

**NON-STATE ACTORS AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE CREATION OF  
EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL POLITICS OF STATES**

**НЕДРЖАВНИТЕ АКТЕРИ И НИВНОТО ВЛИЈАНИЕ ВО КРЕИРАЊЕ НА  
НАДВОРЕШНАТА И ВНАТРЕШНА ПОЛИТИКА НА ДРЖАВИТЕ**

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**ABSTRACT:** Globalization and democratization of societies have well determined the appearance of actors that as a factor have great influence in the multilateral relations over military diplomatic scene. If in the past states were the only actors that participated in the international relations, today in the era of globalization the mass media the non-of-State actors and what for especially business actors and foundations managed to in large get their input on the insight of the international political scene and well represent important partners of UN but as well as to other multi lateral organizations which some of them even organized their own multilateral associations.

The non-of-State actors have very important role in the creation of the ambient and the creation of politics having bonds to different issues and concerns raised through common life, but also play very important role in the (dis) institutional relationship to other international actors. So the non-state actors are involved in all the domain of multilateral diplomacy, so until it takes that states should address a question to a specific problem from within and go to it its solution break, non-state actors cooperating very flexible, fast and without any institutional delay and restriction all together with the actors devoted to the problematic issues still manage to come up with practical solutions. So according to Shepard Formani and Dreg Seeger talking about global conduct or having unified model on how to rule the states, we need a general, consistent pragmatic and normative

frame that will deliver the right equilibrium among institutional and out of institutional conduct. The non-state actors are those that create the suitable ground for the creation of public opinion inside the states and in this way they influence governmental decisions talking about open issues on external or internal politics.

The text is a try to demystify the role of non-of-State actors in the creation of internal and external politics of states as well as their place in the process of transformation of international system of conduct and rule. At the same time the gap between the state to non-of-State actors in the process of establishing domination is being explained and especially we discuss gaps taking and occupying certain space and time especially around the political-social disputes led because of the creation of a suitable climate to its own evolution.

Key Words: Non-state actors, multilateralism, international politics, soft power.

**АПСТРАКТ:** Глобализацијата и демократизацијата на општествата ја детерминираа појавата на недржавните актери како фактор кои што имаат влијание во мултилатералните односи на меѓународната дипломатска сцена. Ако во минатото државите беа единствени актери кои учествуваа во меѓународните процеси, денес во ерата на глобализација и мас медиумите недржавните актери особено бизнис-актерите и фондацииите се етаблираа на меѓународната политичка сцена и претставуваат значајни партнери на ОН, но исто така и на други мултилатерални организации, па некои од нив дури основаа и сопствени мултилатерални асоцијации.

Недржавните актери имаат значајна улога во создавање на амбиент и креирање на политика за разни прашања од секојдневниот живот, но и во градење на (не)институционален однос со други меѓународни актери. Исто така недржавните актери се вклучени во сите области на мултилатералната дипломатија, па така додека државите да адресираат некој меѓусебен проблем и да пристапат на негово решавање, недржавните актери соработувајќи меѓусебно брзо, флексибилно и без институционални ограничувања со актерите кои се најмногу посветени на проблематиката доаѓаат до практични решенија. Според Шепард Форман и Дерек Сегер кога станува збор за глобално управување или унифициран модел за начин на владеење во државите, потребна е општа усогласена прагматична и нормативна рамка која ќе обезбеди еквилибриум меѓу институционалното и вонинституционалното управување. Недржавните актери се тие кои создаваат клима за креирање на јавното мислење во државите и на тој начин влијаат на владините одлуки по однос на прашања од надворешната или внатрешната политика.

Текстот е обид да се демистифицира улогата на недржавните актери во креирањето на внатрешната и надворешната политика на државите како и нивното место во трансформирање на меѓународниот систем на управување. Истовремено се објаснува и јазот помеѓу државните и недржавните актери во остварување на доминација на одреден простор и време особено околу политичко-општествените судири кои се водат заради креирање на погодна клима за сопствена еволуција.

