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An analysis of Serbia's alignment with the European Union's foreign policy declarations and measures in 2019

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An analysis of Serbia's alignment with the European Union's foreign policy declarations and measures in 2019¹

In the period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, the European Union (EU) published a total of 91 foreign policy declarations with which partner countries were requested to comply. The EU requests harmonization from candidate countries, potential candidate countries, members of the European Economic Area that are outside of the EU (all EFTA countries besides Switzerland), and countries in the Eastern Partnership. The Republic of Serbia aligned with 52 of the 91 declarations, which comes to an alignment rate of 57%. Bearing in mind that Serbia's alignment percentage for all of 2018 was 52%, and while for the first half of 2019 reached 60%, for 2019 as a whole alignment was in a stalemate at best. However, it should be noted that Serbia actually did not align with more resolutions in 2019 (39 resolutions) than it did in 2018 (26 resolutions), because the EU issued 38 more declarations in total.

As Serbia's officials claimed on several occasions, the principal issue that hampers Serbia's alignment with the EU foreign policy declarations and measures is the issue of Kosovo, but also the specific position of Serbia after the breakup of the former Yugoslavia.² Since Pristina unilaterally proclaimed its independence in 2008, Serbia improved relations with many countries that do not recognize Kosovo, in particular Russia and China, which are also members of the UN Security Council.

Of the declarations that Serbia did not align with, eleven relate to Russia's involvement in the Ukrainian crisis and related events, nine are devoted to the ongoing crisis in Venezuela, three each cover the ongoing Hong Kong issue and Iran, two each concern Myanmar/Burma, Syria and Nicaragua, and finally, one declaration each is related to Belarus, Guatemala, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Transnistria and sanctions against persons suspected of using chemical weapons.

Of the eleven declarations related to the situation in Ukraine that Serbia did not align with, nine concerned either the extension or expansion of already existing restrictive measures against entities and individuals from Russia and Ukraine. One declaration marks the anniversary of the Russia's annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol and condemns it, including 2018's arrests of Ukrainian soldiers in the Kerch Strait, the construction of the Kerch Bridge, breaches of international law in violation of free passage through the Kerch Strait, and the militarization of the Crimean peninsula. The declaration also emphasizes the EU's refusal to recognize elections held by the Russian Federation in the Crimean peninsula and condemns the rampant violations of human rights, most egregiously affecting the Crimean Tatars, in the area. Final declaration related to this topic, marks the anniversary of downing Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17, and reiterates support to establish accountability and truth. Furthermore, it announces that charges will be brought by investigative team and calls on Russia to cooperate and accept responsibility.

Other declarations are indirectly related to Russia too, but also other influential countries. Two concerning Myanmar, and one each regarding Syria and the use of chemical weapons, are indirectly related to Russia.

The Myanmar/Burma declarations extended restrictive measures, including the restriction of arms exports and the prohibition of military cooperation, in connection with the situation in the Rakhine State and the violence against members of the Rohingya Muslim minority that began in August 2017. As we have concluded in previous reports, the most likely explanation for Serbia's non-compliance with these declarations is the support provided by Russia, China and other countries to the regime at the end of 2017. This support culminated in their opposition to the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Rohingya initiated by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

The declaration on Syria, with which Serbia did not comply, explicitly condemns the actions of the Syrian Army in Idlib and East Asia, which were supported by Russia and resulted in the destruction of camps, schools and medical institutions previously established for IDPs, which caused more than 230 dead and created 330,000 refugees. It is important to note that Serbia aligned itself with the other two declarations on the issue, which concern the extension of already existing restrictive measures towards Syria.

The declaration on the use of chemical weapons extends the list of persons suspected of use of such weapons and subject to restrictive measures, in accordance with the decision of the EU Council 2018/1544 in October of last year. With this declaration, the EU began to apply restrictive measures against Syrian citizens and the Center for Scientific Research in Damascus, as well as against four Russian nationals who were designated as perpetrators or organizers of the attack on March 4, 2018 in Salisbury, Great Britain.

1) The analysis covers all EU foreign policy declarations seeking the alignment of third countries, available on EU Council's webpage consilium.europa.eu

2) This was mentioned for the first time in Serbia's answer to the EU's Questionnaire in 2011.

When the declarations on Syria were not connected in any way with Russia's involvement in the crisis in this country, Serbia did align with EU declarations, and this happened on four occasions, indicating that Serbia is willing to follow the positions of the EU when it does not hamper its position vis-à-vis Russia.

Serbia also did not align with the two declarations on the situation in Nicaragua. Interestingly enough, in past few years Russia deepened relations with this country, in particular in the field of military cooperation and the arms trade.³ First declaration, from November 20, 2019, is a protest against the the ongoing deterioration of human rights and the rule of law, after an acid attack in the Nicaraguan capital, Managua. Moreover, media reported that the attacker was a woman with Russian citizenship.⁴ The second declaration, from November 28, lists the alignment of partner countries with the EU restrictive measures imposed on October 14 in view of the situation in Nicaragua, imposed because of the repression of the press and civil society and the use of anti-terrorist laws to impose repression against them. Interestingly enough, the annex listing the natural and legal persons that are under sanctions is still empty.

