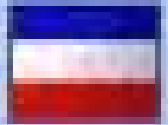


The European Union and The Western Balkans

Croazia



Serbia



The Western Balkans

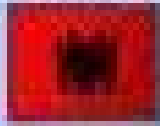
Montenegro

Bosnia & Herzegovina

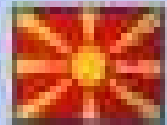


Kosovo

Albania



FYROM



The Conflicts

1991-95

Croatia

1992-95

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1997

Albania

1998-99

Kosovo

2000-01

Southern Serbia and FYROM

Croazia



Serbia



Montenegro

Kosovo

Albania



FYROM



A light gray map of the Balkans region is in the background. Labels with arrows point to Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania, and FYROM. Small icons of the respective national flags are placed near the labels. The title 'The European Perspective' is centered over the map in a large, bold, dark blue font.

The European Perspective

1999 Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP)

1999 Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe

2000 European Council in Feira

2000 Zagreb EU-Western Balkans Summit

2003 Thessaloniki EU-Western Balkans Summit

Croazia



Serbia

“The future of the Western Balkans is within the European Union. (...) Preparation for integration into European structures and ultimate membership into the European Union, through adoption of European standards, is now the big challenge ahead”

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Montenegro

Kosovo

**EU-Western Balkans Summit,
Thessaloniki Declaration, June 2003**

Albania



FYROM





“The Western Balkan countries welcome the decision by the EU to strengthen its Stabilisation and Association policy towards the region and to enrich it with elements from the experience of enlargement”

**EU-Western Balkans Summit
Thessaloniki Declaration, June 2003**

Similar Challenges with the Enlargement

Democratic Stabilisation

Economic Transition and Development

Reform and Strengthening of Institutions

Reform of the Judiciary

Adaptation to EU Acquis

Croazia



Serbia



Montenegro

Kosovo

Bosnia



Herzegovina

Albania



FYROM



Specific Challenges in the Western Balkans.

Lost decade

Legacy of wars (destruction, dislocation, disruption)

Weakness of state structures

Organised crime and corruption

Unresolved status issues

Croatia



Serbia



Montenegro

Kosovo

Bosnia
& Herzegovina



Albania



FYROM



Croazia



Acceding 10+Rom/Bul

Number of countries: 12

Population: 105 million

GDP 2002: 468 billion USD

GDP/capita: 4500 USD

Conflicts since 1989: 0

Western Balkans

Number of countries: 5

Population: 24 million

GDP 2002: 51 billion USD

GDP/capita: 2200 USD

Conflicts since 1989: 6-7

Serbia



Montenegro

Kosovo

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Albania



FYROM



Gross National Income (GNI) per Capita

Slovenia	9810 USD	Latvia	3660 USD
Czech R.	5560 USD	Romania	1920 USD
Hungary	5380 USD	Bulgaria	1790 USD
Croatia	4640 USD	FYROM	1700 USD
Poland	4570 USD	BiH	1700 USD
Estonia	4140 USD	Serbia/Mon	1400 USD
Slovakia	3950 USD	Albania	1380 USD
Lithuania	3660 USD		

Similar Instruments with the Enlargement

Acceding SEE+Rom/Bul

Europe Agreements (90s)

Financial Assistance

(Phare, ISPA, Sapard)

**Total: 1-2,65 billion euros/y
or 12-30 euro/inhabitant**

Annual Progress Reports

Accession Partnerships

Western Balkans

**Stabilisation and
Association Agreements**

Financial Assistance

(CARDS)

**Total: 700 million euros/y
or 31 euro/inhabitant**

Annual Progress Reports

European Partnerships

Specific Instruments in the Western Balkans

EU Special Representatives (EUSRs)

Support for international mandates (UNMIK, OHR)

**Military and Civilian Crisis Management
(EUFOR/Concordia, EUPM, EUPOL/Proxima;
majority of troops contribution in Nato-led SFOR,
KFOR)**

Stability Pact (Regional Co-operation)

