

Advantages and costs of kosovo for integration in the European Union

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ABSTRACT

A European state desiring to be part of the European integration, have faced with many challenges before accession. Research conducted through the method of comparison, assessment and data collection is propulsion to achieve a target goal in addition to cost-benefits that would be for Kosovo integration into the European Union. The results of this paper, given the major advantages for local exporting enterprises. The benefit of the EU's financial donations are eligible continuation of aid to candidate countries (Kosovo), also has its pay indirectly. Cost conditioned by the EU institutions are not welcome by the institutions and the citizens, are obligatory. Based on the authenticity of the main hypothesis for Kosovo reciprocal relations with the EU institutions, we come to the conclusion that more work and sacrifice for European integration even if the going a decade of not joining the EU, if there is strong until that time.

Keywords: integration, kosovo, development, law, policy, economy.

1 THE INTRODUCTION

Seeing the way of developing countries that are part of the European Union or want to be as candidate countries, it has become intrigued develop priority and the cost of Kosovo as a potential candidate country. All EU member states should have a national develop marketing strategies used promotion or even accuracy on foreign investment would be targeted and driver of recognition of the Republic of Kosovo by all the EU countries. But before they develop these prospects have discussed the advantages brought integration for us, that would waste time adjusting the external components and finally remain more categorize the level of non-growth or not high on exports inefficient profit in EU countries, no advanced technology competition in addition numerous costs the best of this organization is if the strong will survive, no disruption to the states as it recently did in the UK, goods and strong support will be part of Kosovo that will be developed in parallel with other countries without prejudice to our rights now.

2 SUMMARY

2.1 EUROPIAN UNION EU

It can be assumed that the European Union is a unitary state, federation or confederation but no, this skewed definition of an organization sui generis. So an intergovernmental field or politics between states. The European Union has an important role to member countries as well as its non-member countries in their development of different perspectives. An Union that all citizens of the member states of this union are equal regardless of the size of the population or the state. (Borçard, 2010)

The largest budget funding comes from 1.2% GDP of EU and 60% from customs.

The enlargement of the European Union from 1973 and until this year we have 28 member states, there are also some candidate and potential candidate countries, including the state of Kosovo. All have the purpose of membership for economic, political, security reasons, assurance and approximation of legislation.

The European Union consists of the Commission, the Council, and the Parliament, co-ordinated with other liaison and co-operative institutions such as the Court of Justice, the Investment Bank, the European Central Bank, and the Council for Economic and Social Cooperation.

50% of the EU budget goes to agriculture. Like the Commission, the Council and the Parliament, the Organization of Fragments is also part of the drafting of Agriculture policies. The budget is tendered for the beneficiaries based on the competition criteria.

2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF KOSOVO AS A POTENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR INTEGRATION

It has an enviable geographical position, is a country in the heart of the region rich in natural resources and fertile agricultural land, the young age population dominated by thirty-year-olds and young people who speak many foreign languages, then the official currency is Euro, Good banker, modern telecommunications free access to EU markets and CEFTA member markets.

3 KOSOVO'S PRIORITIES FOR EU INTEGRATION

It is the largest donor in Kosovo - the European Union. Economic development is of key importance to the development of our country because only 16% is exported or about 305mil. €. Kosovo covers imports with a figure to suppose, and without long-term sustainability, about 231mil. €. Therefore the EU investing its funds in the most priority areas such as agriculture, small and medium enterprises, energy and tourism, drafting economic policies and organizing European investors in dialogue with local authorities. As the European Investors Council has been established, in Kosovo.

Programming of EU funds is related to co-financing with those that are government priorities in different sectors and are long-term, so within 2014-2020 they will invest more than 645 million Euros,

based on Energy efficiency and diversification of its production, agriculture as a sector for the development of the Kosovo economy and gender equality as a key element in the active role of women in the public domain, which also brings competitiveness and overall development.

