

THE WESTERN BALKANS AS A POTENTIAL FORTHCOMING GROUND OF DESTABILIZATION AND WAR

Magbule KELMENDI

Kosovo Art Academy, University of Pristina

Researcher, Pristina, Republic of Kosovo

Corresponding author e-mail: kelmendi14@hotmail.com

Abstract

Following the February 24th, 2022, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the rumours erupted that the Western Balkan countries are the next area of serious security concerns. Indeed, this region consisting of six states has witnessed much turmoil and civil wars during Yugoslavia's disintegration. After two decades of peace, the fuse in Ukraine has inspired nationalist efforts in Serbia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina as if the time is coming to resettle disputes, regardless the bitter experience from the wars of 1990s. The European Union (EU) and almost all European countries except Belarus, joined the condemnation of Russia's aggression in Ukraine and imposed harsh sanctions against Russia. Serbia, found between EU perspective which it aspires to join and Russia's friendship or ally in the Balkans, reluctantly condemned the aggression. One of Serbia's primary reasons for such a "balanced" politics between the EU and Russia, is her opposition to Kosovo's independence, with some Serb politicians making aggressive and threatening statements. While Kosovo is still under the protection of NATO-led KFOR, a more real threat of destabilization and war emerged in Bosnia-Herzegovina where the Serbs have 49% of the territory, makeup 30% of the total population, have their own Republic, and are warning for secession to join Serbia. In this paper, we investigate the past lessons, current threats, and consequences of resuming potential destabilization on national lines in the Western Balkans which recently have been fuelled and are influenced by similar claims of Russia against Ukraine – that Russians and Ukrainians are one people.

Keywords: Western Balkans, civil wars, national identity, Russia, Ukraine.

1. Introduction

Based on history, the beginnings of wars and situations that have occurred over the centuries in these areas, continue to remain escalating sources of situations as well as a particle of spark that is enough to ignite! We are "lucky" to witness the recognition of the years of one of the greatest political and economic crises of (perhaps) history where we have seen, we have physically gone through what the currents have been so far. The streams of successive policy declines, the disintegration of institutions and large governments so far. Methods and forms of wars, crises created either through direct combat strategies or even in hybrid forms. In recent years we have seen how the current destabilizing recent increase in momentum and their impact can invade the global financial system and threaten global security and stability for which stability and security, based on security organizations, have taken years to achieve cooperation to be created.

All the events that surround us, create nightmares, and add anxiety to the lives of citizens create an opportunity that by dealing with small elements of the situation a concise way regarding the development of this crisis, the origin and causes, the transformation into multiple crisis international but with direct influence and fluctuation of the policies of the countries of the Former Yugoslavia. Problems that we live every day, which require real commitment, we irrigate in joint action and prevent the return to the bloody history with great losses in the number of lives of innocent people-victims, but as a pretext of national hatred,

situations of wars are exploited by external influences, to achieve political goals and geographical strategies.

2. Methodology

The topic is structured from the material it contains based on the extensive theoretical literature and practical observations of recent years on the destabilizing events of ongoing policies. Being a topic with a constant history, only in new formats from the history of mankind, wars, divisions of territories, formats of wars, the wealth of literature has been considerable enabling me to rely on numerous and varied sources but mainly from the electronic media, especially the current events which in a way are closer to the events that are transmitted to the public and in some cases one should be sceptical of the reality of the possibilities that many media may be the offspring of hybrid attacks, misinformation, false information . I have used as a basis for literature publications from prestigious media, known worldwide for the seriousness and variety of research materials. There is no doubt that the paper has its limitations, dictated by the fact that those issues are considered that are considered the most important and although a little more open general security, but basically directly to the problems of the Western Balkans, where we live and act where the real essence of the destabilization problem really exists, which problem requires seriousness as a phenomenon of this form of influenced life continues to be historical. I am aware that the paper has room for additions, reviews, advice from expert issues. There is room for further improvement, but I consider this paper a solid step in analysing one of the most important crises in history for direct and urgent awareness of the peoples of the western Balkan countries.

