
Forgiveness and a promise

Advocating a more regional approach to the
Balkans by the EU

Annex

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Annex 1: The European Union and the Balkan countries

COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN BALKANS EN ROUTE TO JOIN THE EU

- Albania: the Council states in December 2005 that it is in principle in favour of revising the European partnership.
- Bosnia-Herzegovina: negotiations on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) have been ongoing since November 2005.
- Croatia: official opening of negotiations towards accession on 3 October 2005.
- Serbia-Montenegro: negotiations on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement underway. Progress of talks will depend on resolving the status of Kosovo, currently under a UN mandate, and the arrest of Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic, who must be taken to the ICTY (International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia). As the alleged war criminal Ratko Mladic has not been arrested, Enlargement Commissioner Olli Rehn announced the suspension of negotiations towards a Stabilisation and Association Agreement on 3 May 2006.
- Kosovo: in international law, Kosovo is a province of Serbia. But by virtue of resolution 1244 of the UN's Security Council, dated 10 June 1999, the province is under United Nations administration and is part of Yugoslavia (and not of Serbia alone).
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: officially became a candidate country for EU accession on 15 and 16 December 2005.

ALBANIA

- **1992:** Trade and Co-operation Agreement between the EU and Albania.
- **1992:** Albania is eligible to benefit from the PHARE programme.
- **1999:** The EU proposes a new SAP (Stabilisation and Association Process) for five Balkan countries, including Albania.
- **2000:** Feira European Council decides that all the countries benefiting from the SAP are "potential candidates" for EU membership.
- **2003 :** On 31 January, the Commission officially launches negotiations towards an SAA (Stabilisation and Association Agreement).
- Between 1991 and 2004, the European Union allocates 1.273 billion euro to Albania via the PHARE and CARDS programmes.
- **2004:** In June, the Council states that it is in principle in favour of a partnership with Albania.
- **November 2005:** Publication of the Commission's annual report on the progress achieved by Albania.

BOSNIA–HERZEGOVINA

- **1995:** Signing of the Dayton/Paris Agreements and creation of two entities – the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska.
- **2000:** The EU road map sets out 18 steps to be undertaken before work on a Feasibility Study towards the opening of negotiations on an SAA could begin.
- **2001:** The first five years of the CARDS programme enable the country to benefit from the SAP.
- **2001:** The Commission adopts a Country Strategy Paper for Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- **2003:** The Thessaloniki Summit decides to step up political co-operation, putting the emphasis on the institutions, and to enhance trade measures in order to facilitate economic growth.
- **2003:** The Commission approves the Feasibility Study.
- Since 1991, the European Union has spent 2.5 billion euro on Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- **2004:** In June, the European Union decides on a European partnership.
- **2004:** In December, EUFOR (European Union Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina) replaces SFOR (Stabilisation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina) in operation 'Althea'.
- **October 2005:** The Commission recommends that the Council open discussions on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) .
- **November 2005:** Commission's annual report on the progress of reforms.
- **November 2005:** The Council gives its agreement for negotiations towards an SAA to begin.
- **January 2006:** Opening of negotiations for an SAA.

CROATIA

- The EU establishes diplomatic relations with Zagreb in 1992.
- **In 1997:** The European Council sets out the conditions that need to be met in advance of developing further bilateral relations between the European Union and Croatia.
- **In 1999:** The EU proposes a new SAP (Stabilisation and Association Process) for five south-east European countries, including Croatia.
- **In May 2000:** The Commission recommends opening negotiations towards the conclusion of a Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Union and Croatia. The talks began in November 2000 and ended in an agreement being signed in October 2001.
- **In December 2001:** The Commission adopted a strategy paper setting out the general framework of relations between the EU and Croatia for the 2002-2006 period.

The document in particular envisaged the provision of EU aid to Croatia in the framework of the CARDS (Community Assistance to Reconstruction, Development and Stability in the Balkans) programme.

- **21 February 2003:** Croatia officially presents its candidature for accession to the European Union.
- **18 June 2004:** The European Council gives its green light to the opening of accession negotiations between the EU and Croatia.
- **6 October 2004:** The Commission publishes a strategy paper assessing the situation in Croatia. No accession date has been given so far.
- **13 December 2004:** EU foreign affairs ministers give their green light to the opening of accession negotiations with Croatia in spring 2005, provided that Zagreb co-operates fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.
- **16 March 2005:** The EU's Foreign Affairs Council of Ministers decides to postpone opening accession negotiations with Croatia on the basis that the Zagreb authorities had not fulfilled the conditions that had been set. While refusing to give a new date, the Council indicates that the doors of the Union remain "open" for Croatia.

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

- **1996:** The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia becomes eligible for funding under the PHARE programme.
- **2000:** The Council adopts negotiation guidelines for the SAA based on the 1999 SAP agreement.
- **2001:** The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia becomes the first country to sign an SAA, which enters into force on 1 April 2004.
- **2003:** The 'Concordia' mission is the EU's first military mission (duration six months).
- **22 March 2004:** The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia applies for EU membership.
- The EU has allocated 173 million euro via the CARDS programme and over the 2001-2004 period. The budget is managed by the European Agency for Reconstruction.
- **In April 2005:** The Commission approves 34.5 million euro of aid under the CARDS programme.
- **9 November 2005:** The Commission recommends that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia be given candidate status.
- **17 December 2005:** The Council decides to grant candidate status without mentioning a date for the beginning of negotiations.

SERBIA-MONTENEGRO

- Serbia-Montenegro is made up of the Republic of Serbia with its autonomous provinces, Kosovo, Vojvodina and the Republic of Montenegro. The UN put the province of Kosovo under temporary international civil and military administration following the conflict in 1999.
- Total aid, including the CARDS and OBNOVA programmes for humanitarian and financial aid, to Serbia-Montenegro has come to over 2.9 billion euro since 1991.
- In April 2005, the Commission approves 184 million euro of aid via the CARDS programme.
- The Council agrees to reopen twin-track negotiations (each of the republics negotiating individually with the European Union, even though the Stabilisation and Association Agreement was concluded jointly).
- **April 2005:** The Council calls on the Commission to open negotiations on the SAA as soon as possible.
- **April 2005:** The Commission adopts a report which concludes that the two republics are ready to negotiate a Stabilisation and Association Agreement.
- **May 2006:** The Commission suspends negotiations towards a Stabilisation and Association Agreement, since the alleged war criminal Ratko Mladic has not been arrested.

THE STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION PROCESS (SAP)

The Stabilisation and Association Process was agreed on at the Zagreb Summit on 24 November 2000. The objective was to establish a partnership between the European Union and the western Balkan countries. The EU offered two main advantages – a financial, economic and trade aid programme (CARDS) and a contractual relationship (via a Stabilisation and Association Agreement). Although Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have obtained candidate status, they can benefit from the SAP in the same way as the other western Balkan countries. The bases of the process were strengthened during the Thessaloniki Summit in 2003 in order to create even closer ties between the western Balkan countries and the EU. It is for this purpose that a new instrument, the European partnership, was created – inspired by the accession partnership that candidate countries benefit from. The SAP puts the emphasis on regional co-operation, which the EU regards as essential in order for it to open the door towards accession.

Annex 2: Situation of refugees and displaced people in the western Balkans

The Yugoslav wars of succession have pitted different nationalist factions up against one another, with these groups trying to ensure that those from a particular nation are established on a given area of land. The main feature of the wars was “ethnic cleansing”, the expulsion of those from other nations from an area of land. In the last ten years, 2.5 million refugees and displaced people in the western Balkans have been able to return to their homes. Six hundred and twenty thousand are said to be still waiting, including a considerable proportion of Serbs and representatives of other minorities in Kosovo.

In Bosnia alone, there are estimates of up to 2.2 million displaced people - or half the republic's population – during the war (1992-1995). Five hundred thousand homes were damaged. Since then, over a million refugees and displaced people have returned to the houses or flats that they lived in before the war. Ninety three per cent of land assets seized or confiscated during the hostilities had been returned by the end of 2004.

Following what was done by the Ante Pavelic regime and its allies, there were half as many Croatian Serbs at the end of the second war (12%) as at the beginning of it (25%). But they were one of two nations making up the Socialist Croatian Republic of the Yugoslav Federation. The military operation against the region of Krajina turned out to be the largest ethnic cleansing of the war, which ended with the Dayton Accords. Two hundred and thirty thousand displaced people returned to their homes in Croatia.

