

GENERAL CONCEPT OF SYSTEMICALLY CORRUPTED FOREIGN POLICY - SECURITY ISSUES, ESPECIALLY REGARDING THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Miodrag Labovic, PhD,
Faculty of Security-Skopje, Republic of Macedonia,
e-mail: mlabovic@yahoo.com

Abstract

General concept of systemically corrupted foreign policy means long term accomplishing geo-strategic and geo-economic interests in the function of the biggest global capital in the world (Labovic, 2016). This highest and the most sophisticated type of unconventional political corruption has strong impact on the international economic and political relations, international and regional security. Systemically corrupted foreign policy is performed through the most perfidious methods, on the level of continued foreign policies. When the political, diplomatic and economic measures can not give results, as an ultima ratio - the military intervention is used in countries that are tens of thousands kilometers away from the country aggressor. Due to the above mentioned reasons, there has not been individual criminal responsibility for the killed civilians. This type of interventions eliminates the subjective criminal-law responsibility, because these activities, foreseen as criminal offences against the humanity and the international law are not treated as international criminal offences, but as a legitimate manner of conducting politics.

In that context, also, special, hybrid war is used by the great powers for breaking the resistance of disobedient governments in smaller countries, which have themselves fallen into a condition where rule of law is absent, corruption is rampant and lack of respect for human rights and freedom is present. Of course, all this is done in those smaller countries with a lot less resources and not always by using extreme and/or militant means.

In the context of the most immanent functions of the science, such as discovery, explanation and prognosis, in the paper have been explained thesis about the concrete interests of the great powers in the Western Balkans and especially in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as forecasts about its realization in further phases.

Key words: systemically corrupted foreign policy, security

Introduction

From a theoretical standpoint, the general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy, actually represents a very old practice, according to which the foreign policy of great powers has been being implemented continually, regardless of the fact which ideologically-political and/or party provenance personifies the institution of president of a country or government (depending on the type of the political system). That's so, because if we take a closer look at the foreign policies of the different governments of today's only superpower, we will notice that there are no fundamental differences between them, that is to say the differences are minimal. Relatively bigger differences are noticeable between the governments of different ideologically-political provenances about their internal policies, for example ones relating to taxes, healthcare, social policies, education and others.

