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Tough love : the European Union's relations with the Western Balkans
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Citation

Blockmans, S. (2007, October 25). *Tough love : the European Union's relations with the Western Balkans*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12390>

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TOUGH LOVE: THE EUROPEAN UNION'S RELATIONS
WITH THE WESTERN BALKANS

A sales edition of this dissertation is published by T.M.C. Asser Press, The Hague, The Netherlands, ISBN 978-90-6704-258-1.

The cover illustration shows the renovated Old Bridge (Stare Most) in Mostar.

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**TOUGH LOVE:
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S RELATIONS
WITH THE WESTERN BALKANS**

Proefschrift

ter verkrijging van
de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden,
op gezag van de Rector Magnificus prof. mr. P.F. van der Heijden,
volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties
te verdedigen op donderdag 25 oktober 2007
klokke 13.45 uur

door

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geboren te Gent, België
in 1973

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To my parents

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AAK | Aleanca për Ardhmërinë e Kosovës (Alliance for the Future of Kosovo) |
| ACTORD | Activation Order |
| AFDI | Annuaire Français de Droit International |
| AII | Adriatic-Ionian Initiative |
| AJIL | American Journal of International Law |
| ASIL | American Society of International Law |
| AU | African Union |
| Australian YIL | Australian Yearbook of International Law |
| BBC | British Broadcasting Corporation |
| BiH | Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| BSEC | Black Sea Economic Cooperation |
| Bull. EC | Bulletin of the European Communities |
| Bull. EU | Bulletin of the European Union |
| BYIL | British Yearbook of International Law |
| CARDS | Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation |
| CBD | Center for Balkan Development |
| CDA | Christen Democratisch Appèl |
| CDDRL | Center on Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law |
| CDL | European Commission for Democracy through Law |
| CDU | Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands |
| CEE | Communauté économique européenne |
| CEEC | Central and Eastern European Countries |
| CEFTA | Central European Free Trade Agreement |
| CEI | Central European Initiative |
| CEPS | Centre for European Policy Studies |
| CFE | Conventional Armed Forces in Europe |
| CFI | Court of First Instance |
| CFSP | Common Foreign and Security Policy |
| CIA | Central Intelligence Agency |
| CIo | Chairman-in-Office |
| CIS | Commonwealth of Independent States |
| CMLR | Common Market Law Reports |
| CML Rev. | Common Market Law Review |
| CoE | Council of Europe |
| COM | European Commission document |
| COPS | Comité politique et de sécurité |
| Cornell ILJ | Cornell International Law Journal |
| COWEB | EU Council on the Western Balkans |
| CPC | Conflict Prevention Centre |
| CPE | Coopération politique européenne |
| CRS | Congressional Research Service |
| CSCE | Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe |

