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Kelma għat-tiftix "Kosovo"	

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[2022 report on Kosovo](#)

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Data 03-05-2023

Awtur STANICEK BRANISLAV

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | Ewropa | integrazzjoni Ewropea | kooperazzjoni reġjonali | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju Kosovo,* with a population of 1.8 million (93 % ethnic Albanians), unilaterally declared independence from Serbia in 2008. Kosovo's prospect of a European future has been affirmed at EU-Western Balkans summits dating back to 2003. The country has been engaged in EU-mediated political dialogue with Serbia since 2011. On 18 March 2023, representatives of Kosovo and Serbia met in Ohrid, North Macedonia. One of the major commitments they made there was to implement the EU proposal of 27 February 2023. The Parliament's position on the European Commission's 2022 annual report on Kosovo is due to be voted in plenary in May 2023.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Plenary round-up – July 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-07-2022

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | euro | Ewropa | FINANZI | il-Kroazja | ir-Russja | is-Serbja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | konferenza Ewropea | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | l-Ukraina | newtralità karbonika | politika ambjentali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | sigurtà internazzjonali | suq uniku diġitali | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru | trasport bl-ajru u fl-isparju | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The war in Ukraine was again an important point on the agenda of the July 2022 plenary session, with Members debating the conclusions of the European Council meeting that took place on 23-24 June 2022, as well as a long list of Council and Commission statements, including on facilitating exports of Ukrainian agricultural products, and on relations of the Russian government and diplomatic network with extremist, populist, anti-European and other European political parties. Parliament also debated statements on the Czech Presidency's programme of activities for the next six months, and a 'This is Europe' debate was held with the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis. Members addressed European Union initiatives to address inflation, implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, and taxing energy companies' windfall profits. Members rejected a motion to oppose the inclusion of nuclear and gas as environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU taxonomy. A debate on the activities of the European Investment Bank took place in the presence of its President, Werner Hoyer. Members also considered the consequences of the recent heat waves and drought in the EU. Looking further afield, Members debated the United Kingdom's unilateral introduction of the Northern Ireland Protocol Bill and respect of international law, and the United States Supreme Court decision to overturn abortion rights. Debates took place on the treatment of refugees at the Spanish-Moroccan border, and on the post-Cotonou Agreement. Finally, Members debated and voted on a number of legislative files.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[2021 Report on Kosovo](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 29-06-2022

Awtur STANICEK BRANISLAV

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | ammissjoni ta' stranjieri | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | ftehim ta' assoċjazzjoni (UE) | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | integrazzjoni Ewropea | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | qafas politiku | rapport tal-attività | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żvilupp ekonomiku

Sommarju With a population of 1.8 million (93 % ethnic Albanians), Kosovo* unilaterally declared independence from Serbia in 2008. Kosovo's perspective of a European future was stated during summits in Thessaloniki (2003), Sofia (2018) and, recently, Zagreb (2020), Brdo (2021) and Brussels (2022), where EU leaders reaffirmed their unequivocal support for the Western Balkans' European perspective. The European Parliament is expected to debate the European Commission's 2021 annual report on the country during its July 2022 plenary session. *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Serbia: EU accession progress stalled

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-06-2021

Awtur STANICEK BRANISLAV

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | ftehim ta' stabbiliment u assoċjazzjoni | ir-Russja | is-Serbja | iċ-Ċina | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-adeżjoni | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | negozjati tal-adeżjoni | POLITIKA | qafas politiku | rapport | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | stat tad-dritt | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju The EU opened accession negotiations with Serbia, a country with a population of 6.7 million, in 2013. Serbia got off to a strong start, but progress has stalled in recent years. Unresolved regional issues, in particular the stalemate of the political dialogue with Pristina, as well as lukewarm progress in rule-of-law reforms, are blocking accession negotiations. Parliamentary elections held in June 2020 have not yet provided the expected momentum, and the risk is that the country will progressively turn to Russia and China, confirming its ambiguous geopolitical orientation, which was also criticised by the European Parliament.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [HR](#), [PL](#)

Serbia-Kosovo relations: Confrontation or normalisation?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-02-2019

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | fruntiera | is-Serbja | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | minoranza nazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikonoxximent tal-Istat | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju After fighting broke out between government forces and separatists, the formerly Serbian province of Kosovo was transferred to United Nations administration in 1999. In 2008, Kosovo declared independence. However, Belgrade continues to view its former province as Serbian territory. Over 100 countries, including 23 EU Member States, have recognised Kosovar independence, but full recognition and membership of most international organisations are still a long way off. Both Serbia and Kosovo aspire to EU membership – Serbia as a candidate country and Kosovo as a potential candidate. The EU insists that Serbia must normalise its relations with Kosovo before joining. Since 2011, with the help of EU mediation, the two neighbours have resolved some of the technical issues, but disagreements prevent normal day-to-day interaction between them in areas such as trade, energy supplies and cross-border travel. One of the main stumbling blocks is the situation of Kosovo's Serb minority. Around one in 12 Kosovars is an ethnic Serb, and nearly half of these are concentrated in the north. Despite efforts to integrate Serb-majority northern Kosovo into the rest of the country, Pristina still struggles to control the region. In 2013 and 2015, it agreed to establish an Association of Serb-majority Municipalities, but progress on this is now deadlocked. In 2018, the Kosovar and Serbian presidents floated the idea of a 'border correction', possibly involving the exchange of northern Kosovo for Albanian-majority Serbian districts. However, the proposal has been criticised by Germany, which fears that any territorial exchange risks sparking instability by calling into question other Western Balkan borders. There is also strong domestic opposition to the move in both Kosovo and Serbia. Despite growing pressure on both sides to finally reach a deal that could unlock the door to EU membership, relations remain tense and progress towards normalisation is currently at a standstill.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, November II 2018