3. Ibrid threats and destabilization potentials

Origin, Chronology, Causes

3.1. Security through Partnership: The Western Balkans, despite its deficits and weaknesses due to its geographical position, is believed to have a special role in and for Europe and beyond. "The full integration of these countries is in the direct interest of politics, security, the EU economy and broad international stability, as a geostrategic, sustainable investment within continental Europe."¹

For more than 50 years, European countries have believed and talked about this enlargement process moving towards an "increasingly closer union" leading to the European Union in the status we recognize today. Plans for a Europe of peace began after World War II, when the European Union (Federalists) convened a congress in The Hague in 1948 to draft a European constitution, which was opposed by Britain to federalism. it was the creation of the Council of Europe. The council of a group that is supposed to become the guardian of human rights and freedoms in Europe.

EU enlargement is first and foremost a security issue, stressing that the stalemate in the Euro-integration process is raising scepticism in the region, raising uncertainty and a loss of confidence in the factual reality of Institutions and Organizations calling for stability, Security, and peace. Various EU representatives have repeatedly called for the Western Balkan countries to fulfil their commitments, but in essence such call policies, which do not change over decades, as in some cases, in the face of the public, are less than serious, indecisions for concrete stability and peace.

¹ Abdula Berisha,2022, Ballkani Perëndimor ka një rol të veçantë për Evropën

In many cases the integration process has taken longer than it should! But in many cases the question arises as to whether there really is seriousness in goals for fulfilling commitments?

Why can such a question be so significant for the broad mass of the population outside the political institutions of the countries, who continue to live under the weight of a difficult life both financially and from that of security and fear of wars which in the Balkan states, they are repeated. As a fiery area and centre of potential conflicts whenever the need arises for escalation of international situations and conflicts.

The slowdown in the Euro-integration process of the countries of the region seems to be another potential risk where the situations are extremely complicated by the influences of third parties in the Western Balkans. The creation of the EU as a first step towards the common market (Coal and Steel)² as a goal focused on a strategy of peace and stability for the time being as if it results in an ambiguity of the "purpose" of its genesis. Based on the history of developments and possible enlargement of member states, based on many norms, regulations, treaties, constitutional plans and many, many bases over the years there is a lot of uncertainty. In this case, as an example, we have Kosovo, which basically must act on many legal bases in the international administration, most recently in the case of the national currency, which is replaced by the euro. But it can be freely said that it resembles a discrimination with neighbouring countries in terms of free movement of citizens and that the State of Kosovo was occupied and a victim of the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia with great consequences, remains unnoticed for definitive law as a state within the EU. Non-serious developments, procrastination of decisions lead to doubts about what the reality may be with procrastination, recognizing that neighbourly relations are sensitive and unsustainable for Security.

Decisions on dual administrations, on influences on decision-making within territorial sovereignty, on the complete lack of freedom to function as a state, in the full sense of the word leave concern over the fact of war in Ukraine and the escalation of situations. All this can be thought of because of the lack of seriousness of international decisions towards these countries in situations of fragile state.

Regarding the fragile situation in the Western Balkans and the current war between Ukraine and Russia, new memberships in international organizations and institutions must be taken seriously, in favour of broad peace and stability.

Recently we had many questions about the war situation in Ukraine, recognizing that it is basically said that two countries have one nationality. Then we must face the question Why the conflict in the Russian-Ukrainian border regions immediately gained great international importance. Why the world is oriented towards this conflict while the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains as a distant situation for the wider international opinion³. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, one of the most enduring conflicts in the world, the war that has reached 54 years of conflict (Hasselback, 2021)⁴ and that even in these cases the Europeans lack a general strategic concept (Hasselback, 2021)⁵ to think human rights and freedoms for a life of peace and stability.

In peaceful realities, it is stated that each country has the right to choose its own alliances, but as it is being implemented in real practice, it is beginning to remain an enigma from conflicts and various wars that remain pending to end in one area, begin in other areas, where international influences remain less or less transparent to the many victims who lose their lives. Proposals for humanitarian aid and the evacuation of civilians from conflict zones have been reached and discussed from the real situation, but initial declarations of ceasefire by

² BBC Albanian, Vitet 1950

³ a2news,2022OKB: Lufta nuk përfundon me takime, por do të vazhdojë derisa Rusia të vendosë t'i japë fund

⁴ Christoph Hasselbach,2021, Kush mund të ndërmjetësojë në konfliktin Izrael-Palestinezë?

⁵ Christoph Hasselbach,2021

various states and the current state of Russian power remain at the point of the so-called warmer worried about security, if even those like Ukraine will remain under the decisions of the wishes of Moscow, Russia!

