

The 1990s in Yugoslavia

Relations with EU

An overview of Yugoslavia's response to European integration

The 1990s: While Europe United, Yugoslavia Fell Apart

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Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community (EEC) on the Eve of Disintegration



BANDIERE JUGOSLAVE /JUGOSLAVIAN FLAGS



YUGOSLAVIA



SERBIA



CROAZIA



SLOVENIA



BOSNIA ERZEGOVINA



MACEDONIA



MONTENEGRO

INTRODUCTION

- The fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) symbolized a new era of European unity.
- Yugoslavia entered a period of fragmentation and nationalism.
- Europe built integration institutions, Yugoslavia began to dissolve.
- Two opposite directions: integration vs. disintegration.

Sources:

- Đukanović, D. (2016). Balkan na posthladnoratovskom raskršću (1989–2016).
- Petković, R. (1998). Jugoslavija i svet u postbipolarnoj eri. Beograd: IP “Međunarodna politika”.

EU integration in the late 1980s



- Single European Act (1986) prepared the EEC for the Single Market (1992).
- “Europe '92” symbolized modernization and unity.
- Eastern Europe moved toward democracy and market reforms.
- Integration became Europe’s main political project.

Sources:

- Aćin, Đ., & Prekajac, Z. (1991). Evropa 1992 – spoljni aspekti jedinstvenog tržišta Evrope. Privredna izgradnja, 37(1–2), 7–15.
- Đukanović, D. (2011). Politika Evropske unije prema Zapadnom Balkanu.
- U D. R. Simić (ur.), Integracija Zapadnog Balkana u mrežu globalne bezbednosti (pp. 225–236).

Yugoslavia's European Ambitions



(1988–1990)

- **Federal Executive Council initiated EEC negotiations (1989).**
- **Budimir Lončar promoted European alignment.**
- **Ante Marković launched market reforms and sought EEC membership.**
- **Yugoslavia joined PHARE program (1990).**

Sources:

- **Petković, R. (1998). Jugoslavija i svet u postbipolarnoj eri.**
- **Đukanović, D. (2016). Balkan na posthladnoratovskom raskršću (1989–**

The Turning Point: 1991



- EEC offered Yugoslavia accelerated association and \$5.5B in aid (May 1991).
- Marković supported; Serbia and Croatia rejected.
- Nationalist agendas overshadowed reforms.
- June 1991: Slovenia and Croatia declared independence.

Sources:

- Jakovina, T. (2013, July 11). Hrvatska je mogla ući u Europu još 1989.