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-11-2018

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix agenda | dibattitu parlamentari | Ewropa | il-Balkani tal-Punent | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni interistituzzjonali (UE) | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | negozjati tal-adeżjoni | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | proċeduri parlamentari | sessjoni parlamentari | UNJONI EWROPEA | vot parlamentari | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | f'ruġ mill-UE

Sommarju The highlights of the November II plenary session were the debate on the future of Europe with the Prime Minister of Denmark, Lars Løkke Rasmussen, and the discussion on the Council and Commission statements on UK withdrawal from the European Union. Debates were held on a Commission statement on the single market package and the long-term strategy for reducing EU greenhouse gas emissions. Members debated and adopted reports on five Western Balkan countries, as well as a report on the way forward for the World Trade Organization (WTO). A number of legislative reports were voted without debate, including on trade in goods that could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel treatment or punishment, the temporary reintroduction of border controls at the internal borders, and common rules for the operation of air services.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Kosovo: 2018 country report](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 27-11-2018

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | indipendenza tal-gudikatura | is-Serbja | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | libertà ta' espressjoni | negozjati tal-adeżjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | politika dwar il-viżi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju In November 2018, the European Parliament is due to debate a resolution on the European Commission's 2018 country report on Kosovo. The latest progress report notes that Kosovo has had limited success in bringing forward EU-related reforms. It calls on government and opposition to work together in order to implement them.

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[Serbia: 2018 country report](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 27-11-2018

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | indipendenza tal-gudikatura | is-Serbja | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | libertà ta' espressjoni | negozjati tal-adeżjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju In November 2018, the European Parliament is due to vote on a motion for a resolution on Serbia's 2018 country report. The report acknowledges Serbia's progress in its accession process, but points to rule of law and freedom of expression as significant obstacles. Relations with Kosovo, another key issue, are also still a major challenge.

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[Peace and Security in 2018: An evaluation of EU peacebuilding in the Western Balkans](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 22-05-2018

Awtur IOANNIDES Isabelle

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | il-Kroazja | il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | is-Serbja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | it-Turkija | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | missjoni militari tal-UE | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | żamma tal-paċi

Sommarju This first thematic study of the Peace and Security series focuses on European Union (EU) peacebuilding efforts in the Western Balkans. The series will make an annual evaluation of EU performance in the field of peace and security in a specific geographical region. Examining EU engagement in the Western Balkans, the study assesses the extent to which the Union has been able to transform and strengthen the region's governance, economy and resilience. The study is organised around three key inter-connected (and at times overlapping) phases in EU post-conflict peacebuilding – stabilisation, state-building and EU enlargement – to explain the strengths, weaknesses and limits of EU engagement. It ends with an assessment of the new EU strategy for the Western Balkans and analyses the potential to remedy past deficiencies and help move the region towards genuine, inclusive and sustainable peace. A parallel study, published separately, provides an overview of current EU action on peace and security and of the outlook for the future. The studies have been drafted with a view to their presentation at the Normandy World Peace Forum, in June 2018.

Studju [EN](#), [FR](#)

Western Balkans [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-05-2018

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | Ewropa | grupp ta' riflessjoni | Il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | ir-Russja | iċ-Ċina | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | tkabbir tal-Unjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The European Union's planned enlargement into the Western Balkans has recently drawn increased attention. In February 2018, the European Commission released its new enlargement strategy, giving a credible accession perspective to the region. The latest impetus came last month, when the Commission proposed opening entry talks with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Presenting the 2018 Communication on the EU enlargement policy to the European Parliament, Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker said that the EU needed to eventually accept new members from the Western Balkans to avoid the risk of a new war in the region. Many EU Member States insist that before enlarging, the EU must implement internal reforms. Future members must meet many tough entry criteria. From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has so far joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are official membership candidates, while Bosnia and Herzegovina remains a potential candidate country, along with Kosovo. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on EU enlargement and Western Balkans. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Kosovo: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-04-2018

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina | SABBATI Giulio

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | indikatur ekonomiku | Kosovo | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju The first EU-Western Balkans Summit in a decade and a half takes place in Sofia in May 2018, under the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council. That is just one indicator of the EU's renewed engagement with the six countries of the region, with the Commission's February 2018 enlargement strategy reaffirming their perspective of joining the Union. This infographic, one of a series produced by EPRS in cooperation with Globalstat, offers an overview of the main economic and trade data – in particular on trade with the EU – of Kosovo, as well as information on EU grants and loans to the country.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

The United States and the Western Balkans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 17-11-2017

