

# THE EUROPE AND BALKAN

Research Article

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## *Abstract*

Not all Western Balkan countries want and engage for entry into the European Union, because some of these countries do not see the future of their country in the Atlantic axis and in the great European family. It should be noted that, not every policy and not every geopolitical is oriented towards the great European Family because state policies, are seen their future in different forms, and aspects.

In the Balkan countries has always changed jobs, politics, foreign relations, geostrategic and geopolitics of the Balkan states has always been oriented to national basis, liberation, occupation comparable to other states.

For Balkan Peninsula to be in peace and harmony among countries that are aspiring to EU and NATO, it must be found a common action formula that would be a mechanism for future developments.

Western Balkan states, especially the states of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which still have difficulties in linguistic, cultural, national, territorial, integration settings etc. should once define all solve issues of special importance which constantly divide the people of the peninsula.

**Key words:** Europe, state, NATO, politic, integration.

## **I.1. The political and legal challenges of the European Union in the light of the Lisbon Treaty**

Viewed in the retrospect, the history of negotiations for the Treaty of Lisbon began on 13 December 2007, EU leaders signed the Lisbon Treaty. Over the next two years this treaty was ratified by all member states, with delays set by Ireland and the Czech Republic. After the ratification by all EU member states, the Lisbon Treaty, which came into force on 1 December 2009. But what is this treaty essentially in relation to the EU's own challenges, the creation of new institutions, the extension of enlargement, especially those of enlargement towards the Western Balkans. The Treaty of Lisbon, following the meeting of the Presidents and Heads of Governments of the 27 European Union Member States, held on 13 December 2007, held in Lisbon, Portugal, was approved by the single member states and passed through one a two-year journey until finally after some cramps it was approved by all EU member

states. The problem was presented by Ireland, which once did not ratify by referendum, to pass for the second time, the hesitation on Poland and finally by the Czech Republic and its President Vaclav Klaus.<sup>1</sup> Since the Czech Constitutional Court issued a verdict that the Treaty does not contradict the Czech Constitution and after an agreement of pressure on President Klaus, he signed it and according to the provisions, he will enter into force on December 1 year as stated in the article in the newspaper “Info Press Prishtina, 4 November” PhD. Eqrem Zenelaj on the topic: “Lisbon Treaty, Europe closer”.<sup>2</sup> This treaty will bring an era and new opportunity to European integration, enabling the so-called "Western Balkans" countries to be able to integrate within the EU.<sup>3</sup> Regarding to functioning, the EU will be more practical, dynamic and more reformed by enhancing the role of the European Parliament and national parliaments of member states. Now, not only for the countries mentioned earlier, the Serbia, Albania, Montenegro and Macedonia, but also Kosovo will be part of these. By: Bahri M. Gashi.<sup>4</sup>

## **I.2. The small people under the European term**

The small people who have not had a protector during history have fallen under dictatorship, anarchy or civil war. The small people have always been disfigured over and over again.<sup>5</sup>

## **I.3. Conflict solutions will be realized by joining or sharing**

It is unpopular in a most enjoyable situation that maybe again any of the parties will not be happy with the outcome. Not every time we have conflicting solutions, the results are pleasing to all sides in conflict because there are different ideas for achieving a peaceful solution left on the Balkan Peninsula, where it is known to catch a narrow space in relation to the participation of nationalities many that represent this region. It is normal that where there are more peoples there are dissatisfaction, but when talking about the dissatisfaction of the Balkan peoples, the position and the spirit of conflict resolution research change with change. To be more accurate and slimmer than the conflicts on the Balkan Peninsula until today have not been resolved to be both satisfied, because in this Peninsula history speaks differently, because here to have a solution to what was done until the day of war or should some territories join to become a great state, or should a large state be divided and small states are created, that is a legacy of the Balkan, inherited and difficult to do, was changed for a short period of time.<sup>6</sup>

