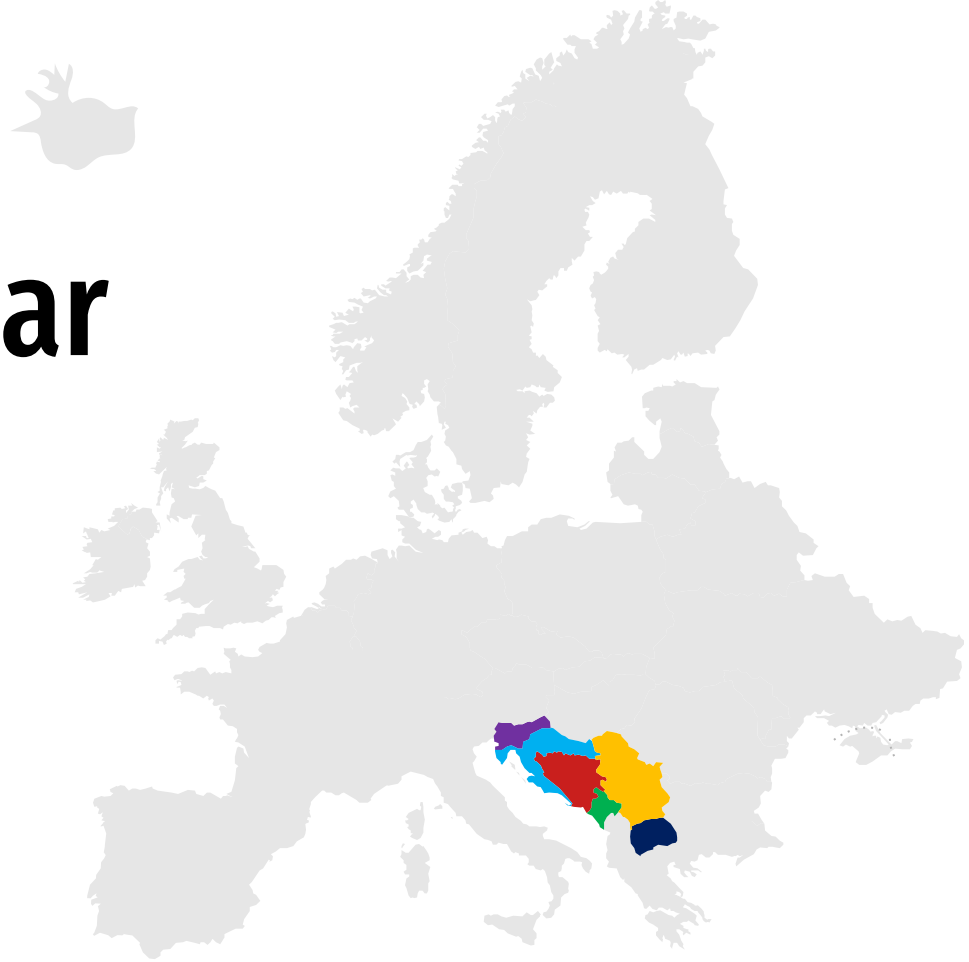


# Yugoslavian war and the aftermath

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Laura Cárcamo Porres



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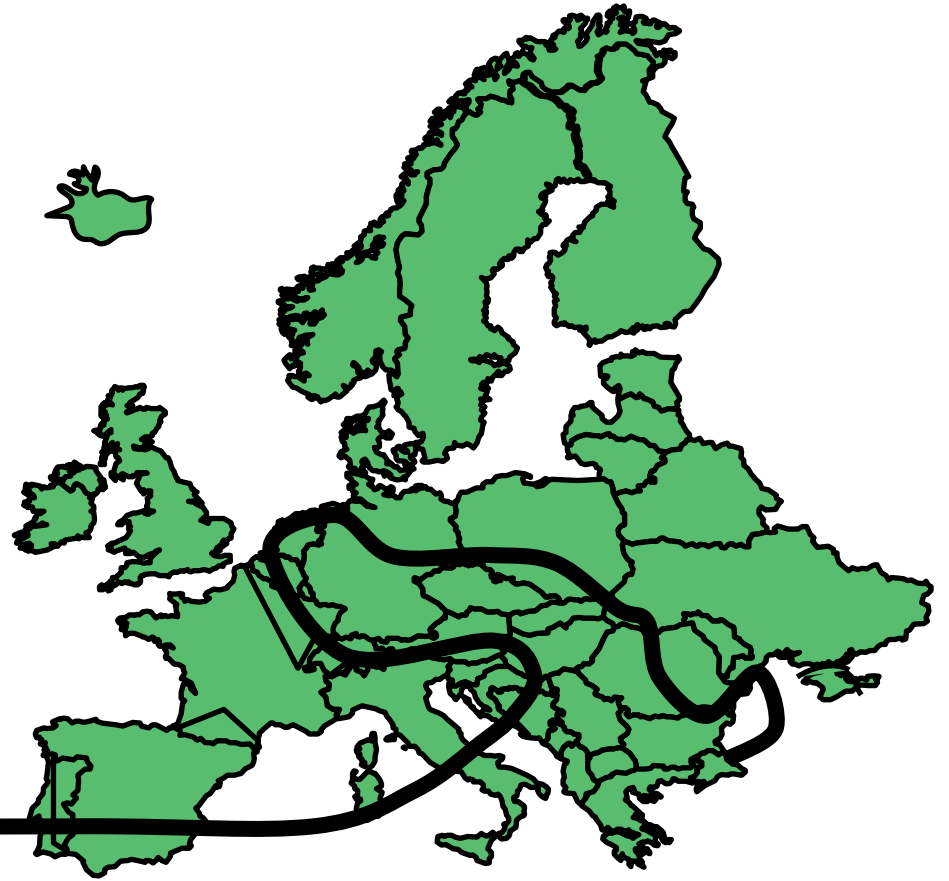
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**Introduction: Consolidation of Yugoslavia**

# Origins : Introduction I

- Yugoslavia was a federated country, situated in the west-central part of the Balkan Peninsula
- It existed from 1918-2003
- After WWI the Kingdoms of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes formed an Alliance

- Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina were also former kingdoms



## Origins : Introduction II

- They main problem of this states was the ethnic and religious differences
- Conflicts of interests and political manners of how to rule

- The unitarist solution prevailed, and in the year 1921 a constitution was born establishing a highly centralized state, under the Serbian Karadjordjevic´ dynasty.
- 1929: royal dictatorship and new Kingdom of Yugoslavia

Croats: Federal structure



Serbs: unitary state



# The Balkans: an explosive area

- Bad management of their diversity
- Three religions: catholicism, orthodox christians and muslims

- Axis invasion, along with some regimes, soviet control and finally the leadership of Joseph Broz Tito

- 1945: Federal People's Republic
- SFRY: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia ( Vojvodina and Kosovo)



# Joseph Broz Tito

- President from 1953-1980
- Supreme commander of the Yugoslav People's Army
- Introduced the Second Yugoslavia: socialist federation
- Ideas: workers should manage the production and embodied the creation of the first worker's council 1950
- Decentralizing and liberal forces in Croatia and Serbia were purged
- He established the "liberation committees, that made the Chetniks go isolated
- He annexed Istria and the Julian Alps
- He promoted a non-communist government
- Soviets broke their connection with his government