Serbia and Montenegro have the largest refugee population in Europe – 400,000 people, which does not include the 230,000 Serbs arriving from Kosovo in 1999.

The largest exodus of all the wars of succession took place during the Kosovo crisis in 1999 - 860,000 Albanians left the province by crossing the borders. Their exile was of short duration – following the intervention of NATO, they soon returned to their homes.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was directly affected by the Kosovo crisis of 1999 – hundreds of thousands of Albanians from Kosovo found refuge there for a few weeks. In 2001 the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had a crisis of its own, during which clashes broke out between the authorities and the Macedonian Albanians. This resulted in 140,000 refugees and displaced people. After order was restored in August of the same year, over 100,000 people were recorded as having returned.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) guided the actions of humanitarian organisations in the western Balkans, in Bosnia-Herzegovina in particular. The HCR, which was created on 14 December 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly, received over five billion dollars to finance its interventions in the region. When at its most active, it came to the aid of 3.5 million civilians throughout the western Balkans. The seventh annex of the Dayton Accords concerns the creation, under the HCR's authority, of a commission to settle the hundreds and thousands of potential disputes resulting from property issues associated with refugees and displaced persons. Under the Sarajevo Accord (or three by three initiative) of January 2005, Croatia, Bosnia and Serbia-Montenegro on one side and the HCR, the EU and the OSCE on the other made a commitment to resolve all the outstanding problems relating to refugees and displaced people before the end of the year.

2003 UNHCR STAISTICAL YEARBOOK

ALBANIE

A. REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND OTHERS OF CONCERN TO UNHCR

1. Population of concern to UNHCR, end of year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Refugees*	3,000	4,720	4,925	30	22,332	3,930	523	292	17	26
Asylum-seekers**	-	-	-	2	-	21	4	71	52	93
Returned refugees***	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Internally displaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returned IDPs	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Various/others	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	..	..	..	32	22,332	3,951	528	363	72	119

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries. ** Pending applications. 1994-1995: data available for industrialized countries only. *** Also based on country of asylum reports.

2. Refugees--displacement and durable solutions during the year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<u>Arrivals</u>										
Prima facie/group basis	-	12	6	24	22,326	435,000	208	-	-	-
Individually recognized*	-	-	22	24	-	9	23	27	6	9
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Durable solutions</u>										
Voluntary repatriation**	-	-	1	-	-	435,790	147	4,839	16	3
Resettlement	-	3	-	-	-	423	143	3	2	-
Naturalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Includes Convention status and allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons, first instance and appeal. 1994-1995: industrialized countries only. ** Also based on country of return reports.

2003 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook

ALBANIA

C. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN ALBANIA – MAIN ORIGIN

1. Refugee population, end of year—main origin (main nationalities in 2003)

Origin*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
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* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

2. Asylum applicants during the year—main origin (main nationalities during 2003 – 1994-95 data only incl. industrialized asylum countries)

Origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
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D. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM ALBANIA – MAIN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

1. Refugee population, end of year—main countries of asylum (main countries in 2003)

Asylum country*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United States	3,298	3,437	2,611	1,999	2,286	2,886	3,549	4,174	4,534	3,952
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,073	1,929
Canada	228	239	202	215	382	599	625	998	1,186	1,226
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	25	120	305	780	1,130
France	-	713	733	755	720	685	744	799	869	835
Other	1,493	1,414	2,239	2,410	1,965	2,093	1,764	1,350	1,319	1,314
Total	5,019	5,803	5,785	5,379	5,353	6,288	6,802	7,626	10,761	10,386

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

A. REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND OTHERS OF CONCERN TO UNHCR

1. Population of concern to UNHCR, end of year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Refugees*	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	65,645	38,152	32,745	28,022	22,517
Asylum-seekers**	-	-	3	-	-	22	80	386	457	701
Returned refugees***	99	815	100,618	120,852	129,073	31,783	18,715	18,665	41,705	14,012
Internally displaced	1,282,587	1,097,800	760,146	816,000	836,430	809,545	518,252	438,253	367,491	327,188
Returned IDPs	..	..	..	58,360	29,570	43,385	59,347	80,172	70,775	40,303
Various/others	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	..	..	..	1,035,212	1,035,073	950,380	634,546	570,221	508,450	404,721

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries. ** Pending applications. 1994-1995: data available for industrialized countries only. *** Also based on country of asylum reports.

2. Refugees--displacement and durable solutions during the year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<u>Arrivals</u>										
Prima facie/group basis	-	-	-	-	10,000	72,300	2,180	1,490	-	-
Individually recognized*	-	-	-	-	1	6	23	36	88	20
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Durable solutions</u>										
Voluntary repatriation**	-	-	-	-	117	46,778	9,050	6,755	3,029	2,721
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	45	29	179	236	63
Naturalization

* Includes Convention status and allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons, first instance and appeal. 1994-1995: industrialized countries only. ** Also based on country of return reports.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**C. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – MAIN ORIGIN****1. Refugee population, end of year--main origin** (main nationalities in 2003)

<i>Origin*</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Croatia	-	-	-	40,000	30,000	39,591	24,877	23,607	22,016	19,477
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	10,000	26,054	13,260	9,100	5,999	3,033

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

2. Asylum applicants during the year--main origin (main nationalities during 2003 -- 1994-95 data only incl. industrialized asylum countries)

<i>Origin</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	1	-	-	39	436	636
FYR Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	313	75	22

D. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – MAIN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM**1. Refugee population, end of year--main countries of asylum** (main countries in 2003)

<i>Asylum country*</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Serbia and Montenegro	98,200	84,747	250,744	241,438	200,937	198,213	189,959	143,094	121,449	99,785
United States	9,248	19,413	31,656	53,082	82,137	97,504	106,410	108,803	92,293	61,834
Germany	350,000	320,000	330,000	245,000	100,000	50,000	30,000	24,000	40,531	38,688
Sweden	47,793	49,340	49,409	50,931	51,871	52,472	52,891	53,396	53,435	25,836
Denmark	6,048	23,629	25,598	26,987	27,222	27,344	27,519	26,139	27,851	25,395
Other	264,795	272,624	306,461	231,803	177,908	172,660	98,202	91,889	70,889	48,468
Total	776,084	769,753	993,868	849,241	640,075	598,193	504,981	447,321	406,448	300,006

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

2. Asylum applicants during the year--main asylum countries (main countries in 2003 -- 1994-95 data only incl. industrialized asylum countries)

<i>Asylum country</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sweden	2,649	1,059	262	742	1,331	486	4,244	2,775	2,885	1,397
France	375	360	178	250	294	286	329	487	517	1,179
Switzerland	3,343	3,534	1,269	1,987	1,891	1,513	1,304	1,230	1,548	729
Norway	201	106	73	90	233	161	272	907	810	676
Germany	7,298	5,217	2,246	2,348	1,533	1,755	1,638	2,259	1,017	600
Other	10,704	7,153	2,678	2,959	4,989	2,554	3,637	3,156	1,433	982
Total	24,570	17,429	6,706	8,376	10,271	6,755	11,424	10,814	8,210	5,563



**UNHCR Representation
in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Statistical Summary

as at 31 January 2006

I. Total Number of Refugees and Displaced Persons who Returned to/within Bosnia and Herzegovina*

	Total to date	Current year
A. Returns from Abroad	442,137	7
B. Returns of Displaced Persons	569,869	169
Total Number of Returnees :	1,012,006	176

II. Total Number of Minority Returns (Refugees and DPs) who Returned to their Place of Origin in BiH*

	Total to date	Current year
A. Federation of BiH	271,932	85
B. Republika Srpska	161,022	31
C. Brcko District	21,382	-
Total Number of Minority Returns :	454,336	116

* Since GFAP - General Framework Agreement for Peace in BiH

III. Refugees, Asylum Seekers and DPs in BiH

	Total	Federation	RS	Brcko District
A. Refugees :	10,558	3,056	7,469	33
From Croatia (Preliminary results)	7,454	-	7,421	33
From Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo)	3,092	3,044	48	-
- in Collective Facilities	586	586	-	-
From Other Countries	12	12	-	-
	Total	Federation	RS	Brcko District
B. Asylum Seekers :	187	187	-	-
From Serbia and Montenegro (Incl. Kosovo)	119	119	-	-
- in Collective Accommodation (RCs)	98	98	-	-
From Other Countries	68	68	-	-
- in Collective Accommodation (RCs)	34	34	-	-
	Total	Federation	RS	Brcko District
C. Displaced Persons :	182,578	93,122	87,859	1,597
- DPs in Collective Centres	557	477	80	-

