

Albania in the face of globalization risks.

Luan Hasneziri

First Instance Court of Serious Crimes

lhasneziri@yahoo.com

Abstract

Albania is a country situated in South East Europe, the last country included in the process of democracy and market economy. Countries that used to be under the communist regime during the second half of the twentieth century, including Albania, are known as countries in transition. All those countries during their transition have encountered more or less the same problems such as:

- The lack of tradition in the establishment of democracy;
- The orientation towards market economy and the rule of law;
- Development of fully free and democratic elections;
- The drafting of legislation in accordance with the highest international standards;
- The creation of efficient institutions serving properly citizens;
- Inappropriate application of laws in practice;
- Domination of the will of people instead of the authority of the institutions;
- A clear will of the political class to integrate into the European Union.

On the other hand, the globalization of the society and economy, in the face of countries in transition, has led to a number of risks or challenges, where among other issues, it is noteworthy to mention:

- The free movement of people, goods, services and capital, causing direct consequences to the economies of these countries;
- Removal of economic and financial restrictions amongst countries, especially amongst countries of the European Union;
- The development of information technology in every field of life, on the other side has caused problems a state may have to be transferred rapidly to other states in the region and more widely;
- Coping with unemployment and poverty reduction, as one of the global challenges of today's society;
- The impact of terrorist acts, especially after September 11, 2001, on the economies of all countries;
- The reduction of economic inequality among rich northern countries and poor southern ones;
- Making the world multicentric, despite the dominance they have, to some extent the U.S., requires measures to adapt, economy, politics and the whole society, towards new risks of globalization.

In this paper, there shall be a brief analysis of some of the main risks of globalization that countries in transition, including Albania, cope with. Their analysis shall not be merely panoramic, but, it shall focus on concrete problems aroused by any challenge of globalization. A special emphasis will be put on the analysis of the best practices, which have helped countries in transition cope with the risks of globalization.

In this issue there will be analysed the best practices implemented by specific states, which have helped to successfully cope with the risks of globalization, followed by certain examples. There shall also be analysed the factors or reasons why some countries have successfully coped with the risks of globalization and therefore, have moved forward, while other countries, such as Albania, have remained behind.

This issue shall be analysed in detail, especially for the case of Albania, particularly focusing on specific risks of globalization that Albania should face. In this work, you will be given arguments why Albania, remains the last state in the region, in the process of European integration.

At the end of the paper there will be given several conclusions about the issues analysed and also there will be reflected the respective bibliography this paper is based on.

Key words: Globalization risks, European Union integration, World financial crisis, Democracy and market economy, Economic freedom and social welfare

Description

Describe the methodology, tools, process, etc., design and implementation of the approach, obstacles in terms of design or implementation

The method used for the accomplishment of this paper, is the method of explaining the phenomenon in its theoretical and practical aspect. In this paper there shall also be used the method of analysis and comparison of a phenomenon or specific issue.

Another method that shall be used in this paper is the one of studying the concrete case, where the data obtained from the present case, will be used to make a general analysis of the concrete phenomenon.

The use of all these scientific methods, intends the accomplishment of a thorough study of the analysed issue. The study of the issues which are the subject of this paper, will be carried out taking into consideration concrete global risks that every country in transition faces, focusing in particular on the case of Albania.

Based on the methods used and the problems analysed in this paper, there will be given specific recommendations that should keep each country in transition, in order to successfully cope with the challenges of globalization.

Findings

At the end of the paper, there shall be concluded as it follows:

- Globalization is one of the most important phenomena that today's world society is going through, including countries in transition like Albania;

- Globalization as a process, means the removal of restrictions and borders among countries and the free movement of ideas, people, capital, goods and services;

- Globalization, apart from its positive sides, brings to the countries in transition several risks, which have to do with:

- Issues of economic crisis, which as a result of the globalization process, is accompanied with negative consequences for all countries;

- Problems of unemployment and inflation;

- Problems of poverty and deterioration of citizens lives;

- Issues of corruption and lack of law enforcement;

- Qualification of human resources in accordance with the risks of globalization;

- Assets Management, aiming at coping with the risks of globalization;

- Development of economic and social policies, in accordance with the needs.