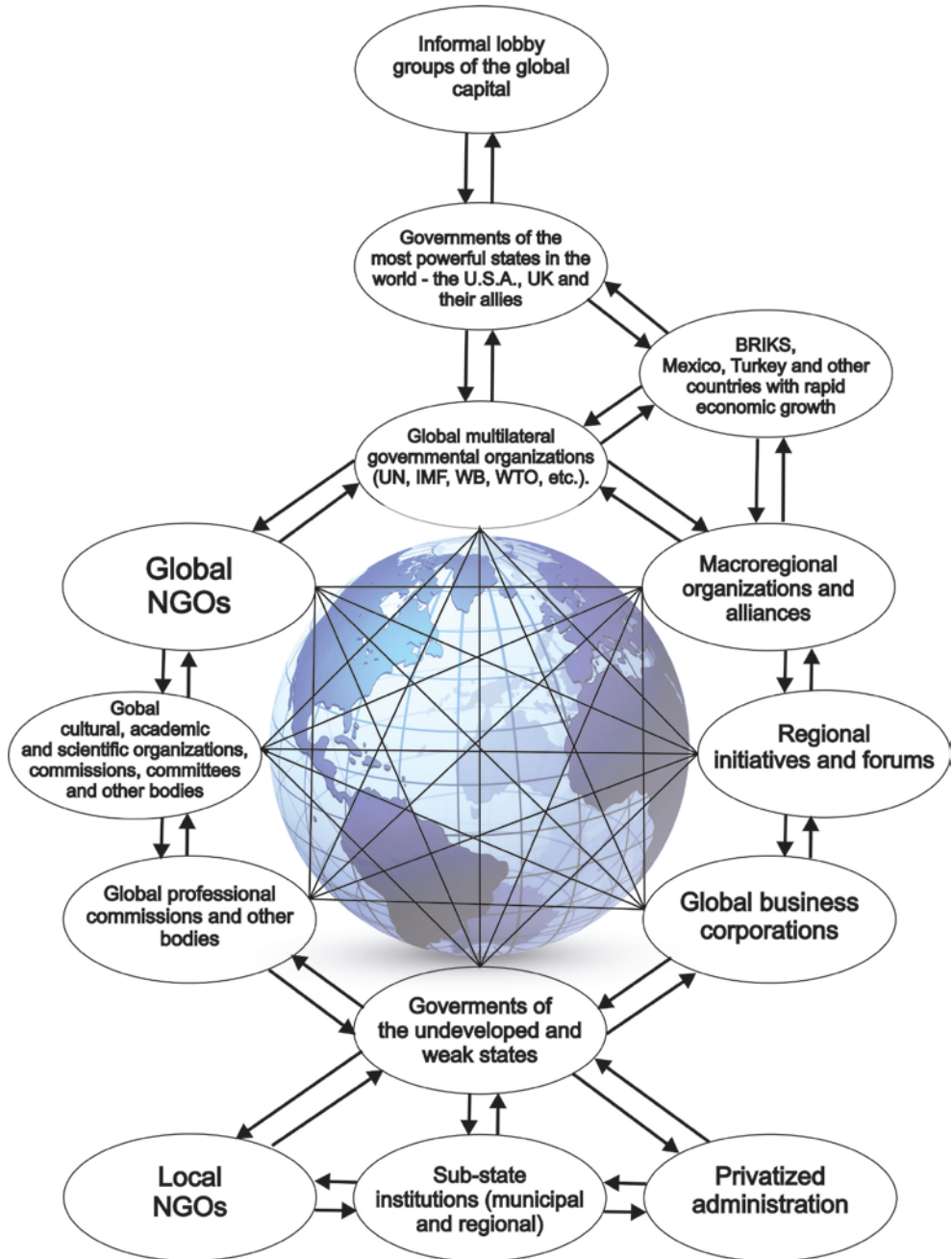
Actually, when it is spoken about the general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy, it is referred to on the level of the political system, which systemically and systematically generates such a national strategy in foreign policy, whose realization of priority national interests and strategic goals is attained, among other means, through conventionally disallowed and unacceptable moral and humanist means. Moreover, the military interventions are called "air campaigns" like democratic campaigns for "export of democracy". These campaigns have been hidden under utterance for prevention of alleged or intentionally fictions humanitarian disaster, protection of human rights, establishing democracy and rule of law etc. The substance of the general concept of a systemically corrupted foreign policy, systemically and systematically generates the political and economic system of the capitalist expansionism and the extraterritorial imperialistic neo-colonialism. The general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy is hidden crime. Seeing from an extra institutional,

sociological approach, it means de facto and not de jure, a crime protected beyond the law (Labovic, 2016).

In that sense, (Michael D. Lyman and Gary W. Potter, 2009) claim that “Crime is a great producer of the capitalist oil. Those who wish to have an effect upon the results created by the machine understand that the money that crime creates are an effective means that allows them to get to where they want, just as much as money which has been acquired in another way. Those who make money control the machine. Crime isn’t a byproduct of an otherwise effective political economy. It is the main product of the political economy. Crime is, actually, the basis on which are built the political and economic relations in the democratic capitalist societies.”

On the subject of the general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy, it isn’t matter about the realization of direct and personal criminal profit or any sort of realization of personal interests of the highest representatives of such policies (or in the least, personal interests are not the primary interest). The most perfidious type of unconventional “white” corruption surpasses all conventional corrupt transactions (Labović, 2016). Even among the highest political and business elites on a global level, because here it is about such a concept of a systemically corrupt foreign policy which is generated systemically and systematically by the political and economic system of the capitalist exterritorial imperialistic neocolonialism, within the function of realizing long term geo-strategic and geo-economics interests of the biggest global capital in the world. (See figure No.1. Labovic, 2013)

dialogues
Security



Methods

Regarding the methods which are used in the paper, it would be significantly to say that following methods have been used: crossover application of logical method and empirical method. It means in the context of rationalistic epistemology, use of logical principles for argumentation, based on undeniable empirical facts. Some of these empirical fact are notorious, some of them are gathered by certain official statistics. Also, in the paper has been used deductive, inductive and reductive method, historical and comparative method, analysis of various contents of relevant literature, media texts or some other relevant documents.