For the full UNHCR statistics package issued monthly please visit : www.unhcr.ba

Source: UNHCR; Municipal Authorities; DP Associations and NGOs

RETURNS SUMMARY TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FROM 01/01/1996 TO 31/01/2006

TABLE 4

	FEDERATION OF BiH									
	REFUGEES					DPs				
	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL
1996	76,385	3,144	552	33	80,114	101,266	447	1,179	21	102,913
1997	74,552	33,495	2,849	754	111,650	38,821	10,163	3,971	205	53,160
1998	77,310	22,930	4,307	1,453	106,000	9,041	4,040	6,059	300	19,440
1999	17,359	5,960	4,370	491	28,180	14,320	5,747	9,649	219	29,935
2000	4,815	3,498	5,164	569	14,046	9,638	6,660	13,811	172	30,281
2001	1,966	2,285	9,108	542	13,901	9,058	4,890	24,794	343	39,085
2002	3,341	2,080	18,079	290	23,790	6,791	4,632	21,108	624	33,155
2003	897	1,183	5,430	230	7,740	9,356	1,858	14,963	145	26,322
2004	187	310	936	74	1,507	5,669	955	3,277	56	9,957
2005	70	113	313	3	499	1,320	422	1,177	10	2,929
2006			3		3	83	17	42		142
TOTAL	256,882	74,998	51,111	4,439	387,430	205,363	39,831	100,030	2,095	347,319

	REPUBLIKA SRPSKA									
	REFUGEES					DPs				
	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL
1996			7,925		7,925	136	58	61,613	21	61,828
1997	204	73	8,287	66	8,630	626	28	4,481		5,135
1998	1,279	257	2,458	6	4,000	6,765	285	3,080		10,130
1999	1,081	339	1,962	88	3,470	10,587	1,013	1,666	184	13,450
2000	2,818	1,336	139	268	4,561	22,461	456	362	277	23,556
2001	2,676	1,959	47	110	4,792	34,952	471	611	93	36,127
2002	9,119	2,107	134	99	11,459	29,511	351	585	106	30,553
2003	4,343	1,609	50	191	6,193	11,803	123	440	7	12,373
2004	789	140	6		935	7,099	17	602		7,718
2005	735	38	1		774	2,220	15			2,235
2006	2	1		1	4	26	1			27
TOTAL	23,046	7,859	21,009	829	52,743	126,186	2,818	73,440	688	203,132

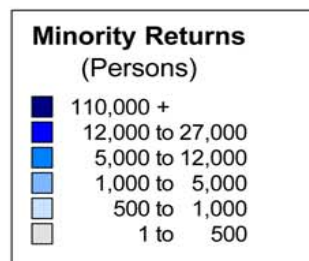
	BRCKO DISTRICT									
	REFUGEES					DPs				
	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL
2000						4,845	663	2		5,510
2001						4,032	599	329		4,960
2002	132	1,746	7		1,885	5,209	336	1,522		7,067
2003	17	60	2		79	702	286	620		1,608
2004						208	56	9		273
2005										
2006										
TOTAL	149	1,806	9		1,964	14,996	1,940	2,482		19,418

	TOTAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA									
	REFUGEES					DPs				
	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL	BOS	CRO	SER	OTH	TOTAL
1996	76,385	3,144	8,477	33	88,039	101,402	505	62,792	42	164,741
1997	74,756	33,568	11,136	820	120,280	39,447	10,191	8,452	205	58,295
1998	78,589	23,187	6,765	1,459	110,000	15,806	4,325	9,139	300	29,570
1999	18,440	6,299	6,332	579	31,650	24,907	6,760	11,315	403	43,385
2000	7,633	4,834	5,303	837	18,607	36,944	7,779	14,175	449	59,347
2001	4,642	4,244	9,155	652	18,693	48,042	5,960	25,734	436	80,172
2002	12,592	5,933	18,220	389	37,134	41,511	5,319	23,215	730	70,775
2003	5,257	2,852	5,482	421	14,012	21,861	2,267	16,023	152	40,303
2004	976	450	942	74	2,442	12,976	1,028	3,888	56	17,948
2005	805	151	314	3	1,273	3,540	437	1,177	10	5,164
2006	2	1	3	1	7	109	18	42		169
TOTAL	280,077	84,663	72,129	5,268	442,137	346,545	44,589	175,952	2,783	569,869

Source: UNHCR; IOM; Ministries for Refugees; Deportation movements; Municipal Authorities; OHR Brcko District; DPs Associations and NGOs.

UNHCR Sarajevo

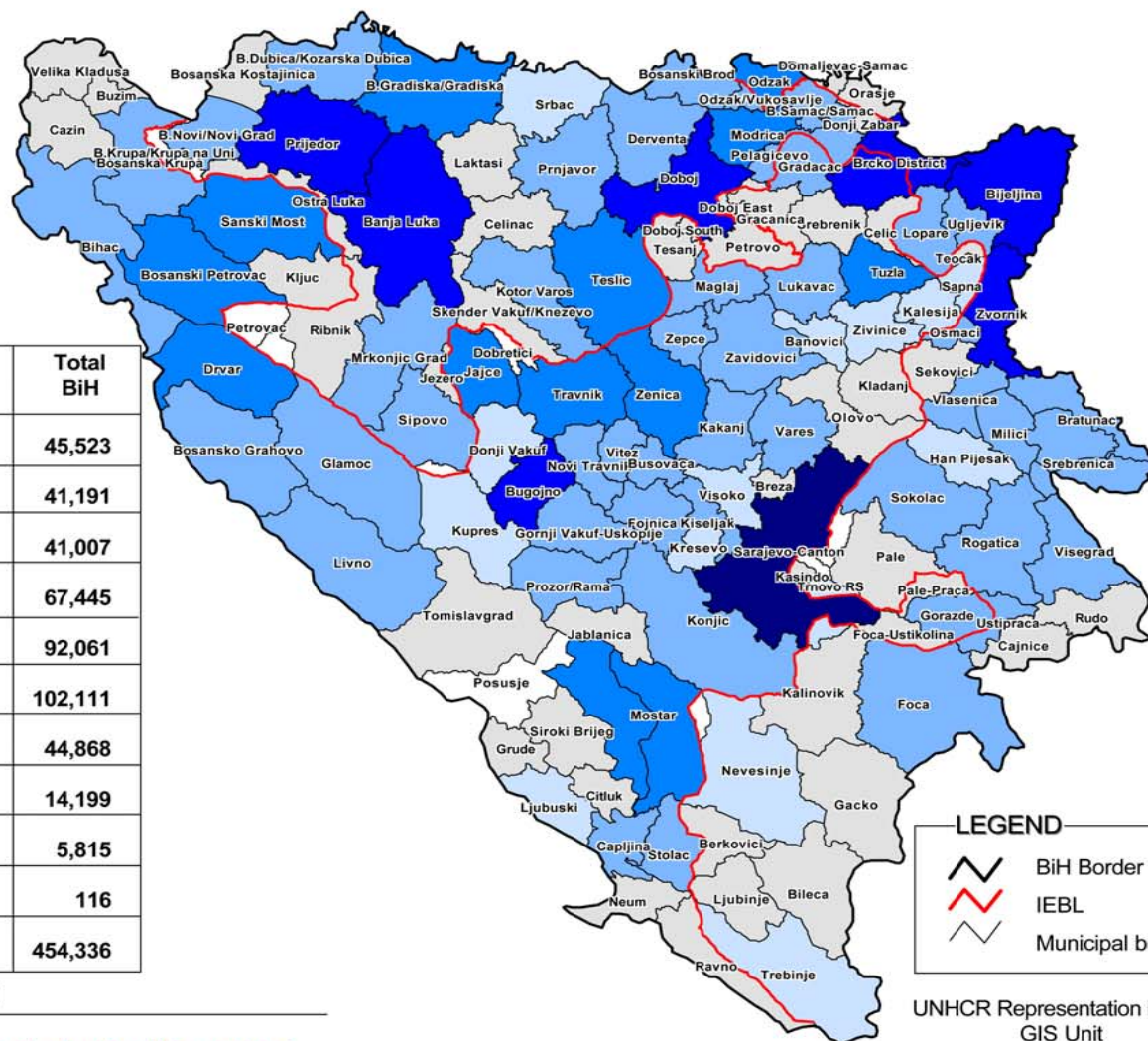
TOTAL MINORITY RETURNS IN/TO BiH FROM 1996 TO 31 JANUARY 2006



Total minority returns since GFAP *

Year	Federation of BiH	Republika Srpska	Brcko District	Total BiH
1996 - 1997	44,398	1,125		45,523
1998	32,605	8,586		41,191
1999	27,987	13,020		41,007
2000	34,377	27,558	5,510	67,445
2001	46,848	40,253	4,960	92,061
2002	51,814	41,345	8,952	102,111
2003	25,130	18,051	1,687	44,868
2004	5,881	8,045	273	14,199
2005	2,807	3,008		5,815
2006	85	31		116
Total :	271,932	161,022	21,382	454,336