| | |
|----------|---|
| CSO | Committee of Senior Officials |
| CSU | Christlich Soziale Union in Bayern |
| DAV | Direktie Atlantische Samenwerking en Veiligheidszaken (Atlantic Cooperation and Security Affairs Department of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs) |
| DG | Directorate General |
| DG ECFIN | Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs |
| DG ELARG | Directorate General for Enlargement |
| DG RELEX | Directorate General for External Relations |
| DOS | Democratic Opposition of Serbia |
| DPS | Democratic Party of Socialists |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| D-SACEUR | Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe |
| DSRSG | Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General |
| EA | Europe Agreement |
| EAEC | European Atomic Energy Community |
| EAPC | Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council |
| EAR | European Agency for Reconstruction |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| EC | European Community/Communities |
| ECAA | European Common Aviation Area |
| ECHO | European Community Humanitarian Aid Office |
| ECHR | European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms |
| ECJ | European Court of Justice |
| ECMM | European Community Monitoring Mission |
| ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| ECR | European Court Reports |
| ECSC | European Coal and Steel Community |
| ECU | European Currency Unit |
| EEC | European Economic Community |
| EFA Rev. | European Foreign Affairs Review |
| EIB | European Investment Bank |
| EIDHR | European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights |
| EIPA | European Institute of Public Administration |
| EJIL | European Journal of International Law |
| EL Rev. | European Law Review |
| ENP | European Neighbourhood Policy |
| ENPI | European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument |
| EP | European Parliament |
| EPC | European Political Cooperation |
| ESDP | European Security and Defence Policy |
| ESF | European Security Forum |
| ESI | European Stability Initiative |
| ESS | European Security Strategy |
| ETS | European Treaties Series |
| EU | European Union |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| EUAM | European Union Administration of Mostar |
| EUF | European Union-led Forces |
| EUFOR | European Union Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| EU OHQ | EU Operation Headquarters |
| EUI | European University Institute, Florence |
| EUISS | European Union Institute for Security Studies |
| EUMC | European Union Military Committee |
| EUMM | European Union Monitoring Mission |
| EUPAT | EU Police Advisory Team |
| EUPM | European Union Police Mission |
| EUPOL | European Union Police Mission |
| EUPT | European Union Planning Team for Kosovo |
| EUSR | European Union Special Representative |
| EVRM | Europees Verdrag voor de Rechten van de Mens en Fundamentele Vrijheden |
| FAIFE | IFLA Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FBiH | Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina) |
| FIDE | Fédération Internationale du Droit Européen |
| Finnish YIL | Finnish Yearbook of International Law |
| FRY | Federal Republic of Yugoslavia |
| FYROM | Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| G-7 | Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America |
| G-8 | G-7 plus Russia |
| GA | General Assembly |
| GAERC | General Affairs and External Relations Council |
| GATT | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade |
| GDP | gross domestic product |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GMT | Greenwich Mean Time |
| GSP | Generalised System of Preferences |
| GSZ | Ground Safety Zone |
| HCNM | High Commissioner on National Minorities |
| HDZ | Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica (Croatian Democratic Union) |
| HFUM | Helsinki Follow-Up Meeting |
| HLPM | High-Level Plenary Meeting |
| HQ | headquarters |
| HR | High Representative |
| HRW | Human Rights Watch |
| ICB | International Commission for the Balkans |
| ICFY | International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia |
| ICG | International Crisis Group |
| ICJ | International Court of Justice |
| ICLQ | International and Comparative Law Quarterly |

| | |
|-------|---|
| ICM | International Civilian Mission |
| ICO | International Civilian Office |
| ICR | International Civilian Representative |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| ICTY | International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia |
| IFLA | International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions |
| IFOR | Implementation Force |
| IGC | Intergovernmental Conference |
| IHT | International Herald Tribune |
| ILF | International Law FORUM du droit international |
| ILM | International Legal Materials |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IMP | International Military Presence |
| IOLR | International organizations law review |
| IPA | Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance |
| IPTF | International Police Task Force (UN) |
| ISPA | Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession |
| ISS | Institute for Security Studies |
| IWPR | Institute for War & Peace Reporting |
| JAT | Jugoslovensko Aviontransport |
| JCMS | Journal of Common Market Studies |
| JDW | Jane's Defence Weekly |
| JHA | Justice and Home Affairs (EU) |
| JNA | Jugoslovenska narodna armija (Yugoslav People's Army) |
| JT | Journal des tribunaux (Belgium) |
| KFOR | Kosovo Force |
| KLA | Kosovo Liberation Army |
| KPC | Kosovo Protection Corps |
| KPS | Kosovo Police Service |
| KSIP | Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan |
| KVAB | Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie van België voor Wetenschappen en Kunsten |
| KVM | Kosovo Verification Mission |
| LDK | Lidhja Demokratike e Kosovës (Democratic League of Kosovo) |
| LIEI | Legal Issues of European Integration |
| LJIL | Leiden Journal of International Law |
| LNTS | League of Nations Treaty Series |
| LSE | London School of Economics and Political Science |
| MAP | Membership Action Plan |
| MAPE | Multinational Advisory Police Element (UN - Albania) |
| MC | Ministerial Council |
| MEDA | Euro-Mediterranean Partnership |
| MEP | Member of the European Parliament |
| MINUK | Mission d'administration intérimaire des Nations Unies au Kosovo |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MTA | Military Technical Agreement |