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | Ewropa | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | ir-Russja | Kosovo | I-Istati Uniti | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika dwar l-għajnuna | politika estera | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | stabiliment tal-paċi | tkabbir ta' organizzazzjoni internazzjonali | umanistika | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju The United States has contributed greatly to the post-war reconstruction of the Western Balkans and remains a key player. While the region is not as high on the US foreign policy agenda as in the 1990s, the USA has consistently shown commitment to its Euro-Atlantic integration. US engagement is seen as crucial in this historically volatile region, weakened by unresolved past and emerging challenges.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Turkey's influence in the Western Balkans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 06-07-2017

Awtur PERCHOC Philippe

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | investiment barra l-pajjiż | it-Turkija | kooperazzjoni militari | Kosovo | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ skont il-pajjiż | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | moviment migratorju | politika estera | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikonnoxximent tal-Istat | sigurtà internazzjonali | umanistika | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju During the Cold War, Turkey's interest in the Western Balkans remained relatively dormant, yet the wars that accompanied the breakup of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s and the active diplomacy pursued by the Turkish AK political party from 2002 onwards triggered greater Turkish involvement in the region. Nevertheless, Turkey's influence in the Western Balkans remains mainly based on cultural and educational programmes offered to those countries with a large Muslim community and steadily developing trade.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Kosovo: 2016 country report](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-06-2017

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | ftehim ta' stabbiliment u assoċjazzjoni | indipendenza tal-gudikatura | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-adeżjoni | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | libertà tal-istampa | missjoni tal-pulizija tal-UE | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | politika estera | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma amministrattiva | riforma tas-sistema gudiżzarja | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju In June, following the early election in Kosovo, the European Parliament is due to vote on a resolution on Kosovo's 2016 report. It calls for restoring the political dialogue, swift fulfilment of the Commission's two conditions for visa liberalisation and continued commitment to the dialogue with Belgrade.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Media freedom trends 2017: Western Balkans](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 03-05-2017

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | finazzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | il-Bożnja u Hercegovina | il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | il-Montenegro | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | is-Serbja | komunikazzjoni | kontroll tal-komunikazzjoni | Kosovo | l-Albanija | libertà tal-istampa | liġi b'rabta mal-informazzjoni | pluraliżmu fix-xandir | POLITIKA | servizz pubbliku | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Media freedom, a core EU value and a cornerstone of democracy, is a priority reform area in the Western Balkans' EU accession agenda. Yet, despite a certain level of preparedness and a broadly developed legal framework, aspirant countries keep facing systemic shortcomings that require long-term sustained efforts. These efforts have stalled in recent years, resulting in a 'no progress' situation.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[The Western Balkans and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-03-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | Asja u Oċeanja | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija klandestina | Ewropa | grupp ta' riflessjoni | għajnuna ta' qabel l-adeżjoni | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Kroazja | il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | immigrazzjoni | it-Turkija | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | Malta | migrazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju European Union heads of state and government reiterated support for the European perspective of the Western Balkans at their meeting on 9 March, and underlined that the situation in the region was fragile due to internal and external challenges. Despite relatively good economic growth prospects, the Western Balkans' reform progress has been slow, rule of law weak, and corruption persistent. Many Western and local politicians are also concerned about the increasingly prominent role of external players in the region, mainly Russia, but also China, Turkey and the Gulf states.

From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has so far joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania are official candidates, with Albania hoping to formally open negotiations soon. Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for EU membership in 2016, but along with Kosovo, it has a potential candidate status at present.

This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems faced by the Western Balkans.

Briefing [EN](#)

2016 Enlargement package: Prospects for the Western Balkans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-01-2017

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | il-Bożnja u Hercegovina | Il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | il-Montenegro | is-Serbja | kooperazzjoni reġjonali | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kriżi politika | l-Albanija | libertà ta' espressjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma amministrattiva | riforma ekonomika | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | Soċjetà civili | stat tad-dritt | struttura ekonomika | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju In November 2016, the European Commission presented its annual enlargement package, consisting of a communication that takes stock of the implementation of the 2015 multiannual strategy and a set of reports on the Western Balkan countries and on Turkey in their capacity of candidates or potential candidates for EU membership. Since 2015, the Commission has been applying a new reporting methodology aimed at enhanced transparency and comparability among the aspirant countries. In 2016, it shifted the timeframe for publishing the next enlargement package from the autumn of 2017 to the spring of 2018, to better align it with the release of the economic reform programmes and the increased focus on economic governance. In 2016, the Commission continued prioritising complex and long-term reforms as part of its 'fundamentals first' approach. Its main message was that enlargement policy continued to deliver results and promote reforms, albeit slowly and unevenly. The EU's reconfirmed commitment to the Western Balkan countries' accession processes was duly reflected in the Slovak Presidency programme, which stressed the importance of enlargement policy for the EU's own political and economic stability. Amidst a host of increasing complexities and declining public support, concerns have been raised that enlargement policy might be side-lined. Thus, while the EU needs to keep up momentum, a significant part of the responsibility rests with the countries themselves. The region needs political will to keep reforms on the agenda and deliver results. In this context, regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations are once again brought to the fore as an indispensable means of re-energising common reform priorities and maximising the benefits for the region.