Клучни зборови: Недржавни актери, мултилатерализам, меѓународна политика, мека моќ .

## **INTRODUCTION**

The choice of the subject for this text is determined by different dynamics of contemporary multilateralism connected to global issues, global conduct and global institutions. Multilateralism as (dis) institutional phenomena is chained under influences from the process of globalization, the fall and the rise of civil society, the appearance of economic and political climate and the new peace upon threats and safety as well.

Through this research we prove the before set hypothesis of the issues concerned of whether non-of-State actors could influence over the creation of external and internal politics of the state and that would be in both political economical and ,military sense. In other words we deal with the fact whether (dis) influence of non-of-State actors will have the overall impact over the political scene within the state and beyond.

For this purpose there is this quality in character research by applying analytical-synthetic method of scientific exploration , by separate analyze of data and systematizations of the facts gathered in a logical sequence. The facts deriving from this inductive-deduction and hypothetical method and syllogism as a check up procedure to hypothesis given and governing or having intake and conclusion to the before given hypothesis over the issues whether non-state actors have the right influence on the external and internal politics of the states, whether they have influence in multi-lateral diplomacy or in other words what is their overall impact over international political scene.

So by analyzing medium content where we may track down official information of legitimate institutions, we may well recognize the variables and the indicators of pervious attitude of different non-state actors that had their reflection touch imposed over politics of governments or international institutions. Analog to this we may claim the numerous non-state actors in the states such as NGO, citizen associations, citizen movements (plenum) have influence in the external but also internal politics of the state. The Research has the general purpose to show that non-state actors with all their activities well influence in the creation of political system of the state and at the same time set preconditions to produce new centers of power that will ground their own power in the civil society netting. They can act independently or together with other non-state actors, cooperating

with states and their institution or just confronting them ,however still representing crucial actors of contemporary and global conduct and rule. (Mukdoon, Aviel, Reitano & Sullivan, 2011a:153)

#### NON-STATE ACTORS

Because of the globalizations of actors, the issues and the problems, contemporary international system cannot be justly understood without taking into consideration the non-state actors. The term "non-state actor" covers vast variable of different appearances, including individuals too, institutes that perform research activities, epistemological associations, terrorist groups, criminal networks, religious groups, multinational companies, societal movements, transactional networking, transactional networking and coalitions or foundations of NGO. (Mukdoon, et. al. 2011b:151)

##### *Types of non-state actors*

If we make a retrospective of the near past we will notice that contemporary societies have lived up to a great change in the discourse of multilateral communication to important subjects, open panel discussions, but most importantly of all the promotion of non-state actors that represent the most important achievement in contemporary societal structures.

In the literature we can come across the term non-state or sovereign entity. Traditional societies and governments of those societies in the seventies of the century before have unjustly set aside the non-state actors. The state has the lawful legitimacy to political communication on the international scene, but other non-state actors are also credible to influence and interact on the international political scene. Therefore, each entity that has influence in international communication could be called non-state actor. (Graham & Newnham, 1991a:6)

But this is not a general definition that has been marked as incomplete by other authors that research this problematic because today more and more certain individuals have equivalent influence of a level of a state influence.<sup>48</sup>

According to so far data affordable from the research and technical literature from this area there are these types of non-state actors: Sub-state and international actors, religious(confessional) actors, terrorist or rebel uprising groups, multinational corporations, non-governmental corporations and individuals. The influence of these actors is so vast that the same has been researched by governmental agencies of great forces and has been determined that that the same take important place in the creation of external politics of states but also in the process of designing the international political scene.

<sup>48</sup> Example over this are different negotiators, mediators or those that ease the political discourse agenda representing their own states or international institutions and still manage to endorse and guide the political process within the states or among the states in times of political crisis.