- To cope with the risks of globalization, countries in transition, and in particular Albania, should take a series of measures and develop a range of economic and social policy;

- Any measures taken should be aimed not only at facing a concrete risk of globalization, however, it must be reconciled with other measures;

- Transition countries should increase their cooperation in all directions, in order to cope with the risks of globalization;

- Particular attention should be paid to best practices, which have managed to successfully cope with the risks of globalization;

- In this respect, Albania, might consider as a good practice or as a good example, the case of Slovenia, but also that of Croatia or Bulgaria, which, although they've been in similar circumstances, they have managed to cope in a better way with the risks of globalization;

- To successfully cope with the risks of globalization, countries in transition should initially identify those risks and afterwards strengthen their cooperation in order to struggle these risks;

- Given that the risks of globalization, by their name, have a global nature, thus, throughout the world, the best way to face them is global cooperation among countries, intending to achieve their own protection.

Results, benefits, impact, advantages/disadvantages, bottlenecks, lessons learnt, key success factors, recommendations, perspectives, sustainability, requirements for transferability

Introduction

Globalization is a phenomenon, which is associated with today's world since the end of the twentieth century and is expected to be a characteristic feature of human society throughout this new century. This new phenomenon has not arisen by chance, but is the result of development in all directions that has taken the world today in every corner of it. The collapse of the communist system in the former Soviet Union countries and Eastern Europe and the end of the Cold War, created even more suitable conditions, globalization as a process and phenomenon.

But what does globalization as a phenomenon and the process itself? It is difficult to answer this question, shortly. This is because, globalization can be seen in some respects and therefore may have different answers, depending on our points of view. Regardless the point of view that can be seen, the majority of authors agreed that globalization as a process means the removal of barriers and the economic and political borders between states and even continents, to free movement of people, goods, services and capital.

Globalization as a phenomenon, has run into opposition from special interest groups, certain social strata, even by certain political circles. The reasons, why this happened due to globalization, are different. Thus, one of the reasons for the objection has to do with globalization, the violation of the sovereignty of states, which is associated with this process. Given that, at the heart of globalization, is the removal of barriers and borders, in order to freemovement, it is associated with the violation of the sovereignty of any state today.

Also, globalization is opposed by certain classes, for example, farmers in France or Spain, as a result of the globalization, their agricultural products have no market

and can not be sold. In this way, globalization affects directly the interests of this group of farmers who seek from their government to take measures against globalization.

At the same time, globalization has found opposition from special interest groups too, such as environmentalists associations, or ethno-cultural groups. This is due to the fact that, according to them, globalization seriously affect the environment, as a result of uncontrolled economic development and affect the cultural identity of certain groups, due to the uniformity of culture and modes of behavior.

Despite these objections, globalization is an irreversible process of today's world and one of the basic features of the political, economic, social and cultural development of human society. Especially for the countries of Eastern Europe, which is part of Albania, globalization poses in front of a series of challenges that must successfully overcome by these countries.

All countries of Eastern Europe, including Albania, to a lesser or greater, have passed the first year problems like:

- Half a century rule of the communist totalitarian regime, imposed mainly by the Soviet Union, where Albania in this case is an exception because the communist totalitarian system was chosen by it and was executed with greater severity than in all former communist states;

- The lack of tradition in the construction of democracy and market economy;

- Lack of law enforcement culture, where again Albania because of the historical development was the last place;

- Lack of development of free and democratic elections;

- The domination of the will of particular persons and not of the institutions in the direction of the country;

- Lack of political elite, as a required class for building democracy and the rule of law;

- The fragility of the political class and political tribalism.

All these problems have gone and are going through a part of the Eastern European countries, where we can say that Albania still has not overcome completely none of them. They need to add the challenges of globalization, making the process of development to be quite complex and difficult.

1. The main challenges of globalization for Eastern European countries.

When it comes to Eastern European countries, we consider mainly the Western Balkan countries such as Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania. All these countries, except Bulgaria and Romania maybe, are of interest to study, by the fact that in terms of size of territory and population are similar to Albania, although in terms of economic development they differ.

At the same time, all of these countries, even they have passed or are passing same problems, like Albania, set forth in the introductory section of this paper, have all a clear political view, integration into the European Union. In these conditions, all Eastern European countries, beside

the challenges of globalization another challenge is added; that of European Union integration.¹

Even when we talk about the challenges that globalization poses before these states, their European integration is the fundamental challenge. This is due to the meaning of globalization, which is first of all the integration and within the integration frame, the European integration is a challenge that arises for all countries of the old continent. Thus, regarding globalization as a whole, as a phenomenon and process, another problem arises. Does this process include the integration of individual countries and the removal of barriers and borders only to specific states, or in this process will include regional organizations, such as the European Union and other organizations? On the other hand, this question raises as another issue solution: How can the risks of globalization be easily managed, acting each state in order to extract or independent, or operate in these countries in the context and within regional organizations?