Where we are on the road to the European Union

Croatia: Signed SA Agreement in 2001 - Applied for EU Membership in 2003

FYROM: Signed SA Agreement in 2001

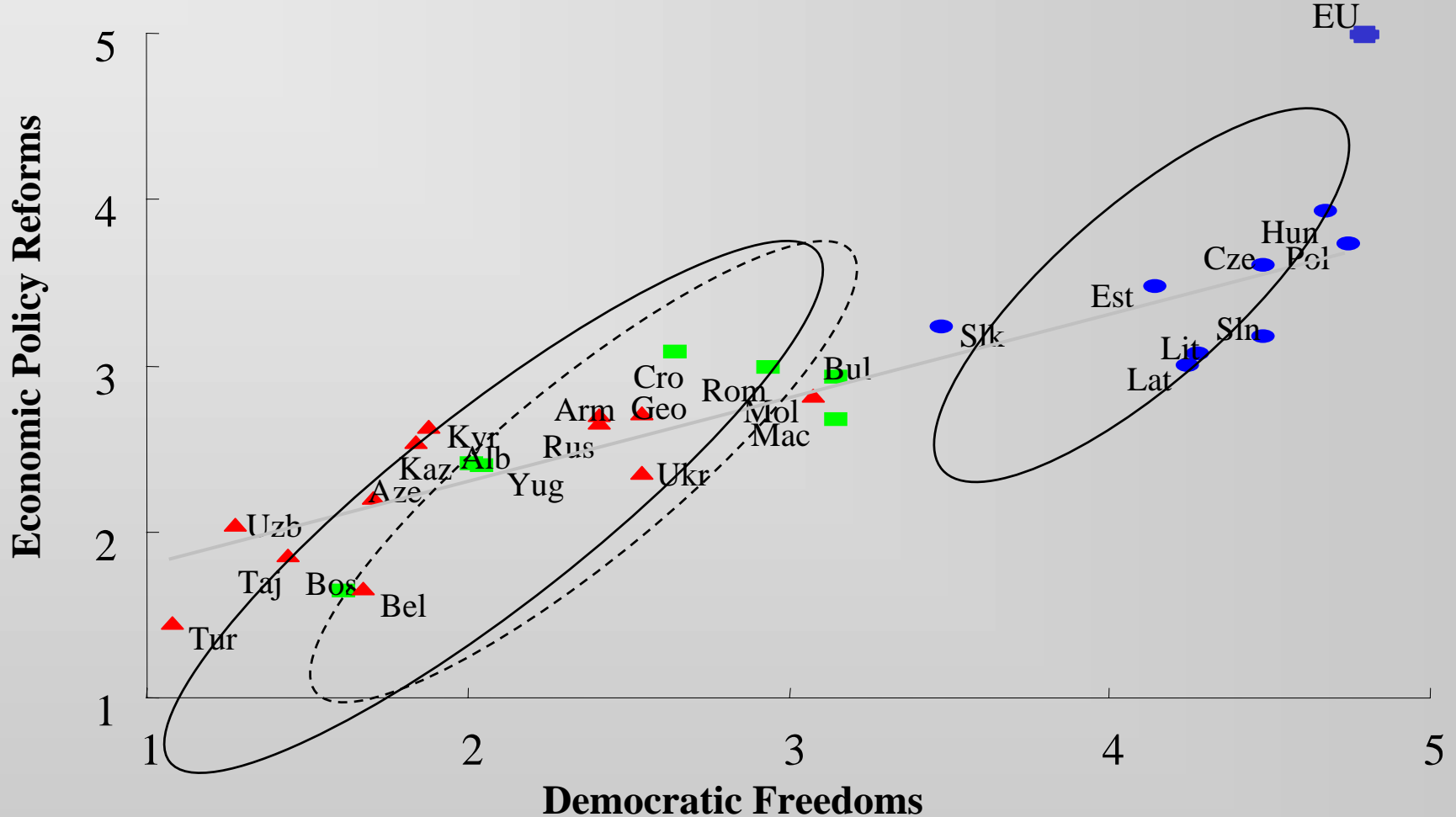
Albania: Started negotiating SA Agreement in 2003