The President of Ukraine has consistently cooperated with world opinion on the situation and readiness for peace and stability, as well as Volodymyr Zelensky, stated that Ukraine has never threatened the security of the Russian Federation therefore he repeatedly called on world opinion to stop the war after it has begun. to take on large proportions and bring large numbers of casualties even to humans.

Since the last war in the former Yugoslavia which resulted in great consequences and genocide, after much debate on how the European Union can become stronger and more aware of security, as apparently it was delayed in the reactions in the former Yugoslavia a situation clearly does not seem to be continuing today for concrete decisions. Such a hypothesis could be considered based on the developments and consequences of the ongoing war in Ukraine. According to the statements and the history presented by the Ukrainians themselves, this state did not belong to Russia and as such they fight to protect their land and to be liberated from occupation. So, peace and stability are required. For this reason, as in the case of the slowdowns of the previous cases, the silent decisions, or the slowdown decisions of the EU seem to remain unclear, even though it has been stated that it is fully committed to supporting a free Ukraine and that it is works for the benefit of Security.

Based on the situation in the state of the Republic of Kosovo, which was recognized by some countries as a newly formed state, even though many years passed it encountered many difficulties for full support from the EU itself, remaining as the so-called Apple of Sherri. The newly formed states of the former Yugoslavia (after disintegration) in general, even though the borders of the states were divided, were clear and easy to respect and created opportunities for economic and national cooperation. International policies not defined in their attitudes, or policies that have long-term plans, have now, brought, to a global uncertainty as over the years have not definitively solved the problems, especially in the former Yugoslavia, which in in these cases, Russian policy itself has a direct impact.

International destabilization, delayed decisions in war zones, delayed decisions in the states of the former Yugoslavia, begin to remain an enigma what is the reality of the next decisions considering the number of victims, considering hybrid attacks, possibilities major crime and above all the constant laughter of unsuccessful talks, especially between Kosovo and Serbia.

Situations and realities which, should be the reason of the EU for the importance of negotiations between the two countries with territorial and sovereign rights in addition to that of cooperation in economic relations! So, the fact of de-stabilization lies in the non-respect of the full rights of Kosovo as an independent state, within its historical headphones, which had joined the formation of the former Yugoslavia, but which historically its land was not part of that Serbia.

Historically, Kosovo has belonged to the country of Albania. The division was established at the Conference of Ambassadors in London, held in 1912-1913 and otherwise known as the "London Peace Conference." The conference was an international meeting of the six Great Powers of that time Great Britain, France, Germany Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy the powers had historically gathered in December 1912 as a result of the successes of the Balkan League armies against the Ottoman Empire in the First Balkan War. The conference was knowledge with tendencies to play the role of arbiter between the warring powers on the issue of land distribution and determined the future of Albania, which declared independence during the First Balkan War.

The fate of the lands of Albania was decided in these conferences. As a result of pressure from Greece and Serbia, the conference had taken decisions that had affected half of the territory of independent Albania, inhabited mainly by ethnic Albanians. With these decisions, about 30% of Albanians remained far from the borders of the newly created Albanian state. Of those, 40% of the Albanian population was left outside the borders of the Principality of Albania. The Vilayet of Kosovo (former Yugoslavia) and that Vilayet of Çameria (Greece)⁶. This summary is just an informative overview, to give reasons and countries of international peace decision makers that the situation of the state of Kosovo is quite easy to justify as a state with all territorial rights and that it is easy to close as cases for the EU and international organizations. At the same time, it should be a cause for new developments, for not slowing down the integration process, considering that part of the Serbian area, if I were Yugoslavia, has occupied Kosovo territory and with no legal right, international forces should not dare to speak. and thought in talks between the two states on partition of zones, new occupations. The Serbian area for legal stabilization of security and peace should be returned for reconsideration of the return of lands occupied by violence from the expulsion (muhajirs) of Albanians from the Sandzak of Nis 1833-1878. Expulsions of Albanians from the triangle of Toplica 1878-1881.

An example is the settlement of Klaiqi, a village in the municipality of Lebana in Jablanica (today southern Serbia), Gërguroci, Bajra, Poroshtica, Llapashtica or other cases. history to create lasting peace without pretensions, divisions, occupations war crimes, genocide. To create conditions for coexistence, stability, and lasting security in favour of all citizens without distinction.