Regarding the first question, we can say that globalization has involved not only individual countries, but also regional organizations, where the European Union occupies a central role. This seems obvious on the measures it has taken and is taking the European Union itself within the borders of the Member States in order to facilitate and face the risks of globalization. These measures aim to protect and help as many member states, in order to cope successfully the negative effects of this process.

Regarding the second issue, in my opinion the risks and challenges of globalization are more easily borne if individual states operates in the framework of regional organizations than as separate and independent states. Hence, the example is clear and needs no comment. Specifically, in the case of Greece, which, just because it is a member of a prestigious regional organization such as the European Union, has received from the organization aid and loans of billions of euros. This in order to overcome the economic crisis that has trapped the country, the crisis which is part of the global economic crisis that is facing the world today and that is one of the main challenges of globalization.

Which are the main risks of globalization that the eastern European countries must deal today? In relation to this question, it must be said that the majority of states, with the exception of Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania, have a double challenge. The first challenge has to do with integration into the European Union and the second challenge has to do with coping with the risks of globalization. These two challenges are related to each other. Therefore, as soon as possible and as capable these states are on the path of European integration the easier their cooperation due to risks of globalization. One of the main risks of globalization that the eastern countries must deal with, is the problem of economic crises. The last, accompany the system of the market economy and globalization process, which lies at the center of this system. The globalization of the world economy and

society, created a multicentric world, therefore we do not have only a center of the global economy, but much more. Even that today the United States of America (USA), are the most powerful economy in the world, it will not be true for much longer.² This, due to the fact that, there is another strong regional organization, such as the European Union. Still in recent decades new economies are emerging, such as China and India, which are a pretty good example. Nowadays, China it is estimated to be the second world economic power, after United States, because of its extremely large number of the population and its economic development. On the other hand, we have India, Japan, Brazil, Canada and a number of other states, indicating that the global economy is not unicentric but multicentric.

As a consequence of the process of globalization and as a result of other factors, in recent years the global economy has entered a crisis and is difficult to find a country that will not be included. The economic crisis of recent years, including Eastern European countries and their successful cooperation of crisis, is also one of the risks that globalization has placed in front of these states. Measures to cope successfully this challenge are taken in accordance with the features of each country economic and social structure of its population. However, it can be seen that all countries in the region, at least on paper or formally, seems to have taken similar measures to successfully cope with the economic crisis,

The measures consist of:

- In building a sound banking system and financial;
- Public Debt reduction;
- In keeping inflation within normal limits, ranging from 3-7%;
- The reduction of public expenditure;
- To reduce operating costs, or expenses made for the state administration;
- In an effort to not increase taxes;
- Better management revenues;
- In efforts to combat tax evasion;
- In efforts to combat corruption in public administration and the judiciary, which is one of the most serious diseases of the market economy and liberal democracy.³

Depending on, if the above stated measures are effectively implemented or not from each country of the region, it can be determined successfully coping or not the economic crisis of these years. So, in my opinion some states as Serbia or Croatia, have more effectively implement these measures, and as a result they have successfully coped the economic crisis. On the other hand, other countries, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Albania too, have not effectively implemented these measures and therefore did not face the consequences of the economic crisis.

The case of Albania can be different and that does not depend on the position of the Albanian authorities. This, because Albania is bordered by two countries, such as Greece and Italy, where the effects of the economic crisis,

¹ Goldstein; Jashua, "Mardhëniet Ndërkombëtare", Tiranë 2003, page 152-154

² Nathanaili, Petrit "Mardhëniet ndërkombëtare nga origjina deri me sot", Tiranë, 2005, pg. 51-53

³ Kissinger; Henri, "Diplomacia", Tiranë 1999, page 324-329

especially in Greece, have been very large. Given that, a large majority of Albanians able to work are exactly in these two countries, who bring incomes to Albania from the work performed there. Thus the economic crisis that has swept these countries it is impossible to not felt in Albania. This results, not only from the reduction of income that bring immigrants from abroad (remittances), but also by the fact that a part of the migrants living in these countries, especially in Greece, returned to Albania because of lack of work and living conditions. All these have added the effects of the economic crisis in Albania, despite the measures taken by the Albanian authorities to cope with it. Another risk of globalization that the Eastern European countries must deal with, is the problem of unemployment. Unemployment is a negative widespread phenomenon, especially in a time when the economy of the states and moreover the global economy is in crisis. For this reason, we can say that, as large and severe the economic crisis is, the greater is the number of unemployed and the more serious issue becomes the unemployment problem. But, why we say that the unemployment is a risk that is associated with globalization? We might arrive at this conclusion, given that globalization is fundamentally free movement of people, services, goods and capital. However, moving the "assets" so free and unobstructed, we increase the competition capability. This competition capability has many positive sides, as makes a part of the population to work, which is not qualified to remain unemployed.