* GFAP - General Framework Agreement for Peace in BiH



The boundaries displayed on this map do not imply official recognition by the United Nations

UNHCR Representation in BiH
GIS Unit
31 January 2006

CROATIA

A. REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND OTHERS OF CONCERN TO UNHCR

1. Population of concern to UNHCR, end of year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Refugees*	183,600	198,647	165,395	68,863	29,027	28,374	22,437	21,875	8,392	4,387
Asylum-seekers**	-	-	11	-	4	27	19	76	52	57
Returned refugees***	-	10	359	16,155	24,939	10,578	19,014	11,867	17,287	9,866
Internally displaced	307,000	198,230	144,147	79,441	71,704	52,390	34,134	23,402	17,100	12,566
Returned IDPs	..	..	..	-	26,082	23,614	15,494	10,732	6,302	4,403
Various/others	..	..	..	-	316	-	-	-	-	-
Total	..	..	..	164,459	152,072	114,983	91,098	67,952	49,133	31,279

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries. ** Pending applications. 1994-1995: data available for industrialized countries only. *** Also based on country of asylum reports.

2. Refugees—displacement and durable solutions during the year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arrivals										
Prima facie/group basis	-	-	169	-	152	2,876	-	-	-	-
Individually recognized*	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable solutions										
Voluntary repatriation**	-	-	22,861	5,201	2,921	2,806	3,417	3,439	4,503	2,494
Resettlement	-	9,510	4,736	1,926	564	314	621	642	1,499	99
Naturalization	-	-	-	1,340	2,569	1,118	163	220

* Includes Convention status and allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons, first instance and appeal. 1994-1995: industrialized countries only. ** Also based on country of return reports.

2003 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook

CROATIA

C. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN CROATIA – MAIN ORIGIN

1. Refugee population, end of year—main origin (main nationalities in 2003)

Origin*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	183,600	193,544	158,659	68,340	28,659	24,960	20,889	20,421	7,672	3,930
Serbia and Montenegro	-	5,103	6,736	523	368	3,414	1,543	1,396	679	455

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

2. Asylum applicants during the year—main origin (main nationalities during 2003 -- 1994-95 data only incl. industrialized asylum countries)

Origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Liberia	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	28
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	5	7	5	16	15	20

D. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM CROATIA – MAIN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

1. Refugee population, end of year—main countries of asylum (main countries in 2003)

Asylum country*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Serbia and Montenegro	72,124	232,749	297,099	293,246	296,597	298,534	289,924	245,252	228,655	189,746
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	40,000	30,000	39,591	24,877	23,607	22,016	19,477
United States	61	133	211	264	298	1,949	4,927	5,892	6,258	6,296
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,845	3,812
Australia	-	-	1,076	1,609	3,077	3,704	4,902	5,158	4,850	3,394
Other	4,071	12,690	11,702	14,188	8,117	9,947	10,569	10,370	9,194	7,464
Total	76,256	245,572	310,088	349,307	338,089	353,725	335,199	290,279	274,818	230,189

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

FYR MACEDONIA

A. REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND OTHERS OF CONCERN TO UNHCR

1. Population of concern to UNHCR, end of year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Refugees*	14,891	9,048	5,089	3,500	1,700	21,200	9,050	4,363	2,816	193
Asylum-seekers**	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	54	62	2,285
Returned refugees***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,012	10,767	2,201
Internally displaced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,371	9,442	-
Returned IDPs	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	58,153	6,929	6,764
Various/others	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	2,130	-
Total	..	..	..	3,500	1,700	21,200	9,051	168,953	32,146	11,443

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries. ** Pending applications. 1994-1995: data available for industrialized countries only. *** Also based on country of asylum reports.

2. Refugees--displacement and durable solutions during the year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<u>Arrivals</u>										
Prima facie/group basis	-	-	-	-	-	355,000	68	-	-	-
Individually recognized*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	1	-
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Durable solutions</u>										
Voluntary repatriation**	90	650	1,211	418	101	233,780	12,139	4,505	1,091	196
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	48	229	127
Naturalization	..	..	-	958	400	-	-	25	208	43

* Includes Convention status and allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons, first instance and appeal. 1994-1995: industrialized countries only. ** Also based on country of return reports.

2003 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook

FYR MACEDONIA

C. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN FYR MACEDONIA – MAIN ORIGIN

1. Refugee population, end of year--main origin (main nationalities in 2003)

Origin*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	900	21,000	8,878	4,307	2,765	167

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

2. Asylum applicants during the year--main origin (main nationalities during 2003 -- 1994-95 data only incl. industrialized asylum countries)

Origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	1	183	116	2,283

D. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM FYR MACEDONIA – MAIN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

1. Refugee population, end of year--main countries of asylum (main countries in 2003)

Asylum country*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,186	3,198
Serbia and Montenegro	185	160	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,322	11,276	3,614	1,403
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	402
Sweden	149	225	225	241	242	242	286	297	311	329
United States	-	13	28	-	110	129	122	161	163	146
Other	13	12,485	11,466	11,184	265	396	446	463	493	504
Total	347	12,883	13,041	12,747	1,939	2,089	2,176	12,197	8,107	5,982

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

A. REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND OTHERS OF CONCERN TO UNHCR

1. Population of concern to UNHCR, end of year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Refugees*	450,700	650,700	563,215	550,061	502,037	501,262	484,391	400,304	354,402	291,403
Asylum-seekers**	-	-	21	28	6,031	25	12	53	37	32
Returned refugees***	116	2	3,691	1,900	2	807,139	124,734	25,616	14,242	9,439
Internally displaced	-	487	487	470	225,000	234,900	267,500	263,600	261,826	256,891
Returned IDPs	..	..	..	23	110,000	58,936	-	2,531	-	2,438
Various/others	..	..	..	-	-	-	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Total	..	..	..	552,482	843,070	1,602,262	961,637	777,104	715,507	645,203

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries. ** Pending applications. 1994-1995: data available for industrialized countries only. *** Also based on country of asylum reports.

2. Refugees--displacement and durable solutions during the year

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arrivals										
Prima facie/group basis	31	170,007	-	34	-	-	-	93,194	-	79
Individually recognized*	-	-	-	16	44,015	6,019	8	19	35	13
Resettlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable solutions										
Voluntary repatriation**	17	26	1,145	6,368	39,869	13,586	21,431	100,379	42,894	14,930
Resettlement	11	4	1,976	2,678	4,662	3,324	4,433	1,391	894	485
Naturalization	..	..	-	-	42,000	-	-	-	1,841	-

* Includes Convention status and allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons, first instance and appeal. 1994-1995: industrialized countries only. ** Also based on country of return reports.

2003 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

C. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO – MAIN ORIGIN

1. Refugee population, end of year--main origin (main nationalities in 2003)

Origin*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Croatia	72,124	232,749	297,099	293,246	296,597	298,534	289,924	245,252	228,655	189,746
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98,200	84,747	250,744	241,438	200,937	198,213	189,959	143,094	121,449	99,785
FYR Macedonia	185	160	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,322	11,276	3,614	1,403
Slovenia	14,795	12,816	3,168	3,168	3,168	3,168	3,168	661	650	437

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.