| | |
|------------|---|
| NAC | North Atlantic Council |
| NACC | North Atlantic Cooperation Council |
| NAT | North Atlantic Treaty |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organisation |
| NGO | non-governmental organisation |
| NHQSa | NATO Headquarters in Sarajevo |
| NJCM | Nederlands Juristen Comité voor de Mensenrechten |
| NLA | National Liberation Army |
| Nordic JIL | Nordic Journal of International Law |
| NPAA | National Programme for the Adoption of the <i>Acquis</i> |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| OAU | Organization of African Unity |
| ODIHR | OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OHR | Office of the High Representative |
| OJ | Official Journal of the European Communities/Union |
| OMIK | OSCE Mission in Kosovo |
| OMRI | Open Media Research Institute |
| OSCE | Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe |
| OSZE | Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa |
| OTAN | Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord |
| PACE | Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe |
| PC | Permanent Council |
| PCA | Partnership and Cooperation Agreement |
| PDK | Partia Demokratike e Kosovës (Democratic Party of Kosovo) |
| PESC | Politique étrangère et de sécurité commune |
| PfP | Partnership for Peace |
| PHARE | Poland Hungary Assistance for the Reconstruction of the Economy |
| PIC | Peace Implementation Council |
| PISG | Provisional Institutions of Self-Government |
| PRST | presidential statement |
| PSC | Political and Security Committee |
| PSIO | Program for the study of international organization(s) |
| RBDI | Revue belge de droit international |
| RCC | Regional Cooperation Council |
| RdC | Recueil des cours |
| RGDIP | Revue Générale de Droit International Public |
| RNIS | Refugee Nutrition Information System |
| RRF | Rapid Reaction Force |
| RRM | Rapid Reaction Mechanism |
| RS | Republika Srpska |
| RSFY | République socialiste fédérale de Yougoslavie |
| RTDE | Revue Trimestrielle de Droit Européen |
| SAA | Stabilisation and Association Agreement |
| SAC | Stabilisation and Association Council |
| SaM | Serbia and Montenegro |

| | |
|----------|---|
| SAO | Serbian Autonomous Oblast |
| SAP | Stabilisation and Association Process |
| SAPARD | Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development |
| SC | Security Council |
| SDS | Serbian Democratic Party |
| SEC | European Commission documents which cannot be classified in any of the other series |
| SECI | Southeast European Cooperative Initiative |
| SEE | south-eastern Europe |
| SEECF | South-East Europe Cooperation Process |
| SEESP | South East European Studies Programme (Oxford University) |
| SEW | Sociaal Economische Wetgeving |
| SFOR | Stabilisation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| SFRY | Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia |
| SG/HR | Secretary-General/High Representative |
| SHAPE | Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe |
| SIPRI | Stockholm International Peace Research Institute |
| SNP | Socialist People's Party of Montenegro |
| SOFA | Status of Forces Agreement |
| SRSF | Special Representative of the Secretary-General |
| STM | SAP Tracking Mechanism |
| SWP | Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik |
| | |
| TACIS | Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States |
| TCE | Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe |
| TEC | Treaty establishing the European Community |
| TEU | Treaty on European Union |
| | |
| UDHR | Universal Declaration of Human Rights |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNC | United Nations Charter |
| UNCRO | United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation |
| UNCTC | United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations |
| UN Doc. | United Nations Documents |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDPI | United Nations Department of Public Information |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNGA | United Nations General Assembly |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNMIBH | United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| UNMIK | United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo |
| UNMOP | United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka |
| UNO | United Nations Organization |
| UNPA | United Nations Protected Area |
| UNPF | United Nations Peace Forces |
| UNPREDEP | United Nations Preventive Deployment Force |
| UNPROFOR | United Nations Protection Force |
| UNPSG | United Nations Police Support Group |
| UNSC | United Nations Security Council |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| UNSCR | United Nations Security Council Resolution |
| UNSG | United Nations Secretary-General |
| UNTAES | United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slovenia |
| UNTS | United Nations Treaty Series |
| UPFM | Unified Police Force Mostar |
| US | United States |
| USD | US Dollar |
| | |
| VCLT | Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties |
| Virginia JIL | Virginia Journal of International Law |
| | |
| WEU | Western European Union |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WIIW | Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche (Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies) |
| WTO | World Trade Organisation |
| | |
| ZaöRV | Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht |
| ZEI | Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung |

MAPS*



* Sources: Joint World Bank - European Commission Office for South East Europe (map of Western Balkans); University of Texas Libraries (all other maps).