Briefing [EN](#)

Media freedom in the Western Balkans: state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-05-2016

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | DRITT | dritt għall-informazzjoni | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Bożnja u Hercegovina | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | libertà ta' espressjoni | libertà ta' komunikazzjoni | liġi b'rabta mal-informazzjoni | media tal-massa | politika tal-komunikazzjoni | professjoni fil-komunikazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Media freedom is one indicator of a country's commitment to democracy, good governance and political accountability, and thus its readiness for EU membership. As such, it represents a key element in any aspiring country's EU enlargement agenda, along with other fundamentals such as the rule of law and economic governance. Each of the Western Balkan countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia – is at a different stage of the EU accession process. However, partly as a result of a common recent history, they face similar challenges in the area of media freedom, such as transition from the old regime and the Yugoslav wars, the global economic crisis, rule-of-law deficiencies, and widespread corruption. These factors directly influence the situation of media in the region and add to its complexity. As part of their EU agenda, the Western Balkan countries have largely aligned their relevant legislation with EU standards. However, inadequate implementation remains a concern. In all these countries, opaque media ownership, financial instability in the sector, intimidation and pressure on journalists, and poor working conditions, put spokes in the wheel of independent journalism, encourage self-censorship, and broadly interfere with the media's key role in informing the public. Solving media issues and transforming media institutions require long-term engagement, and largely depend on the domestic context and the countries' overall democratic consolidation. However, the EU is also committed to providing legal and financial support to enlargement countries, and to regularly monitoring how the media situation impacts on their overall readiness to join the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Serbia and Kosovo: Normalisation of relations

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 09-03-2016

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix diskriminazzjoni etnika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | ftehim ta' stabbiliment u assoċjazzjoni | grupp etniku | is-Serbja | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | Jugoslavja | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | moviment awtonomu | negozjati tal-adeżjoni | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas soċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikonoxximent tal-Istat | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Resolving their deep-seated rivalries has been one of the conditions placed on Serbia and Kosovo for achieving their shared goal of EU entry. Since 2011, an EU-mediated dialogue has sought to strike a balance between their past conflicts and present aspirations. Although tensions persist, the goal is to translate the deals signed by both sides into reality, and to keep their dialogue going.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[The Western Balkans: Frontline of the migrant crisis](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-01-2016

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | azil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | Ewropa | faċilitajiet soċjali | finazzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | għajjuna lir-refuġjati | il-Balkani tal-Punent | is-Slovenja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | it-Turkija | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | l-Ungerija | migrazzjoni | moviment migratorju | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni soċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | struttura istituzzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju 2015 was a landmark year in the history of migration to Europe, with an unprecedented and constantly increasing flow of migrants making their way to the European Union. Fleeing poverty and war mainly in the Middle East and Africa, more and more people embarked on perilous journeys to reach the safety of Europe. In 2015, there was a significant surge in migrant transits across the eastern Mediterranean and the Western Balkans. The EU Member States bordering the Mediterranean Sea shared the challenge of the influx with other Member States and the Western Balkan countries, in particular the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia.

The 1990s wars in the Western Balkans triggered a mass exodus to other parts of Europe, which has had long-lasting consequences for the region. While today the Western Balkans remain a substantial source of migration, in the current context they are mainly a transit route. Countries in this particularly sensitive region have less-advanced welfare systems, limited institutional capacity and struggling economies that are further strained by having to provide for large numbers of transiting migrants. Having activated dormant political conflicts in the region, these developments risk turning into a major destabilising factor. In all likelihood, the crisis will last and the Western Balkans will remain a busy migrant route. This puts relations between the EU and the Western Balkan enlargement countries in the spotlight and makes the case for increased cooperation in a situation of mutual dependence. While the EU is already providing technical, humanitarian and financial assistance to the Western Balkans, it needs to come up with a coordinated approach focused not only on short-term measures, but also on the long-term consequences for the region, including their impact on the enlargement process as a whole.

Briefing [EN](#)

[2015: Serbia opens its first negotiation chapters](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 26-01-2016

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | għejjun u fergħat tad-dritt | indipendenza tal-gudikatura | is-Serbja | komunikazzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | libertà ta' komunikazzjoni | negozjati tal-adeżjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | pluraliżmu fix-xandir | politika estera | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reviżjoni kostituzzjonali | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju At the end of 2015 Serbia made a step forward towards EU accession. Two years after the start of the accession talks with the EU, after having successfully completed the screening of the EU acquis and reached key new agreements with Kosovo, it opened its first negotiation chapters with the EU.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Kosovo: 'First formal step' towards EU accession](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 26-01-2016

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | Ewropa | ftehim ta' stabbiliment u assoċjazzjoni | għejjun u fergħat tad-dritt | indipendenza tal-gudikatura | is-Serbja | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | politika estera | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reviżjoni kostituzzjonali | riforma amministrattiva | rikonossiment tal-Istat | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni politika | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The Commission's latest progress report notes that, in 2015, Kosovo was still at an 'early stage' of preparedness for EU membership. However, in October 2015 it signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with the EU, which reaffirmed its EU perspective.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[EU enlargement \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 15-01-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | bibliografija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | Il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | il-Montenegro | is-Serbja | it-Turkija | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Albanija | tkabbir tal-Unjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The pace of the European Union's enlargement has slowed following its historic expansion in 2004-07 to take in 10 countries from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as Cyprus and Malta. From among EU hopefuls which have been given membership prospects - Turkey and Western Balkan countries - only Croatia joined the EU in 2013. Accession negotiations continue with Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Iceland has dropped its membership bid. European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker has said he does not expect any new country to join the EU during his term in office, which ends in 2019, a statement confirmed in the European Commission's most recent enlargement strategy. The EU hails enlargement as one of its most successful policies as it enforces reforms in candidate countries and expands the zone of democracy and stability in Europe. But many analysts and politicians say that before expanding further, the EU must overcome its numerous, internal problems as well as give time to potential entrants to prepare themselves for membership, notably in areas such as respect for fundamental rights and anti-corruption policies. This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on the enlargement process and the challenges faced by countries aspiring to EU membership.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[The Western Balkans and EU Enlargement: Lessons learned, ways forward and prospects ahead](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 05-11-2015

