

**THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN MODEL IN STATE-BUILDING
PROMOTER OF WESTERN BALKANS AND ALBANIAN CASE IN EU
INTEGRATION PROCESS**

Irna PESHKEPIA

International Relations Department, Kristal University, Albania.

Abstract

European Union remains the main actor to step up efforts to achieve a successfully democracy towards Western Balkans. The main aim of the study will analyze the impact of EU model approach to achieve a democratic state-building through political reforms in the Western Balkans.

However, the study will analyze the path of the Western Balkan countries on their state-building and EU impact on implementation institutional reforms, political and economical of these countries to promote the implementation of institutional democratization. One of the main Willingness is to promote the fulfillment of criteria through cooperation between neighbors in order to promote democratization and common trade.

In this picture analyzes will build on the success of the EU in promoting democratic state building in the Balkan states. The focus of study remains the results of Balkan countries reforms to implement the EU model of state-building.

The main focus remains to analyze democratic process of Western Balkans seeing the EU model on promotion of state-building. The democratization process first want internal political demands and then external support and therefore, the EU vision for the future of the Western Balkans remains the implementation of democratic reforms as key criteria in the path of integration.

Keywords: *Europeanization, Democratization, EU integration process, state-building*

Introduction

The Balkan region is a group of states geographically in Europe, consisting of a mix of cultures, nationalities, beliefs which in recent decades has been characterized by a strong political instability, which culminated with the breakup of Yugoslavia. During the 90's these countries changed their structure from a centralized economy to a free market economy undergoing a period of reforms to improve the situation of economic, political and social. European Union countries and mainly the nearest

neighbors like (Italy, etc) played the main role to help these countries to achieve the goal of building economic and institutional instruments.

This study explains the conditions under which the construction of the European Union state model is mainly helpful to produce democratic reforms in the Western Balkans.

The question turns on the 1990 debate about the priorities of today's state-building, with issues such as borders and minorities, market issues and other regional approach.

The European Union helps in the maximum priority in implementations of the European standards, to improve the weak central internal policy to realize the deepening of democracy. No region has a regional organization to promote democratization through its readiness to challenge ourselves with new challenges, but neighboring states that have implemented the main criteria democratic and free market promote democratization assistance auxiliary and mercerization. In this way, the question is whether will be the EU followed by that success was promoted democratic state-building from the Central Europe to Western Balkans?

The main purpose of the study lies to analyze the causes of the failure of reform and what it means for the Western Balkans. Would we still have a common political agenda for the Western Balkans or a new European strategy for them? What is their position today?

In this paper could find the answers through empirical analysis approach European model of state-building democratic political reforms for the Western Balkan countries and the factors that explain this impact.

In this logical line, the argument of the study is based on face major trends do so together, trying to "impose" the values and norms that Europeans try to promote the identity of the Balkans, on the other hand they can observed as an attempt to mitigate the existing paradigms through harmonization of procedures in order to realize integration.

This paper reflects the submission of arguments as an empirical process research and structured as follows:

1. Examines the theoretical concept of Europeanization of the Balkans an international phenomenon that has focused on the distribution of values and common benefits for the realization of the construction, or the institutionalization of states trying to achieve the implementation of the reforms from the European level to national level.
2. The article analyzes the potential spaces for a good governance model states focusing on the creation of a successful democratic infrastructure. Promoting a European good governance model through international

economic actors produces decent policy effectively and efficiently. However, the epicenter of its models is that EU trying to improve the management of the relevant institutions in order to increase transparency.

3. Albanian dynamics towards European integration challenges is the focus of the study both positive and negative attitudes Albanian integration process. The study dealt with the dynamics of EU institutional procedures for arguing the steps taken by the Albanian government and the possible scenarios for the process of obtaining candidate status to Albania, seeing it in the dynamics of its domestic policy developments as and possible European models.
4. The main concern in this paper is to:
 - Emphasize the theoretical background necessary to argue the other elements of the process, highlighting various explanations and clarifications of the concept of Europeanization. The purpose of the paper will present the historical origins and ideological transformations need painted and stereotypes that characterize the Balkan periphery in order to be able to reconstruct the idea of a united Europe. The methodology used in the article is based on empirical studies, as well as on the basis of comparative methods arising from the bibliography used.