Crossover application of logical and empirical method understand that there are not separated chapters titled as "theoretical foundations" and results obtained by surveys from public opinion or some other quantitative methods, which could provide us with relevant empirical data, but, they have very limited scope of use, taking into consideration inductive illusion (see explanation of the mentioned sintagma in the one of the following chapters). Namely, quantitative methods could be only used for scientific functions and aims, such as: description, critic and interpretation of empirical data. Author of this paper prefers much more qualitative methods, such as the most immanent scientific method - logical method based on and connected with undeniable and relevant empirical facts for the respective topic of this concrete research. There are many reasons why only logical method, based on and connected with undeniable empirical fact, can penetrate much deeper into most significant, the most abstract and the most complex determinative structures of the causes for the most perfidious, sophisticated phenomena, which become themselves causes for other consequences, relations among them and ongoing, actual, but long-standing processes. Only by this method and real scientific approach it could be possible to achieve the most immanent scientific functions and aims, such as: scientific discovery, scientific explanation, scientific prognosis (forecast), normatively-prescriptive and inextricably linked with it - practically-applicable function and aim of the science.

The use of sophisticated methods and special (hybrid) war in the context of general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy

The general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy is nothing new. It's just a newly meaningful theoretical concept. As a fact of life, it is present in the history of international relations, especially among great powers. Today, indications for it can be found especially in the way of the excellently coordinated functioning of the international financial, security and political multilateral organizations, of the so called international community towards the governments of disobedient leaders. We are actually, witnessing the notorious empirical facts, widely known in the contemporary international reality, as it pertains to the application of the method of double "standards" for same or similar situations, during internal or international conflicts; also of forceful interferences in the internal affairs of sovereign states, which represent a flagrant breaking of one of the basic principles of the international public order, even a complete suspension of the international public law, when military power is used against sovereign states without a decision by the UN Security Council. All this is done under the pretense of preventing humanitarian catastrophes or protecting the national interests of the leading countries of NATO, which are tens of thousands of kilometers away from the country that is the target of the attack. Also, as an excuse for the violent "export of democracy", allegedly for prevention humanitarian disaster or protection of human rights and freedom in sovereign states, actually, in order to cover up the enormous importance which those countries hold for the spheres of influence of the great powers.

The goals of the general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy, are achieved by the great powers through instrumentalized amalgams on the level of multilateral political-security and financial institutions, and even the international courts. Although, in such a way, with the accomplishments of these interests isn't always guaranteed in all parts of the world. When those interests of the highest importance can't be realized successfully by diplomatic, political and economic measures and tools, onto the scene are brought out the instrumentalized amalgams of the second level. That's the level of executing secret politics, which is carried out "down" on the ground by intelligence services, which prepare the playing field for the recruitment, instructions, organizing and any other kind of support needed for carrying out a special (hybrid) war, which as a distinct phase, allows for the prediction of

terrorist attacks aimed at different targets on different levels, in different parts of the world (Lyman & Potter, 2009; Chambliss, 1986).

The intelligence services through secret channels of collaborationist networks realize the agitation, organization and allocation of complete financial and other kinds of logistics in the carrying out of **special or hybrid wars**. In phase one, under the guise of developing democracy, media and NGOs are supported, which should serve to incite and organize protests, and in subsequent phases extremely criminal and militant groups are encouraged and organized in order to carry out acts of violence and to clash with the police, until the very final scenarios of triggering terrorist attacks. Civil unrest or maybe civil war, coups etc. in countries, whose governments don't converge around the goals of global politics (Шолте, 2008). Terrorist organizations are financed and are given all kinds of logistical support. The powerless states are pressured by different kinds of subtle actions in order to bring about certain changes, sometimes in their constitutions. Through the help of donations different needs are met, regarding the financial grey areas and different lacunae within the budget deficits of developing countries. There are also subtle diplomatic pressures, all the way opened threats and blackmail for the stopping or giving out of financial aid under favorable conditions, which are truly indispensable for those underdeveloped or developing countries.

