

Mustafë Haziri, PhD<sup>1</sup>

Lulzim Nika, PhD<sup>2</sup>

UDC:

327-027.12(497.115)

## ÇËSHITJA E KOSOVËS NË AGJENDËN NDËRKOMBËTARE

### ПРАШАЊЕТО НА КОСОВО ВО МЕЃУНАРОДНАТА АГЕНДА

### THE KOSOVO ISSUE ON THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA

#### ABSTRACT

In this study we have tried to introduce the problem of Kosovo according to the international relationship in general, so we have done a chronological overview of the events which have been considered as the most important ones of the contemporary historical period of Kosovo, which was the time of politic developments in former Yugoslavia, and the time when the issue of Kosovo has become as a central issue of decisions.

The end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in fact was the beginning of a new historical era, cause till the 90'ies Balkan was not included into the international agenda of central decisions. A special importance of this study has the treatment of the political development in former Yugoslavia during the time of transition, since the violent exception of Kosovo Autonomy, the national resistance, the war of UCK, NATO intervention and till the proclamation of the Kosovo independence.

The intention of this study is to figure out the determinate factors which affected

---

<sup>1</sup> The author is PhD, at University "Hasan Prishtina" in Prishtina and author of the book "The strike of Trepeca's Miners Stan Terg . 20 – 28 February 1989 "Second Book: "Monography for "Shaban Idrizi", published in 2012 in Prishtina by the Union of Historians of Kosova "ALI HADRI" organizer and participant in several international scientific conferences at home and abroad.

<sup>2</sup> The author is PhD, at University "Hasan Prishtina" in Prishtina.

The political developments in Yugoslavia in general and especially in Kosovo, if we can reach this aim of the study, it will be a great moral satisfaction for the authors.

**Keywords: Kosovo, International, UÇK, NATO, Independence**

### **Introduction**

The end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was characterized as the period of the important political developments which despite of the existing problems were included into the central international agenda of decisions. This study has treated in chronological way the issue of Kosovo and its problems during the periods since 1990 to 1999, after war period and the period when the independence of Kosovo was proclaimed - the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2008.

### **1. The general historical overview of political situation in Kosovo during 1990-1999**

Based on the facts and the importance that the political developments have in order to create good international relationship and the European integration of Kosovo, it is known that we historians are the main segment who can describe the processes in the best chronological way.

The issue of Kosovo and the international situation in the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were complex processes, because the new worldwide line which was created by the two world wars was not very sustainable. The reason of that were political and ideological issues<sup>3</sup>. (Tahir,2002.274)

Political developments in Balkan (former Yugoslavia) came as a result of the developments in Hungary Czechoslovakia and Poland, where the reason of changes was limited sovereignty of these countries.

These events affected the political situation in Kosovo and the miners were the first who raised the voice to oppose the Serbian politic of discrimination. They thought that it was the last moment to take precautions in order to stop the discrimination of the Kosovo Constitution of 1974.

In the beginning they organized the protests which represented the requests of Albanian people, by which way they could inform the

---

<sup>3</sup> Tahiri, Edita, "The Rambouillet conference" NGBL Dukagjini, Pejë "2002, pg.274.

state organs, political bodies, the intelligence and scientific instances, to oppose the Serbian hegemony.<sup>4</sup> (Abrashi & Kavaja 1996, 14)

The miners has opposed the Serbian treatment by organizing the Great Epopee, the Miners Strike in February 1989, which included over 1300 miners of “Trepca”. They blocked the 5<sup>th</sup>,8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> horizon and broke the world record by staying 8 days underground.

However none of the miner requests were accepted, so their next alternative was to organize the general strike.

The state structures didn’t agree with the strike so they tried to calm the miners by blaming the others<sup>5</sup>. (ASH-AK Inbox 111)

The requests of the miners were partially accepted but the Constitution of Kosovo 1974 was ruined by 40 Serbian amendments In February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1989 in Serbian Convention, without the agreement of the autonomous regions.