Theoretical Concept of Europeanization in Western Balkans

Europeanization process, according to a large number of researchers, is that today is facing two immediate international phenomena. On the one hand there is the economic factor, political and social, where global trends, universally characterized of which are sourced from the United States of America and the other implication redefined institutions and the adoption of European policy. In this way Europeanization appears in various forms of globalization, affecting in this way not merely EU member states, as well as potential candidate countries imposed by the international community norms and government models, which undoubtedly cause changes in national policy. This condition identified by European institutions, builds relationships between the respective benefits of a region, convincing reflect costs, increasing in this way the principles to EU members themselves.

The term "Europeanization" is perceived as different from that of "European integration", but referring backgrounder it distributes its political influence in the transfer by delivering value and benefits of shared norms, rules, and discussions of identity.

Claudio Radaelli, which gives more inclusive definitions of Europeanization, brings to attention, arguing the changes that can bring Europeanization, referring to the process:

- a) Structure;

- b) Distributions;
- c) To institutionalization;
- d) Formal and informal rules;

Procedures, policy paradigms, the separation of beliefs and norms defined and consolidated first EU political process and the inclusion of domestic discourse, identities, political structures, public policies. In the context of this argument, we note that what characterizes Europeanization is multi-dimensional dynamic process including governance, institutionalization and debate. So, in this way states respond in different ways according to their economic structures, political and different actors.

Europeanization can be conceived taking into account some aspects of the phenomenon, mainly European institutional governance development that evolves as a single central decision-making body.

Europeanization, seen as a change of external borders implies the transformation of Europe as a continent into a single political space. Viewing conception of Europeanization that focus on relationships between union members network and non-EU countries that this political project aims to give the EU a role internationally known actor, able to operate and worked hard.

This dimension of her made it possible to deal with exporting governance practices and European strategies. To define Europeanization, as well as treat a group of authors as a term that has a two dimensional function, on the one hand stands the domestic level of income through implementation of the *acquis communautaire* and a different sense, referring to the transfer policy being implemented at the nation European level . Accepted interpretations of Europeanization are what encourage the axial separation between process top-down and bottom-up.

Top-down approach mainly refers to changes that bring special methods in national European countries policies. In this way, "European integration" defines Europeanization as a "change in internal system." In building a bottom-up approach, the aim is first to influence the process of European integration in different countries. In this sense, what argued above, an interpretation of Europeanization is seen as a dynamic interactive process between the EU and domestic problems where the expanded European institutions are changing their internal framework?

In this way, Europeanization can be seen as a correlation between national and international institutions. EU within it creates horizontal and vertical networks.

European integration mechanisms are numerous. They refer to socialization and social complex methods of candidate countries.

Also, refer to the values and norms of the EU to pursue a pragmatic logic of consequences, and administrative regulation and institutional policy development in time and across countries.

1. The regional dimensions of state-building in Western Balkans towards the EU integration process.

There are two ways to assess the situation in the region, mainly in public administration reform, which is the goal of state-building efforts of European and local democratic governance, which is seen as key in establishing European standards of democracy.

EU strategy basically has to do with the main categories of countries such as Croatia, which is ready to join the EU in 2013, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro have candidate status; Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo remains all practical purposes protective part of the Europeans, but decided to test it and remains a special case. Albania was regarded as characterized in the second category, but different political situations that have characterized the show that her case is special.

Visa liberalization process was a positive signal for the future of these countries so that they can come to understand what Europe was in order to believe in the future that will be a part of Europe tomorrow. Kosovo was the only state that was involved with the initiative of the EU because of its situation in the region, but Kosovo is currently on the road to meeting the standards for visa liberalization process. Was given candidate status of Montenegro and the Republic of Macedonia, but Albania was postponed due to the situation of its polarizing policy. Given candidate status to Serbia as a result of significant changes it has made in the region, Kostunica's policy was characterized by it a positive political step from the moment of the break-up of Yugoslavia, Serbian politics is identified with that important step towards the region to normalized tensions with its neighbors seeing a concrete political turn toward acceptance of criminals of war crimes and cooperate with Kosovo. Tadic during his visits in Srebrenica and Vukovar was seen as a new phase in relations with Serbia policy towards its neighbors in the region. One of the persistent problems to continue in Bosnia-Herzegovina is Republic Serbska, which still behaves like a state within a state. Serb-committees were formed to establish better relations to solve the difficulties of bilateral problems, a welcome precedent for Serbia's relations with Kosovo. Adoption of Resolution UN and EU in September 2010 for fundamental changes in relations between Kosovo and Serbia made possible for Serbia to establish direct talks with Kosovo mainly in relation to the situation of Kosovo Serbs relations with Serbia, but also a series of bilateral issues. Such a situation was followed by Serb attitudes which were followed by the decision of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's independence ach is not contrary to international law. This decision-maker was a strong blow to Serbia which was convinced that there was new strong legal argument though political realities on the ground are moving differently. Today the EU decision -maker regarding the abolition of Kosovo's independence conditionality will bring impact on Serbian politics.

