

# Vuk Jeremić

Minister of Foreign Affairs



**Born** 3 July 1975 (age 34) Belgrade, Serbia

**Political party** Democratic Party

**Vuk Jeremić** is the current Foreign Minister in the Government of Serbia. He was sworn in on May 15, 2007 and reelected on July 7, 2008.

## **Education**

Jeremić was born in Belgrade in 1975. Growing up in privileged circumstances as his father was a CEO of a large Jugopetrol state-owned oil company; he began his high school studies in Belgrade, but completed them in London. He stayed in England for his post-secondary education and graduated from the University of Cambridge with a degree in Theoretical Physics as a member of Queens' College.

He then worked for a number of financial institutions in the City of London, including Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Kleinwort, and then for AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals.

Jeremić attended the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, graduating with a degree of Master in Public Administration in International Development (MPA/ID).

He was a founder and the financial manager of the Organization of Serbian Students Abroad (OSSA), the first international organization of Serbian students, which at the time had several thousand members.

## **Political career**

Following the democratic changes in Belgrade in October 2000, he worked as an adviser to the Minister of Telecommunications of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and then in June 2003 joined the Ministry of Defense of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in the capacity of the Special Envoy for Euro-Atlantic Affairs.

From July 2004 to May 2007, he served as Senior Foreign Policy Adviser to Boris Tadić, President of Serbia (with whom he worked in Ministry of Telecommunications and Ministry of Defense). In February 2004 he was appointed Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Democratic Party, and in February 2006 to the Main Board of the Democratic Party.

On May 19, 2007 he said the current administration in Serbia will lose its mandate if Kosovo is granted independence, sending Serbia back to the "traumatic isolation" of its past. The European Union and the United States support a proposed plan of United Nations-supervised independence for Kosovo but Russia, Serbia's traditional ally, continues to oppose any resolution granting independence.

During the period after the Kosovo independence declaration in 2008, Jeremić lobbied across the world against the recognition.