On the other hand, the increase in unemployment is associated with the development of technology and information, which are the prime movers of globalization. This has resulted in a large number of jobs carried out by technical means, for example, computers or the Internet, bringing the need for less and less manpower and therefore the unemployment increased.⁴

Globalization as a process has led to the impoverishment and deterioration of living conditions for certain categories of citizens, especially for those who do not have the required qualification. Impoverishment of the different layers of the population is associated with unemployment, because less income that a citizen has, the more is added to his poverty.

This has led to almost all countries in the region to take concrete measures to alleviate unemployment and poverty, which are two very serious diseases that undermine the market economy. At the same time, we must consider the fact that the concept of poverty is a relative concept, which differs from one country to another and one that must be fought. The extreme poverty is the one which should not exist in any state world in this new century.

Another challenge that globalization has brought to Eastern European countries, is the issue of staff training and teaching them new scientific and technological achievements. Earlier we said that, high technology and information, constitute locomotive of globalization, but, on the other hand they also require training of human

resources in order to efficient use of the technology and information.

In this context, as a result of high-tech and information around the world, which once seemed endless, has become a small village. Today within a few seconds it can be exchanged information with voice and image, and can relate to contracts and businesses that once had weeks or months to be realized. Under these conditions, the necessary qualification of human resources for the use of this high technology and this information is one of the main challenges of the region.

Another risk facing the region by globalization, is the fear of harmonization and homogenisation of culture and traditions, which distinguishes spiritually and cultural-psychological every state in the region from each other. Globalization as a phenomenon and as a process has not only erased the barriers and limits on the movement of people, goods and capital, but also removed barriers related to their ideas and opinions, as well as the traditions and symbols.⁵

This, in my opinion, is not a good thing, because every state or nation, has its own origin, culture, language, psychology and its myths, which need to preserve and protect, because they are exactly those that distinguish it from other states. On the other hand, the process of globalization, with high technology and information, tends to eliminate these particularities of each nation by homogenizing traditions and cultures. This poses a serious threat not only to each nation states in the region, but also for every citizen of that country. This will bring consequences in the development of the personality of every citizen, for whom tradition, language, culture psychology and myths, constitute the essential elements of its existence.

2. The main risks facing globalization in Albania and challenges.

Albania is one of the South-eastern European states, which presents specific features in terms of its political, economic, social and demographic development. From the geopolitical point of view, Albania is a country bound by the three sides, with the exception of Western part with the Albanian population, which reside in other countries neighboring Albania. This has made our country to have an interest not only for the development and prosperity within its political boundaries, but also for the prosperity of the population, living in neighboring states.

Regarding the size of the territory, the political Albania consists of about 28 000 square km, being introduced as one of small territorial area countries. This requires that its natural resources, must be effectively used for a sustainable and long term development. This means that, for the exploitation of natural resources of the country, it should be considered not only the interests of this generation, but also coming generations, so that they are able to utilize the resources of this country.

⁴ Zajmi; Iva, "E drejta evropiane", Tiranë 2006, page 142-144.

⁵ Dojç; Karl, "Analizë e mardhënieve ndërkombetare", Tiranë 1993, page 190-193

From the demographic point of view or the number of population, political Albania today at the beginning of XXI century, consists of app. 3 million population, a relatively small number compared to most of the South-Eastern European countries. This requires, as well as natural resources, the human resources must be carefully and efficiently exploited, always protecting and guaranteeing the rights and liberties of every citizen. From the demographic point of view, Albania has still a huge advantage, which is the average age of the young population and the relatively high number of births. This compared to some South Eastern European countries. Anyways, in the first decade of this new century in Albania is observed decrease of births.