Awtur estern Dr Marko KMEZIĆ, Centre for Southeast European Studies, University of Graz, Austria

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | aġġustament strutturali | demokratizzazzjoni | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija fi tranżizzjoni | Ewropa | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | il-Kroazja | Il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | il-Montenegro | integrazzjoni Ewropea | is-Serbja | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kundizzjoni soċjoekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | l-Albanija | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | qafas soċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma politika | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | stat tad-dritt | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Twelve years after the Thessaloniki promise that the future of the Balkans is within the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, FYRoM, Montenegro, and Serbia remain excluded with no foreseeable accession date in sight. Despite initial success, the current approach to enlargement has reached its limits, as it seems to be slowing down the integration process rather than accelerating it. In the meantime, in addition to the democratic and economic setbacks in the region, renewed tensions are threatening to undermine fragile regional stability. Moreover, the EU's unfinished business in the Balkans opens the door to various political, economic and security alternatives. This is precisely why the main message of this study is that the current autopilot mode of enlargement cannot continue.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[Energy Community: Prospects and challenges](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-10-2015

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix acquis komunitarju | affarijiet internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | grilja enerġetika | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Moldova | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni fl-enerġija | Kosovo | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | l-Ukraina | legiżlazzjoni dwar l-enerġija | manigment | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma istituzzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | struttura istituzzjonali | suq tal-enerġija | teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet | tkabbir ta' organizzazzjoni internazzjonali | traspozizzjoni tad-direttivi Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The Energy Community Treaty (ECT) was signed in 2005. Its principal objective is to expand the EU internal energy market to neighbouring countries ('Contracting States') that are willing to adopt the EU energy acquis. The Energy Community (EnC) includes a permanent secretariat based in Vienna and a set of decision-making institutions. The Ministerial Council meets annually and makes all key strategic decisions. Detailed preparatory work is carried out by the Permanent High-Level Group, which meets more frequently. The EnC Secretariat is responsible for monitoring, assisting and enforcing implementation of the energy acquis in the Contracting States. The EU institutions strongly support the objectives of the Energy Community (EnC), and the European Commission plays a lead role in its decision-making processes. Yet shortcomings have been identified in the way that EnC institutions currently operate, with weak implementation of the energy acquis among several Contracting States and inadequate tools for enforcement. Questions have also been raised about the potential membership of the EnC, whether it should be widened and made more flexible. A high-level group was commissioned to look into improving the governance structures of the EnC and delivered its report in May 2014; this was followed by a detailed stakeholder consultation in early 2015. Some decisions on the functioning of the EnC may be taken at the next Ministerial Council in Tirana on 16 October 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Safe countries of origin: Proposed common EU list

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-10-2015

Awtur APAP Joanna | ORAV Anita

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | DRITT | dritt għall-ażil | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Ewropa | il-Balkani tal-Punent | it-Turkija | kontroll tal-migrazzjoni | Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | proposta (UE) | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju As part of the European Agenda on Migration, the Commission proposed a regulation on 9 September 2015 to establish a common EU list of safe countries of origin, initially comprising Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. The aim is to fast-track asylum applications from citizens of these countries, which are considered 'safe' in full compliance with the criteria set out in the Asylum Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU and the principle of non-refoulement. Currently, lists are defined at national level and not coordinated, which can lead to different recognition rates of similar asylum applications, and thus create incentives for secondary movements and asylum-shopping.

Briefing [EN](#)

Trafficking in Human Organs

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 18-06-2015

Awtur estern Michael BOS (Eurotransplant International Foundation, the Netherlands)

Qasam tematiku Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Il-Politika Soċjali | Is-Saħħa Pubblika

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | affarijiet soċjali | Afrika | Amerika | Asja u Oċeanja | attività tal-UE | DRITT | dritt kriminali | Ewropa | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kontabbiltà | konvenzjoni Ewropea | konvenzjoni tan-NU | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kooperazzjoni tal-pulizija | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ | kummerċ tal-organi | Kunsill tal-Ewropa | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Afrika t'Isfel | l-Indja | l-Istati Uniti | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | negozju illeċitu | Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tas-Saħħa | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | OSKE | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | professjoni tas-saħħa | profitt | proċedimenti kriminali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riskju għas-saħħa | saħħa | skarsezza | traffikar tal-bnedmin | trapiant ta' organi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġustizzja

Sommarju The commercial trade in human organs, including trafficking in persons for organ removal has developed into a global problem. This report describes the current situation regarding international organ trafficking, committed often by transnational criminal networks. It zooms in on the role of traffickers, international brokers, health professionals, and the recipients and suppliers. To combat and prevent organ commercialism and trafficking, a legal framework for the criminalisation of trafficking offences, and tailor-made law enforcement instruments have been developed by a number of international organisations. A number of recent trafficking cases in which European citizens were involved, have been analysed in detail to highlight the different forms of organ trafficking and to demonstrate how investigation and prosecution can result in an effective justice response to these crimes. The efforts of the EU and other European organisations, such as the Council of Europe or the OSCE, to develop binding legal instruments and formulate policy actions to step up law enforcement and legal cooperation in the combat against trafficking in organs, are described. The report concludes with observations and recommendations for the EU to prepare next steps in successfully fighting and preventing trafficking in organs and organ commercialism.