BiH: Preparing to negotiate SA Agreement

Serbia and Montenegro: Preparing to negotiate SA Agreement

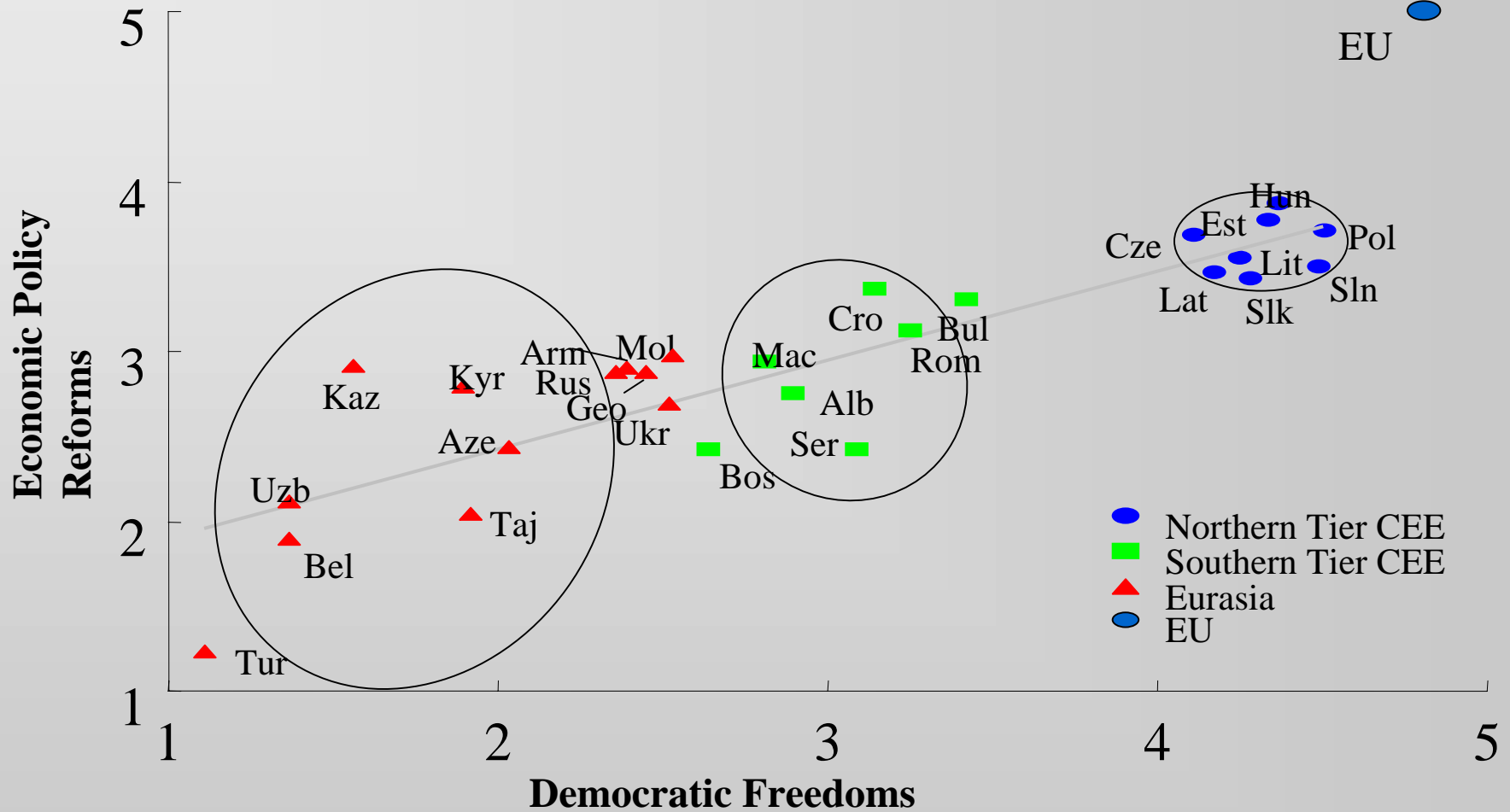
Kosovo: Started SA Tracking Mechanism in 2003

Economic Policy Reforms and Democratic Freedoms in Central & Eastern Europe and Eurasia: 1998



Ratings of democratic freedoms are from Freedom House, *Nations in Transit 1998* (October 1998) and Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 1998-1999* (June 1999), and assess reforms through December 1998. With 1 exception, economic policy reform ratings are from EBRD, *Transition Report 1998* (November 1998), and cover events through early September 1998; economic policy reform rating for Yugoslavia is from Freedom House (October 1998). Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced.

Economic Policy Reforms and Democratic Freedoms in Central & Eastern Europe and Eurasia: 2002



Ratings of democratic freedoms are from Freedom House, *Nations in Transit 2003* (2003) and cover events through December 2002. Economic policy reform ratings are from EBRD, *Transition Report 2002* (November 2002), and cover events through September 2002. Economic policy reforms include price liberalization, trade and foreign exchange, privatization, legal, banking and capital markets, enterprise restructuring (credit and subsidy policy), and infrastructure reforms. Democratic freedoms include political rights (free and fair elections; openness of the political system to competing political parties and to minority group representation; governance and public

A map of Europe with a light purple fill and black outlines for countries. The text 'The Western Balkans in The European Union When?' is overlaid in a bold, orange, serif font. The text is centered and spans across the middle of the map.

**The Western Balkans in
The European Union
When?**