From a historical perspective, Albania had a difficult and not glorious history, both in terms of antiquity as well as Middle Ages or contemporary period. Thus, in antiquity, period which includes the time from IV century BC until V century AC, according to our limited data, it turns out that the Albanian territory were created three states Illyria, Epirus and Dardania. Each of these countries, at different and short times had their independent existence no more than 50 years. This means that, throughout antiquity during half a century, these countries have existed as independent Albanian states, while for the entire period the Albanian territory has been invaded by the foreigners.

With the decline of antiquity and throughout the early medieval period and medium, Albania remained occupied on Byzantine invaders. After the fall of the Byzantine Empire and with the arrival of the Ottoman Turks, Albania had the only glorious period in its history, which is the 25-year resistance of Skanderbeg. During this period, Skanderbeg created an independent Albanian state. Subsequently, Albania, until the early twentieth century for about 5 centuries remained occupied by the Ottoman Turks.

Contemporary period of Albania from 28 November 1912 onwards, which includes the Albania politics has no less problem than it had. The 50-year communist rule, seems to impose the last word to everything, showing that this place is cursed by history and fate eventually. This historical brief overview was not unintentional. This, because the historical factor is one of the important elements of how a nation or people respond to the future challenges, where the risks of globalization are now on the agenda.⁶

From a natural and geographical point of view, the Albania after 28 November 1912 is a place surrounded by mountains, where 2/3 of the territory are mountains and only 1/3 is hilly and flat territory. This has made it more difficult for Albanian citizen living in rugged and mountainous terrain, which has resulted in a lack of communication between people and regions making the majority of the population until the early twentieth century to live in a natural state. Regarding this, more significant is the fact that until the early twentieth century the Albanians plowed (worked) with plow his land by attracting the bulls

or horses as well as before 23 centuries, showing that major changes and industrial revolutions of centuries XVIII and XIX was still foreign to Albania and Albanians.

By a cultural and psychological standpoint, the Albanians in Albania and abroad were positioned between desire to be European and Westerns and the fact of being Eastern and traditional. This has led to a large number of Albanian citizens to not match their wishing with reality, standing in an ambivalence of values and ideas and in a constant conflict between themselves, between western appearance and being eastern.

All these features of the development of Albania should be kept in mind when addressing the issue of affordability of its risks of globalization. In terms of specific risks facing the globalization in Albania, it must be said that these risks are more or less the same as those of other South-Eastern European countries, including:

- Risks arising due to the economic crisis;
- Risks arising from unemployment and inflation;
- Risks arising from poverty and lack of normal living conditions;
- Risks arising from the lack of qualified human resources to successfully cope with high technology and information;
- Risks arising from the personalization of political life in the country and the lack of democratic tradition;
- Risks arising from the existence of corruption and lack of effective war against it.

In coping with the risks of globalization, Albania as a part of the South-Eastern European countries, is facing a double challenge. The first challenge has to do with its integration into the European Union, and the second challenge has to do with successfully cope with the risks of globalization. For today politics of Albania, it appears that a first-hand issue is the country's integration into the European family and the challenges of globalization seems to have passed in second place.

But this is not true. Actually, by taking measures to integrate into European family, Albania carries a dual function. On the one hand, the country closes to the European Union, while on the other hand the taken measures aim to face successfully the risks of globalization.

Thus, in terms of the economic crisis, which is one of the risks that globalization has helped it to spread more quickly and in almost all countries of the world, Albania has taken several measures to successfully cope with its goal. One of the measures taken is the construction of a small government, where efforts have been made to the administration of the state in order to be much smaller in number and more efficient. However, further efforts are needed in this regard. This due to the fact that there is a discrepancy between the measures taken into written form and their implementation in practice. Also, there is space for improvement about recruitment of state administration employees known as civil servants, as well as ensuring sustainability and their strong duties.⁷

⁶ Nathanaili; Petrit, "Mardhëniet ndërkombëtare nga orgjina deri më sot", Tiranë 2007, page 231-238.

⁷ Goldstein; Jashua, "Mardhëniet Ndërkombëtare", Tiranë 2003, page 224-226.

One of the other measures taken by Albania, to cope with the economic crisis, is the low tax policy tracking and facilitating the opening and development of the business. This is done to give as many domestic and foreign business opportunities to invest in Albania, since investments are one of the key elements, that shows that a country's economy is healthy. However, despite the efforts of the Albanian government and other institutions, still posed problems in terms of management right taxes. Tax evasion issues, even corruption tax and fiscal bodies are still present in the economy, which is one of the most negative elements that contribute to the worsening of the economic crisis and the lives of citizens.