# End of Yugoslavia

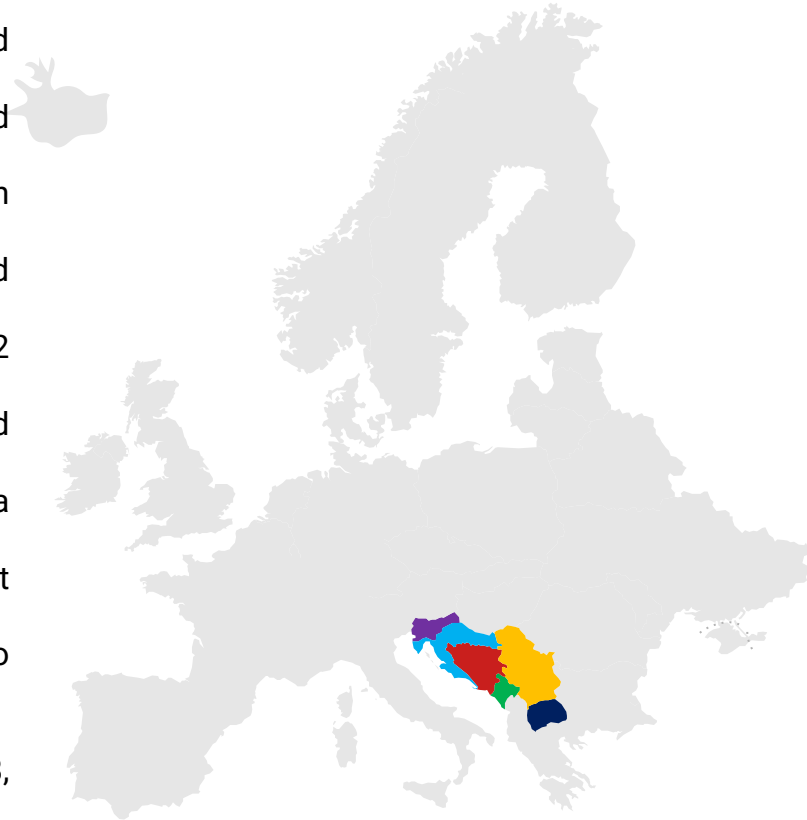
- 1989: Slobodan Milosevic abolished Kosovo's autonomy by imposing a political regime and a nationalism ideology
- He revoked the equality of rights by imposing majority voting, benefiting the serbs
- Milosevic revoked the autonomies of Kosovo and Vojvodina
- Slovenia and Croatia went independent
- Bosnia war 1992: bosniak muslims, orthodox serbs and catholics croats fought against each other for 3 years
- Masacre of muslims in Srebrenica 1995
- Dayton Peace Agreement: gave the autonomies to Bosnia-Herzegovina
- 1997 Montenegro got its Independence
- 2003 Yugoslavia finally dissolve

2

**Break up of Yugoslavia**

# OVERVIEW OF THE BREAKUP OF YUGOSLAVIA

- **Roots of Breakup:** Cultural, religious, and nationalist divisions set the stage for Yugoslavia's dissolution.
- **Triggers:** Tito's death, constitutional changes, and the collapse of communism were pivotal events.
- **Milošević's Role:** Slobodan Milošević exploited a weakened central state, using Serbian ultra-nationalism to gain control.
- **Declaration of Independence:** Slovenia and Croatia declared independence in 1991, leading to conflicts.
- **Yugoslav Army's Intervention:** Yugoslavia briefly intervened in Slovenia, confirming its separation.
- **Serb Minority in Croatia:** The Serb minority in Croatia declared independence, sparking violence.
- **Bosnian War:** Bosnia's declaration of independence in 1992 triggered a devastating war.
- **International Recognition:** Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia gained international recognition.
- **Formation of New Yugoslavia:** Serbia and Montenegro formed a new Yugoslavia, unrecognized globally.
- **Casualties in Bosnia:** The Bosnian war resulted in a significant loss of lives.
- **Kosovo Conflict:** Kosovo faced violence in 1998–1999, leading to NATO intervention.
- **Milošević's Ouster:** Milošević lost power in 2001.
- **Kosovo's Independence:** Kosovo declared independence in 2008, recognized by the US and many European states.