The initial classification of non-state actors is the distinction between two types of international organizations: international governmental organizations IGOs (International Government Organizations) and international non-governmental organizations INGOs (International Nongovernment Organizations). This division reflects the two largest categories of non-state actors that have participants from more states. (Jacobson, 1996a:824-833)

IGO is defined structure from more sovereign states because of establishment of political relations, especially among states that have political unsolved questions. The most important international governmental organization is the United Nations (in the context below UN) but also NATO and WTO. (Jacobson, 1996b:824-833)

The difference between international governmental and non-governmental organizations is questionable especially by the fact that categorization allows be represented even by certain set of questions and paradigms, and allows itself to be represented and taken as both governmental and non-governmental organization. (Clive, 2001a:37-45)

This is of significance for those organizations that are in the domain of energetic transport and telecommunications. According to OH, IGOs are defined as international organizations that are formed with intergovernmental contract. (Clive, 2001b:35)

Transnational organizations (also TNO), is a separate category of non-state actors where according to Samuel Huntington are big on the pecking order well-structured organizations with a strictly centralized platform of act. According to him such one organization is the Central Bank, IMF, General Motors and even WTO. (Bas, Nortman, & Rain, 2002a)

What is common for the authors of TNO, is that here is the case of governmental and non-governmental international organizations involved but also profitable governed organizations too. When we talk about transnational organizations we distinct three types of transactional organizations – governmental transnational organizations (TGO's) transnational organizations cooperative organizations (TCOs) and transnational organizations non-cooperative organizations (TNCOs). (Nye & Keohan, 1971)

Governmental transnational organizations (TGOs) are organizations that are organized by the system support from government that are non-governmental subject but are direct result of governmental intercourse and mutual communication on international agenda. Transnational cooperative organizations by nature are nongovernmental or have their own budget and establish profit through their acting, and such are for example IBM or General Motors.(Graham & Newnham, 1991b:249)

Their influence is vast because they have their own profit, whereas their investments support economic benefit for sovereign governments and from here the possibility for their influence to all national governments.

Transnational non-cooperative organizations (TNCO) have the features of international non-governmental organizations but differ because they are a sort of independent organizations in a mutual harness of many other associations, and yet are the goal and mission in certain host states connecting all. Such are for example the transnational political movements, international trade representatives, international just subjects, churches, religious movements, or transnational terrorist netting. So there are generally two types of international nongovernmental organizations, one is original or elementary INGO and the other is a hybrid INGOs.(Bas, et. al.2002b:97-104)

The first or the (GINGO) is composed of only nongovernmental members counting (International Olympic Committee or the Central Church council), and the other (HINGO) is a combination of governmental and nongovernmental subjects, such as International organization of labor where we have trading organizations added too, than governmental subjects and labor organizations. Sub state and international actors are usually actors that play a role depending on the problematic issues concern. Usually the methodology of their commitment is well standardized and very often they are corrective of governments in accordance to positive international and legitimate normative. At the same time these international or sub state actors could be of temporary character when it comes to solving certain bitter questions and the same serve to create conditions for functioning of national or international systems.(Clive, 2001c:115-147)

#### *Religious (confessional) actors*

In this category, we count actors that use religious antagonism to create and design different political safety situations. Using religious difference the gap between The West and The Arab world has been created, or in other words, in consequence military conflict direct result of religious set back. Today, religious actors are incorporated part of the international public diplomacy especially in the part of culture diplomacy all with the purpose to easily implement it on actual grounds, where cultural differences do not allow diplomacy practicing.

#### *Terrorists or rebels?*

Terrorists or rebels as non-state actors take their cultural place on the throne of (dis)civilization. On the other hand, just seen from different perspective, these actors could be identified as terrorists or rebels depending on their "sponsorship". Without any doubt, they are product of the double game pack of great forces and even the international communion.

So while the one side and the other do crime against humanity killing civilians, the one are called terrorist or murderers and the other revolutionaries and liberators of countries from its own burden?! The equilibrium of international justice is depending on the (dis)balance of great forces and their vision about the future of the involved sides of the conflict.