Instrumentalization of science in the context of general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy

In order to realize the aforementioned long term geostrategic and geo-economics interests, science has taken a covert, but leading spot. Namely, science today isn't just one of the forms of social awareness. Science, in the real sense of the word, among its other attributes, represents a primary factor of the technical and technological development of the world. In the social sphere, science is the primary factor for social development. From an ontological, epistemological and methodological aspect, science is the most subtle means through which one can realize the most perfidious infiltration of models of research and attainment of knowledge in all spheres, in the most countries of the world. Through such scientific models, which have been imposed on globally, under the guise of the most respectable rational authority – science, scientific theories concepts and models have been being served up in order to

have impact on all other spheres of the social life with the purpose of the unification, harmonization and approximation of economic, legal and political systems of the most countries in the world. The general goal is the same - achieving the long-term geostrategic and geo-economics interests of the biggest global capital in the world.

Namely, it isn't unknown that some of the transitional countries, especial those of the former SFRY, had an educational system which exhibited a certain level of quality, not taking into account the ideological and political dimensions, and some other weaknesses, which could be surpassed. Nonetheless, the weakening of educational systems, is not a goal unto itself. Actually, it is a secondary goal in the realization of other larger and long term geostrategic and geo-economics goals of the great powers, because by weakening the educational systems, especially in the most impactful part about scientific and research oriented endeavors, the perfidiously hidden intention is the obscuring of the value of social sciences and their capacity to dig in the deepest and reach into the crux of phenomena, processes and relations within society, in the most complex of its determinist manifolds of reasons for the most subtle forms, which manifest themselves, which as the consequences by themselves become reasons for even harsher consequences, bursting out onto the surface with all its ferocity. Those consequences at the end is felt by most people in the world. So, through skewed "scientific" and quasi-expert conclusions, by the subtle imposition of the "bare" positivistic empiricism, supported by the inductive illusion of the power of sociometric and statistical methods, the global media networks, the global NGOs and their national branches in the countries around the world, the global textbooks and books published by global publishing houses, which hold the monopoly on publishing the most prestigious international scientific magazines for scientific papers with the so called "impact-factor" - indexed in databases on the "web of science", to the students and citizens around the world have been served a completely erroneous viewpoint for the chain of causes and effects for the most important phenomena, processes and relations in the world (Labovic, 2016).

The unconscious or conscious participation in implementing the global agendas of others, among other things, as a consequence it causes the highest levels of damage for the fragile societies like ours. The aforementioned tendency relates mostly to the area of social sciences, which *eo ipso* and *ipso facto* can never be completely without some degree of ideology. The sciences from the STEM fields, because of the different nature of the subject, are completely another subject.

If that is so, and it is so, not because I claim it to be, but because there are no rational counter-arguments, by which could be confirm opposite, then among other reasons, one reason becomes clearer. Namely, why may be a small part of the domestic scientists of social sciences, which want to really work in the science, cannot really promote, not only publish their scientific works in relevant international scientific journals, but also to be equally promoted as the global textbooks by the global authors from global powers are, in today's world. Meanwhile, it is very important to point out that it isn't matter about any sort of textbooks and other kinds of works, but about scientific works, peer-reviewed by the most referent and competent reviewers in the concrete subject. For example, in one of the mentioned scientific works, some of the basic thesis of the leading global authors, as reviewers of such work, have been refuted by the author of that work.

Of course, the point isn't that these textbooks lack quality and that nothing can be learned from them. On the contrary, but at the same time, if we observe the matter from a scientific heuristic aspect, we have textbooks, with similar or higher quality at our universities. Still, these textbooks can't even cross the borders of their own college. From "x" number of our own domestic reasons, they aren't used as textbooks even on the very same subjects on colleges which are similar within the same university, let alone that they could be used as mandatory textbooks on the most prestigious universities of the western world (reminding that western textbooks are mandatory for our colleges). But why not, if it truly is so - the scientific works are valued exclusively according to the criteria of quality??!