To cope successfully with the economic crisis, the Albanian state took a range of other measures relating to the reduction of operating expenses, where the removal of car deputies of the Assembly and a number of other government officials, is one of the most important measures. Also, strict rules are set regarding expenditures by budgetary and public institutions from incomes paid by the Albanian taxpayers.

Concerning the problem of unemployment, which is a worrying phenomenon for any market economy, from the state of Albania, various measures are being taken to reduce the number of unemployed. About number of unemployed in Albania there is a true cacophony, because there is true and reliable data missing. Thus, if we refer to the data declared by the Albanian government, the unemployment rate in Albania is approximately 10-12%, whereas, if we refer to the data given by the opposite party, in Albania live about a million unemployed. Each of these data stated there seems to be not reliable. The determination of unemployed has its importance because according to the unemployed number, the measures will be determined. The most important issue at reducing unemployment is the development of clear and effective policies.

Albania in this regard, is no exception from its traditions. So while on written form formally there are a number of clear policies, in terms of poverty alleviation, in practice these measures are applied less. For this reason, it is imperative that the Albanian government and other institutions to undertake direct action to reduce unemployment. They must be effectively implemented, so that they provide appropriate results.

Regarding the problem of poverty, this problem is closely related to that of unemployment, and really is a problem for the Albanian society. Here, it is worth to mention the extreme poverty, which leads to nonliving conditions. For the extreme poverty, institutions are making some effort, however, they are insufficient to eradicate it or at least to decrease it.

Extreme poverty in Albania, is primarily associated with certain social and cultural groups, where the rome population constitutes most of the population of Albania lives in terms of this poverty. In addition to this population, there are also other groups of the population, usually involving the population living in remote areas, who live in conditions of extreme poverty.

In XXI century, the development of human society, technique tools and information have reached levels never ever reached. Therefore it is unacceptable that, not only Albania, but also in other countries people still live in conditions of extreme poverty. For this reason, it is the duty of the state in the first place but also of society in general, to find the necessary means for the elimination of the black spot that still accompanies human society.

In connection with the qualification of human resources, which is another challenge of globalization, it must be said that Albania is not yet prepared to face this challenge successfully. Today, it is difficult to find persons in the country who are genuine specialist and who know how to solve all the problems associated with high and information technology. For this reason, it is necessary for the state to establish special organizations and institutions, which should be aimed not only the preparation of skilled specialists, but also the recognition of the broad mass of citizens, with high technology and information.

Regarding the disappearance of traditions and ethno-cultural elements, which is another risk of globalization in Albania, as it has other basic problems still unsolved, has been given little attention. However, I think that the state and institutions should cast their eyes in that direction, because the unprotection of traditions, culture, language, customs of Albanian citizens from globalization, for a near future, will be transformed into a problem that will have serious consequences for the state and for Albanian citizens.

Conclusions

From this paper, these conclusions are taken out:

- Globalization is one of the most important phenomena that today's society is going through the world, including countries in transition, Albania;
- Globalization as a process, means the removal of barriers and borders between states and the free movement of ideas, people, capital, goods and services;
- Globalization, along with its positive sides, brings to the countries in transition a number of risks, which have to do with:
 - Issues of economic crisis, which as a result of the globalization process, are associated with negative consequences for all countries;
 - Problems of unemployment and inflation;
 - Problems of poverty and worsening the lives of citizens;
 - Issues of corruption and lack of law enforcement;
 - Training of human resources in accordance with the risks of globalization;
 - Management of monetary and material Asset to cope with the risks of globalization;
 - Development of economic and social policies, in accordance with the needs.
- To cope with the risks of globalization, countries in transition, and in particular Albania, should take a series of measures and develop a range of economic and social policy;
- Any measures taken should be aimed not only facing a concrete risk of globalization, however, must be reconciled with other measures;

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- Transition countries should step up their cooperation in all directions, in order to cope with the risks of globalization;
- Particular attention should be paid to best practices, which have managed to successfully cope with the risks of globalization;
- Due to this Albania can take as a good practice or as a good example the case of Slovenia, but also that of Croatia or Bulgaria, which, although in similar circumstances, have managed to cope better with the risks of globalization;

- To successfully cope with the risks of globalization, countries in transition must identify first those risks and then to strengthen their cooperation in order to combat these risks;
- Given that the risks of globalization, by their nature have a global nature, so world wide, the best way to address them is global cooperation of states in order to protect them successfully.

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