

# Enlargement – Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia

Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) were all (along with Croatia and FYR Macedonia) formed as a result of the break-up of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. All three countries border each other in the Western Balkans region and are considered 'potential candidates' for membership of the European Union, and Montenegro and Serbia have both formally applied to join the EU.

## Recent History

Bosnia-Herzegovina declared its independence from Yugoslavia in 1992, following a referendum. This break-up sparked conflict among the three large ethnic groups within the federation. Bosniaks and Croats generally favoured independence, whereas Bosnian Serbs, supported by the Serbian government, wished for a union with Serbia. Further conflict later erupted between the Croat statelet of Herzog-Bosnia and the Bosniaks. The wars lasted until the intervention of NATO and the signing of the Dayton Accords in 1995, by which time an estimated 100,000 people had been killed, many in acts of ethnic cleansing.

Under the Dayton Accords, BiH was administratively decentralised and divided into two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. Central government is *consociational*, with three rotating Presidents and set numbers of seats in both Houses of the Parliamentary Assembly for Croats, Bosniaks and Serbs. After the dissolution of Yugoslavia, Serbia did maintain a federation with Montenegro. However, this gradually evolved into a looser relationship, and Montenegrins narrowly voted for independence from Serbia in May 2006. Montenegro is now recognised as a separate nation by both Serbia and the EU.

Much more problematic has been Serbia's relationship with Kosovo, which has a majority ethnic Albanian population (90%). Tensions resulting from Serb attempts to reduce Kosovo's autonomous status within Serbia erupted into violence in 1998, and only ended following a 78-day bombing campaign by NATO in spring 1999. Despite opposition from Serbia, Kosovo declared itself independent from Serbia in February 2008, resulting in violence from Serbian protestors. The EU recognised Kosovo as a new country and, despite opposition from Russia, the EU deployed a **Rule of Law Mission** (EULEX) to police Kosovo's transition to independence. In July 2010, the International Court of Justice reviewed Kosovo's declaration of independence (at Serbia's request) and ruled that Kosovo's declaration of independence was not illegal.

Serbian President Boris Tadic of the Democratic Party was re-elected as Head of State in May 2008. The Serbian government is currently led by Prime Minister Mirko Cvetkovic, also of the Democratic Party. He has led a coalition with the nationalist Socialist Party since July 2008.

## Issues concerning membership

BiH, Serbia and Montenegro, have all begun efforts to become members of the EU. To join the EU, states must

fulfil the EU's *Copenhagen Criteria*. All 3 countries have signed *Stabilisation and Association Agreements* (SAAs) with the EU, which offer the incentive of free trade in return for political, economic or human rights reform.

Montenegro signed its SAA in 2007 and formally applied to join the EU in 2008.

Bosnia-Herzegovina began talks with the EU at the Zagreb Summit in 2000. A Road Map for reform was agreed but, at times, reform has stagnated. In March 2007, the EU Enlargement Commissioner, Olli Rehn, said the EU would not consider closer ties with BiH until it reformed its police and judicial system, and cooperated with the UN War Crimes Tribunal. BiH's government is restricted by the terms of the Dayton Accords, but it is slowly taking on more responsibility. For example a police reform bill was passed in 2008. And Bosnia signed a SAA with the EU in the same year.

Serbia opened SAA talks with the EU in 1995, but its application to join the EU was slowed over its opposition to Kosovo's independence and its failure to arrest the suspected war criminal General Ratko Mladić; an issue that led to the suspension of its SAA negotiations in 2006. However the arrest of Radovan Karadzic - another suspected war criminal - in 2008 was seen as important progress. Serbia signed a SAA in April 2008 and formally applied to join the EU in December 2009.

## Facts and Figures

- The EU's Police Mission to BiH in 2003 was the first mission initiated under the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).
- A Rule of Law Mission to Kosovo (EULEX), deployed in 2008, will work until June 2012.
- The EU donated €5bn in aid to the Western Balkans region from 2000-2006 (annual funding for the Western Balkans is about €800m).
- A Western Balkans Investment Framework was launched in 2009, with grants given by the EU and international financial institutions (IFIs).

## Quotes

*'You [Serbia-Montenegro] are a European country, you should have a European future.'* – Jose Manuel Barroso, EU Commission President, Belgrade, 2006

*'If the UN Security Council fails to pass a resolution [on Kosovo], we risk instability and even chaos in the Balkans.'* – Olli Rehn, EU Enlargement Commissioner, March 2007

## Technical Terms

**Consociation:** when various groups in a country or region, share power according to an agreed formula or mechanism.

**Stabilisation and Association Agreement:** A strategy to prepare countries for membership of the EU. SAA's typically offer free trade in exchange for commitments to political, economic or human rights reform.

**Copenhagen Criteria:** Standards that must be met before a country can join the EU, as set down at the Copenhagen European Council in 1993.

## Links

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/index_en.htm)

<http://www.euractiv.com/en/enlargement>

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/country\\_profiles/default.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/country_profiles/default.stm)