### *Multinational companies*

Multinational companies are important actor on the international political scene. Today, great deal of these corporations is richer than some states. Logically their power is so vast that the same can directly influence some social and socio-political streams in states. This well signifies that these actors can directly or indirectly support the choice of some governments or in other cases just opposes them. Also these actors have vast influence over external or internal politics of the states and also in the act of deliverance of many laws that can only be found supportive to international corporations.

It is far from clear that the role of the multinational companies should be looked upon not only from a negative aspect but the same has also absolute positive role especially around the stimulus over the harness with the nongovernmental organizations because of introducing citizen society with priority of providing business and economic activities of multinational corporations, and in this way many regional and latent conflicts have been successfully avoided.<sup>49</sup>

### *Nongovernment organizations*

Nongovernment organizations are precursors of the creation of inter and intra social relations of states and generally speaking on the international scene. It is not just for no reason that transition states instigate the work of NGO sectors as a proof for their democratic discourse, although in a certain measure for their own promotion too. The work of the nongovernment organizations has its positive and negative features. The work of the NGO sector is based on the development of citizenship concept within societies up to a level of state without borders, freedom and equality. It is far from clear that it is an apparent case that could (should be well) decentralized in relation with governmental structure and as such be acceptable for common citizenship, with the promotion of western liberal values (they at the moment accepted as universal goods, which all by itself remains vague).

Nongovernment organizations have different access in different civilization surroundings, and starting from here we determine the development and progress of the citizenship concept. First we need to come one step closer (impose) the different attitude of things that is being different from traditional one, and then gradually accept (usually tempting things) positive change.

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<sup>49</sup> Industrial capacities on the border between North and South Korea where we find common workers at work p[art of the two separate societies well represents a model of making two opposing countries coming together seen from economic perspective.

Nongovernment organizations have numerous worthiness in the part for demobilization of children soldiers in African states, signing the Convention for obstruction of usage of anti-infantry mines in Ottawa (1997), the creation of International court of justice, numerous decisions and resolutions of the UN as well as many other positive good aspects associated. The negative part of their job is that some of them are an open door to different spy and terrorist created networks, (non) democratic changes in the newly composed states coming from the torn apart socialism, their role in the creation and the functioning of international business (exploiting) organizations, part of which are fully controlled (or controlled and financed) by major forces even terrorist or rebel organizations.<sup>50</sup>

### *Glorious individuals*

The individuals are also very important actors. There are two types of individuals that are involved in the creation of internal and external politics of states. Common citizens, well-renounced or famous individuals. Talking about famous people it means that they or some other people are taking advantage of their fame in order to establish dominance or impose influence in politics. So, many politicians remedy their image even anonymous reputation being in company with popular actors, musicians, or artists. The creation of public opinion in conditions of political elections and vote is apparent in contemporary politics. Using their benchmark, they compensate their own handicap. Also hard decisions that come to opposition to publicity are shock absorbed in this way, by following the route of the non-state actors. The other type of individuals that come from the ranks of common people and had great influence over public masses, were the anonymous who by believe in their own ideals or promoting societal values have ranked themselves in the world of important doers of our time.<sup>51</sup>

## INFORMATIVE INFLUENCE OF NON-STATE ACTORS

### *The history of informative influence*

In the past because of the military superiority on the battlefield, the army had come up with a system to achieve goals by using combinations of both military and nonmilitary nature.

At first sight according to Joint Publication Doctrine 3-13 (Anon, 2012), it is a case of psychological operations and INFO operations because of providing support over operations in the domain that they are performed.

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<sup>50</sup> However, some NGO sectors in their positive work have revealed deeds of " democratic states" that they do and are not in the spirit of democracy. Such is the example of the most liberal and democratic based country Netherlands when in 2004 the state planned quiet force out (by imposing on numerous economic preset terms) of 26.000 migrants. After revealing the information, the Dutch government withdrew the decision of forcing new economic taxation on the migrants.