Albania



Bosnia and Herzegovina



Croatia



Macedonia



Montenegro



Serbia

FACTS AND FIGURES

Croatia – Geographical and political profile

| | |
|---|--|
| Official name | Republic of Croatia (Republika Hrvatska) |
| Independence | 25 June 1991 |
| Area | 56,542 km ² |
| Neighbouring countries | Bosnia and Herzegovina (932 km), Hungary (329 km), Serbia (241 km), Montenegro (25 km), Slovenia (670 km), coastline (5,835 km) |
| Population | 4.5 million (2007, est.) |
| Density | 78 inhabitants per km ² |
| Distribution | 53.3% urban population, 46.7% rural population (2002) |
| Population profile | Croat (89.6%), Serb (4.5%), Bosniak (0.47%), Hungarian (0.37%), Czech (0.34%), Slovene (0.3%), Roma (0.21%) (2001 census) |
| Languages | Croatian (96.1%), Serbian (1%), other, including Italian, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak and German (2.9%) (2001 census) |
| Religions | Roman Catholic (87.8%), Orthodox (4.4%), Muslim (1.3%), Protestant (0.3%), others (6.2%) |
| Life expectancy | Average: 74.9 years, male: 71.3 years, female: 78.8 years (2007 est.) |
| Main political parties in Parliament (152 seats) | HDZ - Croatian Democratic Union (63), SDP - Social Democratic Party (34), HNS - Croatian People's Party (11), HSS - Croatian Peasants' Party (9) |
| President | Stjepan (Stipe) MESIC (HNS, since 18 February 2000) |
| Prime Minister | Ivo SANADER (HDZ, since 9 December 2003) |

Croatia – Economic profile

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| GDP | Approx. €27.6 billion (2004) |
| GDP per capita | €6,200 in purchasing power standards (48.86% of EU-25 average) (2004) |
| Economic growth | 5.3% in 2003; 3.8% in 2004; 4.3% in 2005; 4.6% in 2006 |
| Inflation rate | 3.4% (2006 est.) |
| Unemployment rate | 17.2% (2006 official) |
| Population below poverty line | 11% (2003) |
| Currency | Kuna (HRK) |
| Government budget balance | -3.9% of GDP |
| Current account balance | -7.7% of GDP (second quarter of 2006, four quarter moving average) |
| Foreign debt | 82.5% of GDP (end 2005) |

Croatia – Economic profile (cont'd)

| | |
|--|--|
| Natural resources | oil, some coal, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, gypsum, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydropower |
| Agricultural products | wheat, sugar beets, sunflower seed, barley, alfalfa, clover, olives, citrus, grapes, soybeans, potatoes, livestock, dairy products |
| Industries | chemicals and plastics, machinery, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminium, paper, wood products, construction materials, textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum (refining), food and beverages, tourism |
| Export products | transport equipment, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels |
| Import products | machinery, transport and electrical equipment, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, foodstuffs |
| Most prominent trading partners | Export: Italy 21.8%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 14.7%, Germany 10.7%, Slovenia 8.1%, Austria 7.3% (2005) Import: Italy 15.9%, Germany 14.9%, Russia 9.1%, Slovenia 6.8%, Austria 5.8%, China 4.7%, France 4.2% (2005) |
| Trade with the EU | Exports to the EU: 64% of total (€3.92 billion) (2005) Imports from the EU: 70% of total (€9.78 billion) (2005) Trade deficit = €5.86 billion |

Macedonia – Geographical and political profile

| | |
|---|---|
| Official name | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| Independence | 8 September 1991 |
| Area | 25,333 km ² |
| Neighbouring countries | Albania (151 km border), Serbia (221 km), Bulgaria (148 km), Greece (246 km), coastline (0 km) |
| Population | 2.06 million (2007 est.) |
| Density | 78.7 inhabitants per km ² |
| Population profile | Macedonian (64.2%), Albanian (25.2%), Turkish (3.9%), Roma (2.7%), Serb (1.8%), Bosniak (0.8%), Vlach (0.5%), other (0.9%) (2002 census) |
| Languages | Macedonia (66.5%), Albania (25.1%), Turkish (3.5%), Serbia (1.2%), other (3.7%) |
| Religions | Orthodox (64.8%), Muslim (33.3%), other (1.9%) (2002 census) |
| Life expectancy | Average: 74.2 years, male: 71.7 years, female: 76.9 years (2007 est.) |
| Main political parties in Parliament (120 seats) | VMRO-DPMNE (VMRO-Democratic Party for Macedonia National Unity) (45), SDSM (Social Democratic Union of Macedonia) (32), BDI/DUI (Democratic Union of Integration) (17), PDSH-DPA (Democratic Party of Albanians) (11) |
| President | Branko CRVENKOVSKI (SDSM, since 12 May 2004) |
| Prime Minister | Nikola GRUEVSKI (VMRO-DPMNE, since 26 August 2006) |