What remains to be affected is to support the right of the EU in promoting policies to make it possible to overcome the difficult issues that identify the Balkans.

However, in addition to favorable developments, the main issue for a regional approach to EU enlargement in the Balkans stems from the specific nature of the region's difficult: to reconcile conflicting duties of the construction of the nation-state and European integration. The big change with the countries of Western Balkans is not only a time delay or the degree of democratic consolidation, but the question of citizenship and state capacity.

A democratic state requires first a territorial consensus, as long as it was not created as a result of the break-up of Yugoslavia and as long as issues related to borders and national minorities, political agendas, and the chances of democratic consolidation will be wiry.

Kosovo's independence marked the end of the map, but successor states are still in creation. In 1988 Djindjic called Yugoslavia "an unfinished state" and today V.Surroi calls unfinished states where his descendants: Kosovo is still in search of sovereignty and recognition, Bosnia and Herzegovina in search of a post-Dayton constitution to replace a draft constitution to end the war for a functional democracy; Serbia in search of borders without completing the above-mentioned states (non-recognition of Kosovo and ambience recognition of its relations with Republican Srpska. The Republic of Macedonia remained in search of an identity and a name.

Albania is an effort to solve its internal political problems.

The project was conceived European perceived causes as a relative way the sovereignty of the states, which are involved in the creation of new nation-states that also aspire to become members of the European Union.

Transformative power of the EU towards the integration process of these countries has shown that it was effective, although it is faced with contesting states. The process associated with the establishment of future member states which have implications regarding the terms of state capacity, this is a mitigation perspective of the EU to facilitate reformist consensus among member states of the EU, and many times to help political balances in favor of democratic forces (as was the case in Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria) which is touched with post-communist nationalists.

Another aspect is to facilitate the building of state institutions and capacities, where the question of dual citizenship and state capacity is a specific feature of South-East Europe and calls for an approach modification for a suitable extension. The argument border issues and minority issues in the applicant countries are interdependent strengthens the case for a common approach to regional expansion. European main objective is intended to help calm so controversial territorial issues and institutional parallelism in the process of membership.

Acceptance of any candidate country should not be beholden to the incompatibility of its neighbors, but taking into account the interaction between different aspects of Serbia a rises (Kosovo or Bosnia) look positive developments in order to encourage a regional approach to resolving issues between them.

The EU has emerged as the unchallenged role of international cooperation in the Balkans, exhausted by a decade of conflict, but realizes healing and capacity for cooperation. The EU has not clear and reliable program to expand and can be use involvement directly some of its member states in the region to facilitate the accession process.

2. Member States as vector for Western Balkans towards integration process in the EU.

EU perspective contested issue with "citizenship unfinished" concerning this issue is seen in the form of an assumption about the EU member neighbors that can act as a "sponsor" a facilitator to facilitate the process of Europeanization. Assumption can be seen in several bilateral contextual issues can become very serious in the process of EU membership. Croatia on the problem of international waters that was with Slovenia, but in recent years it excluded blocking potential that was it for Croatia's membership, but existed causes as a great danger to the prospects of the rest of the Western Balkans.

The second bilateral conflict is serious on the issue Republic of Macedonia, which is still in its name identity dilemma unacceptable by their Greek neighbors. Besides the issue of unresolved between Athens and Skopje, Greek issue has a wider significance for the expansion of the Balkans, but on the other hand during its economic crisis shows a failed state, and no functional which indicates that the region is perceived within the EU and that its aid from EU countries that gives us the message that Greece can not hinder EU policy in the Balkans.

Macedonian issue reveals tensions between the EU policy in the Balkans and those of some of its Member States. Some of them, such as Greece, Austria, Italy, for historical and geographical reasons have been involved directly and have been regarded in Brussels as vectors of the EU's influence in the region. Other countries such as Slovenia, Romania, etc. have a direct interest in the stability of the region and the prospects of accession. The main problems that have been identified as the Balkan region problems with the rule of law and the fight against corruption have created reservations within the EU for "admission" premature to other post-communist states in the Balkans.