International political relations, international and regional security seen through the prism of general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy

From the aspect of international political relations, international and regional security, the non-democratic forms of decision-making processes in the highest political instances of the most relevant macro-regional organizations in the world, NATO and the EU, show on the level of notorious empirical facts from the recent history of international relations, for undertaking of military interventions upon sovereign states without the approval of the UN Security Council. These military actions, cynically named "air campaigns" represent a flagrant breaking of the principles of international public

law, regardless of the attempts for rationalizing the legitimacy of the application of military force, in terms of preventing a human disaster, protecting human rights and freedoms, setting democratic systems and rule of law, etc.

The above mentioned thesis is supported also with an undeniable empirical fact that great powers, such as USA, Russia and China are out of jurisdiction of International criminal court. The USA and China have not signed Roma Statute for establishing International criminal court, which has jurisdiction upon military crimes and crimes against humanity. While, Russia has signed it, but has not ratified agreement. So, Russia has never became member of International criminal court. In that way, the great powers avoiding jurisdiction of such very important international institution, they put the other states in the world in very discriminatory position.

The tendency goes so far that is being requested a lawful basis through amending the UN Charter, to allow a possibility for legitimate use of military force for preventive purpose, so called preventive interventions. Taking into account the destructive power and the military and political implications, of such military interventions, they represent the most serious security concerns and risks globally and for a certain regions.

In relation to all that has been previously stated, the views of the author of this paper, fundamentally differs in the aforementioned questions from the views of the authors (Paul R. Viotti/ Mark V. Kauppi, 2009), as some of the most renowned authors of the ten most prestigious universities of the world, whose books are translated from the Macedonian government through the program for translating the 500 best textbooks and books in the world. Namely, the authors of the book "International relations and world politics" Paul R. Viotty and Mark V. Kauppi consider that states don't always intervene to serve their own interests, but they really want to intervene for humanitarian purposes or to reestablish international peace and security. They think that most probably, such is the case with the NATO intervention in Kosovo, which was carried out without the approval of the UN Security Council.

Such stances on the subject are an attempt to mask the reality or it is the authors' inability to see the true reasons for the geo-strategic positioning of the Western allies in the region and their attempts to approach toward realizations of their long term geo-strategic and geo-economics interests in the region and beyond. The thesis of the author of this paper is supported by the insurmountable argument based on the notorious fact that the West very openly and ferociously gave support to the

violent secession of Kosovo from the FRY, despite openly showing the double standards when they reacted very sharply on the attempts by other people, who even with higher level of legitimacy asked for a referendum regarding their right for self-determination and secession, with the purpose of forming their own countries (Palestine, Kurdistan, Republic "Srpska", etc). The example with Kosovo, as with many other examples from the more recent history to which we are all witnesses, contribute for empirical confirmation of the thesis for general concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy which is being led by the great powers for the purposes of realizing long term geo-strategic and geo-economics interests of the biggest global capital.

Author's thesis is directly opposed, among others, to the thesis of Samuel Huntington, in his work "Clash of Civilizations" (Samuel Huntington, 1996), which is one of the most cited authors of the modern global publishing history. The main thesis of Huntington is the claim that clashes between civilizations occur because of great differences in the religious, ideological and cultural collective identities of the larger conglomerates of peoples of certain regions of the planet. With this thesis actually, there is an attempt to mask the true reasons for wars in the world. That's an alibi-thesis for the humane aspect and innocence of the high foreign policy of the west towards the rest of the world, especially those regions of the world, where there is ample opportunity for the exploitation of natural or human resources, or there are potential threats where they could lose certain important geostrategic positions because of which their domination in the international economic and political order could be lost.