Finally, Serbia also did not align with the declaration on Burundi, with which the Council extended restrictive measures imposed in 2015 until 31 October 2020. While in 2015 Serbia did align with the restrictive measures, imposed because of the crisis in this country, in 2019 Belgrade declined its support. It is worthwhile to note that in the meantime Burundi has significantly improved its relationship with Russia since 2010, and especially after the Russia-Africa Summit and Economy Forum held in Sochi, Russia, in October 2019, which brought together more than 50 Heads of State and Government from Africa.

China remained important for Serbia. As in previous years, whenever the situation in this country is a topic of the EU declarations, Serbia fails to align. During 2019, the EU has issued three declarations regarding the situation and protests in Hong Kong, supporting the autonomy of Hong Kong and the preservation of the policy "One China, two systems". Serbia again decided to not give its support.

Other instances of Serbia's nonalignment might be related to the issue of Kosovo's independence and how these states vote in international bodies when it comes to allowing Kosovo to join such bodies, like UNESCO and Interpol. Both Guatemala and Iran do not recognize the independence of Kosovo.

Serbia failed to align with three declarations that had Iran for a topic. The first two were declarations regarding Iran that extends restrictive measures that were introduced in 2010 and 2011, respectively, with which Serbia also did not agree in 2011. The third was issued in December 2019, and it addressed the "widespread and disproportionate use of force against nonviolent protestors" during the recent protests at Iran's streets and a shutdown of internet for Iranian citizens.

Serbia also did not align with a declaration concerning the rule of law and human rights violations in Guatemala. However, Serbia joined a declaration condemning Guatemala's unilateral withdrawal from the UN International Compact of 2006, which established the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), an independent UN body to provide support to the public prosecutor's office and police for the investigation of sensitive cases.

Interestingly, Serbia did not align with a declaration extending restrictive measures towards Belarus that were first introduced in 2012, with which Serbia initially agreed. This is a clear departure from the previously established practice. Serbia's decision is probably related to Belarus's refusal to recognize the independence of Kosovo, but also to military and political cooperation with this country, where the best example is the recent visit of Belarus' president, Alexander Lukashenko, to Belgrade.

Serbia did not align with declarations that extend the 2011 restrictive measures against Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbia did not initially agree with these measures, in accordance with its previous practice to disagree with declarations and measures concerning the conflict in former Yugoslavia. This declaration, however, only established the system for which restrictive measures would be implemented. The list of persons and entities receiving restrictive measures (which according to the EU would destroy the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina and undermine the Dayton Peace Agreement) has never been published.

Finally, the most interesting case of 2019 Serbia's alignment are the EU foreign policy declarations on Venezuela. Ever since the Venezuelan crisis started, Serbia did not align with the EU declarations on the situation in this country. However, in the first half of this year Serbia showed some progress in the alignment. With first four declarations Serbia did not align, but it did with the following five, all of them being "political" in nature, and not imposing or renewing restrictive measures against natural or legal persons in this country. However, since July 2019, Serbia again stopped to align with the declarations and in total it failed to do so with all five declarations that the EU issued in this timeframe, out of which three renewed and/or amended the existing restrictive measures against this country. While it seemed that in

3) See <https://theglobalamericans.org/2019/03/russia-and-nicaragua-progress-in-bilateral-cooperation/>

4) <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-46466278>

the beginning of 2019 Russian support to this country is decreasing, China stepped up and provided the international support to president Maduro's regime. This might be the reason why Serbia again stopped to align with the EU declarations.

As can be seen from the above examples, in the vast majority of cases, Serbia did not comply with declarations aimed at the entities and/or citizens of countries that did not recognize Kosovo. It should be noted, however, that by accepting the EU accession negotiating framework and, therefore, the content of Chapter 35, Serbia committed itself to normalizing relations with Pristina. The final result of this process, a binding legal agreement on normalization, should solve the challenges that Serbia is facing and open the way to EU membership. Nonetheless, Serbia believes that this does not prevent foreign policy actions aimed at preventing further recognition of Kosovo's independence, the abrogation of some recognitions, and the prevention of Pristina's entry into international organizations such as UNESCO and Interpol.

Finally, it should be noted that during this period, Serbia has aligned itself with EU declarations that had proven problematic in past years, such as declarations related to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe.

Alignment of other states with the European Union's foreign policy declarations and measures in 2019

In 2019, Serbia has a much lower rate of alignment with EU declarations than its fellow candidate countries Montenegro, North Macedonia and Albania. Only Bosnia and Herzegovina has a slightly higher percentage. The same trend holds true with countries of the European Economic Area - Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. From the countries of the Eastern Partnership, only Moldova and Ukraine have a higher percentage of compliance than Serbia.