Former Yugoslavia during war front lines in 1993

- capital cities (name in brackets)
- wartime political and military centers *

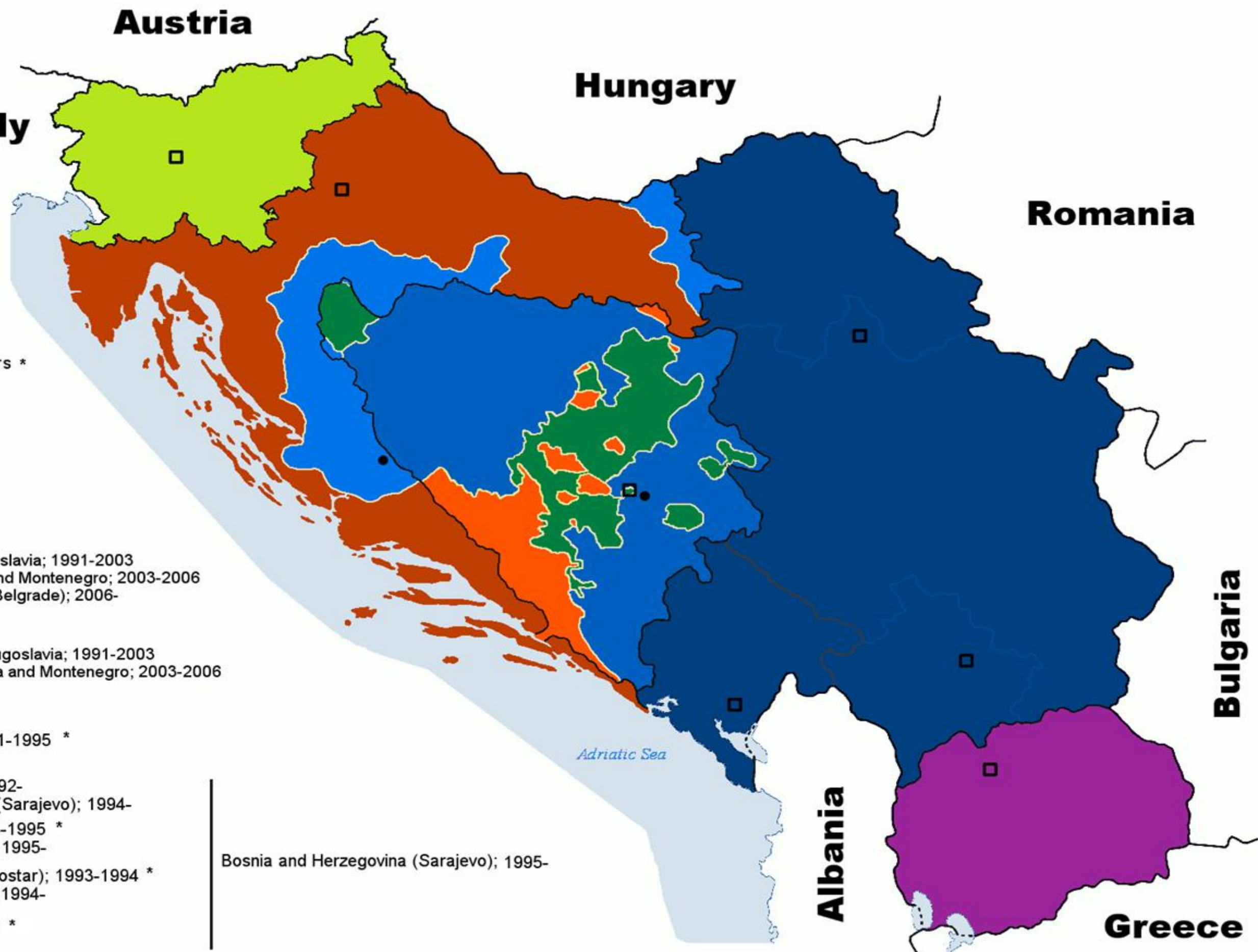
- Slovenia (Ljubljana); 1991-
- Macedonia (Skopje); 1991-
- Central Serbia (Belgrade)
- Serbia - Vojvodina (Novi Sad)
- Kosovo (Prishtina); 1999-
- Montenegro (Podgorica); 2006-
- Croatia (Zagreb); 1991-
- Republic of Serbian Krajina (Knin); 1991-1995 *
- Croatia; 1995-
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo); 1992-
- Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo); 1994-
- Western Bosnia (Velika Kladuša); 1993-1995 *
- Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; 1995-
- Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia (Mostar); 1993-1994 *
- Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; 1994-
- Republic of Srpska (Pale); 1992-1996 *

FR Yugoslavia; 1991-2003
Serbia and Montenegro; 2003-2006
Serbia (Belgrade); 2006-

FR Yugoslavia; 1991-2003
Serbia and Montenegro; 2003-2006

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo); 1995-

* Means that that entity was not internationally recognized



The Collapse of Cooperation

Nov 25, 1991: all EEC–Yugoslavia agreements suspended.

Conflicts in Slovenia and Croatia ended European prospects.

EEC diplomacy failed to stop escalation.- Yugoslavia became isolated.