2. Asylum applicants during the year--main origin (main nationalities during 2003 -- 1994-95 data only incl. industrialized asylum countries)

Origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Iraq	65	109	180	49	25	22	93	70
Afghanistan	-	-	2	-	7	48	34	26

D. REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO – MAIN COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

1. Refugee population, end of year--main countries of asylum (main countries in 2003)

Asylum country*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,170	168,980
Sweden	21,492	22,188	22,463	25,358	26,471	26,333	27,514	27,965	28,727	27,897
United Kingdom	1,295	2,320	3,810	5,925	6,935	13,310	15,440	17,725	19,875	21,301
United States	1,275	1,445	1,694	1,928	1,674	15,746	16,143	16,302	16,145	16,846
Switzerland	4,883	710	1,358	7,038	3,006	4,481	9,309	12,493	12,001	11,249
Other	26,031	59,457	74,642	66,405	77,206	112,639	78,342	69,746	67,669	50,359
Total	54,976	86,120	103,967	106,654	115,292	172,509	146,748	144,231	327,587	296,632

* UNHCR estimates for most industrialized countries.



Refugees from Former Yugoslav Republics in Serbia and Montenegro (other than Kosovo)
By Country of Origin and Current Place of Asylum
(as at 28 February 2006)

	SERBIA	MONTENEGRO	TOTAL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,800	6,090	46,890
Croatia	98,067	2,246	100,313
TOTAL Refugees:	138,867	8,336	147,203

IDPs from Kosovo in Serbia and Montenegro (other than Kosovo)
By Current Place of Asylum
(as at 28 February 2006)

	SERBIA	MONTENEGRO	TOTAL
Kosovo	207,331	17,864	225,195
TOTAL IDPs:	207,331	17,864	225,195

Durable solutions 1996 - 2006 by country of origin (approximate numbers)

		Country of Origin					
		Bosnia and Herzegovina		Croatia		Total	
1996		251,000		297,000		548,000	
Durable Solution	Voluntary Repatriation	UNHCR Assisted	6,100	Voluntary Repatriation	UNHCR Assisted	13,200	19,300
		Spontaneous	60,000		Spontaneous	54,500	114,500
	Resettlement through UNHCR		9,000	Resettlement through UNHCR		13,000	22,000
	Local Integration/ Naturalization		42,000	Local Integration/ Naturalization		74,000	116,000
	*Decided not to register at 2004/2005 registration exercise		87,000	*Decided not to register at 2004/2005 registration exercise		42,000	129,000
2006		46,900		100,300		147,200	

* It is assumed that persons in this category achieved some form of durable solution as they opted not to register at the 2004/2005 registration exercise. Further data on this category is not available.

UNHCR Representation
Serbia and Montenegro

Annex 3: Countering corruption in the western Balkans

Countering corruption in the western Balkan countries - an interesting regional initiative: Some observers see corruption as being endemic in the Balkans. The two tables that follow, one put together by Freedom House and the other by Transparency International, speak volumes. The scores given by Freedom House measure the public's perception of corruption, the business affairs of the top politicians, laws on financial transparency and conflicts of interest and the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives. The score goes from one to seven, with seven corresponding to the lowest level of progress on the path towards democratisation.

	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Albania	6	5.50	5.25	5	5.25	5.25
Bosnia	6	5.75	5.50	5	4.75	4.50
Croatia	5.25	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.75	4.75
Macedonia	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5	5
Yugoslavia	6.25	5.25	6.25	5	n/a	n/a
Serbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5
Montenegro	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.25	5.25
Kosovo	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	6
Average	5.36	5.18	5.04	4.86	4.97	4.89
Median value	5.25	5	5.25	5	5	5

The scores given by Transparency International for the year 2005 correspond to the perception of the degree of corruption by business people and country analysts (Corruption Perception Index or CPI). The scores can range from zero (very corrupt) to ten (high level of probity).

Country ranking	Country/territory	CPI score	Margin of error	Sources used
70	Croatia	3.4	3.2-3.7	7
88	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.9	2.7-3.1	6
97	Serbia-Montenegro	2.8	2.5-3.3	7
103	Macedonia	2.7	2.4-3.2	7
126	Albania	2.4	2.1-2.7	3

On 16 February 2000, the stability pact countries, including the member states of the European Union, the countries of south eastern Europe and the international community of donors adopted an anti-corruption initiative, the Stability Pact Anti-corruption Initiative (SPAI).

The SPAI has five pillars:

1. Adhesion to and implementation of European and international anti-corruption instruments.
2. Promotion of good governance and reliable public administrations.
3. Strengthening of legislation and promotion of the rule of law.
4. Promotion of transparency and integrity in business operations and fight against bribery of public officials.
5. Promotion of an active civil society, including the media.

SPAI countries invest millions of euro in the fight against corruption. The European Commission has contributed considerable amounts of funding through its OCTOPUS and then CARDS programmes. Finland invested the equivalent of 1.1 million Finnish marks in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia between 2002 and 2005, while Sweden has spent 1.5 million euro on anti-corruption initiatives in the western Balkans. The US contributions come to 9m dollars for a programme on public sector accounting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 6m dollars for private sector accounting and audit in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and 2.1m dollars on promoting civil society in Albania.

Annex 4: Organised crime

SUMMARY OF EUROPOL'S LAST THREE ANNUAL STRATEGIC REPORTS ORGANISED CRIME SITUATION REPORTS

Europol member countries	Origin or nature of dominant non-national criminal entities	Criminal activities of these entities
Germany	Balkans, Turkey, CEEC, former USSR	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT
Austria	Balkans, CEEC, former USSR	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT
Belgium	Balkans, Maghreb, Turkey	ML, drug trafficking, TVT
Denmark	Balkans, Turkey, CEEC, criminal gangs of motorcyclists	ML, drug trafficking, alcohol and tobacco smuggling
Spain	Balkans, Colombia, CEEC, former USSR	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT
Finland	Balkans, Turkey, CEEC, former USSR	Drug trafficking, TVT, alcohol and tobacco smuggling
France	Balkans, Maghreb, CEEC, former USSR	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT
United Kingdom	TCO India, Colombia, Jamaica, Nigeria, Triads, Turkey, former USSR, criminal gangs of motorcyclists	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT, hooliganism
Greece	Balkans, Turkey, CEEC, former USSR	Drug trafficking, THB, TVT, vice market
Ireland	None identified	Local crime
Italy	Balkans, Nigeria, Triads, former USSR	ML, drug trafficking, THB
Luxembourg	Balkans, Maghreb, CEEC, Nigeria	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT
Netherlands	Colombia, Maghreb, Turkey	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT
Portugal	Brazil, Colombia, TCO from former colonies and the Indian sub-continent	ML, drug trafficking, TVT
Sweden	Balkans, Turkey, CEEC, former USSR, criminal gangs of motorcyclists	ML, drug trafficking, THB, TVT, vice market, alcohol and tobacco smuggling

Key: CEEC = Central and Eastern European Countries; THB = Trafficking of human beings; TVT = Theft and vehicle trafficking; TCO = Transnational criminal organisations; ML = Money laundering.

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING HEADING TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN UNION – THE ‘BALKANS ROUTE’

According to a 2005 Europol report, 135 tonnes of heroin are imported into the EU every year: 80% comes via the ‘Balkans route’, i.e. 100 tonnes of heroin per year, around eight tonnes per month. These 100 tonnes of heroin, sold direct to customers by traffickers in the EU, bring in some four billion euro per year.

The profit (not turnover) of a month of large-scale heroin trafficking just on the ‘Balkans route’ amounts to over 100 million euro.

The largest share of heroin coming to Europe comes from Turkey via a land route – Bulgaria, Serbia-Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, commonly known as the ‘Balkans route’.

CRIMINAL TRAFFICKING OF STOLEN VEHICLES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

According to Europol, 1.3 million vehicles were stolen every year in the European Union of 15, of which only 60 to 70% were subsequently recovered. Leaving aside insurance fraud, 30% of the total, i.e. 390,000 top-of-the-range vehicles are therefore being stolen and then resold outside the Union (Balkans, African continent etc.) by criminal networks.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS

The major players in the international trafficking of human beings towards the European Union are Italian, Albanian and Turkish Mafia, the Triads, Serbian and Croatian circles and Nigerian gangs. Around 200,000 to 500,000 people per year are trafficked towards Europe, of which 120,000 are from the western Balkans and 50,000 from the former USSR.