State	Alignment percentage (%)
Serbia	57
Albania	100
Bosnia and Hercegovina	59
Montenegro	99
North Macedonia	88
Turkey	20
Armenia	46
Azerbaijan	0
Georgia	52
Iceland	88
Lichtenstein	78
Moldova	78
Norway	82
Ukraine	65

With shade: candidates and potential candidates for the EU membership

ANEX

**LIST OF THE EU'S FOREIGN POLICY
DECLARATIONS IN 2019**

Alignment with the EU's foreign policy declarations and measures																
No	Name of declaration	date	Srb	N. Mac	Mon	Isl	Alb	BiH	Liht	Nor	Mold	Arm	Geo	Ukr	Azer	Tur
1	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the new mandate of President Maduro	01.10.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
2	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the unilateral decision by the Government of Guatemala to withdraw from the CICIG Agreement with the United Nations	01.11.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
3	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on latest developments in Venezuela	01.23.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
4	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the situation in Venezuela	01.26.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
5	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine	02.06.2019	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
6	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma	02.07.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
7	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine	02.12.2019	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
8	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the latest events in Venezuela	02.24.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
9	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council implementing Decision concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo	02.25.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

10	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the situation in Sudan	02.28.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
11	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on Venezuela	03.02.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
12	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU, on the deteriorating political and security situation in Cameroon	03.05.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
13	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the latest events in Venezuela	03.07.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
14	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol	03.17.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
15	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Tunisia	03.20.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
16	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine	03.20.2019	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
17	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons	03.20.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
18	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council Decision on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism	03.20.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

28	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures against ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda and persons, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them	04.05.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
29	Declaration by the HR, on behalf of the European Union, on the occasion of the 25th commemoration of the genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda	04.06.2019	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
30	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the situation in Libya	04.11.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
31	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on respect for the rules-based order in cyberspace	04.12.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
32	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against Syria	04.16.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
33	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Egypt	04.16.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
34	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine	04.17.2019	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
35	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine	04.17.2019	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
36	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine	04.17.2019	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

37	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on Sudan	04.17.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
38	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	04.25.2019	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
39	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the latest developments in Venezuela	04.30.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
40	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the full activation of the Helms-Burton (LIBERTAD) Act by the United States	05.02.2019	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
41	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on the occasion of the World Press Freedom Day, 3 May 2019	05.02.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
42	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the occasion of the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia, 17 May 2019	05.16.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
43	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya	06.05.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
44	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma	06.05.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
45	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran	06.06.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
46	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the situation in Venezuela	06.18.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
47	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the occasion of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, 26 June 2019	06.26.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

48	Syria: Declaration by the HR Federica Mogherini on behalf of the EU	06.27.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
49	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against Syria	07.01.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
50	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against Iran	07.01.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
51	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its member states	07.02.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
52	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the latest developments in Libya	07.05.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
53	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the occasion of the Day of International Criminal Justice,	07.16.2019	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
54	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on Venezuela	07.16.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
55	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17	07.16.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
56	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the support to the UN facilitated political process in Libya	08.02.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
57	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the occasion of the International Day for the World's Indigenous Peoples	08.08.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
58	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol	08.13.2019	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

69	Joint Declaration by the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe on the European and World Day against the Death Penalty	10.09.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
70	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on recent developments in north-east Syria	10.09.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
71	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on recent developments in Ecuador	10.17.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
72	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the latest developments in Lebanon	10.25.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
73	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Venezuela	10.31.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
74	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the occasion of the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists	10.31.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
75	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine	11.04.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
76	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on ongoing protests in Iraq	11.07.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
77	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on the situation in Haiti	11.07.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
78	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on the situation in Bolivia	11.15.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
79	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on Hong Kong	11.18.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

80	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the European Union on the latest developments in Nicaragua	11.20.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
81	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the recent deterioration of the situation in north-west Syria	11.22.2019	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
82	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against the leadership of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova	11.28.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
83	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Nicaragua	11.28.2019	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
84	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi	11.29.2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
85	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya	11.29.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
86	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures against the Republic of Guinea	11.29.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
87	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons	11.29.2019	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
88	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against ISIL (Da'esh) and Al- Qaeda and persons, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them	11.29.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

89	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the extension of the mandate of the Mission to Support the Fight Against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH)	12.06.2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
90	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the recent protests in Iran	12.08.2019	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
91	Declaration by the HR on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries with Council Decision concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Venezuela	12.20.2019	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
No.		date	Stb	N. Mac	Mon	Isl	Alb	BiH	Liht	Nor	Mold	Arm	Geo	Ukr	Azer	Tur
	Aligned with		52	80	90	80	91	54	71	75	71	42	47	59	0	18
	Did not align with		39	11	1	0	37	20	20	16	20	49	44	32	91	73
	Alignment Percentage		57	88	99	88	100	59	78	82	78	46	52	65	0	20



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