For this strategy to change on this peninsula, it will take a long time for the population operating in the region to subtly change the mentality of the territorial convictions, because otherwise the conflicts have not stopped and they may never have stopped. In the last decade of the twentieth century and the beginning of the 21st century, this peninsula has been shaken several times by serious conflicts, to the extent that the international factor is forced to intervene and again not find a serious and immovable solution. Therefore, analyzing this, we can say that the future of the Balkans is in the EU and in NATO as a community, with within it, which will be in the European Union but will all have secure and protected territories from

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<sup>1</sup> Based on: Bashkurti, L., “Diplomacia shqiptare ndërmjet të kaluarës dhe të ardhmes”, Akademia Diplomatike Shqiptare, translated from albanian.

<sup>2</sup> Zenelaj, E., “Traktati i Lisbonës, Evropa më afër”.

<sup>3</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>4</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>5</sup> Zejneli, Xh., “Botimet Shqiptare on Sunday, 23 January 2011”.

<sup>6</sup> Ibidem.

NATO, where they will also be part of NATO. The analyzes that speak in the region in comparison with what we have so called: solutions in the Balkans will be realized by joining or sharing, they say that there will be more creation of new states and separation of big states because more sustainable is the fact that, as a dissatisfied party, it has its own state and operates according to the rules it adopts.

#### **1.4. Who will survive and who does not**

When we talk about creating small states or destroying large states, we must bear in mind that if two or three states of a population or nation are created, then there is a dissatisfaction with the Balkans, that is, within the powerful states of Europe because a Balkan people in The Council of Europe is presented with two states, where the two states have two votes and if we make a comparison that Germany or France has a population of more than one representative, while a Balkan population with a small number of the population is represented by two votes in Council of Europe, while the states with the population are more than represented by one representative. The truth is that in these domains it is always questioned who will survive and who does not, and we can freely say that those long-standing peoples and ancient legacy will survive.<sup>1</sup>

#### **1.5. How will the century of electronics appear?**

Being a resident in the new century means being a great reformer because every beginning of the century comes with its own changes that result in changes in technical, technological and informational - scientific achievements.<sup>2</sup>

It is clear that wherever there are discoveries there will be changes, changes are made by improving technology and the radical change in the mentality of the population around the globe. The new century itself has positive and negative sides, just as every system has been in the past, where it is valued for its advantages and is punished for shortcomings, an action worthwhile and still used today. The advantage of radical changes and the introduction of the electronic system means a very large achievement of mankind from which we have many advantages because from a position and distance we obtain the right and accurate information as it is in reality.

Recent techno - technological developments make data aggregations, comparing them and as a result produce a new clue that cuts the way to solving a problem that was probably unresolved at some point, and is now over for a few minutes, all because the level of electronics development is at the highest possible level. In recent surveys conducted by research companies about which countries or companies are more developed, the maximum results were that the most developed one would be that state or company that has developed the speed of information, where information plays a key role, for faster development and to be more competitive on world markets. The disadvantage is that on the other hand this system also made the division of people into several positions, such as: advanced and remaining, active and passive, old and young. It is evident from the entry into force of many world systems that every beginning has been difficult to deal with, especially for the lower classes of society, but with the electronic system the majority of society is adapted because the ease

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<sup>1</sup> [www.newbalkanpolitics.org.mk/napis](http://www.newbalkanpolitics.org.mk/napis). UN Doc. A/47/277, Nje agjende e paqes, Diplomacia parandaluese, paqebere se dhe paqembajtese, Raport i Sekretarit Gjeneral, translated from albanian.

