

# Russian thinking on European security after Kosovo

**Conflict Studies Research Centre - Statement by the Spokesperson on the Kosovo Security Force**



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**'Russia will recognize Kosovo's independence if Serbia does,' the Russian ambassador to Tirana says**

After early 2015, Germany joined hands with France and increased their engagement in the Minsk mechanism to solve the Ukraine crisis.

## **SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS IN EMERGENCY SESSION FOLLOWING KOSOVO'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WITH MEMBERS SHARPLY DIVIDED ON ISSUE**

Of course, the UN General Assembly and other global platforms are the primary frameworks where the three parties interact with each other.

**Russia & Kosovo will not meet because of 'security risks'**

Under heavy domestic pressure, it is unlikely that President Obama will eventually be able to negotiate a consensual peaceful resolution with Russia. The former proved to have a substantial political cost, triggering a global campaign which saw 153 Russian spies and diplomats expelled from 29 countries. The multiplicity of interdependent factors that influence and transform global energy markets create considerable uncertainty.

## **Prospects for European and Eurasian Security and China's Future Choices**

Unfortunately, Europe is often slow to make these projects materialise. Ahtisaari's plan, which would ultimately provide Kosovo with independence, has been welcomed in the West. On the whole, in the 20 years of the post-Cold War era, the first 10 years saw a clear pattern in the trilateral relationship between Russia and EU and US, namely a cooperative relationship between the three.

## **Why the EU should lead talks between Kosovo and Serbia**

Nothing led him to believe that a few additional months of negotiations would have allowed the parties to reach a shared solution. He suggested calling a European Summit that would launch preparations for the treaty intended to protect the interests of all countries on the continent. Just a few years ago, the European project seemed to be a great success, yet now the region is facing brand new challenges both from the outside and from within, including the migration crisis, global terrorism, economic problems, the Ukraine conflict, Russian sanctions, and internal divisions on many

policies.

### **Prospects for European and Eurasian Security and China's Future Choices**

JEAN-MAURICE RIPERT France said that, according to international law, it was up to every State to decide whether or not to recognize the new State of Kosovo. The Kremlin resorts to destabilisation and employs the economic leverage gained in 2000s to obtain a seat at the table and strengthen its voice in regional affairs. On the other hand, many commentators noticed that there was no State Department official present in the Oval Office during the signing ceremony in Washington.

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