While we commented the book of Toni Judi “The European history”, we underlined a phrase where was written “in 1989 ends an epoch while begins a new Europe<sup>6</sup> (Judi 83)

The Albanian people were not satisfied even with the autonomous, so after all these sufferings the Convention of Kosovo with the most of the votes proclaimed the Declaration OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup> July in 1990, and in the same year in September the new Constitution of Kosovo in Kacanik.<sup>7</sup> (Hazir 2011)

As a result of the created situation, in November 1990 was formed the central council of solidarity, the independent union, the humanitarian association “Mother Teresa” and the formation of LDK, PPK, PRK, KMLDNJ, etc<sup>8</sup> (Mehmetaj, 2010 22)

The Badinter commission in Brussels 1991 has not given any defined answer about Kosovo, but Kosovo has reached the affirmation in international arena in London conference 1992, Geneva 1995 and in 1994 the Organization of United Nations has adopted a resolute to treat the willpower of Kosovo people.

The radicalization of the situation in Kosovo brought up the created force of UCK. In meanwhile the creation of a good relationship

---

<sup>4</sup> Abrashi & Kavaja “The miniers epoppe” Prishtina” Prishtinë, 1996, pg. 14.

<sup>5</sup> ASH-AK Inbox 111

<sup>6</sup> Judi. T. “The history of Europe “Tirana”1989, pg.83.

<sup>7</sup> Haziri, Mustafë, “The miners strike of Trepca in Stan-Tërg 1989” Prishtina, 2011, pg. 32.

<sup>8</sup> Mehmetaj, “Kosovo and the challenges of independence” Prishtina.2010 pg. 22.

between Kosovo and USA, Europe and NATO was the key of the Kosovo release.

NATO intervention in Kosovo was preceded by the Conference of Rambouillet in 1999<sup>9</sup> (KOHA DITORE 2010)

## **2. Political events in Kosovo 1999-2008**

After the adoption of the Resolute 1244 by the United Nation Security Council in June 1999, in Kosovo was sat the civil and military administration, in order to establish peace and security.<sup>10</sup> (Lleshi 2009 176)

The KFOR forces, the UN administration, UNMIK and OSCE, helped Kosovo and made possible to organize the first free and fair local elections in 2001 and first central elections in 2004.

This administration during the passing years became not only ineffective but also an obstacle for the democratic government in Kosovo. The solution of the legal status of Kosovo was required more and more buy the national and international organs. in the beginning of 2006 have started the negotiations between Kosovo and Serbia, known as the negotiations of Vienna .UN of the special envoy for Kosovo UNOSEK was leaded by AHTISARI and his deputy Albert Rohan. The aim of these negotiations was not to throw back in the years before 1999, and to make a legal and political progress in Kosovo. Mr. Ahtisari presented a general propose, in which was required the Independence of Kosovo. Based on this Kosovo proclaimed the independence in February 17<sup>th</sup> 2008, after the declaration of it was read and signed in the Convention of Kosovo.

So it could not be possible to realize the idea of the commissary OLI REHEN who said that the European definition will be the process of several generations.<sup>11</sup>(mag. Europe 2008, 80)

### **The issue of Kosovo in a crossroad of time**

The issue of Kosovo has payed a big attention in the international and national press, but not also in scientist studies, so it is finally obligated for Albanians to create the projections about their future in Balkans.

---

<sup>9</sup> Koha Ditore, 2010, pg. 11.

<sup>10</sup> Lleshi, Geopolitics of Balkans and the perspective of the security in region” Prishtina. 2009, pg.176.

<sup>11</sup> Mag. Europe 2008, 80.

Multiethnicity in Kosovo was of the topics which was treated as a discussion, but it consists a convince that Kosova as a multi-ethnic area should not be risked by the bad circumstances and damages of Albanian ethnicity.<sup>12</sup>

The politic history of Kosovo issue is more important in order to create better political relationship in Balkan.

Each act of international Union which doesn't support the independence of Kosovo, would be so irrational and would bring a tensioned situation in Kosovo. This will continuo like this just because of the historical forgetting's.

These kind of discriminations about Kosovo were also happen during the period of former –Yugoslavia<sup>13</sup>.

