security capabilities by applying timely and purposeful use of the capacities and resources to deal with crisis and the possibility of giving or receiving assistance and cooperation;

- Permanent responsibility of the state government, local government, and other legal and economic entities, NGOs and other associations, like all citizens, to participate in the implementation of the policy of national security.

Democratic processes and European foreign policy orientation of the Republic of Macedonia and other countries of former Yugoslavia, strengthen their international position and positively influence the development and promotion of political cooperation and strengthening measures for confidence in the region. On that basis with the established security policy states become more important perpetrator in achieving regional security cooperation and reliable partner in international relations.

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ПОЛИТИКА ДРЖАВНЕ БЕЗБЈЕДНОСТИ У РЕПУБЛИЦИ МАКЕДОНИЈИ

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Апстракт: Државна безбједност подразумијева политичку, економску, војну, информациону и еколошку стабилност државе тј. стање у којем не постоје озбиљне пријетње и опасности за опстанак државе, за њену независност, територијални интегритет и уставно-правни поредак, те за права и слободе њених грађана и здраво окружење (услов безбједности). Аутор овог рада ће говорити о политици безбједности државе, која је неопходна како би се изградила и промовисала свака држава, оствариле државне вриједности и државни безбједносни интереси, те постигла безбједност државе и њених грађана. Рад ће представити и анализу политике државне безбједности Републике Македоније. То даље подразумијева да је државна безбједносна политика груписана у четири области: спољну, екномску, одбрамбену, унутрашњу, те политику еколошке заштите.

Кључне ријечи: државна безбједност, политика државне безбједности

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