Indicative allocation (MILLION EUR) per policy area and sector

Tabela 1. Million eur for Kosovo 2014-2020

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018-2020	2014-2020(total)
Reforms in preparation for EU approximation	37.3	34.0	31.0	35.2	99.1	236.6
Socio-economic and Regional development	20.0	37.9	33.0	30.0	114.1	235.0
Employment, social policies, education, promotion of gender equality, and human resources development	14.5	7.0	10.0	16.7	46.0	94.2
Agriculture and rural development	12.0	7.0	14.7	10.0	36.0	79.7
TOTAL	83.8€	85.9€	88.7€	91.9€	295.3€	645.5€

Foreign direct investment has picked up in 2013, but at the end of 2014 there were stagnations that did not match the previous year. This year the European Investors Council was established consisting of 14 founders, including IPKO, M & SILLOSI, CROATIA Insurance, Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo, ProCredit Bank Kosovo, ARDA REI, Coresteel, Illyria Insurance, Petrol Oti Slovenia, Panax Institute others, dealing with legislative issues and the rule of law. These investments amount to € 241million for Kosovo, with over 300,000 employed. Euro-Lona Milk Industry, Upper Miradia, slaughterhouse Mjellma in Krajkove and producer and distributor of culinary and other hygiene products. Agro System Zubin Potok agricultural products grubbing and production of fruits and vegetables.

Some of Kosovo's priorities on the European path are education for a bright future, games and opportunities for learning about children, support for cultural heritage and cultural initiatives, European standards for human rights, the green environment, rural development, Improving infrastructure, building trust in public administration and restoring trust in the rule of law.

SOLVIT - a mechanism for resolving conflicts when sending products to any country, applies to Kosovo so that there is no problem with incoming authorities in the other country.

SAA –Association

Security Agreement signed by Kosovo on 1 April 2016, a prerequisite for applying for candidate status in the EU.

It regulates several areas, whether of general principles, regional cooperation, free movement of goods, services and capital, whether for competition rules, approximation of legislation, financial and political c From this agreement are some other benefits of Kosovo to be an integral part of the EU, starting from the economy that will be protected from damages of market liberalization, businesses raise

competitiveness in the market, agricultural products are part of the sectors that most will benefit our country. Kosovar consumers during consumption of EU products with the abolition of customs duty will increase savings during consumption with a total amount of about 20mil.euro per year.

Law on Strategic Investment - a great help to the state of Kosovo, a favored regulation and accelerating and accelerating procedures, with the aim of attracting foreign investment in the sectors of economy set out in this bill.

3.1 CUSTOMS UNION

Established by Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands in 1944, a union of the same tariffs for goods imported from the rest of the world, and no fee application within member states. With the Customs Union the EU's internal market is protected as well as by controlling export and foreign imports.

16% of world trade consists of EU customs operations, import and export training worth 3400 billion euros annually, while about 4200 tons of goods are exported or imported every minute, over 500 customs declarations and 70 counterfeit goods confiscated.

3.2 JUSTICE SYSTEM

Right to the EU has a consequence that from the territory, population, and jurisdiction (power) the state is formed.

The Court of Justice produces the right as it is the Supreme Court in America.

It consists of legislative acts such as:

- ✓ Regulations
- ✓ Directives
- ✓ Decisions
- ✓ Recommendations and Thoughts.

Even the Pristina Palace of Justice in Pristina is a major investment of the EU, then training of judges, prosecutors or staff, promotion of disciplines, management and advancement of the system, in a single location have made it possible by fulfilling European standards. Challenges for EU enlargement are also linked to conditions such as job creation, food security, regional policy, common agricultural policy, environmental protection, nuclear safety, transport, criminality, unique currencies, Turkey and demographic changes and migration. (Shehu-Kursani, 2015)

4 KOSOVO'S COSTS FOR EU INTEGRATION

Impact on public finances with the elimination of import tariffs has a negative effect on budget revenues, is part of the costs that will cost Kosovo through the SAA towards European integration,

because the coverage for these losses should be driven by revenue from new sources, as an example is the increase in VAT. In this way, from low budget revenues comes the effect on the part of budget expenditures. Liberalization also has the greatest impact on imports while exports do not have much positive impact, although the increase in Foreign Direct Investment comes more through the SAA.