<sup>51</sup> The example of Nelson Mandela, Gandhi or Martin Luther has led to significant social changes and new political streams.

But because of terminology rigidness it was necessary the term INFO operations to be substituted, so as a syntactical term the term informative influence is being taken instead. Informative influence represents a conglomerate of both hard and soft power in order to achieve the goal ahead. It has the target to identify the crucial elements responsible for the creation of climate in order to achieve the goal of those that start it over.

We should take into consideration the fact that because of the complexity and the large domain of goal achievement, it represents a system that is in demand for a great majority of people, time and resources. The results from informative influence are long term results with huge impact effects on the scene operating theatre.

*Components of informative influence - hard and soft power*

According to Joseph Nye (Nye, 1991a), soft power is a skill of convincing, whereas hard power contrary gradually has the aggressive or even the military component in order to achieve a goal. In comparison with the hard power, soft power does not make any tries to force, and does not involve repressive measures (at least not directly imposed).

Joseph Nye (Nye, 1991b) in his deeds discusses the modest start of the process of globalization and the new world order. He minimizes the role of war and at the same time identifies hard power in the process of achieving goals set ahead, and also what is more takes out the advantage of negotiation, diplomacy, and the skill to offer common interest, identifying all of these as soft power gain methods.

Seen from the paradigm of time, the usage of violent methods or any other kind of repressive measures leaves with short-term results achieved, however the same later would even become minimized up to a scale that they almost vanish indeed. While the usage of other forms of soft power surely step ahead safely provide successful results in order to achieve successful results and sustain preset terms to achieve long-range results with negative outcome, or talking about peace as a category, the usage of hard power provides negative peace or lack of war whereas soft power means positive peace or long-range success. (Nye, 2013c)

Soft power as an idea is a term inspired by the ideology over world's society, or establishment of universal human and societal values of all levels. So if the own culture, political ideals and the way of life is close and luring for the whole of the group so is more effective than the usage of the soft power. Or, if in case we impose the idea to live on a global level that economic prosperity would flourish too, which on one hand is so much inviting for those groups that do not belong to the open community. Such one is the example of EU as a communion tempting for post-communist states, or the appearance of democracy incline societies (the oxymoron of China although communism is on the bedrock of societal constitution, the market normative on the other hand are in accordance with western standards, so consequently China is in decades as a result of economic progress).

Also goals of soft power should be in accordance with the international laws, not to be able to come into collision with the lawful normative in the state that is target of soft power, and at the same time to encircle multilateralism instead of unilateralism and by all means should have its economical side. (Gallarotti, 2011:57)

Soft power and the determination to get what it is supposed to be made achievable are via methods of attraction instead of force or targeting. That is determined by the attractiveness of the culture of non-state actors (the actor that exports soft power), political ideals and the acceptance of its external politics. (Nye, 2004d/2013,e:6&9)

In case politics of the actor that exports soft power is seen as legitimate to others, under such circumstances his soft power is a growing one to all other potential receptors. In simple words soft power is far more attractive to state and non-state actors that is being designed for. To be more practical, a skill influences over the behavior of others in order to get the desired results. Understanding the soft power influence in the external politics of the USA, the same has been commercialized through the film industry, television, media as well as the process of assimilation of habits and routine of life and the hobby practiced by the young population.

Just to be able to illustrate as a pan dam of Hollywood is Bollywood in India with over 800 movies a year compared to Hollywood that comes with the average of 500-600 movies a year which is a result of the unique of the Asian (dis) tolerance over western movie standards.<sup>52</sup> The impact that television has over each subject or this double side effect is what actually creates the target acceptance per subject, but at the same time, it also brings about the idea of rejection the things considered inappropriate. The media has a collective impact over societal conduct of large communities, which is exceptionally important for the creation and the design of favorable climate for "strange foreign opinion".