Case of Cyprus eastern enlargement in 2004 at the insistence of Greece with the assumption that its admission will be possible to overcome the division of the island, and this case is a good lesson for EU policy towards the Western Balkans. These developments are enough to qualify the assumption that a new EU member

state that automatically acts as a stabilizer and as a "advocate" accepting neighboring country. The inclusion of Croatia in the EU would certainly contribute to the stabilization of democracy and the rule of law.

The issue of citizenship in different countries of the Balkans is provided with various forms which brings attention to what is the European norms in this matter?

The answer to this question is difficult to find because we have different cases such as that of Viktor Orban of Hungary, which provided citizenship to its minorities in neighboring countries. What remains important is the importance of European enlargement policy to have into account the impact on fragile states that are not involved and its relations with the policies of the "Eastern Partnership".

These are some of the challenges and dilemmas that the EU is facing in its approach to the Western Balkans. This shows an "enlargement fatigue" within the EU to bring together some challenges; political elites of the region many times, use verbal commitments for EU membership as a pretext for the policy causes as a business model. Less important is the erosion of popular support for EU membership.

Relevance of such dilemmas for a long process of these countries cannot be successful without the support of democratic societies concerned. EU Agenda for the Western Balkans is clear, including the treatment of raised doubts about the rule of law, corruption, nepotism preference for bi-passing the legal norms such phenomenon identified in the new member states such as Romania and Bulgaria what shows phenomena as the main sources of the legacy of socialism ("social capital" means corrupt networks to be taken about the law) obscurity economy and the transition to the market. (With a dark and largely corrupt privatization process).

Last but not least, employment in the public sector remains for political patronage and state capture. Dividing line in Balkan politics is not between liberal democrats linking Europe with their civil societies on the one hand and on the other hand, radical nationalists.

It is the duty of governments to these identified today with a continuation States `nationalism and mostly in the hands of governments composed of moderate nationalists. Croatia's case suggests that the pragmatic nationalists may become yielding European, this process identified now in Serbia, which has moved a decade of radical nationalist moderates. This center of gravity of internal policy and pragmatism will make it possible to overcome the above. Controversial issues and the creation of a consensus on necessary reforms in order to complete the admission process in the region.

Balkan barriers are those that exist in the EU as the euro crisis and the challenges presented raise concern about the continuation of the EU at the same time and will remain in top European Balkan enlargement agenda. The result is mutual distrust as a result of an economy in crisis and an accounting policy which both sides claim

from each other where the first European agenda is the process of expanding and continuing skepticism about the outcome.

First, positive signals exist from Brussels to accelerate the Balkan enlargement policy.

Secondly, the capacity of local actors to attend to the European agenda of reform not only as something that is imposed from outside, but as homework in the family for any European democratic society in the twenty-first century.

Thirdly, since the early nineteenth century, European modernity is way identified in state-building nations, where the EU is protecting the transfer of its model of peace through institutional interdependence in the Balkans while at the same time, being drawn on a delayed process of building a nation-state or prospective members of state-building. The new concept of the nation-state in the realization of a multicultural society where the argument was frozen out loud by intellectuals, western politicians creating legitimacy and public support for a European commitment, and even for military intervention against ethnic cleansing. Today this argument becomes clearer where we see a return to political identity and the growth of the national-populist forces on issues related to immigration and integration.

However, three arguments to support are the key of successful case: political success, self-interest and reliability. The EU enlargement agenda in the Balkan presents pursuing its successful policy. Where EU perspective to influence the adherence will be reduced among political elites and radical forms of nationalism are likely to resurface about controversial unresolved issues that have to do with "unfinished states" of the Balkans. European commitment to the Balkans, the progress made during the last decade can create major financial and political costs that will force the EU to return to the logic of protectorates such a thing will make its institutionalized interdependence model and it remains for debate.

The process will depend on the context of skills offered in each country, the political elite, making the charge of their actions as this on the other hand, the EU wants to spend her reluctance between control and integration and to renovate its promise for the future of the Balkans, in order to restore its credibility in the region and at the international level.

3. Albanian dynamics towards European integration challenges and possible scenarios of EU approach for Western Balkan.

Europeanization process in Albania is closely linked actuality of course, with the cooperation of the European Union and NATO. In this sense Albania's main challenge is the consolidation of democracy through cooperation between party groups. Implementation of European reforms requires at the same time institutional stabilization, economic and political interest groups.

