

In my presentation I will try to demonstrate that the whole region of ex-Yugoslavia and Kosovo in particular, after the end of Communist dictatorship, from the beginning of the 1990s has entered in a new legal phase. This for the reason that by 1990 the question of Kosovo and ex-Yugoslavia in general could not be dealt any more without taking into consideration the new political and social developments which followed the fall of Communism. Unfortunately mostly in a tragic manner, the whole ex-Yugoslavia entered in the sphere of western democratic processes and in the new geopolitical context which would be determined by Euro-Atlantic integrations. In this sense, the legal transformations must be viewed in the light of these modern processes. This means in practice that old conceptions of superiority of rights that governments have in relation with their citizens, the practice of severe domination of minorities by the majority in a given country and the rigid and autarkic concept of State sovereignty, after the fall of communist dictatorships started to lose their influence and their validity. Instead, the new values and norms of individual and collective freedoms, the protection of human rights of minority groups, the more powerful role for the International Organization, the strengthening of legislation on International Human Rights law are becoming more and more important in this region. Furthermore the heavy involvement of NATO and European Union for the past 20 years proves that this region should increasingly share these values and these standards in their common future.

The final resolution of Serbia-Kosovo conflict (the end of the wars and crimes which lasted for 100 years between these people) was only possible through the intervention of NATO and the EU, i.e. the two most powerful international organizations which protect and promote democratic values and the establishment of International Human rights legislation.

The role of United Nations and its organs with regard to Kosovo will be analyzed in relation to these modern democratic values. Moreover that the Western involvement in the Kosovo crisis should be seen as an effort of protecting and enhancing human rights in a pan-European context.