It is my deep conviction, that the obvious differences on religious, cultural and even on an ideological and political level, cannot be the basis on which start wars. The plethora of collective identities on a religious and generally on a cultural level can only be a treasure for the expansion of horizons and opening up of new dimensions in understanding the need for the development of the spiritual aspect of human beings and of their mind, and not for taking part in wars. **Opposite to the general thesis of Huntington, I claim that the differences between religious and ethnic collective identities are being instrumentalized for the realization of geo-strategic and geo-economics interests of the great powers, with their abuse to dangerous levels for the purposes of causing internal and external conflicts. After all, wars today are no longer for the purposes of territorial conquest, that is to say, occupying the territorial integrity of other countries, but for allowing multinational and**

transcontinental corporations to exploit the energy and raw resources, cheap labor, the acquisition and expansion of markets and also for creating conditions to install puppet governments, with the purpose of controlling important geo-strategic positions in the world.

Although western democracies attempt to prove that such violent actions for the “exporting” of democracy are in the interests of the majority of the citizens of countries in which for the ostensible protection of human rights and freedom, stopping humanitarian catastrophes or stopping security risks regarding the spilling over of military clashes in a certain region and beyond, securing the peace and stability of countries in the region and so on, still, the notorious empirical facts prove that those countries are actually the subject of their spheres of interest, but first of all the interests of the largest global capital. Such claims correspond to a large extent with the empirical reality of the aftermath of the military interventions in FRY, Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya, when the western multinational corporations quickly positioned themselves. The rationalization that military interventions are led for the purposes of preventing humanitarian catastrophes, protecting human rights and freedom, the establishment of democracy, peace and stability in certain countries and regions, fall before the undeniable facts from the harsh reality of cases, where the collateral damage expressed in thousands of killed civilian victims and extensive material damages, much more surpasses number of killed people and done damages during the civil war (for example) in Libya. And what is most important, regardless of the collateral damages from such military interventions, the declared goal wasn’t achieved for which purpose the military intervention was undertaken (Labovic, 2016). Instead of preventing the chaos, for example in Libya, after six years following the military interventions, there is an even bigger chaos, compared to period before the civil war erupted. Also, we might not forget the case of Ukraine and Syria, where the war is still going on. The consequences from the long standing war in Syria have been still unpredictable: the biggest refugee crisis and migratory waves so far in the recent history.

The concrete interests of the General concept of systemically corrupt foreign policy in the Western Balkans and especially the Republic of Macedonia

It would be naïve to believe that the aforementioned tendencies and goals are focused only on a few countries. Even though, countries like ours are not the main goal, but the secondary or third goal of the mentioned long term geo-strategic interests of the great powers in the region and beyond, still in context of unification, harmonization and approximation of social systems within a global framework, it's important for these long term geo-strategic interests, to fill the "blank spaces" as much as possible. That's so, because in some future time, in another constellation of international and political factors, powers and relations in the different regions of the world, the blank "spaces" can represent small, but important bastions, that is to say might be barriers in the realization of above mentioned interests.

The above mentioned thesis refers in a specific manner to the Western Balkans and especially Macedonia. Macedonia is not area of primary geo-strategic and geo-economic interest of the great powers. So, in the very beginning we must clarify that Macedonia as small and very weak country, with very specific mentality of the Macedonian people, no way to be military attacked by some of the great power. Macedonia might be attacked in some kind of soft, asymmetric threats and unconventional attacks, such as terroristic attacks, triggering civil unrest or maybe low-intensive and high controlled civil war, coups etc. **However, Macedonia has certain geo-strategic importance, in particular because of the significance of "corridor 10"**. So, achieving long-term dominant control on the entire territory of Republic of Macedonia by the Western allies versus possible Russian domination is very logical conclusion. If certain long term intelligence forecasts for some possibilities of newly created constellations of geo-strategic re-positioned political forces and relations in Balkans countries become true in the future (may be for 40-50 years, taking into consideration that strategic analyses of intelligence services are long term planned), it will not be impossible to set some kind of Pan - Orthodox transversal, which will lead toward Russia. In that direction should be understood the efforts of "international community" to set Albanian ethnic entity as constitutive factor in the Macedonian state. Namely, amid when the Macedonian minority in the neighbor countries is almost at all not recognized, Albanian minority in Macedonia tends to become constitutive nation in bi-national state in the next phases, by full support of the Western allies. The

project of "Great Albania" should be understood more metaphorically than territorially (Labovic, 2017).