<sup>2</sup> Ibidem.

of use is very high, but again we point out that every beginning is difficult, where more adaptation of old age will be more difficult.<sup>1</sup>

### **I.6. The global crisis as a result of laying the foundations of the new world order**

The new world order should not only be explored and studied, but it must also be broken down into many forms, dimensions, prisms, and aspects of many forms, because every reform is costly psychologically, economically and other, as for regions in particular, and around the globe. The global crisis is being analyzed as a term, many unknowns will come out of us, which we will not even know how to handle you, because the term crisis itself indicates something that is dangerous and unresponsive until the end.<sup>2</sup>

The insecurity of the global crisis comes from the specialized world economic promoters who, with their calculations, make predictions of different nature, such as:<sup>3</sup> Economic Surveying, Detailed State Control, State Capacity Valuation in Crisis Prevention, and Securing the Capital Essential for Establishing the Foundations of New World Order Functioning.<sup>4</sup>

Economic occupation serves as an instrument of being influenced by the great powers of states that do not respect the rules of functioning or do not want to adapt to new world order, and for those monetary states it is a diagnosis that kneels each state economy whether powerful or super power.<sup>5</sup>

Detailed state control is the same as the economic occupation, but this settlement is subject to that disregarding state and as a vengeance comes detailed scrutiny of state assets, control of small and medium-sized businesses, their links.

Assessing state capacity in crisis situations is an experiment on labile states that are unable to silence or cope with world crisis situations.

Providing the necessary capital to lay the foundations for the functioning of the new world order is presented in cases where the whole form of functioning, i.e. the whole system, changes on the world level, and it is normal that new equipment is needed for new equipment, but at the same time additional capital is needed, cash reserves are needed which should be available for reform. It is normal that when reforms are made, capital is needed, so cash is circulated and then allocated according to the need.<sup>6</sup>

### **I.7. American analysis during the election campaign for president**

Many factors have been taken into account in this study as well as many events that will make this scientific work more interesting, where from the analysis itself made of the titles and terms used in this paper we can say that there will be a round many internal, Balkan and foreign factors that reach the United States of America, different movements, bilateral problems, resolved and still unresolved, various infiltrations that require deep diplomatic engagements, measured in action, such as and durable and fast-running long-term solutions.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.vlada.si/si/teme\\_in\\_projekti/arbitrazni\\_sporazum/zgodovina\\_resevanja\\_vprasanja\\_meje](http://www.vlada.si/si/teme_in_projekti/arbitrazni_sporazum/zgodovina_resevanja_vprasanja_meje), translated from albanian.

<sup>2</sup> [www.dadalos.org](http://www.dadalos.org), thënje nga Dr. Martin Luther King

<sup>3</sup> Normat e konfliktit sipas Gandhit, translated from albanian.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.vlada.si/si/teme\\_in\\_projekti/arbitrazni\\_sporazum/zgodovina\\_resevanja\\_vprasanja\\_meje](http://www.vlada.si/si/teme_in_projekti/arbitrazni_sporazum/zgodovina_resevanja_vprasanja_meje)

<sup>5</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>6</sup> Normat e konfliktit sipas Gandhit, translated from albanian.

It is in this chapter that we have placed the analysis on the US presidential election where Barack Obama and John McCain Keynes were presidential candidates.

### **Instead of ending**

Considering the fact that in the Balkan states in several times have been major upheavals or to say that they have not stopped at all from the turmoil, but they have only passed from one turmoil to another. In order not to happen in the 21st century, all the Balkan states must have to find an agreement themselves because this ancient country did not cease to end with riots of various kinds.

Therefore, to keep us from repeating our history as Balkan states, we are obliged to find safe and sustainable paths so that we can never go back as the history has been for centuries and to be part of an organized family, without problems of the most cruel and gratuitous nature. As the only solution of the Balkan countries, we are only represented in the Euro-Atlantic structures, namely the EU and NATO.

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8. [http://www.vlada.si/si/teme\\_in\\_projekti/arbitrazni\\_sporazum/zgodovina\\_resevanja\\_v\\_prasanja\\_meje](http://www.vlada.si/si/teme_in_projekti/arbitrazni_sporazum/zgodovina_resevanja_v_prasanja_meje)