Security through partnership seems to be in line with the needs of NATO enlargement, which through its activities aims to strengthen security and stability by creating trust and understanding with its former adversaries through dialogue and cooperation. In this regard, special attention has been paid to the transparency of the military forces, their reforms, and their responsibilities to the electorate.

Taken as a matter of general concern, an important role can be played by the states of the former Yugoslavia for interethnic cooperation with all equal rights (starting with the basic ones: the right to language, education, and decision-making in all institutions). A risk of destabilization, from the neighbouring area of Serbia, does not seem to remain only in the new state of the Republic of Kosovo and that of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the claims of enlargement and especially the supposed one towards the Adriatic should not be ignored and stay attitudes and observations from a distance.

The problems of the recent war that takes place on a not-too-distant airline, between Ukraine and Russia, is coming and endangering the conflicts of different countries. for NATO enlargements! The new demands for NATO enlargement, the numerous interventions of some countries, give rise to suspicion as possible hypotheses, that Ukraine may still remain long in a cruel war as a concern of the situation comes to the surface raising a suspicion, that deep inside the policies there seems to be a demand for the formation of a new World Order and as a consequence of major policy changes, countries like those of the former Yugoslavia and those in Russia's areas of interest, could be victims with great consequences in the demands of the changes of the new order! The slowdown in EU decisions in its positions raises concerns and restores doubts as in the decisions of the congresses of 2012/13!

The EU - in a way does not work correctly and correctly based on real facts, it simply has many internal influences and hesitations for the right confirmations and definitive solutions to problems directly from the physical facts of the states.

Based on the situations created after all these days of the beginning of the war as it comes,

⁶ Konferenca e Londrës (1912–1913)

and the situation wanted to expand with new memberships or new movements of countries in silent conflicts for centuries. Not only that of Kosovo, Bosnia, and Serbia but also that of northern Macedonia, but also the latest attitudes towards new NATO enlargements such as that of Sweden and Finland. While NATO, on the other hand, has not completed its moves for possible enlargement, it is an ongoing process. Movement, adaptation, and reform, aimed at enabling NATO to effectively meet new security challenges in the Euro-Atlantic area (Ch. Hasselbach)⁷.

There are differing opinions and assumptions about new memberships and the many opportunities for expanding war fronts to a third or nuclear war. And this brings without clarity what was the main problem and reality of this war. Fear of NATO membership and enlargement, the creation of new conflicts for some countries to regain targeted territories, or what really solves the enigma of Ukraine and Russia?

Based on various media, quotes, and numerous statements, there is an undefined view that the situation created between the war between Ukraine and Russia has the potential to lead to nuclear war or is it just psychological violence of the masses as a political strategy to establish new worlds order. The situation remains an undefined enigma!

According to Dmitry Medvedev, Vice President of the Russian Security Council (K. Hjelmgard),⁸ who wrote on his Telegram channel that it was NATO countries that supplied weapons to Ukraine, not Russia, that were increasing the "risk of transformation") in a complete nuclear war ".

Robert Muggah, founder of SecDev, an Ottawa-based research institute for science, security and intelligence, said one of the problems with trying to understand Russia's true appetite for nuclear warfare - albeit limited - is that it is based on all sorts of uncertainty and implicit assumptions, such as "measuring our anxiety over Putin's statements and the vitriol emanating from the Russian state media."

"Ukraine has overturned assumptions about the inviolability of borders and has put the world in a completely new situation. Today almost everything is different, compared to yesterday," the political scientist (J. Vareick)⁹ told DW., from the University of Halle

But as for the Security Council, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, in his speech to the Security Council, blamed Russia for "war crimes." (Ch. Hasselbach)¹⁰, Based on the responsibilities of the Security Council, the Security Council assumes the "primary responsibility" for world peace.

According to Article 24 of the UN Charter, UN member states - there are currently 193 - have delegated to the council "the primary responsibility for maintaining world peace and international security". Then, according to the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyj, the question arises How does it work when one of the permanent members starts an offensive war on his own, and then what is the security that this council should take care of? This once again raises the concern that new memberships, the existence of international organizations where the expansion and entry into them is also suspected in new wars. How to act when they have the right to break reforms for their own interests based on their authority.

