



# Kosovo Conflict: Peoples Republic of China

Nicola Solèr

E-mail: [solern@ethmun.org](mailto:solern@ethmun.org)

## 1 Partnership with Serbia

Since the PRC's recognition by Yugoslavia in 1949, Serbia and China have been maintaining diplomatic ties. During the Yugoslav war, China supported Serbia and Montenegro and opposed NATO intervention in Kosovo. In 2017, Serbia and China mutually abolished the requirement of obtaining an entry visa for its citizens.

Economically, China is Serbia's largest trading partner in Asia, trading goods for roughly US\$800 million each year.

Serbia and China signed an important strategic partnership agreement in August 2009. The agreement covers a wide array of subjects including the mutual respect of territorial integrity, plans for trade development as well as cultural, technological and scientific exchange. [1]

## 2 Independence Movement in Kosovo

China condemns Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence, stating that a plan acceptable to both Serbia and Kosovo through negotiations is the best way to resolve the issue. [2]

This stance possibly results from the fact that China has several similar disputes over borders and independence such as in Tibet, Taiwan and Hong Kong. The case of Kosovo could set a precedent and motivate such regions to more actively strive for independence.

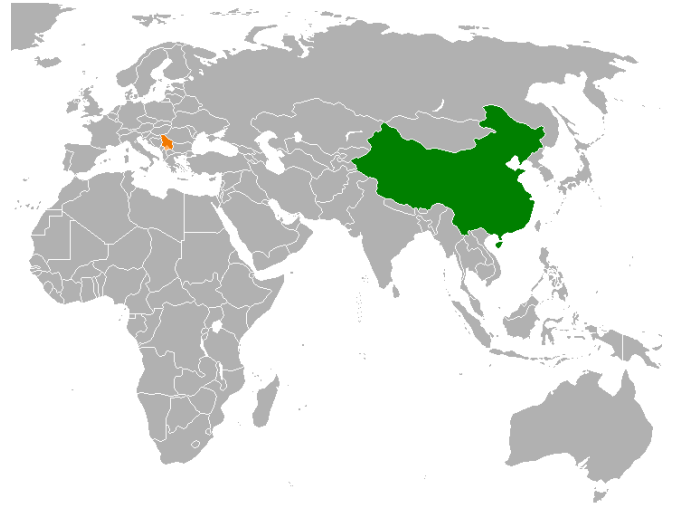


Fig. 1: Geographical Location of China and Serbia

## 3 References

- 1 China - Serbia Relations  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%E2%80%93Serbia\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%E2%80%93Serbia_relations)
- 2 China - Kosovo Relations  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%27s\\_reaction\\_to\\_the\\_2008\\_Kosovo\\_declaration\\_of\\_independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%27s_reaction_to_the_2008_Kosovo_declaration_of_independence)