In that sense, both authors and politicians in Macedonia from different positions **talking about unity**. On the one side, ones claim that unitary character of Macedonia will not be endangered with Albanian language as official language on entire territory of the state, as well as with the other requirements in the "**Albanian Platform**". On the other side, there are those who claim that unity will be endangered. **In my point of view, by contrast all other scholars and politicians, it is not matter about unity (at least it is not about territorial aspect of unity), it is about endangered position of Macedonian ethnic entity as constitutive nation.** There is a lack of valid argumentation about this topic. Nobody have stated the arguments and facts that Albanians have two and a half states in the Balkans, while Macedonians can lose in the future a position of constitutive nation, that they have it now in their only state. Of course, there are not explicit provisions in the contemporary constitutions in the leading EU states, about constitutive nation, for examples of Germans, French, etc. but also there are not such provisions in positive Macedonian constitution. Nevertheless, de facto, the German and French nation are constitutive nation in Germany and France. It means, the German and French language is solely official languages on entire territory of these leading states of EU. Further more, all citizens in Germany and France are German and French, in state - legal sense. Certainly, they have different ethnic and religious origin.

Very recommended cases of Switzerland and Belgium are very often stated as inspirational examples by many scholars and politicians, but they are not adequate examples. For instance, Switzerland is not adequate example in mentioned sense, because of an undeniable fact that this state consists of the ethnic entities as a constitutive cantons of Germans, French and Italians, who have their own indigenous nations and states out of Switzerland. All citizens in Switzerland are Swiss in the state - legal sense. In comparison with the Swiss, the Macedonians as an ethnic entity do not have any other state except Macedonia. In such circumstances, the irrational name issue between Macedonia and Greece additionally is complicated by its internationalization.

Therefore, **distinguishing between very abstract and complex categories**, such as: **civil sovereignty and statehood position of constitutional nation; unity and functional federalization; unity and territorial federalization**, are needed. More

accurately, all citizens in the Macedonia, according to the constitution enjoy all rights, regardless of their ethnic, religious or whatever other difference. That is constitutional provision for civil sovereignty. In the reality, there is still a space for development these constitutional rights. The citizens must enjoy absolutely all rights in the practice. It means, anyone Albanian, Serbian or anyone else from any nationality can really achieve any position in the society, even position of President of the State, Prime minister and so on, solely due to her/him abilities, qualities as an individual, but not only because of her/him belonging to ethnic collectivity. **The endangering of the statehood position of the Macedonian nation as constitutional nation, very likely could have long-term much more damaging consequences than territorial federalization (Labovic, 2017).** This thesis, among many other reasons, should be understood in the context of the fact that there are over 5000 ethnic entity in the world, but only 193 of them have their own states.

Taking into consideration all above mentioned, the argumentation that unitary character of Macedonian state will be endangered is a wrong and dangerous thesis. This thesis surely be used by the opposite side, who will point out in future, that unity is not endangered and all statements about it were false, because in Macedonia will not occur **classical, territorial federalization**. In Macedonia may happen **language and functional federalization**, without territorial separation of constitutive federal units, such as the statements of nowadays defenders of "Macedonian causa". In some indirect, theoretical aspect might be said that unity will be endangered. But, *de jure* and *de facto*, in a direct, classical manner the unity, as centralized government in entire Macedonian territory without federal units, will not be endangered. **That will not happens, not because of the lack of such tendency by Albanians, but due to long term geo-strategic interests of the Western allies, which tends to set dominant control on entire territory of Republic of Macedonia.** It would be inexpedient to put under control only one part of Western Macedonia, if expectations for separation a part of Macedonia have been realized.

CONCLUSION

I. On the question: how this most perfidious, hidden and unrecognizable type of the most subtle unconventional corrupted policy can be surpassed, my answer is:

In the world since many centuries ago, all the way up to this very day, within the reality of international political and economic relations, the theory of force still holds sway. The triple factoring of economic, military and political supremacy, will be for a long time the expression of a pernicious application for the domination in the globalized world. But, is there hope?