Macedonia – Economic profile

| | |
|--|---|
| GDP | Approx. €4.3 billion (2004) |
| GDP per capita | €5,600 in purchasing power standards (25% of EU-25 average) (2004) |
| Economic growth | 4.0% in 2005; 3.1% in 2006 |
| Inflation rate | 3% (2006 est.) |
| Unemployment rate | 37.3% (2005 ILO definition) |
| Population below poverty line | 30% (2005) |
| Currency | Macedonian Denar (MKD) |
| Government budget balance | 2005 budget surplus: 0.3% of GDP (general government) |
| Current account balance | -1.4% of GDP (2005) |
| Foreign debt | 38% of GDP (natura, August 2006) |
| Natural resources | low-grade iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos, gypsum, timber, arable land |
| Agricultural products | grapes, wine, tobacco, vegetables, milk, eggs |
| Industries | food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, iron, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals |
| Export products | food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, miscellaneous manufactures, iron and steel |
| Import products | machinery and equipment, automobiles, chemicals, fuels, food products |
| Most prominent trading partners | Export: Serbia and Montenegro 22.5%, Germany 17.8%, Greece 15.3%, Italy 8.3% (2005) Import: Russia 13.2%, Germany 10.4%, Greece 9.2%, Serbia and Montenegro 8.2%, Bulgaria 7.3%, Italy 6% (2005) |
| Trade with the EU | Exports to the EU: 52.3% of total (2004) Imports from the EU: 64.4% of total (2004) |

Albania – Geographical and political profile

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Official name | Republic of Albania |
| Independence | 28 November 1912 |
| Area | 28,748 km ² |
| Neighbouring countries | Greece (282 km), FYROM (151 km), Montenegro (172 km), Serbia (115 km), coastline (362 km) |
| Population | 3.6 million (2007 est.) |
| Density | 109 inhabitants per km ² |
| Distribution | 44% urban population, 56% in rural areas |
| Population profile | Albania (95%), Greek (3%), other (2%) (Vlach, Roma, Serb, Macedonian, Bulgarian) (1989 est.) |

Albania – Geographical and political profile (cont'd)

| | |
|---|--|
| Languages | Albanian, Greek, Vlach, Romani, Slavic dialects |
| Religions | Muslim (70%), Albanian Orthodox (20%), Roman Catholic (10%) (est.) |
| Life expectancy | Average: 77.6 years, male: 74.9 years, female: 80.5 years (2007 est.) |
| Main political parties in Parliament (140 seats) | Democratic Party (56), Socialist Party (42), Republican Party (11), Party of Social Democracy (7), Liberal Union Party (5), other (19) |
| President | Alfred MOISIU (DP, since 24 June 2002) |
| Prime Minister | Sali BERISHA (SP, since 10 September 2005) |

Albania – Economic profile

| | |
|--|--|
| GDP | Approx. €5.4 billion (2004) |
| GDP per capita | €3,983 in purchasing power standards (8% of EU-25 average) (2003 est.) |
| Economic growth | 3.4% in 2002; 6.0% in 2003; 6.3% in 2004; 5% in 2006 |
| Inflation rate | 2.4% in 2003; 3.4% in 2004; 2.5% in 2006 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.8% (2006, official) |
| Population below poverty line | 25% |
| Currency | Lek |
| Government budget balance | -4.9% of GDP (2004) |
| Current account balance | -6.0% of GDP (2004) |
| Foreign debt | 20.2% of GDP (2003) |
| Natural resources | petroleum, natural gas, coal, bauxite, chromite, copper, iron ore, nickel, salt, timber, hydropower |
| Agricultural products | wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, grapes, meat, dairy products |
| Industries | food processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropower |
| Export products | textiles and footwear, asphalt, metals and metallic ores, crude oil, vegetables, fruits, tobacco |
| Import products | machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals |
| Most prominent trading partners | Export: Italy 72.4%, Greece 10.5%, Serbia and Montenegro 5% (2005) Import: Italy 29.3%, Greece 16.4%, Turkey 7.5%, China 6.6%, Germany 5.4%, Russia 4% (2005) |
| Trade with the EU | Exports to EU-25: €1.11 million (2003) Imports from EU-25: €368 million (90%) (2003) Trade deficit = €393 million |