Annex 5: CARDS, SAPARD and IPSA

CARDS (COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE FOR RECONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT AND STABILISATION)

On 5 December 2000 the Council adopted Regulation No. 2666/2000, in other words the co-operation programme CARDS. The aim of the programme is to develop co-operation with Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia-Montenegro, in the framework of the stabilisation and association process. The programme has four objectives:

- Reconstruction, democratic stabilisation, reconciliation and the return of refugees
 - Institutional and legislative development in accordance with EU rules to underpin democracy, human rights, a free market economy, civil society and the media.
 - Sustainable economic and social development based on structural reforms
 - Regional co-operation
- 5.13 billion euro were spent under the CARDS programme during the period from 2000 to 2006.

Table 1: Distribution of funds allocated under the CARDS programme during the period from 2000 to 2006 (in millions of euro)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	TOTAL
Albania	33.4	37.5	44.9	46.5	63.5	44.2	45.5	315.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	90.3	105.2	71.9	63	72	49.4	51	502.8
Croatia (pre-accession funds as from 2005)	16.8	60	59.0	62	81	-	-	278.8
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13	56.2	41.5	43.5	59	45	40	298.2
Serbia and Montenegro ^a	650.5	385.5	351.6	324.3	307.9	282.5	257.5	2,559.8
Provisional civil administrations	10	24.5	33	32	35	36	35	205.5
Regional funds	20.2	20	43.5	31.5	23	47.9	43.5	229.6
Other	141.5	118	11	17	22.5	19.7	16.1	345.8
Macro-financial aid (donations) ^c	70	120	100	15	16	33	50	404
TOTAL	1,045.7	926.9	756.4	634.8	679.9	557.7	538.6	5,130.2

Croatia, pre-accession funding 2005-06						105	140	245
TOTAL including Croatia, 2005-06						662.7	678.6	5,385

Note1: These figures include aid received under the PHARE and OBNOVA programmes, where the programmes applied in 2000, and under the CARDS programme as from 2001.

Note2: In 2005, funds from the previous year's budget, unspent in 2004 and reassigned in 2005 (6 million euro for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 7.5 million euro under the regional programme) have been added to the funds in the 2005 budget.

Source: European Union, Commission website

SAPARD (SPECIAL ACCESSION PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

The aim of the SAPARD programme is to enable the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe to deal not just with structural difficulties in their agricultural sectors and rural areas but also with difficulties in adjusting to the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy). The decision to create this instrument was taken by the Council (Regulation 1265/1999). The budget has come to 225 million euro for Bulgaria and Romania. The budget for the [then] ten future member states came to 560 million euro for the period 2000 to 2003.

ISPA (INSTRUMENT FOR STRUCTURAL POLICIES FOR PRE-ACCESSION)

Proposed in the framework of Agenda 2000, the Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession is a financial instrument designed to prepare the accession of countries to the European Union by helping them to take on the *acquis communautaire*, mainly in the areas of environment and transport. Only Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania can benefit from this aid. ISPA has a budget of 1.04 billion euro for the period from 2000 to 2006. The distribution of aid between countries is made according to three criteria – population, the country's geographic size and GDP per inhabitant. The level of aid is variable and can account for as much as 75% or even 85% of public expenditure. That said, the possibility of being co-financed by the EBRD or the EIB allows for the level of aid to be reduced.

Annex 6: Economic and social indicators

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ALBANIA

(In millions of dollars or in %)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (e)	2006 (f)
Economic growth (%)	7.2	3.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0
Inflation (%)	3.1	5.2	2.4	2.9	2.1	3.0
Public debt/GDP (%)	-7.9	-6.6	-4.4	-5.0	-4.5	-4.2
Exports	305	330	447	603	766	932
Imports	1 332	1 485	1 783	2 182	2 699	2 987
Trade balance	-1 027	-1 155	-1 336	-1 579	-1 933	-2 055
Current account/GDP (%)	-6.4	-9.7	-8.1	-6.0	-7.1	-7.0
External debt/GDP (%)	29.3	26.3	24.6	22.0	20.0	20.1
Debt servicing/Export (%)	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.3	4.1
Reserves in months of imports	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.4

(e)estimate (p)forecast

BOSNIA

(In millions of dollars or in %)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (e)	2006 (f)
Economic growth (%)	4.3	5.3	4.0	5.7	5.4	5.7
Inflation (%)	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.9
Public debt/GDP (%) excluding donations	-16.0	-10.1	-6.6	-4.8	-3.0	-2.0
Exports	870	952	1 296	1 664	2 072	2 434
Imports	2 701	3 211	3 816	4 496	5 195	5 541
Trade balance	-1 831	-2 259	-2 520	-2 832	-3 123	-3 107
Current account/GDP (%)	-16.1	-21.8	-17.8	-17.3	-16.8	-15.2
External debt/GDP (%)	nd	56.6	57.1	55.2	52.7	49.4

Debt servicing/Export (%)	3.7	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Reserves in months of imports	5.1	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.1

(e)estimate (p)forecast

CROATIA

(In millions of dollars or in %)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (e)	2006 (f)
Economic growth (%)	4.4	5.2	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.5
Inflation (%)	4.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.7
Public debt/GDP (%)	-6.8	-5.0	-6.3	-4.9	-4.5	-4.3
Unemployment rate	22.0	22.3	19.2	18.5	na	na
Exports	4 759	5 004	6 308	8 210	9 386	10 177
Imports	8 860	10 652	14 216	16 560	18 790	20 553
Trade balance	-4 101	-5 649	-7 908	-8 350	-9 404	-10 376
Current account	-594	-1 473	-2 054	-1 867	-2 374	-3 046
Current account/GDP (%)	-3.0	-6.5	-7.1	-5.4	-6.4	-7.5
External debt/GDP (%)	59.7	69.1	86.6	90.0	82.7	85.3
Debt servicing/Export (%)	19.5	25.8	20.4	16.2	17.7	21.2
Reserves in months of imports	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.6

(e) estimate (p) forecast

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

(In millions of dollars or in %)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (e)	2006 (f)
Economic growth (%)	-4.5	0.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.0
Inflation (%)	5.5	1.8	1.2	-0.4	0.7	1.5
Public debt/GDP (%)	-7.2	-5.6	-0.7	0.3	-1.5	-1.3
Exports	1 155	1 112	1 359	1 672	2 050	2 253
Imports	1 682	1 917	2 211	2 784	3 196	3 425
Trade balance	-526	-804	-852	-1 112	-1 146	-1 172

Current account/GDP (%)	-7.1	-9.4	-6.0	-7.9	-4.4	-4.1
External debt/GDP (%)	42.7	44.4	42.4	44.8	46.7	44.9
Debt servicing/Export (%)	14.4	15.7	13.8	10.1	11.6	18.2
Reserves in months of imports	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.8	4.1

(e) estimate (p) forecast

SERBIA-MONTENEGRO

(In millions of dollars or in %)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (e)	2006 (f)
Economic growth (%)	5.5	4.0	2.1	8.0	5.0	5.0
Inflation (%)	91.0	21.3	11.2	9.8	15.9	13.6
Public debt/GDP (%)	-1.4	-4.5	-3.3	-0.3	1.2	1.9
Unemployment rate (%)	12.2	13.3	14.6	18.5	na	na
Exports	2 003	2 412	3 054	4 219	5 485	6 472
Imports	4 837	6 320	7 941	11 653	11 245	12 257
Trade balance	-2 834	-3 908	-4 887	-7 434	-5 760	-5 785
Current account	-528	-1 383	-2 005	-3 148	-1 997	-2 066
Current account/GDP (%)	-4.6	-8.9	-9.7	-13.1	-7.8	-7.5
External debt/GDP (%)	103.2	76.2	69.2	62.0	59.3	58.4
Debt servicing/Export (%)	2.1	3.0	6.1	9.1	13.9	12.7
Reserves in months of imports	2.5	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.6	4.5

(e) estimate (p) forecast

SOCIAL INDICATORS

ALBANIA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Life expectancy:					
- Men		69	69	69	72
- Women		74	75	75	76
Infant mortality rate (‰)		22.2	12	12	12
Literacy (%)		84,6	84.6	84.7	85.3
Number of doctors (‰)		1.41	1.41	1.41	1.29
Urban population (%)		38	41	42.3	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)		17.6	18	18	22.7

Source: L'année stratégique, under the direction of Pascal Boniface, Armand Colin, Saint-Just-La-Pendue, years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006.