Our responsibility to inform the world about the reality of Kosovo, so we don't have to stop doing all what is necessary to do.<sup>14</sup>

The fact that Serbia and Russia always talk about territories, and not for people, shows the reason why they don't want to accept the independence of Kosovo.<sup>15</sup> So, this must be our aim to light our historical past, and to bring up the reality for each intellectual to understand it.<sup>16</sup>

This is the reason why the international Union can't keep the same opinion about Kosovo as they did before war, cause in Kosovo have happened a lot of new realities.

Based on this Albanian political forces must come together before they sit around in an international table.

In fact, neither in past nor in present the issue of Kosovo isn't treated as a defined topic, but it's considered like an issue of the freedom and human rights. So it's not considered as an interethnic issue of Balkans.<sup>17</sup>

It's not possible to believe in "two opinions" about "one fact" as it's not possible to follow many ways to reach to the reality<sup>18</sup>.

The created illusion during the years that pretends "our future to be salved soon, brought a big disappointment to the people.

---

<sup>12</sup> Stavileci, Esat, "Kosovo and the Albanian issue in.." Prishtinë, pg.25

<sup>13</sup> Dizdaroic, Raif "The way to destruction" The historical institute of Sarajevo 2011, pg.250

<sup>14</sup> Bako, Pasho, "The dictionary of encyclopedy" SHB Bacchus, Tiranë, 2002, pg.559

<sup>15</sup> Stavileci, Esat, *ibid.*pg.10

<sup>16</sup> The magazine Kosova "The institute of history" pg. 40.

<sup>17</sup> The magazine Europa, no. 5. Prishtinë, 2009, pg. 15

<sup>18</sup> Jusufi, Osman, "The habitats of Kosovo" pg.19.*ibid.* pg. 12.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

In the end I consider that there are two reasons that encouraged me to treat this issuer: 1) It's actuality 2) the necessity to increase the knowledge and the information about it.

The Kosovo issue and the Albanians is general show one of the most important problems which needs to be solved in Balkan, so without a solution about this issue, there will never be peace in rayon.

Albanians are the only people in Balkan which are surrounded by themselves. The borders are also a delicate issue and here exactly is the point of misunderstandings and disagreements which lead to the international problems.

It's important to mention that Albanians lands were used by great-forces as a ex-change to cover their contradictions, European forces have never stand on, but behind the Balkan conflicts, and were interested to include their interests which caused bigger problems.

The issue of Kosovo, today must be the "key" of the integrations in order to create peace and stability.

As a topic, the issue of Albanians will continue to be opened for solution.

According to the chronological contest, these events have had a big importance in contemporary history of Kosovo .During the study was noticed that the political issues in Yugoslavia, especially in Kosovo were affected by many factors. The international support was a great push for the achievements in Kosovo. The USA was more insistent than Europe in this case, but both together made possible to form an advanced Kosovo.

The solution and definition of Kosovo issue was the main component of Albanian solution in Balkan.

## **LITERATURE**

1. ASH-AK inbox 111
2. Bako, Pasho, "The dictionary of encyclopedy" SHB.Bacchus , Tiranë, 2002
3. Tahiri, E. (2002) "The Rambouillet conference" NGBL Dukagjini, Pejë.
4. Author Group. (1996) "Bosna in irons" Lubjana
5. Abrashi& Kavaja (1996) "The miniers epoppe" Prishtina.
6. Lleshi A. (2009) "Geopolitiks of Balkans and the perspective of the security in region" Prishtina.

7. Mehmetaj (2010) "Kosovo and the challenges of independence" Prishtina.
8. Vicker, M .(2008) "Between Serbs and Albanians , a short story "Tirana
9. Kissninger, H 1991 "Diplomacy' Tirana
10. Malcom, N. (2011) "Kosovo a brief History "Prishtina.
11. Judit, T. (1989) "The history of Europe "Tirana
12. Haziri,M. (2011). The miners strike of Trepca in Stan- Tërg 1989" Prishtina
13. Revista (Magazine) "Europa" Prishtina.
14. The magazine Europa, no. 5. Prishtinë, 2009
15. Stavileci, Esat, "Kosovo and the Albanian issue in.." Prishtinë. 2008
16. [www.kas.de/kosovo](http://www.kas.de/kosovo) 2013
17. Koha Ditore, (2010), Prishtina