Bosnia-Herzegovina – Geographical and political profile

| | |
|--|---|
| Official name | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Independence | 1 March 1992 |
| Entities | Federation of BiH, Republika Srpska, Brcko district |
| Area | 51,129 km ² |
| Neighbouring countries | Croatia (932 km), Montenegro (225 km), Serbia (302 km), coastline (20 km) |
| Population | 4.5 million (2007 est.) |
| Density | 71 inhabitants per km ² (est.) |
| Distribution | 43% urban population, 57% rural population (est.) |
| Population profile | Bosniak (48%), Serb (37.1%), Croat (14.3%), other 0.6% (2000 est.) |
| Languages | Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian |
| Religions | Muslim (40%), Orthodox (31%), Catholic (15%), Protestant (4%), other (10%) (est.) |
| Life expectancy | Average: 78.2 years, male: 74.6 years, female: 82.0 years (2007 est.) |
| Main political parties in the House of Representatives (42 seats) | Party for Democratic Action (SDA, Bosniak) (9), Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SBIH, Bosniak) (8), Party of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD, Serb) (7), Social Democratic Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SDP BiH, multi-ethnic) (5), Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina (HDZ, Croat) (3), Serb Democratic Party (SDS, Serb) (3), Croat Democratic Union 1990 (HDZ 1990, Croat) (2) |
| Presidency (rotating) | Nebojsa RADMANOVIC (Serb), Haris SILAJDZIC (Bosniak) and Zeljko KOMSIC (Croat) (since November 2006) |
| Prime Minister BiH | Nikola SPIRIC (since 11 January 2007) |
| Prime Minister RS | Milorad DODIK (since November 2006) |
| Prime Minister FBiH | Nedžad BRANKOVIC (since March 2007) |

Bosnia-Herzegovina – Economic profile

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| GDP | Approx. €7.5 billion (2005) |
| GDP per capita | €933 (2005) |
| Economic growth | 6% (2006 est.) |
| Inflation rate | 8.2% (2006, following the introduction of VAT) |
| Unemployment rate | 45.5% (2005, official); 25-30% (2005, ILO standards) |
| Population below poverty line | 25% |
| Currency | Convertible Mark (KM) |
| Government budget balance | +0.9% of GDP (2005) |
| Current account balance | -21.7% of GDP (2005) |

Bosnia-Herzegovina – Economic profile (cont'd)

| | |
|--|--|
| Foreign debt | 29% of GDP (2005) |
| Natural resources | coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, manganese, nickel, clay, gypsum, salt, sand, forests, hydropower |
| Agricultural products | wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables, livestock |
| Industries | steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, tank and aircraft assembly, domestic appliances, oil refining |
| Export products | metals, clothing, wood products |
| Import products | machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs |
| Most prominent trading partners | Exports: Croatia 18.4%, Italy 17.1%, Slovenia 14.7%, Germany 12.8%, Austria 6.5%, Hungary 5.2%, China 4.2% (2005) Imports: Croatia 24.7%, Germany 13.6%, Slovenia 13%, Italy 11%, Austria 6.9%, Hungary 5.5% (2005) |
| Trade with the EU | Exports to EU-25: €1.3 billion (2005) Imports from the EU-25: €2.7 billion (2005) |

Montenegro – Geographical and political profile

| | |
|--|---|
| Official name | Republic of Montenegro |
| Independence | 3 June 2006 |
| Area | 14,026 km ² |
| Neighbouring countries | Albania (172 km), Croatia (25 km), Bosnia-Herzegovina (225 km), Serbia (203 km), coastline (293.5 km) |
| Population | 684,736 (July 2007 est.) |
| Density | 44.9 inhabitants per km ² (est.) |
| Distribution | 60% urban population, 40% rural population |
| Population profile | Montenegrin (43%), Serb (32%), Bosniak (8%), Albanian (5%), Muslim (4%), Croat (1.1%), other (4.3%) |
| Languages | Serbian (official; Ijekavian dialect), Bosnian, Albanian, Croatian |
| Religions | Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic |
| Life expectancy | Average: 72.5 years, male: 71 years, female: 74 years |
| Main political parties in Parliament (81 seats) | Coalition for European Montenegro (DPS/SDP) (39), Serbian List (12), Coalition SNP/NS/DSS (11), Movement for Changes (PZP) (11), Liberals and Bosniaks (3), Albanian minority parties (5) |
| President | Filip VUJANOVIC (since 11 May 2003) |
| Prime Minister | Zeljko STURANOVIC (since 13 November 2006) |

