Review

## DISPLAYING THE 49TH MUNICH SECURITY CONFERENCE ПРИКАЗ НА 49-ТА МИНХЕНСКА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА ЗА БЕЗБЕДНОСТ Nikolcho Spasov, MA Faculty of Philosophy – Institute for security, defence and peace nikolco@fzf.ukim.edu.mk

Munich Conference is the most eminent forum for issues of safety, there are always open topics the scope of challenges for certain regions, but also at the global situation. This year conference in Munich, the number of participants and their functions in the countries they come from, is amongst the most significant annual events in the world. It is more important than the so-called group meetings G8 or G20 economic forum in Davos. At this year's conference was attended by politicians and experts in more than 120 countries including U.S. Vice President Biden Dzhozev, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, the NATO Secretary General, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, the High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union Catherine Ashton, President the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso, and many experts security worldwide. Conference was opened by German Defence Minister Thomas de Mazier.

Munich Security Conference was first held in 1963, and initiated the Ewald von Kleist. From 1999 until today the conference include more countries from central and eastern Europe, Asian countries, and attended by representatives from the business sector. Munich Conference is considered the most important independent World Security Forum, in which decision-makers in the field of foreign and security policy at the global level, hold debates and exchange views on the current and future security challenges.

The theme of the conference was "security and stability in Southeast Europe and the Caucasus." The conference was chaired by Martti Ahtisaari, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and former President of the Republic of Finland. 49th Munich Security Conference started on February 1st, even the first day of the conference, late night theme that careful attention of the gathering is "America's energy dependence and the effects on the world economy." The second day was devoted to common security challenges where they took the word NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton EU, while the last third day was dedicated on Tehran and Iran's nuclear program. Based on the theme, you can set up a logical question: whether the subject was random or serious need to analyze the security challenges in Southeast Europe and the Caucasus? It is known that recently announced or already started some major energy and infrastructure projects

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in the region. Logged pipeline project, which has already started, such as "Nabucco" and "South Stream" to resolve the problem of delivery of gas to Europe and the announced pipeline project from Azerbaijan via Turkey, Greece and Albania about italy. When it comes to such large and expensive projects, the basic issue is whether these projects pass through safe and secure regions. Second security, and political question is who finance these projects and any contractual obligations to the states through which they pass. Are those states that pass through energy installations will be politically blackmailed by foreign partner (investor)? This situation is a reality in the world and without the consent of certain political concessions project will not be realized. It is obvious that the Russian Federation shows great interest in some countries of Southeast Europe, particularly in countries-Orthodox in order to strengthen its position. The region of Southeast Europe at the Munich conference is declared as volatile, with emphasis on controlled instability.

The Munich Security Conference took part Macedonian President George Ivanov, who addressed the session on "Security and Stability in Southeast Europe and the Caucasus." Besides discussions on traditional topics such as transatlantic and European security architecture and the future of European defense, this year's conference to discuss the future of the Eurozone, the future of the European Union, cyber security, dealing with the current crisis in Mali and Syria, as well as Iranian issue and balance of forces in the region to which most attention and the last day of the conference.

President Ivanov on the sidelines of the conference held bilateral meetings with senior officials from several countries that highlights all issues related to security and the share of the Republic of Macedonia in international missions. On the first day of the Munich Security Conference, President Ivanov met with Lamberto Zannier, Secretary General of the OSCE and Miroslav Lajcak, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Slovakia. Also, the Munich security conference with Ivanov Participation takes his Macedonian FM Nikola Poposki, who was part of the delegation led by President Ivanov. Minister Poposki held several bilateral meetings with colleagues who were present at the forum.

The security conference in Munich president of Macedonia, Ivanov accused the international community, ie NATO, the so-called double standard accession of Macedonia into NATO. Munich Security Conference gave guidelines for regional problems that need to be addressed in the future.

The Macedonian security stability standing Albanian Prime Minister Sali Berisha was the biggest surprise. First he blamed neighboring countries, especially Serbia, events in the Valley and the state of Kosovo. The greatest difficulty was his statement that is unacceptable to the Albanians living in five states. The issue of coexistence of all Albanians

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live in one of his country, he said, was a legitimate target. The Prime Minister stepped in Albania in Munich is supplemented by his statement in Pristina and Skopje, during the celebration of the centenary of the Albanian flag. Last year, the celebration of the Day of Albania, November 28, held in Vlora, the representatives from Macedonia and Kosovo, Berisha said: "The process of unification of Albanians is unstoppable and it is crucial not only for the future but the Albanians and neighbors to get rid of Albano-phobia ".