Soft power can be easily transformed into hard power depending on the hurdles on its way of deliverance. The transformation from soft to hard power is applied only when the goal is not achieved by using soft power. Talking about classical type of transformation of soft into hard power is the apparent example when nongovernmental organizations take over violent factors in order achieving force of authorities into throwing out agenda of political or societal issues. (Riordan, 2003:1)

As a conclusion of soft power is the fact that it represents a way of deliverance goals of the actors or the actor alone (state or non-state) that use diplomacy of influence towards another subject especially with the case of democracy based countries, even in the states with less little democracy or no democracy at all. This due to the fact that the methods of usage soft power represent or involve actors that are integrated into societal system of the country towards which such methods

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<sup>52</sup> During the Cold War, USA promoted the movie "Mission to Moscow" (1943), which was supposed to overcome the dispute with the Soviet union during the Cold War, or in other words their common ground of fighting against Nazism , as well as to promote democracy and the free social system of the USA in front of the Russian citizens.

are being exported, and the same have credibility for its dispersion and dissemination up to the final target users.

*Informational influence as a methodology to influence state actors*

In the development and the need to dominate in a society there is the necessity to commercialize the citizen model of conduct and reign and for that purpose PR of non-state actors evolves in three concepts.

*First* that would be the propaganda, or the transmission of ideas and values for a specific goal designed to serve the needs of the one applying them. (Welch, 2013a)

It is far from reason not to expect imposing or convincing over something but instead promoting or making more appropriate a certain need of value that is unusual up to the moment of promotion of the same, addressed to a specific group.

Talking about informative influence in terms of the first concept we need to mention that there is a distinction between societal collaboration and propaganda. In other words, propaganda seen in a time lapse has "longer intellectual pedigree" compared to informative influence. Propaganda evolved through all of its forms from the past up to today, leaving traces on field of security, media, diplomacy economy, and politics and so on.

(Welch, 2013b:78-88) Informative influence on the other hand is a useful managing with data in a positive connotation and creation of pre terms to find solution or systematic useful products. (Holbrooke, 2001)

*The second concept* of this type of influence of non-state actors is national branding that although represents national rebranding, or rigidly erasing of national identification code, or homogeneity of nation process with a higher brand. Example for this is the EU which purpose is not erasing national identification instead of nation attributing some certain type of civilization that has its own advantages especially around prevention certain chronic regional conflicts.

*The third concept* is the cultural relations and it implies promotion of the rights of humanity, respect among cultural differences and promotion of democracy. This concept is also called generational since the concept promotes its own (or rebranded theirs) values as widely acceptable to younger population, and will be acceptable when the same will have determining power and rain authority. The methods of this concept are determined by the long time span which is different from the analog variable to customs and culture development of the whole assembly. One could draw the conclusion that informative influence is a certain type of phenomena in the development of non-state actors but also a new prologue in the restructure of international relation at states with diametrical contra opposing ways of social commandment in a time of globalization and intercon

nection. In other words "diplomacy" is guided alone by the non-state actors and it is not a skill of leading diplomacy, but the same represents part of a cloth or pattern from the world global political agenda of evolution towards the last stage of diplomacy ( external and internal ).

#### THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN THE CREATION OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL POLITICS OF STATES

Although nation-states are still main actors in the home and international politics, the stadium in which the actual multilateral diplomacy is going on is much wider, and analog to this the actors in the whole set of the process may vary upon. Almost in all questions that are part of the external or internal politics are modulated (at least partially) through activism and analysis of non-state actors, which mission overlaps national borders.