Montenegro – Economic profile

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| GDP | €1.67 billion (2006 est.) |
| GDP per capita | €2,950 in purchasing power standards (2006 est.) |
| Economic growth | 6.5% in 2006 |

Montenegro – Economic profile (cont'd)

| | |
|--|--|
| Inflation rate | 3.4% (2004) |
| Unemployment rate | 27.7% (2005) |
| Population below poverty line | 12.2% (2003) |
| Currency | Euro |
| Government budget balance | 1.2% of GDP |
| Current account balance | -9.1% of GDP (2005) |
| Foreign debt | 27.6% of GDP (2005) |
| Natural resources | bauxite, hydroelectricity |
| Agricultural products | grains, tobacco, potatoes, citrus fruits, olives, grapes, sheepherding, commercial fishing negligible |
| Industries | steelmaking, aluminium, agricultural processing, consumer goods, tourism |
| Export products | aluminium and aluminium products (41%), beverages and tobacco (18%), wood and timber (8%) |
| Import products | electrical energy (6.8%), fuel (5.2%), motor vehicles (5.1%), medicaments (3.3%) |
| Most prominent trading partners | Export: Serbia 42.6%, Italy 24.2%, Greece 9.0%, Switzerland 5.5%, BiH 3.7% (2004) Import: Serbia 34.8%, Italy 8.6%, BiH 5.5%, Greece 5.0%, Slovenia 5.0%, Germany 4.2% (2004) |
| Trade with the EU | Exports to EU-27: €287.7 million (2006) Imports from EU-27: €501.8 million (2006) |

Serbia – Geographical and political profile

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Official name | Republic of Serbia |
| Independence | 5 June 2006 |
| Area | 88,361 km ² (at the time of writing still including Kosovo) |
| Neighbouring countries | Bulgaria (318 km), Romania (476 km), Hungary (151 km), Croatia (241 km), Bosnia-Herzegovina (302 km), Albania (115 km), FYROM (221 km), Montenegro (203 km), coastline (0 km) |
| Population | 10.15 million (including Kosovo, July 2007 est.) |
| Density | 84 inhabitants per km ² |
| Population profile | Serbian (66%), Albanian (17%), Hungarian (3.9%), Romany (Gypsy) (1.4%), Bosniak (1.8%), Montenegrin (0.9%), other 9.0% (2002 census) |
| Languages | Serbian (88.3%), Hungarian (3.8%), Bosniak (1.8%), Romany (Gypsy) (1.1%), other 5% (2002 census) <i>Note:</i> Romanian, Hungarian, Slovak, Ukrainian and Croatian all official in Vojvodina; Albanian official in Kosovo |

Serbia – Geographical and political profile (cont'd)

| | |
|--|---|
| Religions | Serbian Orthodox (85%), Catholic (5.5%), Protestant (1.1%), Muslim (3.2%), other (5.2%) (2002 census) |
| Life expectancy | Average: 75.0 years, male: 72.5 years, female: 77.9 years (2007 est.) |
| Main political parties Parliament (250 seats) | SRS (81), DSS (64), DSS-NS (47), G17 Plus (19), SPS (16), LDP Coalition (15), other (8) |
| President | Boris TADIC (DS, since 11 July 2004) |
| Prime Minister | Vojislav KOSTUNICA (DSS, since 3 March 2004) |

