The Balkans has always been considered as ‘Europe’s Powder Keg’ as most of the devastating conflicts in European history have initiated there, starting from World War I and to conclude with the Kosovo war. In this regard, the European Union (EU) has been trying to democratize the region since the fall of the communist regimes, promising them ‘the carrot’ of becoming part of the European Family, but without a touchable success. This has made the Union to change its attitude towards bringing the Balkans inside its borders. This paper is going to take a look and analyze the shifting from the liberal approach the EU had towards its last enlargement into a more realistic one, preparing and implementing a different policy that is tailor-made for each of the countries of the Balkan region. In this paper I will argue that the shift in the Union’s attitude towards integration of the Balkans has partially come as a result of the current problems it is experiencing in the existing gap between the ‘Old’ and the ‘New’ member states on one hand the existing problems of the region, such as the lack of political stability, ethnic conflicts, lack of functional institutions to mention but a few.