BOSNIA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Life expectancy:					
- Men	71	71	65	65	65
- Women	76	76	72	72	72
Infant mortality rate (‰)	6	12	11	11	11
Literacy (%)	86	86	86	86	na
Number of doctors (‰)	1 per 624	na	1.81	1.81	1.43
Urban population (%)	42	42	42	42	43.4
Unemployment rate (%)	na	39	39.4	40	40

CROATIA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Life expectancy:					
- Men	69	69	70	70	70
- Women	77	76	77	77	77
Infant mortality rate (‰)			7.7	7.7	7.4
Literacy (%)	97	98	98.2	98.2	98.4
Number of doctors (‰)	1 per 515	2.12	2.27	2.27	2.29
Urban population (%)	56	57	57	57.7	58.1
Unemployment rate (%)	17	20.6	16.1	6	15.2

FORMER YUGOSLAW REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Life expectancy:					
- Men	70	70	70	70	71
- Women	75	75	75	75	75
Infant mortality rate (‰)	7.5	16.3	14.9	18.2	10
Literacy (%)	89	94	94	94	94
Number of doctors (‰)	1 per 458	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Urban population (%)	59	61	62	61.6	60
Unemployment rate (%)	39.8	47	34.5	34.5	31.9

SERBIA-MONTENEGRO

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Life expectancy:					
- Men	70	70	70	70	70
- Women	75	75	75	76	75
Infant mortality rate (‰)	na	10.4	13	17	13
Literacy (%)	89	na	na	93	93
Number of doctors (‰)	1 per 420	2.02	2	2	2.02
Urban population (%)	53	57	57	57	57
Unemployment rate (%)	26	27.4	28.5	28.5	22.3

Annex 7: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe

Adopted by the European Council in Cologne on 10 June 1999, the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe aims to ensure peace, stability, good neighbourliness, democracy, respect for human rights and minorities, the return of refugees and economic prosperity in the region. The provisions of the pact were reaffirmed during the Sarajevo Summit that took place on 30 July 1999. It brings together the European Union and its member states, the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe that are not members of the EU, international organisations (mainly the Council of Europe, the EIB, the EBRD, the IMF, the UN, NATO and the OSCE) and third countries such as the US, Canada, Japan, Russia, Norway and Switzerland. Regional initiatives, such as the Central European Initiative (CEI), the South East Cooperative Initiative (SECI) and the South East Europe Cooperation Process (SEECF) are also linked to the pact.

The Stability Pact comprises three 'working tables' and a coordination table or 'regional table' responsible for the objectives set by the pact. The latter table has to coordinate the work of the other three working tables, 'Democratisation and Human Rights' with 12% of the budget, 'Economic Reconstruction' with 84% of the budget and 'Security' with 4% of the budget. The Special Coordinator (currently Doctor Erhard Busek), appointed by the European Union, chairs the regional table and takes part in the high level director's group in charge of the process of coordinating donors. The countries wishing to benefit from the Stability Pact must cooperate on a bilateral and regional basis and put in place economic, democratic and regional cooperation reforms.

The European Union plays a major role. It has given itself the aim of coordinating financial aid, of developing democratic and economic institutions in the framework of its programmes such as OBNOVA, the aid programme to Bosnia-Herzegovina. In addition, in partnership with the World Bank, the European Commission is responsible for coordinating regional development and the organisation of conferences on financing. The European Union has recalled the prospect of accession that these countries share. Thus, in 1999 the Commission launched the Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA) and a new instrument, CARDS, Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Democratisation and Stabilisation.

Doctor Erhard Busek:

Doctor Erhard Busek was Vice-Chancellor of Austria between 1991 and 1995, occupying the post of Education Minister between 1994 and May 1995. He was the special representative of the Austrian government for European enlargement from March 2000 to December 2001. He is currently heading the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe in Brussels.

Annex 8: Office of the High Representative for Bosnia–Herzegovina (OHR)

The High Representative's mission was defined by the Dayton Accords. Its mission is to oversee the execution of the provisions of the accord. Annex 10 of the Bonn conference of December 1997 is the basis of its mandate. The OHR is the highest authority and the only one with the prerogative to interpret the accord. It must ensure the effectiveness of the institutions. Its mission is to make sure that Bosnia-Herzegovina becomes a peaceful and stable state that can join the European Union. In 2005 it set itself the task of reforming the economy, strengthening the law and enhancing the capacity of institutions, mainly national ones, to carry out their prerogatives. It has a budget for 2006 of 13.8 million euro (53% from the EU, 22% from the US, 10% from Japan, 4% from Russia, 3.03% from Canada, 2.5 % from the Organisation of the Islamic Conference). Christian Schwarz-Schilling announced his wish to see the OHR cease to exist in 2007.

PREVIOUS HIGH REPRESENTATIVES:

- Carl Bildt: 1995-1997 (Swedish)
- Carlos Westendorf: 1997-1999 (Spanish)
- Wolfgang Petritsch: 1999-2002 (Austrian)
- Paddy Ashdown: 2002-31/01/06 (British)
- Christian Schwarz-Schilling: since 31 January 2006 (German)

CARL BILDT:

Carl Bildt was a young Conservative Swedish Prime Minister before being appointed High Representative for Bosnia-Herzegovina. In 1995, he was tasked with representing the European Union in the former Yugoslavia and co-chairing negotiations for the Dayton Accords. He was then the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in the Balkans from 1999 to 2001. He is a member of the International Commission on the Balkans and has published many articles on the region's problems.

Annex 9: Statement of the Contact Group on the future status of Kosovo (31.01.06)

The statement of the Contact Group followed the meeting held on 31 January 2006¹ in London between Contact Group ministers, the EU High Representative, the representative of the EU Presidency, the European Commissioner for Enlargement, the NATO Secretary General and the representative of the UN.

They first stressed the importance of finding a solution to Kosovo based on Resolution 1244 as well as the importance they attach to a multi-ethnic society in Kosovo. This is, according to them, possible during the course of 2006, in particular through the work of Martti Ahtisaari.

The issue of freedom of movement of populations must be included in the agreement. It is also important to find an agreement that allows for the development of links based on transparency and mutual trust between the Serb and Kosovar communities, and that allow for religious communities and their monuments to be protected.

They confirmed the terms of a statement in November 2005 in which the Contact Group stated its opposition to a return to the situation before 1999 as well as to a religious partition or a union of Kosovo to another country. Ministers welcomed the arrest of Jovo Djogo and reminded Pristina of its duty to work with the ICTY and recognise Kosovo as a multi-ethnic country.

Martti Ahtisaari:

Martti Ahtisaari, born in Finland in 1937, is a career diplomat. He was an ambassador in Africa in the 1970s. In 1977, he became a UN Commissioner in Namibia and stayed in this post until 1981. Between 1984 and 1987, he held several high-level positions, in particular those of Under Secretary of State for International Cooperation with Developing Countries, Governor of the African Development Bank and Governor of the Asian Development Bank. After a career either at the UN or the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry, he became President of the International Conference Working Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1992. In 1993 he was appointed as the special representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations for the former Yugoslavia. He was President of his country before returning to the region as a mediator during the Kosovo war in 1999.

¹ French Embassy in Serbia-Montenegro, www.ambafrance-yu.org/article-imptim.php3?id_article=946

Annex 10: Declaration by Foreign Affairs Ministers after their informal meeting in Salzburg (10–11.03.2006)

The joint declaration² adopted on 11 March by the 33 Ministers of the European Union, the Balkans, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey to reiterate the "European perspective" of all the Balkan countries whilst specifying that the objective was a pure and simple accession to the Union. The Salzburg statement is therefore more explicit than the statement made in Thessaloniki in 2003. Ursula Plassnik, the Austrian Foreign Affairs Minister, welcomed this unanimous decision and said that "European unification is incomplete without the Balkans" and that Europe could be a real driving force for development in these countries.

During the meeting, ministers decided to adopt the statement on the EU's future strategy towards the Balkans and to promote regional cooperation through an area of free trade, in particular by facilitating access of the Balkan countries to the free trade agreement for central Europe, or CEFTA, which Romania, Bulgaria and especially Croatia are already part of.

However, the unanimity of the ministers may seem a façade because, during his press conference, [French Foreign Affairs Minister] Philippe Douste-Blazy underlined that it was becoming necessary to specify "these European perspectives" due to the difficulties that Europe is facing, especially since the French 'No' in the referendum on the draft Constitutional Treaty. Taking account of the "absorption capacity" of the European Union is deemed necessary by the statement. In addition, Bernard Bot, the Dutch [Foreign Affairs] Minister, laid emphasis on the essential progress that was needed to meet European criteria.