Studju [EN](#)

Corruption — still a major problem in several Western Balkan countries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-06-2015

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | il-Kroazja | konvenzjoni tan-NU | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-ażil | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | organizzazzjoni tal-ġustizzja | POLITIKA | protezzjoni tax-xhieda | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità | ġustizzja

Sommarju The United Nations' 2003 Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) starts by noting that corruption 'undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life and allows organized crime, terrorism and other threats to human security to flourish'. To a varying extent, all countries are susceptible to the phenomenon of corruption (EU Member States not excluded). Factors such as social and economic development, political background and culture, among others, define how deep rooted it is in a given state.

The Western Balkans (WB) is a region with a history of corrupt practices, one usually perceived as vulnerable to corruption. With the exception of Kosovo,* all countries from the Western Balkans – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia – are parties to UNCAC. Without exception, they are faced with widespread corruption – one of the key challenges as regards their aspirations for European integration. They have each made different progress towards EU membership, but share similar difficulties in the fight against corruption. Notwithstanding the assistance from the EU in the framework of the enlargement process, the results they have achieved so far have similarly been assessed as limited. * This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Serbia's EU accession: need for greater efforts](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 02-03-2015

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adegżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | elezzjoni parlamentari | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanza pubblika u politika baġitarja | ftehim ta' stabbiliment u assoċjazzjoni | is-Serbja | komunikazzjoni | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | libertà ta' komunikazzjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | pluraliżmu fix-xandir | POLITIKA | politika baġitarja | politika estera | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | sigurtà internazzjonali | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | għbir tat-taxxi | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The European Commission's 2014 annual progress report on Serbia is the first since the formal start of the country's accession negotiations with the EU. The first intergovernmental conference on 21 January 2014 launched this new stage in EU-Serbia relations. Progress monitoring will be even closer from now on, while the carrying out of reforms

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Kosovo's EU integration: progress or stagnation?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 02-03-2015

Awtur BENTZEN Naja

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adegżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | elezzjoni parlamentari | Ewropa | ftehim ta' stabbiliment u assoċjazzjoni | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOĠĦOL | indipendenza tal-ġudikatura | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni okkupazzjonali | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | qgħad | sitwazzjoni politika | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju On paper, Kosovo moved closer towards the EU in 2014, as the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) was initialled in July and the dialogue with Serbia continued. In practice, political deadlock after the June 2014 elections delayed key reforms. The rule of law causes concern, organised crime and corruption hamper development, and joblessness has sparked a mass exodus.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Freedom of Media in the Western Balkans](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 22-10-2014

Awtur estern Elda BROGI, Alina DOBREVA and Pier Luigi PARCU

Qasam tematiku Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix acquis komunitarju | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | finanza tal-UE | il-Božnja u Herzegovina | il-Macedonja ta' Fuq | il-Montenegro | is-Serbja | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni reġjonali | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill tal-Ewropa | l-Albanija | libertà ta' komunikazzjoni | media tal-massa | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | OSKE | pluraliżmu fix-xandir | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-UE | professjoni fil-komunikazzjoni | protezzjoni tal-libertajiet | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tkabbir tal-Unjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The study analyses media freedom and pluralism in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia) in light of the EU enlargement policy. Despite the different stages of their EU accession paths, these countries share similar challenges, even if they are of different intensities. The study analyses the overall legal framework and its unsatisfactory levels of implementation, the role and the independence of PSB, the media market, and the status of journalists. It also outlines country-specific profiles, regarding these categories. The paper outlines and analyses the current EU policies and financial instruments to foster media freedom and media pluralism in the region, including the Stabilisation and Association Process and specific acquis. It also analyses the issues in the context of the EU 'internal' and 'external' policy on media freedom and media pluralism. The study outlines the complementary roles of the CoE and the OSCE as setting common standards on media freedom in Europe and the EU institutions as being the main engine and guarantor for their implementation. Finally, the recommendations point towards the EU establishing a more long-term, integrated and comprehensive strategy of external help, monitoring and capacity building, as well as further co-ordination with the CoE and OSCE.