Although the high level of improvement of the integration of the communities realized by the institutions of our country for their positive engagement in Kosovo society, international organizations and local institutions are oriented towards the integration of minorities, especially the Serb minority who may be at risk for Kosovo not accepting them in integration.

Part of the crisis for integration for Kosovo may also be the EU's foreign policy, not the recognition of all EU member states, the absorption capacity they see as their institutional expansion problem, the financial crisis and migration as well the lack of liberalization had caused damages to the larger migration of Kosovars.

Respect for minority rights and their access to social processes is a challenge for Kosovo. (Qorraj, 2011)

It is always acceptable and the rule of any state that organized crime, rule of law or corruption stop, in order to have economic development and achieve the goals for a democratic state. As part of the integration into the European Union is the visa liberalization, the indirect cost benefit, the imprisonment of some persons as commander of the Kosovo Liberation Army, considered "as untouchables", in order to think that organized crime and corruption according to EU delegates. Not right, someone should be sacrificed, and in other cases, I also have the state of Croatia that should have imprisoned the command of their state army, a condition that has to be fulfilled.

Another additional criterion for Kosovo is the solution of the demarcation with Montenegro (however, an agreement must be reached border regulation which for many is disputable), BUT should not be a criterion for liberalization because there is no interconnection with this issue!

Kosovo's costs as a small country that wants to integrate into a European home with a lot of benefits will follow some additional criteria besides these highlights, it is not a short time for our country to become a member of the EU. Within the next 10 years, there will be a lot of work and responsibility present if this organization of states is firmly established.

5 THE FUTURE OF THE EU

The many challenges that will be addressed in the member countries in a specific framework will also account for the future steps of this organization as it claims to open the market, the opening of borders, the Euro, its expansion, the development of common policy and reform Institutional.

Now its challenges, whether for the common market, the financial crisis, the euro, Greece, energy and the environment cannot be overcome.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Looking at the sacrifices of many more powerful states to enter the great European house, we as a small country with a non-dominant political institutional potential and will have to accept non-profitable issues for our country. But how much it's worth mentioning that it has its own advantage on the side of the financial benefits of various projects, but the negative or costly side will be very discouraging and unacceptable for us if the association of Serb municipalities, the demarcation or the capture of the soldiers of the liberation army of Kosovo, even with unfounded facts. Entering the EU will make our country more economically and institutionally stronger, it is worth much more than a state we are now.

Conclusions are reached that a country like us that is not recognized by all EU member states will have to adhere to the additional criteria to be part of the European home.

Visa liberalization that is separate from EU membership, in coordination with the demarcation, as a package will be voted on in the European Union for free movement, regardless of the lack of recognition by 5 EU member states. Knowing the circumstances of the Balkan countries, what needs to be done as a potential state for the EU is the development of ongoing processes without much grounding for membership, since a country like Montenegro, without much ambition for its development and with particular interests, its existence is hard, a Soviet-like Serbia, and Albania with great leaps of economic and social development but overdue. Integration and state-level conflicts have stalled EU membership, a country like Montenegro left out in many respects, and none of these states are part of the European home, the dubious EU existence in a few years. It makes us orientate only in the benefit of their donations, the criteria that are for our benefit but not for domestic affairs in the country. Because the administrative and state lines around the state why not change when we are not aiming for integration, unless we are integrated but without the European Union.

We can not be a state like Turkey or Great Britain.

We must be oriented to a fair and accelerated criminal justice system, through which we may also escape the arrest of soldiers or commanders for liberalization issues.

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