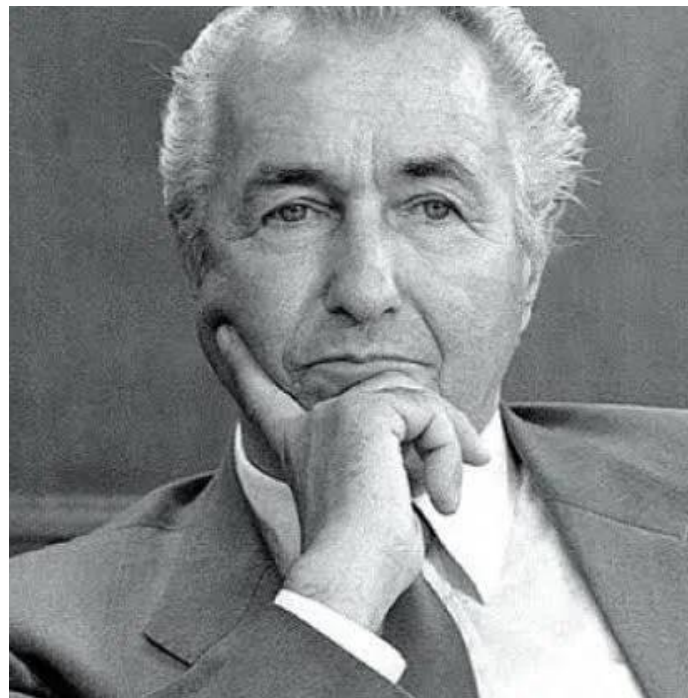
Sources:

Ristanović, A. (2015). Odnosi SFRJ sa EEZ. Prezi.com.

Đukanović, D. (2016). Balkan na posthladnoratovskom raskršću (1989–2016).

Ante Marković

The Last European Reformer



- Advocated economic liberalization and EU integration.
- Warned of poverty and periphery status if isolated.
- Tried to join EFTA and EEA.
- Overthrown by nationalist elites.

Sources:

- Wikipedia. (2016). Ante Marković. Retrieved from https://bs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ante_Markovi%C4%87
- Đukanović, D. (2010). Spoljnopolitičke orijentacije država Zapadnog Balkana: uporedna analiza. Godišnjak Fakulteta političkih nauka, 4(4), 295–313.

Nationalism vs. Europeanism

- Serbia pursued “Serbian national question.”
- Slovenia: “Europe Now” – independence & integration.
- Croatia focused on territorial issues.
- Nationalism replaced European vision.

Sources:

Biserko, S. (2012). Yugoslavia’s Implosion: The Fatal Attraction of Serbian Nationalism. Oslo: The Norwegian Helsinki Committee. Anđelić, N. (2005). Bosna i Hercegovina – između Tita i rata. Beograd: Samizdat B92.

Europe's Response to the Yugoslav Wars

- EEC lacked unified Common Foreign Policy.
- Diplomatic efforts failed in Croatia & Bosnia.
- Dayton Agreement (1995) ended war via U.S. diplomacy.
- EU's weakness in crisis management exposed.

Sources:

- Štavljanjin, D. (2008, March 10). Sličnosti i razlike: 1991–2008. Radio Slobodna Evropa.
- Petković, R. (1998). Jugoslavija i svet u postbipolarnoj eri.

Postwar Europe and the Western Balkans

1993: Maastricht Treaty founded the European Union.

1996: EU launched Regional Approach to the Balkans.

1999: Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP).

- EU became active regional actor.

Sources:

Đukanović, D. (2011). Politika Evropske unije prema Zapadnom Balkanu.

Vukadinović, R. (1996). Pravni okviri ekonomske saradnje prethodne Jugoslavije sa Evropskom unijom. U B. Babić & G. Ilić (urs.), Jugoslavija i Evropska unija (pp. 39–48). Beograd: IMPP.

From Disintegration to reintegration



- Slovenia joined EU (2004); Croatia (2013).
- Serbia & Montenegro started talks in 2010s.
- The European path became shared regional goal.
- Progress remains uneven and slow.

Sources:

- Đukanović, D. (2016). Balkan na posthladnoratovskom raskršću (1989–2016).
- Biserko, S. (2012). Yugoslavia's Implosion: The Fatal Attraction of Serbian Nationalism.

CONCLUSION

- Europe in 1990s achieved unity and prosperity.
- Yugoslavia faced nationalism, violence, and collapse.
- Lost opportunity for integration.
- Lesson: integration vs. fragmentation.

Sources:

- Petković, R. (1998). Jugoslavija i svet u postbipolarnoj eri. Đukanović, D. (2016). Balkan na posthladnoratovskom raskršću (1989–2016).

CONCLUSION

- **Rome Treaties indirectly pushed Yugoslavia to reform.**
- **Took advantage of non-aligned position.**
- **Laid foundation for future regional cooperation.**

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