European integration is seen by all the Balkan countries, although their history is associated with many phenomena, but one of their challenges was meeting the "Copenhagen criteria" by all acceding countries.

We broader concept of integration means: solidarity; share together the benefits and problems or challenges. Integration means the alignment and no assimilation. Assimilation means fusion into a single, forced or voluntary, and where there are the distinctive features of one part or the other. A characteristic feature of the integration is to maintain the distinctive features.

According to the arguments above what comes to mind realizing this global world today is what historical change have passed nations to come today in a joint challenge to achieve a goal and mutual competition. What is perceived as a "psychological factor" consists today as a challenge to the implementation of European structures.

Where is Albania today in the implementation of this process? Is she ready, and what are the possible scenarios for successfully implementing European integration process?

Albania to establish bridges with Europe, after the collapse of the communist system has followed a long performance in the construction of a democratic system. In this long process of Europeanization, what has followed is Albanian governments foreign policy accompanied by tolerance and compromise, although domestic political colors are characterized by aggressiveness, but despite the negative marks from international income Albania has made progress very high. The signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement has shown great progress in the way of implementation of the integration process.

Preparations for EU membership negotiations themselves are interrelated processes, but each is distinct and follows logic of membership.

A European challenges raised today before the Albanian political elite, civil society and all people within the fulfillment of European standards in the way of Europeanization is the fulfillment of the criteria for obtaining candidate status. Policy challenges of each country that is aspiring to join the EU and other are potential candidate make us able to understand the challenges, tasks and possible strategies for obtaining or granting candidate status to Albania or neighboring countries look today at a crossroads as a result of political and economic situations own internal states.

Proceedings of the EU institutions are so complex and dynamic, and this enables the application procedure starts with the application for membership of the applicant country.

Council immediately forwards Commission asking for an opinion / Avis if the acceding country is ready for the opening of negotiations. This assessment normally passes through both political and technical plans which run as a matter without debate at Council meetings. Certainly, the process willingness evaluated in both

technical and coordinating plans and vocation political process that should reflect the acceding country.

Seeing this evaluation in its chronology noted that this problem has become a serious problem in Albania. Progress in some areas, mainly in the drafting of laws, strategies, action plans, and the creation of new institutional structures, on the other hand, failure to comply with the legislation as the main problem identified, invalidates most of these achievements estimates provided by the European Commission focused on the implementation of the Copenhagen criteria not remain concern the agenda of governments.

Another notable element in this process is the implementation of the completion of the questionnaire completed by the Albanian government a process which took place in a very discreet and confidential in accordance with each institution's priority. Within this performance after the Albanian government sends documents with specific responses, the Commission prepares Opinion with appropriate assessment and reflects whether the aspirant is not ready to begin the process of negotiations, as decided unanimously by all EU countries. A policy pursued by the EU takes consideration the results and circumstances encountered in the field of policy or institutional building.

From a comparative perspective what is observed in the context of this Europeanization process or Albania's democratic process in specific areas is characterized by positive grades. The progress of the Committee according to the guidelines set forth by the Council on the granting of candidate status, unless in any particular case is dismissed possibly as a result of geopolitical situations or any other case, but one that identifies the Albanian case mere rise as a result of problems that encountered in the field of political dialogue or not to build democratic institutions.

Seen from this perspective, and compared with the strategies pursued by the EU in the case of other states to approve the recommendation scenarios obtaining candidate status of our country will associated with a specific event that will take place only between dialogs among political parties in order to be recommended by the EU opening accession negotiations.

Commission evaluation cases have been different of course we have of those times with countries such as Greece, Slovakia, etc. which in their years as aspiring to potential candidate countries have received negative assessments by the Commission and are certainly giving priority first possibility of meeting the relevant criteria until the full membership. Another scenario in the Commission's assessment is when the opportunity for the status, but untie negotiations praising the reforms made by the respective state in domestic politics as well as regional.

Current situation for Albania under the Commission's negative assessments are certainly an "ear tug" for Albanians in the performance of democratizing reforms, which were added during the political crisis makes European model to be specific

comparison of the models applied to other states. We have a non positive assessment, but we also progress evaluations or semi-progress for the country. At the same time we have a new appreciation for the past this transitional period until a candidate status.