And for that Russia as a permanent member, no matter what the accusations against it, those in this influential UN forum have no consequences for Russia as one of the five permanent members and the other ten non-permanent members.

The reason is that Russia, as a permanent member, has the right to veto. That is, if only one in five members - the US, Russia, China, the UK and France - vetoes any decision blocked. On this occasion of the veto, Russia did so one day after the attack on Ukraine on February 24: The Security Council passed a resolution under discussion with the intention that Russia

⁷ Manual : Kuptimi I Natose se re, Prezantim per partneret ,

⁸ Kim Hjelmgard, SHBA SOT, Pasojat që nuk i keni parë kurrë: Si të lexoni kërcënimet bërthamore të Putinit,

⁹ Johannes Varëick, kërcënim për rendin gjeopolitik,

¹⁰ Christoph Hasselbach, Lufta në Ukrainë dhe Këshilli i Sigurimit i OKB-së ,03.05.2022.

immediately stop the attack on Ukraine and that Russia with the force of its right rejected the resolution with its veto.

According to Rafael Loss, security policy specialist for the Council of Europe (ECFR), he told DW that in the current crisis, the long-term consequences are still difficult to assess. "For at least some parts of Europe, the 1990s seem to be in ruins.

We may end up in a situation where the ability of NATO and the EU to defend their influence is challenged. or of the European Union (B. Knight).

Rafael Loss, a security analyst, talks about the possible danger. He pointed out that the provocation of the international order by Russia could also have a destabilizing effect in other parts of the world, where the delicate regions of possible crises are located. Sensitive countries are kept under management through fragile agreements and the guarantee of other powers. In *World Effect*, he presents crises and compares action situations.

If there were to be a move between Russia and Taiwan, what would be the US position? Also, according to Loss, "If the whole architecture of the Alliance starts to crumble, and it seems to be in the Kremlin's interest to make it crumble, it would put a lot of pressure on a number of countries to at least flirt with nuclear proliferation. "The consequences would fall on regional security. For example, if Turkey decides to go that route, what does that mean for Saudi Arabia and Egypt?"¹¹

2.2. *Countries of the Former Yugoslavia and the Danger of Hybrid War:*

Where is the EU management in this situation in the case of decisions of Kosovo and Serbia?

Slowing down decisions, is it endangering new crises?

who has an impact on process delays?

Can the suspicion of a destabilizing factor be affected by hybrid warfare?

Where are the various Institutions of Peace and Security in the World?

What about veto power if big states attack, even after new memberships?

If security analysts are to be believed, it is now a world where political relations can be increasingly determined by military force (B. Knight)¹².

Viewed from the real prism in which we live after the last war in the Former Yugoslavia - Western Balkans: hybrid threats and de-stabilization potentials are growing.

Increased tensions and numerous strategies from hybrid attacks inside and outside the territories of Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, and especially the two hotspots of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Kosovo. From tense situations and actions, especially for the recognition of the new state of the Republic of Kosovo, one can undoubtedly examine the fact and work seriously on the hybrid war in the six countries of the Western Balkans.

In terms of hybrid threats to some of the various security experts, the current forms of threats to state, social and human security are developments that have not occurred before, so those sites should be treated as new phenomena. For some others, the discourse of hybrid threats presents Western language to underestimate the new war with Russia and to avoid the use of Article 5 of the NATO Charter on Collective Defense (S Sbunker)¹³.

Kosovo, as a focal point and historically with several different policies from neighbouring areas, due to internal circumstances, regional context, and international developments, is a direct place of current and international policies that can very easily be exposed to hybrid threats.

Hybrid threats are occurring in various forms, such as cyber-attacks, propaganda, and the collapse of democratic processes. Hybrid attacks are not uncommon in the direction of

¹¹ Ben Knight, 26.02.2022.

¹² Ben Knight, 26.02.2022.

¹³ S Sbunker, *Kërcënimet hibride ndaj Kosovës, 28 dhjetor 2016*

northern Macedonia and Montenegro when we talk about neighbouring countries that are directly bordered by the new state of Kosovo. The Republic of Kosovo stands on the critical front also due to the crisis and political polarization, the lack of sovereign security institutions, such as the fragile economic situation, the rule of law, and public safety. In addition, the Euro-Atlantic community in the Balkans continues to be concerned about the policies pursued by Serbia, which in a way is a direct part of Russia, while the state of Kosovo is a crossroads and its penetrations in areas of strategic interest.

