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An analysis of Serbia's alignment with the European Union's foreign policy declarations and measures from January 1 to June 30, 2021

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From January 1, 2021, to June 30, 2021, the European Union (EU) issued a total of 45 foreign policy declarations which partner countries were requested to align with. Of that total, the Republic of Serbia aligned with 24 declarations. This means that for the first 6 months of 2021, Serbia's alignment rate was 53%. Given that its overall alignment rate for 2020 was 56%, Serbia currently has a slight downgrade in alignment. The general expectation is that the alignment rate will most likely stay within an average range established since 2014. Namely, Serbia's lowest alignment rate so far was in 2017 - at 47%, and the highest in 2015 - 66%.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the alignment percentages are merely a descriptive category that indicates the general alignment trend, whereas the topics which Serbia has failed to align with are essentially more critical. Foreign policy declarations and the measures contained therein may include a broad range of issues, and often not all of them are considered equally important to the EU and its member states. These topics include a range of issues, from imposing, amending, or renewing restrictive measures against certain countries to declarations concerning important international dates. Therefore, the EU and its member states closely monitor the alignment with crucial important issues for the Union's position worldwide and its proclaimed foreign policy objectives. It is in this context that the alignment of Serbia and other candidate countries is reviewed.

As claimed by Serbian officials on several occasions, the main reason for the lack of alignment with the EU's foreign policy declarations and measures is the Kosovo issue and Serbia's specific position following the break-up of the former Yugoslavia. Since Priština's unilateral declaration of independence in 2008, Serbia has improved its relations with many countries that do not recognize Kosovo, especially with Russia and China, both permanent UN Security Council members. On the other hand, as highlighted in the Bilateral Screening for Chapter 31, in the past, Serbia has developed significant economic relations primarily with the Russian Federation, so any introduction of restrictive measures against Moscow would harm the Serbian economy.¹

In any case, over the past years, Serbia has consistently failed to align mainly with those foreign policy declarations and measures that were directly or indirectly related to the Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China or their respective foreign policy interests. During the meeting with the EU High Representative for the Foreign and Security policy, Joseph Borell, the President of Serbia, Aleksandar Vučić, announced that Serbia's alignment would improve during 2021. While the percentages do not suggest that this has happened, there are specific movements regarding particular topics, such as Belarus and Myanmar/Burma.

Of the total of twenty-one declarations that Serbia has failed to align with, ten refer to the Russia and the armed conflict in Ukraine, two on China, Belarus, and the EU mechanism for imposing restrictive measures on serious human rights violations and abuses, respectively, and one to Congo, Burundi, Syria, Venezuela, and Cyber issues. Below we will look at some of these declarations that Serbia has failed to align with.

¹) CFSP and CSDP: Institutional/organisational framework and structure, Chapter 31 –Foreign, Security and Defence Policy, Serbia Bilateral Screening, Brussels, October 10, 2014, p. 6

When it comes to declarations vis-à-vis Russia, most of the declarations were related to Russia itself and only a small portion to the armed conflict in Ukraine. In terms of the Ukraine conflict, the EU issued one declaration marking the 7th anniversary of the annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol that the Union considers as illegal and a serious violation of the international law, as well as the two six months renewals of restrictive measures established with decisions no. 119 and no. 145 of the EU Council from 2014.

Four declarations are protests against the arrest of Russian opposition politician, Alexei Navalny, upon his return to Russia, his subsequent sentencing to jail which the EU sees as unjustified and biased (which was supported by the European Court of Human Rights in 2017), deterioration of his health in the penal colony where he is serving his sentence, and finally against the ruling of a Moscow Court which labeled Navalny's organization as "extremist groups." This is a continuation of EU's strong position regarding the Kremlin's treatment of Navalny and other opposition leaders and parties in the past. Serbia did not align with any declaration regarding Navalny.