# **IMPORTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION INVOLVEMENT IN THE BREAKUP OF YUGOSLAVIA. RECOGNITION AND DIPLOMACY. EU MEMBER STATES' RESPONSE TO DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE. DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS AND MEDIATION ATTEMPTS.**

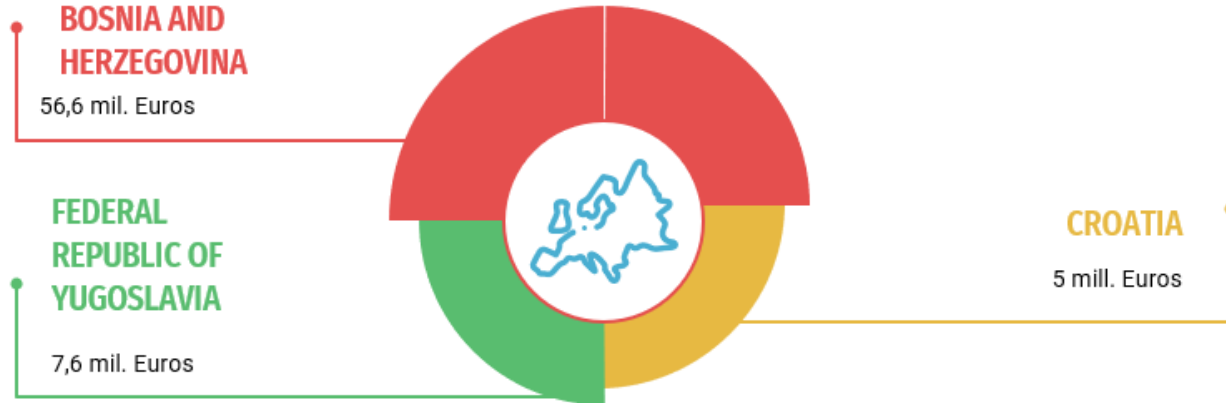
- Breakup of Yugoslavia fueled by cultural, religious, and nationalist tensions.
- Slobodan Milošević exploited divisions to consolidate power.
- Conflicts in Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia led to declarations of independence and a devastating war.
- EU responded with sanctions, including an oil embargo and trade restrictions, to pressure Yugoslavia.
- Post-war, EU adopted a multifaceted approach for stability, reconstruction, and fostering good relations.
- Initiatives like the Stability Pact and Stabilization and Association Agreements incentivized reforms.
- EU's commitment to the region evident in regular assessments, pre-accession assistance, and membership prospects.
- Thessaloniki summit in 2003 marked a significant step with a clear reference to potential EU membership for Balkan countries.
- EU's role evolved from crisis response to a comprehensive strategy for stability and integration in the Balkans.

# PRE-BREAKUP RELATIONS. INITIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

- Yugoslavia, the **first socialist state to engage with the EEC** (later EU), didn't achieve full EEC membership.
- The Yugoslav dissolution in the early '90s led to **EU guilt for failing to prevent a humanitarian crisis**.
- The crisis prompted the EU to establish the **Common Foreign and Security Policy**.
- Pre-conflict, **Yugoslavia was a major EEC trade partner** with duty exemptions for industrial imports.
- Post-war, the EU focused on Balkan stability, providing aid, and motivating reforms for **potential membership**.

# ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN AID. EU'S ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND HUMANITARIAN AID AFTER THE CONFLICT

- In 2000, the European Commission, via ECHO, provided €69 million in humanitarian aid for the Yugoslavian conflict.
- The aid targeted Bosnia and Herzegovina (€56.5 million), Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (€7.6 million), and Croatia (€5 million).
- Efforts focused on aiding refugee return, providing tools for home repair, and supporting income generation.
- ECHO aimed to address primary needs, facilitate return, and seek permanent solutions for refugees.
- The aid also extended to the health sector, food assistance, and social support in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