Failure to fully recognize Kosovo's independence from the international arena, and being left out of many international security organizations, present opportunities that could jeopardize security as a complex situation of hybrid forms of influence impedes non-functioning and a state is declared independent., is not able to manage its territory correctly and with the rights as an independent-sovereign state.

Parallel structures in Kosovo, especially those of security, have posed serious hybrid threats, in the territory of the state of the Republic of Kosovo, is assumed in various forms and through infiltrated citizens. claiming the form of human rights violations (Serb minorities), which causes the EU and international organizations to slow down and prolong the integration process, which over time brings potential risk to new situations.

All Western Balkan countries have the prospect of joining the EU! But an extension raises doubts about the reality that is expected to happen. This raises serious concerns about the hybrid possibilities of Russian intervention, in influencing the EU and international organizations. Based on the policies and interests of Russian policy enlargements, the Balkan countries must not be indifferent in cooperation and seeking joint strengthening, as the danger is not only to the Albanian people or only to Kosovo and Bosnia. The risk continues to pass from one state to another when they are indifferent to their neighbours' situations and when they are also fragile in their internal policies of ethnic division and not equality of human rights within the State and decision-making institutions.

4. Conclusions

Combined materials presented in a generalized form of the connection of situations in a description of the global crisis and the main factors that are thought to have caused and deepened the crisis have been brought to this topic. A problem that highlights an enigma where very quickly the crisis emerged as a transformation of a core problem where a war between two countries like the one between Ukraine and Russia turns into an international security crisis. Millions of people have lost their sources of income as a result of the pandemic as well as the crisis and destabilization joined by the recent war in Ukraine and Russia. Tensions arose, crises fearing that even new memberships would not provide lasting security and stability, considering the case of Ukraine and Russia and the right of Veto of decisions!

Occurring in the face of Security risk developments, economic crises, various representatives of world security organizations continue to take a series of actions aimed at finding a cooperation as soon as possible. Actions as efficient as possible in favour of international peace, which, no matter how small, bring enigmas of events. Enigma that situations do not always resemble the methods and strategies of change to create a new world order, achieved by hybrid forms and exploitation of countries with fragile policies. Places ready in thoughtless reactions influenced by the manipulations and influences of the factors of major international states.

5. Recommendations

From the study of the phenomena, form, and implications brought by the crisis of destabilization of security, financial and economic impacts, some essential suggestions for real factors of interest first of the country where we live and the neighbours around us, for the passage of centuries-old interethnic problems and then think about opportunities for international policies and influences.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, (abbreviation: Yugoslavia), was the Yugoslav state in Southeast Europe that existed from its founding after World War II until its dissolution in 1992. Based on the recognition of real problems from the beginning of the formation of the former Yugoslavia, the causes, factors, origins of the issues, and destabilization would currently be the essential basis for the beginning of cooperation to improve historical mistakes to create lasting stability of peace, security, and longevity for all. This type of intervention should be in the right measure not to hinder but also to open new fronts for the economy and free trade, as well as to create security for the promotion of foreign direct investments that are promoters of development and economic growth of a country. The core problem of the former Yugoslavia lies in its history of being influenced by policies and the suppression of equal interethnic rights.

For regional stabilization and then beyond, a coordination between the policies of neighbouring countries must be achieved and then the response to destabilization countries must be sought under the support of those at the international level in order to achieve the desired effect.

Key factors remain interethnic, interstate relations which are creating space for the influence of the policies of states to achieve their goals, for the effects of international destabilization for the policies of other countries of the great powers. And in these areas, no matter how small the policies are, they enable both the EU and international organizations to continue the protracted policies.

Awareness” of the countries of the Former Yugoslavia. Preventing destabilizing strategies of various forms, especially hybrid ones in international influences. Awareness of tolerance of stability, respect for human rights in every Institution, in every moment when the situation and the need of citizens without ethnic, religious and national differences and Governments arise.

Cooperation by working with case experts. By uniting the professional heads of the interethnic lands of the former Yugoslavia, he would bring the internationals themselves before the performed acts and the more detailed and not protracted decisions. The cooperation of these countries would also expand international support based on the various alliances and friendships of these countries. A joint force would stabilize security and weaken external influences, hybrid strategies, and structures, especially in Kosovo, Montenegro, and northern Macedonia.