The EU also used its Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime to react against Navalny's treatment and imposed sanctions against four senior Russian officials close to President Vladimir Putin, which will be discussed below. However, Russia responded by imposing entry bans on eight officials from EU states, including members of the European Parliament and the European Commission, which the EU condemned through a declaration and protested against the grounds and justification regarding this decision. Two declarations are related to the deterioration of relations between Russia and the Czech Republic due to discovery about the illegal activities by the Russian military intelligence, GRU, which perpetrated explosions at the Vrbětice ammunition depot in 2014 in the Czech Republic. With the first declaration, the EU strongly supported the actions of the Czech Republic, and with the second condemned Moscow's listing of the US and the Czech Republic as unfriendly states that "have carried out unfriendly actions" against Russia, Russian nationals, or Russian entities.

In addition to these, the declaration on cyber issues is also connected with Russia, as the EU expressed its solidarity with the US on the impact of the SolarWinds cyber operation², for which the US designated Russia as the responsible side. The EU is a strong promoter of globally responsible behavior in cyberspace and its codification in the UN. Serbia did not align with this declaration either.

As for China, in 2021, the EU issued two political declarations, and Serbia avoided aligning with both. Both declarations are related to the situation in Hong Kong. The first one from January 7 was associated with the mass arrest of 50 people in Hong Kong a day prior due to charges related to organizing primary elections in July 2020, based on the controversial National Security Law. The EU reacted and demanded their release because of violation of human rights, democratic principles, and the rule of law and autonomy of Hong Kong. Likewise, in March, the EU protested against the new Decision of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China that strengthens the role of the Hong Kong Election Committee, a body that was not democratically elected. According to the EU, this decision will reduce the proportion of directly elected representatives in the Hong Kong Legislative Council and thus erode democracy in this part of China. In other words, both declarations point out that China continues to breach the "One Country Two Systems" principle, established with the reintegration of Hong Kong into mainland China. Serbia's nonalignment is consistent with previous moves of Serbian leadership, such as in 2020, when Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic, in his letter to Chinese President Xi Jinping, openly voiced support for Beijing's policy towards Hong Kong.³

The EU has issued two declarations concerning the Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime, in which it added a total of fifteen persons and four entities to the EU sanctions list of natural and legal persons, entities, and bodies subject to restrictive measures established with the Council's decision

no. 1999 from 2020. Serbia did not align with either. The first from March 30 was connected with the arrest and imprisonment of Navalny and contained imposing restrictive measures on four persons close to Russian President Putin, while the second one was the reaction to the violation of human rights in China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Libya, Eritrea, South Sudan, and Russia, adding to the list citizens and entities from these countries.

Progress was somewhat more apparent on the topic of Belarus. Serbia continued its policy from 2020 in the first months of this year, namely avoiding to align with the EU restrictive measures based on 2012 Council's decision no. 642, but supported political declarations. Consequently, Serbia did not align with two declarations from January and March that contained adding new persons and entities to the sanctions list and renewal of measures. However, after the forced diversion of Ryanair flight FR4978 on May 23, 2021, by the Belarus Airforce, Serbia joined both the political condemnation and the enlarged scope of sanctions, including bans of overfly over and over landing to Serbian territory for Belarus airplanes.⁴ However, it should be noted that Serbia got two MiG 29 airplanes from Belarus (a donation).⁵ This donation was a likely reason for Serbia's 2019 ceasing of alignment with the EU restrictive measures in the first place. Also, it should be mentioned that, like in the period 2012-2019, it does not seem that the restrictive measures have endangered the good relations between Belarus and Serbia, as immediately after aligning with these measures, Serbian and Belarus ministers of defense met in Moscow and spoke about cooperation between the two countries.⁶

When it comes to declarations related to Venezuela, Serbia continued its previous policy. It aligned with the declaration against the legality of the electoral process implemented by Juan Guaidó's regime, but it did not align with the restrictive measures (adding new persons and entities to the sanctions list). Belgrade also seemingly continued its policy regarding declarations against Syria too. Namely, it joined one political declaration (on the 10th anniversary of the conflict in the country), but it failed to align with the declaration related to restrictive measures (adding one person to the list). However, as restrictive measures seem not to be connected to Russian citizens or Russia, it is a question why Serbia did not align. In the past, the only declaration and restrictive measures related to Syria with which Serbia did not align with were the ones connected to activities of Russia and Russian citizens in Syria.