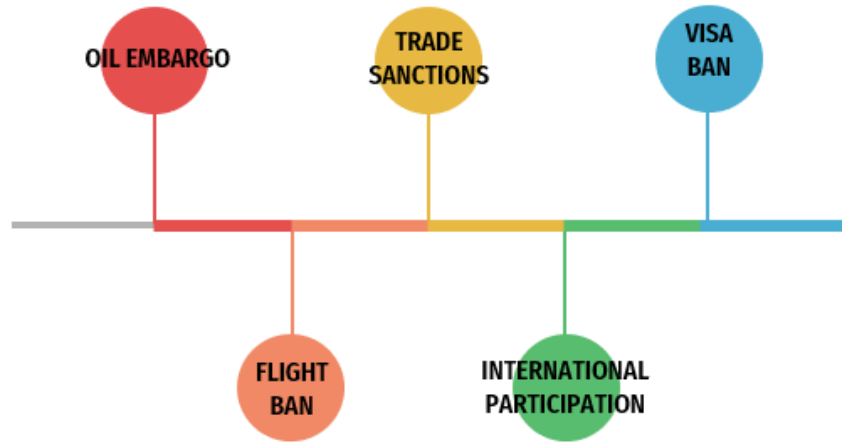


# THE POST-WAR EU'S POLICY TO THE BALKAN STATES: INSTRUMENTS AND FRAMEWORK

- The EU's post-war policy towards the Balkans, notably Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia, has been more effective in shaping political and economic developments.
- Diplomatic and developmental efforts have been pivotal in implementing peace processes, aiding state-building, and supporting reconstruction in the former Yugoslav states.
- The Royaumont Process, initiated after the Dayton Agreement, focused on regional challenges, offering financial and technical support conditional on good neighborliness.
- Recognizing deficiencies, the EU introduced the 'Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe,' addressing concerns of social, political, and economic instability.
- The pact, along with other instruments, provided a specific and comprehensive approach, offering membership commitments akin to successful models for Central and Eastern European Countries.
- The EU's enlargement strategies, combined with economic influence, incentivized Balkan states to undertake necessary reforms and diplomatically resolve bilateral issues.
- The EU's multifaceted approach has significantly influenced the domestic and foreign policies of the Balkan region, fostering progress and stability.

# SANCTIONS OF THE EU IN YUGOSLAVIA

- **Oil Embargo:** Initiated on May 1, 1999, by the EU to counter Yugoslav government violations and repression.
- **Trade Sanctions:** Imposed since 1992, lifted in 1995, with an "outer wall" restricting access to funding and finance.
- **Visa Ban:** Enforced from June 1, 1999, targeting 800 associates of Milošević, aligned with the U.S. visa ban.
- **Flight Ban:** Implemented on May 10, 1999, excluding Kosovo and Montenegro, suspended a year later.
- **International Participation:** Fourteen non-EU nations adopted the sanctions regime, and on October 9, 2000, EU Foreign Ministers considered easing trade and financial sanctions, excluding those against Milošević and associates.

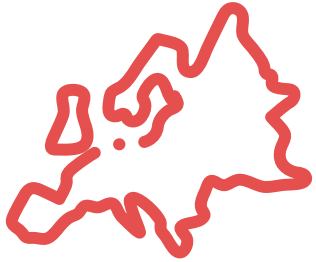




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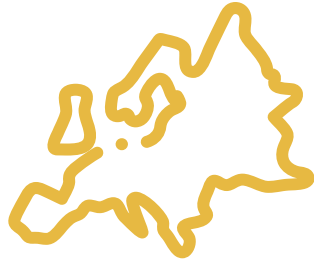
**Current relation between the new nations and  
the EU**

# Copenhagen criteria



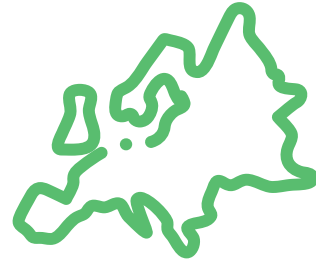
1

Institutions that ensure democracy



2

Rule of law, human rights and minority protection



3

Operational economic market capable of navigating competition and market dynamics