The key to success, security and stability in the impacts of increased economic cooperation should be sought only in the full sincerity of the desire for regional security.

The key would be: Joint lobbying, respect for equal rights of nationalities regardless of religion, race.

References

- [1]. Abdula Berisha,2022, Ballkani Perëndimor ka një rol të veçantë për Evropën. <https://www.aa.com.tr/sq/ballkani/ballkani-per%C3%ABndimor-ka-nj%C3%AB-rol-t%C3%AB-vecant%C3%AB-p%C3%ABr-evrop%C3%ABn/2532401.07/05/2022>
- [2]. BBC Albanian.com https://www.bbc.co.uk/albanian/specials/1027_eu_milestones/page2.shtml
- [3]. a2news,2022, Përditësuar më: 8/3/2022, Origjina e konfliktit, një përmbledhje e shkurtër e

- marrëdhënieve Rusi-Ukrainë nga viti 1654 deri në nëntor 2021,07/05.2022
- [4]. Christoph Hasselbach, 2021, Kush mund të ndërmjetësojë në konfliktin Izrael-Palestinezë? <https://www.dw.com/sq/kush-mund-t%C3%AB-nd%C3%ABrmjet%C3%ABsoj%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-konfliktin-izrael-palestinez%C3%AB/a-57605777,16/05/2022>
- [5]. Christoph Hasselbach,2021
- [6]. Konferenca e Londrës (1912–1913), [https://sq.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konferenca_e_Londr%C3%ABs_\(1912%E2%80%931913\),dt.In:18/05/2022](https://sq.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konferenca_e_Londr%C3%ABs_(1912%E2%80%931913),dt.In:18/05/2022)
- [7]. Manual: Kuptimi I Natose se re, Prezantim per partneret, <https://www.nato.int/docu/und-nato/und-nato-alb.pdf,21/04/2022>
- [8]. Kim Hjelmgaard, SHBA SOT, Pasojat që nuk i keni parë kurrë': Si të lexoni kërcënimet bërthamore të Putinit, <https://www.msn.com/en-xl/europe/europe-top-stories/consequences-you-have-never-seen-how-to-read-putins-nuclear-threats/ar-AAxi618?ocid=mailsignout&li=BBJDXDP,29/04/2022>
- [9]. Johannes Varwick, kërcënim për rendin gjeopolitik, <https://www.dw.com/sq/pushtimi-rus-i-ukrain%C3%ABs-k%C3%ABrc%C3%ABnim-p%C3%ABr-rendin-gjeopolitik/a-60925010,16/05/2022>
- [10]. Christoph Hasselbach, Lufta në Ukrainë dhe Këshilli i Sigurimit i OKB-së ,03.05.2022 <https://www.dw.com/sq/lufta-n%C3%AB-ukrain%C3%AB-dhe-k%C3%ABshilli-i-sigurimit-i-okb-s%C3%AB/a-61666590,16/05.2022>.
- [11]. Ben Knight, 26.02.2022, Pushtimi rus i Ukrainës - kërcënim për rendin gjeopolitik, <https://www.dw.com/sq/pushtimi-rus-i-ukrain%C3%ABs-k%C3%ABrc%C3%ABnim-p%C3%ABr-rendin-gjeopolitik/a-60925010,16/05/2022>.
- [12]. Ben Knight, 26.02.2022.16/05/2022
- [13]. Ben Knight, 26.02.2022, <https://www.dw.com/sq/pushtimi-rus-i-ukrain%C3%ABs-k%C3%ABrc%C3%ABnim-p%C3%ABr-rendin-gjeopolitik/a-60925010>. dt.in.17/05/2022
- [14]. CNA.al,KOSOVA& RAJONI,Ballkani Perëndimor është në luftë hibride"/ Kurti: Qendra rajonale e Sputnikut është në Beograd 22 Mars, 2022, <https://www.cna.al/2022/03/22/ballkani-perendimor-eshte-ne-lufte-hibride-kurti-qendra-rajonale-e-sputnikut-eshte-ne-beograd/dt.in.17/05/2022>.
- [15]. S Sbuker, Kërcënimet hibride ndaj Kosovës, 28 dhjetor 2016,10:57, <https://sbunker.net/siguria-blllogje-tematike,dt.in 17/05/2022>