The obligation and undertakings taken by the governments to respect the Copenhagen criteria and to work with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was also in the final declaration. It is urgent for Serbia to transfer Radovan Karadzic and Radko Mladic to The Hague if the Serb government wants to go forward with negotiations towards adoption of the Stabilisation and Association Process.

² Austrian Presidency Website, www.eu2006.at/fr

Annexe 11: Commission's strategy for the Balkans (27.01.2006)

The European Union seeks to promote trade, economic development, movement of persons, education, research, regional cooperation and dialogue with civil society in the Balkan countries³. The wish is therefore to make people aware of and to spread the European spirit and to forearm them against any return to nationalism.

Through Commissioner Olli Rehn, the Commission has announced specific measures in terms of economic and social development and civil society. The Commission's primary aim is to "promote trade, investment and economic and social development" based on four initiatives :

- The Commission supports the rapid conclusion of a *regional Free Trade Agreement* between the countries of the region.
- A zone of *diagonal cumulation* of origin between the EU and countries in the region that have concluded free trade agreements with the EU (namely Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) as a first step before the inclusion of the region in the pan-Euro-Mediterranean System is foreseen.
- The process under the *European Charter for Small Enterprises* will be prolonged for the western Balkans for another three years and the Commission plans to contribute approximately 60 million euro in 2006 to the recently established *European Fund for South-East Europe*.
- The objectives of the *Lisbon Agenda* will be reflected in the EU's policies for the region.

Finally, with the aim of helping to "integrate Western Balkan societies into the European mainstream" the Commission proposes six actions:

- "The Commission will put forward initiatives for *visa facilitation* for the Western Balkans in 2006. Measures facilitating travel by researchers and students, as well as local border traffic along EU borders with the Western Balkan countries, are about to be implemented.
- *Scholarships* provided to undergraduate and graduate students and researchers from the region through a number of EU-financed programmes and institutions will further increase. Western Balkan citizens and institutions should take advantage of new opportunities arising in 2007 with the renewal of many of these programmes, notably in the areas of education and research.
- A new *regional School for Higher Education in Public Administration* will start its training activity in 2006.

³ Les Balkans Occidentaux sur la voie de l'Union européenne : renforcer la stabilité et la prospérité, www.eu.int/comm/index_fr.htm

- The countries of the Western Balkans are encouraged to acquire greater ownership of *regional cooperation*. There should be a progressive transfer of the responsibilities of the Stability Pact to bodies based in the region.
- The *civil society dialogue* – already started with the candidate countries in negotiations – will be extended to the whole of the Western Balkans.
- The EU should ensure that its policy priorities for the Western Balkans are matched with commensurate *financial support*."

Annex 12: CHRONOLOGY

1980–1990: YUGOSLAVIA IN CRISIS, FROM DEATH OF TITO TO COMING TO POWER OF SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

4 May 1980

Death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, leader of Yugoslavia since 1945.

February-March 1981

First riots in Kosovo, in particular at Pristina University. Kosovo Albanians demand the status of federated republic for the province of Kosovo. A state of emergency is declared.

8 May 1986

Slobodan Milosevic becomes president of the Communist League of Serbia.

November 1988

In Belgrade, a meeting organised by the Communist League of Serbia is attended by a million people around Slobodan Milosevic, who announces a major struggle to defend Yugoslavia.

8 May 1989

Slobodan Milosevic is elected President of Serbia by the Serbian Parliament.

28 June 1989

600th anniversary of the battle of Kosovo.

1991–1995: YUGOSLAVIA AT WAR, THE BREAK-UP OF THE FEDERATION

28 February 1991

The Serb National Council and the Executive Council of the Serb autonomous region of Krajina (Croatia) decide to separate this region from the rest of the Republic of Croatia and to keep it in the Yugoslav Federation.

25 June 1991

Slovenia and Croatia declare their independence. The federal government immediately states that it considers these decisions to be illegal.

27 June 1991

Offensive by the federal army and Slovene territorial defence.

3 July 1991

Beginning of the Serbo-Croat war with a growing number of armed incidents in Croatia between Serb armed forces supported by the federal army and Croat police forces.

17 September 1991

Former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia declares its independence.

12-20 September 1991

Bosnian Serbs create autonomous regions in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

22 October 1991

Albania becomes the first (and only) foreign country to recognise the independence of Kosovo.

24 December 1991

Province of Kosovo calls on the EEC for recognition of its independence.

December 1991

European ministerial Councils where Germany declares its intention to recognise the independence of Slovenia and Croatia, where Robert Badinter is tasked with producing an opinion on the recognition of declarations of independence of different Yugoslav Republics just as the European Council is approving the Maastricht Treaty and the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

4 April 1992

War breaks out in Bosnia-Herzegovina after a referendum on its independence.

7 April 1992

Declaration of independence of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Banja Luka by the Serb people's assembly.

27 April 1992

Declaration, in Belgrade, of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), including Serbia and Montenegro.

12 May 1992

The Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina assembles an army under General Ratko Mladic's command.

1 October 1992

The parliaments of the self-declared Serb republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia decide to create a common currency and army and to organise a referendum on their unification.

22 February 1993

The UN Security Council unanimously adopts a French proposal to set up an international tribunal to judge war crimes in the former Yugoslavia ([resolution 808](#)).

July 1995

Srebrenica massacre (7,000 - 8,000 dead)

25 July 1995

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia produces an indictment against Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic for genocide and crimes against humanity.

14 December 1995

Official signing of the Dayton Accords in Paris by Slobodan Milosevic, Franjo Tudjman and Alija Izetbegovic.

1996–2005

23 September 1998

The UN Security Council demands a ceasefire in Kosovo, the withdrawal of Serb forces and the start of direct negotiations (resolution 1199).

23-24 March 1999

After the failure of the Rambouillet and Paris conferences, NATO begins Operation Allied Force against the FRY.

24 May 1999

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia accuses Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic of crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war in Kosovo.

3 June 1999

After 78 days of bombardment, the Serb Parliament approves the peace plan proposed by the G8, similar to the one that Belgrade had refused, in Rambouillet.

10 June 1999

NATO's Operation Allied Force against the FRY officially ends. The UN Security Council adopts [resolution 1244](#).

11 December 1999

Death of Franjo Tudjman.

6 October 2000

In the FYR, after the results of the elections are contested, the people lay siege to the federal Parliament. Slobodan Milosevic acknowledges his defeat and announces that he is stepping down. On 7 October, Vojislav Kostunica becomes federal President.

26 October 2000

The FYR joins the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

15 November 2000

The FYR applies to join the Council of Europe.

20 November 2000

The FYR joins the United Nations (prior to this it gives up any right to present itself as the successor of the former Yugoslav Federation).

1 April 2001

Slobodan Milosevic arrested in Belgrade. On 6 April, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia lodges a warrant for extradition with the federal Yugoslav authorities.

28 June 2001

Slobodan Milosevic extradited to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in the Hague. He will face three sets of indictments, concerning [Kosovo](#), [Croatia](#) and [Bosnia-Herzegovina](#).

14 March 2002

Framework agreement signed between Belgrade and Podgorica, according to which the FYR will be replaced by a state union called 'Serbia-Montenegro'.

4 February 2003

Declaration of the state union Serbia-Montenegro.

12 March 2003

Assassination of the Serb Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic.

7 October 2003

Based on commitments made during the EU-western Balkans Summit in Thessaloniki on 21 June 2003, the EU and Serbia-Montenegro agree to set up a regular political dialogue, which will run in parallel with their rapprochement, will support political and economic changes underway in Serbia-Montenegro and will help establish new forms of co-operation, by taking particular account of Serbia-Montenegro's potential candidacy for EU membership.

14 October 2003

Belgrade and Pristina authorities open talks in Vienna under the auspices of Harri Holkeri, head of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo. The talks do not address the issue of the final status of Kosovo.

19 October 2003

Death of Alija Izetbegovic.

12 April 2005

The European Commission states that it is in favour of opening negotiations towards signing a Stabilisation and Association Agreement between Serbia-Montenegro and the European Union.

11 March 2006

Death of Slobodan Milosevic.

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