Serbia – Economic profile

| | |
|--|---|
| GDP | €32.97 billion (including Kosovo) (2006 est.) |
| GDP per capita | €2,506 in purchase power standards (2006 est.) |
| Economic growth | 5.9% in 2005; 6.3% in 2006 |
| Inflation rate | 6.6% (2006) |
| Unemployment rate | 31.6% (2005) |
| Population below poverty line | 30% (2003) <i>Note: data covers the former Serbia and Montenegro (1999 est.)</i> |
| Currency | Serbian Dinar (RSD) |
| Government budget balance | 0.6% of GDP (2006) |
| Current account balance | -10.2% of GDP (2006) |
| Foreign debt | 61% of GDP (2006) |
| Natural resources | oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, chromite, nickel, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt, arable land |
| Agricultural products | wheat, maize, sugar beets, sunflower, beef, pork, milk |
| Industries | sugar, agricultural machinery, electrical and communication equipment, paper and pulp, lead, transportation equipment |
| Export products | manufactured goods, food (raspberries, frozen fruits) and live animals, machinery and transport equipment |
| Import products | oil, natural gas, transport vehicles, cars, machinery, food |
| Most prominent trading partners | Export: Italy 14.1%, BiH 11.7%, Montenegro 10.4%, Germany 10.2%, FYROM 4.7% (2006) Import: Russia 14.5%, Germany 8.4%, Italy 7.3%, China 5%, Romania 3% (2006) |
| Trade with the EU | Exports to EU-25: 56% of total (2006) Imports from EU-25: 49% of total (2006) |

Kosovo – Geographical and political profile

| | |
|---|---|
| Official name | Kosovo (at the time of writing still part of Serbia but under the rule of the UNMIK pursuant to UNSC res. 1244) |
| Area | 10,887 km ² |
| Neighbouring countries | FYROM (159 km), Albania (112 km), Montenegro (78.5 km), coastline (0 km) (Serbia: 351.5 km) |
| Population | 2.1 million (2006 est.) |
| Density | 193 inhabitants per km ² (2006 est.) |
| Distribution | 60% rural population, 40% urban population (2006 est.) |
| Population profile | Albanian (90%), Serbian (5%), Bosniak (1.9%), Roma (1.7%), Turkish (1%), Ashkali, Egyptian, Gorani (0.4%) (2006 est.) |
| Languages | Albanian, Serbian |
| Religions | Muslim, Orthodox, Catholic |
| Life expectancy | Average: 69 years, male: 67 years, female: 71 years (2003 est.) |
| Main political parties in Parliament (120 seats) | LDK (46), PDK (30), AAK (9), SLKM (8), Ora (7), Bosniak Vakaf coalition (4), KDTP (3), other (13) |
| President | Fatmir SEJDIU (LDK, since 10 February 2006) |
| Prime Minister | Agim CEKU (since 10 March 2006) |
| UN SRSG (UNMIK) | Joachim RUCKER |

Kosovo – Economic profile

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| GDP | €2.326 billion (2004) |
| GDP per capita | €964.4 (2004) |
| Economic growth | 1.2% (2002), 3.1% (2003), 3.2% (2004), 3.5% (2005) |
| Inflation rate | 3.6% (2002), 1.1% (2003), 1.5% (2004), -0.5% (2005) |
| Unemployment rate | 57.1 (2001), 55% (2002), 49.7% (2003), 50% (2006) |
| Population below poverty line | N/A |
| Currency | Euro, Dinar |
| Government budget balance | 6.2% of GDP (2002), 2.5% of GDP (2003), -3.8% of GDP (2004) |
| Current account balance | -11.6% of GDP (2002), -15.8% of GDP (2003), -18% of GDP (2004) |
| Natural resources | bauxite, coal, silver, nickel |
| Agricultural products | wheat, maize, livestock, dairy products |
| Industries | steel, mining |
| Export products | base metal and articles of base metal (58.2%), mineral products (18.8%), leather products (6.8%), prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco (4.4%), machinery, appliances and electric materials (3.3%) (2006) |

Kosovo – Economic profile (cont'd)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Import products | mineral products (19.6%), prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco (13.4%), base metal and articles of base metal (10.3%), machinery, appliances and electric materials (9.0%) (2006) |
| Main trading partners | Export: Albania 20.0%, Macedonia 13.2%, Italy 8.4%, Greece 6.4% (2007) (Serbia 14.7%) Import: Macedonia 18.3%, Turkey 8.2%, Germany 7.0%, China 5.7% (2007) (Serbia 14.4%) |
| Trade with the EU | Exports to the EU: 32.6% Imports from the EU: 33.3% (2007) |

Sources: WIIW Balkan Observatory, EUROSTAT, European Commission, DG ECFIN, CIA World Factbook, IMF, UNMIK, Kosovo Statistical Office, OSCE, and Economist Intelligence Unit