Studju [EN](#)

[Kosovo's European integration prospects](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 09-01-2014

Awtur KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | elezzjoni lokali | Ewropa | indipendenza tal-ġudikatura | integrazzjoni Ewropea | is-Serbja | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma elettorali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà internazzjonali | stat tad-dritt | status politiku | strutturi amministrattivi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju By agreeing with Serbia on ways to normalise relations, a key demand of the EU, Kosovo took a major step on the path towards the EU in 2013. Kosovo has started negotiations on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU, with conclusion expected in spring 2014.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[EU-Serbia: normalisation with Kosovo needed](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 11-04-2013

Awtur PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | integrazzjoni Ewropea | is-Serbja | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-adeżjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | protezzjoni tal-minoranzi | relazzjonijiet diplomatiċi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikonxximent tal-Istat | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Serbia obtained the status of "candidate country" in March 2012. The Commission's 2012 progress report noted some positive results, but highlighted limited progress over relations between Belgrade and Pristina. Serbia also needs to step up efforts to align its legislation.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Kosovo's European integration process](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 11-04-2013

Awtur GRIEGER Gisela

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | integrazzjoni Ewropea | is-Serbja | korruzzjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | protezzjoni tal-minoranzi | qafas politiku | stat tad-dritt | strategija ta' qabel l-adeżjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju A European Commission feasibility study from October 2012 finds that Kosovo's current status under international law is not a legal obstacle to the conclusion and implementation of an EU-Kosovo Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) under Article 218 TFEU. Negotiations on a framework agreement on Kosovo's participation in EU programmes are ongoing.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

CSDP Missions and Operations : Lessons Learned Processes

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 13-04-2012

Awtur estern DARI Elisa, PRICE Megan and VAN DER WAL Jense (Clingendael Institute of International Relations, The NETHERLANDS) , GOTTWALD Marlene and KOENIG Nicole (THE TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION, BELGIUM)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | difiża civili | Ewropa | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | il-Ginea Bissaw | Il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | il-Moldova | Il-Palestina | Il-Georgja | immaniġġjar tal-għarfien | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | is-Somalja | is-Sudan | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | iċ-Cad | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kumitat Politiku u ta' Sigurtà | L-Afganistan | L-Aġenzija Ewropea għad-Difiża | L-Iraq | L-Ukraina | maniġment | missjoni militari tal-UE | missjoni tal-pulizija tal-UE | persunal militari | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | Rappreżentant Għoli tal-Unjoni għall-Affarijiet Barranin u l-Politika tas-Sigurtà | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Repubblika Demokratika tal-Kongo | Staff militari tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The first Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission was launched in 2003. Since then the EU has launched 24 civilian missions and military operations. Despite the tendency of military operations to attract more attention, the majority of CSDP (Common Security and Defence Policy) interventions have been civilian missions. Since the beginning the actors involved in CSDP recognised the need to learn from the different aspects of missions and operations. The tools and methodologies to guarantee a successful learning process have evolved over time together with the evolution of CSDP. This study represents a first stock-taking exercise of the lessons learned processes at the EU level. The study is divided in three major components. The first component looks at the available literature on the subject of knowledge management with regard to CSDP missions and operations. The study then draws upon short case-studies from the 21 missions and operations to-date with a specific focus on the lessons identified and (possibly) learned in practice. The study concludes with a number of recommendations targeted at how the lessons learning processes could be improved including specific recommendations on the role of the European Parliament.

Studju [EN](#)

Serbia's prospects of EU accession

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-12-2011

Awtur KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | affarijiet soċjali | demokratizzazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | is-Serbja | It-Tribunal Kriminali Internazzjonali | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-żviż | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju On 12 October 2011, the Commission recommended that the European Council grant Serbia EU candidate status. The main stumbling block are Serbia's relations with Kosovo.

Briefing [EN](#)

The decentralization process in Kosovoans the creation of the new municipalities: a Kosovo-Albanian and a Kosovo-Serb minority view

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 12-07-2010

Awtur estern SUMMARY ASSESSMENT: Laure DELCOUR, Senior Research Fellow, Institut de Recherches Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS), Paris, France
A KOSOVO-ALBANIAN VIEW: Illir DEDA, Kosovar Institute for Policy Research and Development (KIPRED), Pristina, Kosovo
A KOSOVO-SERB MINORITY VIEW: Djeri SRDIAN, Balkan Research Analyst, International Crisis Group, Pristina, Kosovo

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija

Kelma għat-tiftix deċentralizzazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet tal-minoranzi | drittijiet u libertajiet | elezzjoni lokali | Ewropa | grupp etniku | Kosovo | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | municipalità | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas soċjali | relazzjonijiet bejn l-Istat u r-regjuni | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju The AFET committee has requested two briefing notes on the decentralization process in Kosovo and the creation of the new municipalities, one from the Kosovo Albanian angle and the other from the Kosovo Serb-minority angle. The summary assesses the points of convergence and points of divergence between the two notes. To do so, it follows the set of themes provided by the specifications in order to enable a comparative reading. Overall, both notes agree on the fact that decentralization is a process still in the making in Kosovo. They however emphasize different issues and problems and they also diverge on solutions to be found, especially when it comes to the Northern part of Kosovo and to parallel structures.

Studju [EN](#)

Private properties issues following the regional conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-03-2010

Awtur estern Michaela Salamun, Tatjana Josipović, Meliha Powlakić, Evis Halili (Baholli) Graz University

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Privat u l-Koperazzjoni Ġudizzjarja f'Materji Civili | Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Pubbliku | Il-Petizzjonijiet lill-Parlament Ewropew | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tifx DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt internazzjonali | dritt civili | Ewropa | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | il-Kroazja | indennizz | Karta tad-Drittijiet Fundamentali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | proprjetà privata | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The conflict or war in former Yugoslavia had profound humanitarian consequences, amongst others a massive displacement of the population, which lies at the basis of property issues resulting from this conflict. The legal questions at European and national level related to such issues together with the enforcement mechanisms and implementation problems have been analysed in order to give an overview of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo.

