Basic information

1995/2290(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Reconstruction of the former Yugoslavia **Subject** 6.40.03 Relations with South-East Europe and the Balkans **Geographical area** Yugoslavia, Federal Republic - 01/2003	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense Policy	MENDILUCE PEREIRO José María (PSE)	20/12/1995

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
BUDG Budgets	GIANSILY Jean-Antoine (UPE)	24/01/1996
RELA External Economic Relations	MIRANDA DE LAGE Ana (PSE)	23/01/1996

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
General Affairs	1922	1996-05-13
General Affairs	1903	1996-02-26

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
27/09/1995	Non-legislative basic document published	SEC(1995)1597	Summary
26/02/1996	Debate in Council		
28/02/1996	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
13/05/1996	Debate in Council		
28/05/1996	Vote in committee		Summary
28/05/1996	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0184/1996	

19/06/1996	Debate in Parliament		
20/06/1996	End of procedure in Parliament		
08/07/1996	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1995/2290(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148 Rules of Procedure EP 050
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/4/07264

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0184/1996 OJ C 198 08.07.1996, p. 0004	28/05/1996	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0353/1996 OJ C 198 08.07.1996, p. 0161-0191	20/06/1996	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	SEC(1995)1597	27/09/1995	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0700/1996 OJ C 212 22.07.1996, p. 0052	30/05/1996	

Reconstruction of the former Yugoslavia

1995/2290(COS) - 20/06/1996 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

In adopting the report by Mr José MENDILUCE PEREIRO (PSE, Es), Parliament welcomed the progress achieved to date in implementing the peace plan. It considered the consolidation of peace, reconciliation and the reconstruction of the former Yugoslavia as the biggest foreign and security policy challenge for the EU since its creation and was therefore of the opinion that support should be withheld from those authorities that do not respect the Dayton peace agreement, with particular reference to respect for human rights. At the same time, Parliament: - As regards reconciliation and respect for human rights: . was convinced that those guilty of war crimes, in particular the main instigators, should be brought before the International Tribunal

in the Hague and made answerable for their actions. In particular, it considers it important to clarify the fate of the missing persons, and stressed the importance of facilitating freedom of movement within the Republika Serpska, . deplored the clashes that have occurred in Mostar, Sarajevo, and other places in Bosnia, and considered that measures to combat gangs and mafia groups require tougher intervention than provided for in the Dayton agreement, . called on the Council to press, within the UN, for an international inquiry on the capture of Srebrenica. - As regards refugees and displaced persons: . called on EU Member States which have granted asylum to refugees from former Yugoslavia to establish a common and coordinated plan for voluntary repatriation, with the removal of mines from the territory and guaranteeing adequate shelter, . for their part, the authorities of the former Yugoslavia should ensure that refugees can legitimately get their properties back. - As regards elections and the freedom of the media: . called upon the EU and the other international institutions to guarantee that the municipal elections in Mostar, to be held on 30 June 1996, will be free and fair, and believed that the holding of elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina before 14 September 1996 represents an important step in paving the way for the establishment of common democratic institutions. It therefore called on the Council of Ministers to support the organization of the elections and to decide on a joint action to monitor the development of the electoral process, . called on the Member States to help the refugees of former Yugoslavia living there who wished to vote in their country, though without compelling them to return home for good, and to give the Serbian refugees from Mostar the opportunity to vote in their Belgrade embassy, . appealed to its own political forces, as well as to political parties, trade unions, social, religious and cultural institutions in the EU countries to support those forces that have acted in support of the peace process, and asked the EU institutions to provide the NGOs with the necessary means to build and strengthen civil society, . confirmed the position on the freedom of media taken in its resolution of 14 March 1996 and called on the Commission to promote free and independent media which have the reconstruction of a multi-ethnic society as their main objective. - As regards financial aid: . expressed its satisfaction at the funding commitments given at the donors' conference in April 1996, and confirmed its position that the EU financial contributions cannot be financed through PHARE alone but need special funding in the context of a specific programme. - As regards economic rehabilitation and reconstruction: . believed that a convincing start had been made on economic rehabilitation, but took the view that priority should be given to projects which contribute to the economic reintegration of the country and facilitate the process of reconciliation, . called on the parties to institute immediately in each municipality an economic rehabilitation programme designed to clear up the destruction created by war and promote the rebuilding of housing, . believed that international reconstruction aid should be directed towards key infrastructure needs in the areas of power and electricity, telecommunications and road and rail links, in order to permit a rapid return of the refugees, as well as in education and health. Intermediate initiatives should also be taken, in the transition between humanitarian action and large-scale reconstruction, by supporting inter alia the rebuilding of housing, . wanted special attention to be given to projects which contribute to the cooperation between the Federation and the Republika Srpska, in particular on the basis of the PHARE cross-border programme, . encouraged the Commission to continue the PHARE Essential Aid programme and to concentrate in a second phase on projects to reduce unemployment, strengthen public institutions and prepare for future EU aid programmes. - As regards the Peace Implementation Review Conference: . regretted that the June 1996 Conference in Florence had not taken a clear stand on the removal of those mainly responsible for the war in Bosnia, . called for the fulfilment of the conditions for free elections, in particular the free movement of persons, . considered that the Union's economic and trade policy towards the countries of the former Yugoslavia must encourage regional integration and lead to the conclusion of association agreements between the Union and those countries, and took the view that the investment made by the EU, the international agencies, the High Representative and the NGOs should not be lost by an early withdrawal of IFOR, . finally, called upon the EU to consider a further extension of the EU administration in Mostar, and to clarify the status of its personnel there

Reconstruction of the former Yugoslavia

1995/2290(COS) - 27/09/1995 - Non-legislative basic document

OBJECTIVE: as part of the peace process in former Yugoslavia, to determine the means to be implemented by the Union to reconstruct this region within the context of international efforts to reconstruct the former Yugoslavia. CONTENT: the Commission stresses in its communication that: . humanitarian aid should be maintained well after 1996, especially to help refugees and displaced persons, but should gradually change to rehabilitation aid with the help of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees; . international support should gradually change from simple reconstruction of the devastation caused by the war to real economic change: - strengthening of democratic institutions, the rule of law and the civil society (NGOs), - aid for economic stabilization and the changeover to a market economy and development of the private sector (SMEs), - the establishment of economic relations between the countries of the former Yugoslavia and participation of the countries in question in the international economic system, - restoration of the transport, telecommunications and energy networks, - development of trade and cooperation with the Union. . international aid (EU, USA, Japan, OECD countries, Russia etc.) should be coordinated and complementary: in this respect, the Commission stresses that an agency should be made responsible for coordination and that it is ready to take on that role; . providers of aid should ensure that only beneficiaries which comply with certain conditions receive aid (respect for human rights, return of refugees, climate conducive to a market economy, disarmament, cooperation with the war crimes tribunal, establishment of relations with other countries of the former Yugoslavia); . specifically European assistance should take the form of non-refundable aid and EIB and EBRD loans for productive investment. Resources under chapter 4 of the financial perspectives relating to aid to CEECs and the Mediterranean could be mobilized. However, the Commission considers that additional efforts might be needed; . trade and cooperation agreements should be negotiated with each country concerned, in order to give the peace process momentum and strengthen democracy and the market economy. The Commission concludes by calling on the Council for humanitarian aid to be maintained, for the Union to be fully involved in international reconstruction efforts, for its role as coordinator to be defined and for agreements to be negotiated with each party.