Dynamics of 12-state-building tasks of Albania is one of the most problematic for the political parties for the proper functioning of the assembly elections in accordance with international standards, standards for the functioning of the judiciary, the fight against organized crime, respect property rights, vulnerable groups, improving the treatment of persons in detention, these and other requirements that accompany this long process of Albania's integration.

The above analysis gives us the understanding that critical positions on non fulfillment of all criteria or implementing democratic institutions of states in the path of integration may be some, but in the case of Albanian challenge what remains an important task is to find mechanisms right between partisan groups in order to find together the key of success to achieve European integration process.

The importance of the integration process lies precisely in finding collaborative bridges between all stakeholders in this process. Course and the educational and cultural development of society by all current European standards is an element of success, solution scenarios of this long political stalemate Albanian lie precisely on the political will of political leaders on the left and right and not excuses on the EU annual reports, after their verdict is simple corollary of our actions.

In the context of this argument, the path to the European Union is safe, because its values as an organization include within any country that is willing to deal with the economic and political challenges of any member state which it is composed. We need to see the EU where our values as a nation combined and identify us with the same values as European citizens.

Despite the above arguments Albania has made a long journey, and progressive in the context of Europeanization, the improvements and reforms undertaken in the selection of the ombudsman by consensus, or debates on administrative court are today a positive indicator towards European criticism in framework to meet the standards by showing that there never will and cooperation success is sure. As long as the mechanisms of success are always in the hands of the political class, governments and citizens, then the future of all will be well and Europeanization process easier to achieve.

However, besides these analyze the possible scenarios of developments for a regional approach for the Western Balkan countries towards the fulfillment the EU challenges remain still as the main dilemmas confronting the EU approach.

The agenda for the Western countries of Balkan and for EU seems clear enough. There is no doubt that situation between Serbia and Kosovo will followed by a new EU strategy maybe a new status-quo will be necessary between them to create differences among them policy. Croatia now as the new EU member will be the

promoter of the reforms in the region. Bosnia-Herzegovina looks unfinished state. Montenegro is in the good road on the fulfillments of EU reforms. Macedonia will be the last state, which join the EU as results of its national policy and its confrontations with Greek policy too.

Last but not least Albania will join the EU only after EU implementation reforms these will be only its green light to catch the European standards.

Conclusion

The European Union is undoubtedly the locomotive of economic transition process in the Western Balkan countries and political at the same time ensures the continuation of the implementation of collaborative reform. European integration of the region is the perfection of the model itself EU through applying strategies requires a faster implementation of institutional and state democratic process excellence within the region by providing a stable and unlike previous expansions integration.

Within this analysis, come up with some conclusions as follows:

1. Reform progress aspirant countries have shown that the prospect of accession is the best way to achieve regional stability in the interest of the entire continent. Phenomena such as crime and corruption are still scattered, but regional police and judicial cooperation have shown success in this field, so the presence of the EU in these countries through its economic models show that its aid is yet to resolve problems characterize each country, because you cannot ignore the problems that come from its neighbors even though they are still candidate countries.
2. European integration process implies in itself an effective model to promote the implementation of European standards to the aspirant countries. European policy in this model tells us that open door strategy identifies us improve financial reforms, judicial, crime, corruption, stability, etc. in order to be cooperative geopolitical strategies. European integration process is one of the challenges of each country where their task remains implementations Copenhagen Criteria helping in this way the aspirant countries to leave the Balkan mentality towards European trends. Europeanization process is a process, which helps countries to cooperate among themselves in order to limit barriers breaking extinguished nationalist conflicts, collaborative bridges up and stabilizing values dominate among those destabilizing.
3. Identification of the Balkan values merged with European values can be identified, not as two separate regions Europe and the Balkans, but as a set of values that together combine and identify as center (EU) and the so-called periphery (the Balkans).
4. Albanian political situation characterized by positive and negative marks that identify our country at a crossroads state building. Instability in the

current political class has yet identified Albanian image as a place where scenarios and European models are difficult to be implemented by them.

5. Despite negative marks Albania's success on the road to European integration process is visible. European scenarios abound to promote cooperation in improving reforms.
6. States with the most successful historical past that Albania received critical notes during the integration process, but it has not stopped at all those be potential member today. In the framework of a historical past of chopped Albanian state-building, its green light is definitely brighter today than yesterday and that is that European mechanisms are set in motion the necessary political engines as a common cause of the Albanians is to be successful in the European integration process.