I see hope in the tendency of gradual and slow changing of the world through the process of establishing a balance of power among the great powers, which is already moving from unipolar towards multipolar, or, most probably – multipolar bipolarism. During that, a big role, among other factors, will play the science. Namely, through the most desirable democratic paradigm of the concept of deliberative democracy (Fishkin, 1991; Mannin, 1987; Mannin, 1994), is where I actually see the best possible way, for a gradual, slow but certain change. Through such scientific debates, through the power of arguments and facts, there will be a constant pressure for developing and strengthening the consciousness on an ever larger number of nongovernmental and governmental actors in the global scene for the negative byproducts from the general concept of the systemically corrupt foreign policy, which can have harmful consequences not only for the rest of the world, but also for themselves.

II. The thesis about general concept of systemically corrupt policy reflects in particular to the Republic of Macedonia in above explained concrete geo-strategic interests. The realization of such interests have been being planned through following goals (steps) in a several tactical phases, when will be provided conditions for constitutional majority:

1) Under the guise of providing equal sense of belonging and equal status of the Albanian community in Macedonian state a key purpose is to install the Albanian factor in the constitutional system, a lot more stable than it is now. So, the Albanian factor is intended to be more important and long-standing deciding factor in Macedonia for a long-term geo-strategic security interests of the Western Allies in Macedonia in terms of preventing future possible Russian influence.

2) To resolve the irrational name issue quickly and painlessly, in order to entry of Macedonia into NATO, without US and EU exposes unnecessary pressures towards Greece, as one of the most important geo-strategic position in the world;

The propagandist scholars and analysts close to VMRO DPMNE, have been being stressed out primary foreign factors and secondary internal factors, but only those who belong to the Macedonian opposition, with total neglecting of high systemic corruption exactly in the highest ranks of the then actual government. And conversely, propagandist scholars and analysts close to the Macedonian opposition, tried completely to conceal the role of the international factors and the explanation for their very concrete interests in Macedonia. The true is always on the middle of these extreme attitudes.

So, great powers cannot realized their interests in any country if a country is internal strong with high degree of internal cohesiveness. It refers especially for the small and weak countries. Their leaders in particular must pay attention on the way how conduct their leadership. The internal political reasons cannot be avoid. Namely, the announcement of the political "bombs" by the SDSM, when were presented serious indications about systemic corruption linked to the highest politicians in the Macedonian government, was used as serious occasion for realization of the interests of the so called international community.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Chambliss, W.J. (1986). State organized crime. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, November
2. Fishkin J., (1991). Democracy and Deliberation: New Directions for Democratic reforms, New Haven, Yale University Press
3. Huntington, S.P., (1996). The Clash of Civilization and Remaking of the World Order, New York, Simon&Schuster
4. Labovic, M., (2013). International scientific conference: Macedonia and the Balkans, a hundred years after the I World War – Security and Euro-Atlantic integrations, International scientific conference, Globalization and(or) International Policy, Ohrid,

5. Labovic, M., (2016). Systemic corruption and organized crime – A new epistemological dimensions and practical consequences by concrete solutions of the strategic vision for deep structural reforms in the key social systems, in order to significant improvement the Rule of Law, especially in the Republic of Macedonia, Faculty of security, Skopje
6. Labovic, M., (2017). <http://faktor.mk/intervju-labovikj-unitarnosta-ne-e-zagrozena-no-platformata-e-kako-kec-na-desetka-za-da-se-sprehuva-nova-vlada>
7. Lyman, D. Michael & Potter, W. Gary, (2009). "Organized Crime", Magor, Skopje
8. Manin B., (1994). Checks, balances and boundaries: the separation of powers in the constitutional debate of 1787. Bo B. Fontana. The Invention of the Modern Republic, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press
9. Mannin B., (1987). On legitimacy and deliberation, Political Theory
10. Viotti R.Paul & Mark V. Kauppi, (2009). International Relations and World Politics, Akademski pecat, Skopje,
11. Scholte J.A., (2008). Globalization, A Critical Introduction, Akademski pecat, Skopje