AN AREA OF GLOBAL COMPETITION: THE BALKANS

Şevval Beste GÖKÇELİK

Scholar in Residence

The Balkans, the most important transit corridor of Eurasia, has been a strategic region that has great importance for many empires and states throughout history. In this context, the Balkans emerges as a region where various conflicts and instability are being experienced. Especially after the Cold War, with the disintegration of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, many actors came to the fore to fill the power vacuum that had been created in the Balkans. In this context, it would be beneficial to evaluate the issue of geopolitical competition in the Balkans from the past to the present, as the region has the potential to affect the interests of global powers both directly and indirectly.

At the present day, when the Balkan geography is examined, it is possible to talk about a few problems that come to the fore. Leaving aside the European Unions policy of isolating Turkey from the Balkans, the Kosovo conflict and the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis, which has not been resolved for a long time, are among the main reasons for the ongoing instability in the region. Such crises and conflicts have made the Balkan geography open to outside influence. The Balkans not only maintains its value in terms of its location on the transit route of pipelines that goes to European countries but is also closely concerns Europe for security reasons. In this context, the proposal for the partition of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the incorporation of Kosovo into Albania, outlined in an unofficial document allegedly sent by Slovenian Prime Minister Janez Jansa to the President of the European Union (EU) Council Charles Michel, can be evaluated in terms of security. As stated in our recently published analysis, such a border change in the Balkans has the potential to drag not only the Balkans but all of Europe into conflicts.[1] The EU did not issue a clear denial about the existence of this report and tried to remove it from the agenda with statements such as this is an issue that we should completely forget.[2]

The increasing interest of Russia and China in the Balkans in recent years is also noteworthy. By using both soft and hard power, Russia has created a strong influence in countries such as Serbia and Montenegro over time. China, also focuses on increasing its presence in the region as a new actor to reach European markets with the development of the Belt and Road project. The fragile economy of the Balkans makes the region even more vulnerable to influence. Although some investments have been made in the Balkan geography, which is close to a large market like the EU, unresolved infrastructure problems and political instabilities badly affect the economy.[3] The lack of infrastructure

in the health sector of the Balkan countries has caused the negative effects of the Covid-19 virus to be felt deeply in this region. In such a period, the vaccine diplomacy of Russia and China in the region is remarkable. Accordingly, the policies developed by Russia and China on the sharing of medical supplies and vaccines during the Covid-19 process create one of the areas of competition in the Balkans.[4]

Although China has taken steps to increase its role in the Balkans, the intensification of geopolitical competition is blocking progress in the region at one point. The shift of the geopolitical balance of power to the East has led the states in the region to pursue alternative partnerships that will develop with actors other than western European countries and the USA. At the same time, the full membership negotiations between the Balkan countries and the EU preserve the regions connection with the EU. On the other hand, cooperation with actors such as China and Russia, which are trying to increase their influence in the region, especially in the solution of energy and infrastructure problems, has been inevitable. Another element of Chinas presence in the Balkans is the construction of the 5G network; North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Kosovo have approved the development of 5G infrastructure by China, while Serbia has accepted China origin Huawei as its main partner.[5] Therefore, this situation limits the cooperation of the countries of the region with the USA. In this context, the spiral of rivalry between foreign actors in the region enters an endless cycle and carries the risk of appearing as a situation that destabilizes the region and puts it in danger.

Turkey, which is a Balkan country both geographically and culturally has a deep-rooted history in the region. The countries located in this geography represent for Turkey a strategic transition corridor to the Western world. In addition, for Turkey, the Balkans is also important in terms of the presence of Turkish and Muslim communities in the region. In this respect, the developments in the region directly affect Turkey. The blame of the crises experiences in the region are frequently attributed to the Turkish-Muslim communities, which causes migrations flowing towards Turkey.[6] Keeping in mind that Russia is considered as a destabilizing actor in the region, the fact that Turkey is placed in the same category as Russia within the scope of the claim that it attempting to drive a wedge between the Balkan countries (and theire peoples) and the EU negatively affects Turkey.[7]

In general terms, Turkey should be seen as an important balancing actor in the Balkans. The conflicts based on identity and history among the population of the region keep tensions alive and feed the status quo. In the competition for global hegemony, the Balkans is one of the regions where a lot of competition will take place, with the EU, US, Russia, and China as the main actors. Within the scope of the relationship between the USA and the EU, it seems possible that we will witness conflicts between the EU-Russia, China-US, and China-Russia in the region. This process may have an impact that will further deepen the instability in the multi-national, multi-religious, multicultural Balkan countries that have not fully completed their state-building process yet.[8]