Studju [EN](#)

Analysis of the 2009 Annual Programme for Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99) under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) in the Context of the 2009 Enlargement Package

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 29-01-2010

Awtur estern Denisa Kostovicova (LSE Global Governance, London School of Economics and Political Science, the United Kingdom) and Jelena Bjelica (independent researcher)

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarijiet soċjali | demokratizzazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | governanza | għajnuna ta' qabel l-adeżjoni | integrazzjoni soċjali | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-adeżjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | standard Ewropew | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità | żvilupp ekonomiku

Sommarju The Briefing Note provides an analysis of the 2009 Annual Programme for Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99) under the Instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance in the context of the 2009 'enlargement package'. It analyses the coherence of the Annual Programme with the EU overall policy objectives as specified in the pre-accession process in general and for Kosovo in particular. It provides an analysis of the AP, taking into account the European Commission (EC) communication on the Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2009-2010, the 2009 Progress Report and the latest Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document for Kosovo. The paper is divided into three main parts focusing on political and economic criteria as well as European standards. Each part provides a short description of the general situation and an analysis of the main problems and then analyses the consistency of the AP with the abovementioned policy framework. The briefing note closes with conclusions and recommendations.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Analysis of the 2007 annual action programme for Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244) under the pre-accession instrument in preparation of the review of the relevant multi-annual indicative programme

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 30-07-2008

Awtur estern Henriette Riegler (coordinating editor and author) and Filip Tesař (co-author)

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetari | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tifx affarijiet soċjali | demokratizzazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet tal-minoranzi | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | għajnuna ta' qabel l-adeżjoni | integrazzjoni soċjali | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-adeżjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | POLITIKA | riforma tas-sistema ġudizzjarja | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Executive summary

Compared to the other countries of the Western Balkans, Kosovo is in a special position as its status is not yet fully recognized internationally. Its relationship vis-à-vis the European Union is also special insofar as the Union is on various layers deeply involved in Kosovo state building. The Union's financial assistance is therefore of exceptional strategic relevance.

The instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) provides financial assistance to Kosovo in the process of transition and approximation to the EU. Kosovo has access to two of the five IPA components, the Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component and the Cross-Border Cooperation Component (only from 2008 onwards). The 2007 Annual Action Programme covers solely IPA Component I, "Transition Assistance and Institution Building." The allocation for the IPA-I component in 2007 amounts to € 62 million.¹ They are distributed to political requirements (€16.7 million), socio-economic requirements (€ 32.8 million) and European standards (€ 6.5 million).

Regarding the Political criteria the overall priority set in the Annual Action Programme 2007 is the support of the implementation of the status settlement. Assistance has to be targeted and at the same time be very flexible in order to adapt to quickly changing political circumstances. Strengthening the rule of law and enhancing political accountability will be of utmost importance. Concentrating on public administration reform and on judicial sector reform is a good strategic choice. As many institutions in Kosovo have still to be built up or consolidated and a lot of additional tasks and requirements will come along with the implementation of the settlement, the financial resources spent in this area might, however, be too small and leave a widening gap between resources and needs. Regarding the Economic criteria, the priorities set in the Annual Action Programme 2007 focus on the enhance

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The Eu Presence in a Post-Status Kosovo Challenges and Opportunities

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 31-10-2007

Awtur estern Tamás Szemlér

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Ewropa | forza multinazzjonali | għajnuna ta' qabel l-adeżjoni | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni tal-Kosovo | missjoni militari tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | stabiliment tal-paċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju Starting from an overview of the political background of the Kosovo issue, rooted in Serb and Albanian history, the paper then describes the main features of the current situation: "nothing more than autonomy" from one side, "nothing less than independence" for the other. Against this background, the authors then examine the recently formulated vision of EU involvement in Kosovo after the status settlement, as set out in a series of joint reports by High Representative Solana and Commissioner Rehn over the last couple of years. This is followed by a concise description and critical evaluation of the EU record in Kosovo since 1999 and a brief discussion of the challenges that await the planned EU rule of law mission and other EU actions in Kosovo. Linkages with other EU instruments and policies are also considered in this context, as is the broader context of activities by other actors of the international community involved in the Kosovo issue. The paper concludes on a number of recommendations regarding future EU activities in Kosovo, as well as their impact on the stability of Kosovo's direct and wider neighbourhood. These address both the EU's material presence in and financial support for Kosovo itself, and the need to clarify membership prospects - and conditions - for the whole region.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Assessment of the European Union's macro-financial assistance (mfa) to third countries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 17-03-2006

Awtur estern Mr Michael Emerson with assistance from Gergana Noutcheva and George Dura
Centre for European Policy Studies
Brussels

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | analiżi ekonomika | Asja u Oċeanja | assistenza finanzjarja ta' terminu medju | awditu | baġit | baġit generali (UE) | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | għajnuna ekonomika | il-Bożnja u Herzegovina | Il-Maċedonja ta' Fuq | il-Moldova | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Thariss tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | Il-Georġja | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | ir-Rumanija | is-Serbja u l-Montenegro | it-Taġikistan | Komunità ta' Stati Indipendenti | kontroll finanzjarju | Kosovo | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Albanija | l-Armenja | l-Ukraina | manegment | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Studju [EN](#)