4

Capability to adopt and efficiently implement membership obligations

**SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA**  
AS OF JANUARI 1991



# Slovenia

- Process started in 1996
- European Union in May 2004
- Eurozone in 2007



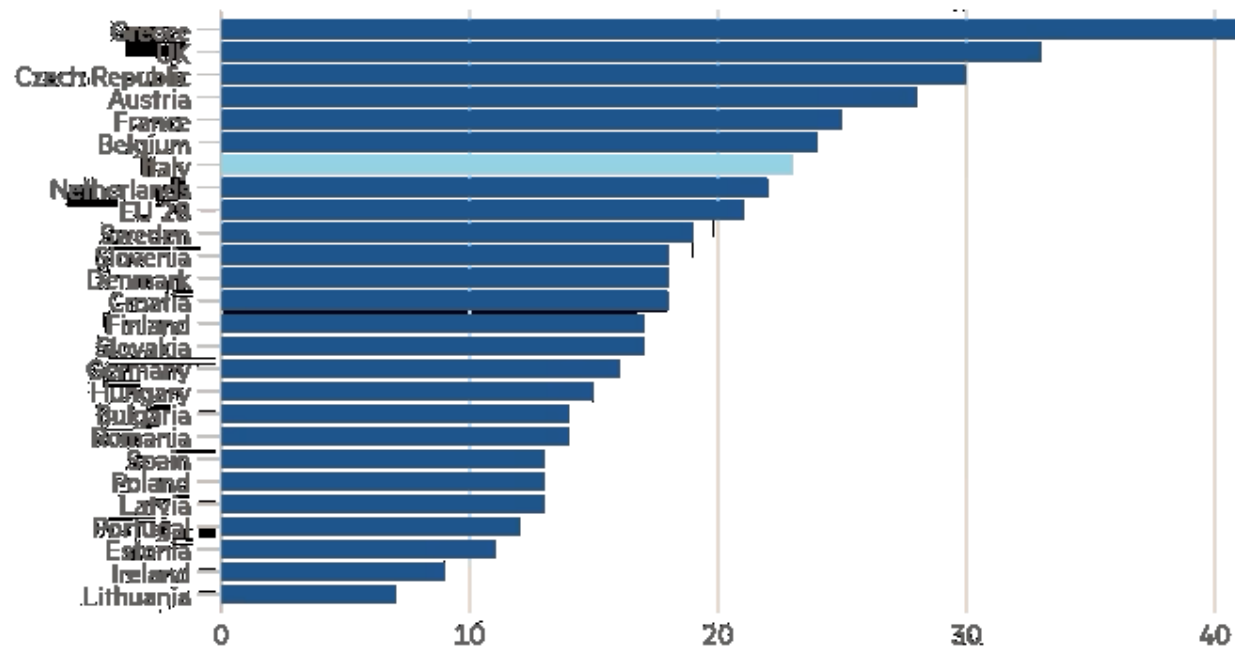
# Croatia

- More problems: distrust, economic issues, etc...
- President Franjo Tudjman
- Applied 2003
- Accession negotiations in 2005
- European Union in July 2013



## Negative image of the EU

Autumn 2017, %



Source: Eurobarometer

# North Macedonia

- **Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) in 2005**
- **Independence without violence**
- **Disputes with Greece**
- **Accession negotiations in 2020**
- **Still in process due to disparities**



# Serbia

- Tried to keep Yugoslavia together
- Public Opinion divided
- Accession negotiations in 2014
- Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) in 2012





# Kosovo

- Independence in 2008
- SAA in 2015
- Not recognized by Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Slovakia and Romania



# Montenegro

- Independence in 2006
- Applied in 2008
- Started Accession Process as well



# Bosnia-Herzegovina

- SAA in 2008
- Complex political system
- A lot of ethnics = consensus



# Why is it different with Ukraine?



VS.



- EU was not so developed
- More involved IIOO

4

**Conclusion**

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