[1] Teoman Ertuğrul Tulun, Slovenian Document On Dismemberment Of Bosnıa-Herzegovina Confirms The Necessity Of Continuing The PIC-OHR-Bonn Powers, Center For Eurasian Studies (AVİM), April 30, 2021, https://avim.org.tr/en/Analiz/SLOVENIAN-DOCUMENT-ON-DISMEMBERMENT-OF-BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA-CONFIRMS-THE-NECESSITY-OF-CONTINUING-THE-PIC-OHR-BONN-POWERS

[2] Bahtiyar Küçük, AB: Batı Balkanlarda sınır değişikliğinden yana değiliz; tutumumuz çok açık, Euronews, 26 Nisan 2021, https://tr.euronews.com/2021/04/26/ab-bat-balkanlarda-s-n-r-degisikliginden-yana-degiliz-tutumumuz-cok-ac-k

[3] Emin Emin, Balkan Raporu: Bölünme ve Birleşme Sarmalında Bir Coğrafya, İnsamer, Şubat 2020, https://insamer.com/tr/balkan-raporu-bolunme-ve-birlesme-sarmalinda-bir-cografya_2705.html

[4] Sevda Abdula, Batının salgındaki yönetim zafiyeti Balkanlar'da Çin'e nüfuz alanı açıyor, Anadolu Ajansı, 16 Mart 2021, https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/analiz/batinin-salgindaki-yonetim-zafiyeti-balkanlarda-cine-nufuz-alani-aciyor/2177636

[5] Marcin Przychodniak, The Importance of the Western Balkans in Chinas Foreign Policy, The Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM), June 9, 2020, https://pism.pl/publications/The_Importance_of_the_Western_Balkans__in_Chinas_Foreign_Policy

[6] Kader Özlem, Soğuk Savaş Sonrası Dönemde Abdnin Ve Türkiyenin Balkanlar Politikalarının Bosna Hersek, Kosova Ve Makedonya Krizleri Örneğinde İncelenmesi, Balkan Arastırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi 1, Sayı: 1 (Aralık 2012), https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/407872

[7] Vuslat Nur Şahin, Doğu Balkanlar: Türkiye, Avrasya İncelemeleri Merkezi (AVİM), 13 Mart 2019, https://avim.org.tr/tr/Yorum/DOGU-BALKANLAR-TURKIYE

[8] Abdula, Batının salgındaki yönetim zafiyeti Balkanlar'da Çin'e nüfuz alanı açıyor.

About the Author :

Şevval Beste Gökçelik graduated from the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Sciences of Ankara University in 2019. Following the completion of her bachelor's degree, she began a graduate program with a thesis in Eurasian Studies at the Middle East Technical University in 2019. In 2018, she took undergraduate and graduate courses at Università di studi degli Siena (University of Siena) as part of the Erasmus program.

During her undergraduate education, she served as an intern at the Turkish Center for International Relations and Strategic Analysis and closely followed regional and extra-regional political, economic, military, and socio-cultural developments that affect Turkey. As a part of her internship, she prepared a thesis titled 'Youth Organizations in the Arab Spring'. In addition, she prepared the TÜRKSAM Migration Bulletin. During her graduate studies, she completed an internship in the field of international promotion and marketing in Krakow, Poland in 2019.

She joined AVİM as a scholar in residence in November 2020.

To cite this article: GÖKÇELİK, Seyval Beste, 2026 "AN AREA OF GLOBAL COMPETITION: THE BALKANS." Center For Eurasian Studies (AVİM), Commentary No.2021 / 50. June 17. Accessed November 22, 2026. https://www.avim.org.tr/public/index.php/en/Yorum/AN-AREA-OF-GLOBAL-COMPETITION-THE-BALKANS

Süleyman Nazif Sok. No: 12/B Daire 3-4 06550 Çankaya-ANKARA / TÜRKİYE
Tel: +90 (312) 438 50 23-24 • **Fax**: +90 (312) 438 50 26
@avimorgtr
https://www.facebook.com/avrasyaincelemelerimerkezi
E-Mail: info@avim.org.tr
http://avim.org.tr

© 2009-2025 Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM) All Rights Reserved