Non-state actors are actively involved almost in all areas starting from peace talks, economic development and trading politics, all the way to climatic change. Since 40 years ago Joseph Nye and Rober Keohane have determined new basis in their book "Transnational relation and international politics" by substitution of the model of world politics where basic model is the state counting transactional actors. The book threw new shred of light on the role and the meaning of non-state actors that promote activities and values outside national borders. (Mukdoon, et. al. 2011c:155)

*The evolution of NGO and the non-state actors and the restriction of their influence in multilateral diplomacy*

*and the creation of public opinion.*

Non-state actors could have direct or indirect influence on the multilateral diplomatic processes through enlargement of their specific abilities. They directly influence on the way that certain questions are transferred in the media or in the creation of public opinion talking about public opinion relating these questions. In order to put this to practice non-state actors use different strategies starting from meetings with the creators of political scene, using the medium space and exposing people responsible for proclaiming decisions that are or are not in the sphere of interest of societies (or international) community, putting the accent to social (in)justice and similar. However, despite the vast influence of the non-state actors in the home theatre but international politics as well, still their influence is highly restricted and that is determined from the democracy ongoing processes in states.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> The latest of news say that in Russia there is an act of prohibition of up to 15 nongovernmental organizations ,and what is more some acts of warning have also been sent to 5 citizen associations because of activities that can lead to endangerment of national interest of the state. As an apparent example we can list out the example that almost all mayor NGO are dependent from sponsorship and other additional sources of finance that are generally in dispute with the national governments (at least talking about larger states), and in case their agenda is found problematic on the national course of the leaders of the states, the same could be thrown out from the finance program. For example the American president Bush stopped the cooperation with the humanitarian NGO and that commitment was declared to the American military.

Whatever this could turn to appear, and despite restrictions non-state actors have gained large political influence. They can effectively contribute in the multilateral diplomacy especially around the quality and the results from this type of diplomacy.

Multilateral institutions and the diplomatic processes more and more recognize the value of civil society, so they need to support the creation of a space occupying and in this way instigate favorable climate where the NGO voice and the voice of the groups of society could be heard. The use of Aria the formula given by the Council of safety is a good example for the way in which space could be available and represent a moving force to gain the primate of civil society. (Mukdoon, et. al. 2011f:167)

### **CONCLUSION**

The appearance of non-state actors is considered to be mass-effect of geopolitics, simply because the same is accepted by all scientific workers as a phenomena in the world when in a situation of lack of internal communication, non-state actors have the power and the balance to create climate suitable for solution of certain problems but also contribute for a change of a new political discourse of states.

Global civilian society represents a constrictive and complex dynamic system of intercepted subjects with different targeting, goals and activities which multiplied effects are reflected in all four corners of the world. The subjects and the actors of global civil society could be advanced or regressive forms, democratic or non-democratic, elite or poor creation in the process of globalization. Whatever the case global civil society today represents a dominant actor on the global scene with a tendency to take the primate in societies that are immune over the globalization process.

The benchmark of non-state actors (seen as part of global society) is in the power to instigate or catalyze crucial political process that (will) have the overall impact on the wholesome economy. Seen from the paradigm of society the role of non-state actors on longer term will have the purpose to create a model of mayor territory decline and internationalization on separate world goods as well as homogeneity over economic ideology and creation of universal religious, philosophical and citizen values.

Taking into consideration the current situation that occurs in the region especially having to do with the external and internal political crisis in Macedonia, it is inevitable to impose the question of who would be the upcoming political discourse of Republic of Macedonia within geopolitical surrounding. The ethno national contamination of the social tissue is present in the whole region and for its decontamination, we need involvement of all state and non-state actors.

For this reason we need to cultivate the global civil society as a corrective of social anomaly and put on practice on the inside politics based on principles of social govern of positive lawful normative. Also what is more the research has shown that although we need sort of creation of healthy climate in order to make a civil society operate properly , we also may need the involvement of the civil actors on questions that reflect external politics of the state but also bringing help in at the point dealing with geo location on the international political scene, as well as lending some support for the non-state actors seen as correctors of social anomaly over the internal politics of the state, because thanks to the non-state actors the capability of the smaller actors to be able to bring out and raise questions of the interest of the global debate will surely be in incline, and at the same time the great actors will have their power demised.

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