A somewhat strange case are the two declarations on renewal of restrictive measures on DR Congo (based on Council's decision no. 788 from 2010), issued in a period of fewer than ten days, where Serbia failed to align with the first but did so with the second. The alignment with the EU declarations vis-à-vis Congo was uneven in the past few years, and there are no apparent reasons for it, even though there could be a possible influence of Russia and that Serbia participates with a contingent of its military forces in the UN mission in this country, MONUSCO.

Serbia again failed to align with the declaration on Burundi, extending the existing restrictive measures on this country. This is consistent with Serbia's approach since 2018 when it stopped to align with the EU sanctions regime imposed after the 2015 putsch. Like it was concluded in previous reports, the reason is not apparent, but there could be some connections with Russia.

The most significant improvement from the previous year came regarding Myanmar/Burma. Serbia aligned both with one political declaration and three related to restrictive measures. It seems that in this case, Serbia chose to abandon the interests of its partners (assuming that Belgrade did not align in the past because of Russian and China interests) or its own, to demonstrate to the EU that there is some will for the improvement.

2) According to the US, Russian spies used network management software from the SolarWinds company to unleash a virus that spread to 18,000 government and private computer networks, gaining access to a huge amount of files from the US governmental institutions.

3) <https://mondo.rs/Info/Srbija/a1331844/Aleksandar-Vucic-si-Djinpings-pismo-Hongkong.html>

4) Interestingly, these positions were not announced directly by Serbia, but only became public knowledge once the EU published the list of candidate countries who aligned with the declarations and measures.

5) <https://www.novosti.rs/vesti/drustvo/997851/stigli-migovi-belorusije-aerodrom-batajnici-sleteo-teski-transportni-avion-velikom-posiljkom-aleksandra-lukasenka>

6) <https://www.danas.rs/drustvo/stefanovic-razgovarao-u-moskvi-sa-ministrom-odbrane-belorusije-o-saradnji/>

As for other improvements, it should be said that Serbia aligned with declarations related to Nicaragua and Zimbabwe, which were problematic topics in the past.

Alignment with EU foreign policy declarations by other countries

In the first half of 2021, Serbia's alignment was not the worst out of the candidates and potential candidates from the Western Balkans, as for the first time, Bosnia and Herzegovina had a lower score, at 42%, while Serbia is slightly better with 53%. All other three states have an alignment rate of over 90%. As usual, Turkey's alignment is much worse, and in the first six months of this year stuck to 16 percent, but Turkey is a specific case as its accession process is treated differently. The alignment rate of non-EU countries that are members of the European Economic Area is also significantly higher than Serbia's - over 75%. Countries that are members of the EU's Eastern Partnership initiative and respond to EU's invitations to align have mixed results in comparison to Serbia. While Moldova and Georgia are at around 50 percent, Armenia's percentage was just 7 percent, while Ukraine achieved the best results with 76 percent.

State	Alignment Percentage	
Serbia	53	EU Candidate and Potential Candidate States
North Macedonia	93	
Montenegro	100	
Albania	100	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42	
Turkey	16	
Lichtenstein	93	European Economic Area countries outside of the EU
Iceland	96	
Norway	87	
Moldova	58	EU Eastern Partnership member states that join the EU declarations
Armenia	7	
Georgia	49	
Ukraine	76	

ANNEX

LIST OF THE EU'S FOREIGN POLICY DECLARATIONS IN 2021

Declaration's name	No.	Date	Serbia	N.Mac.	Mont.	Iceland	Alb.	BiH	Licht.	Norw.	Mold.	Arm.	Geor.	Ukra.	Azerb.	Turkey
Venezuela: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union	1	06.01.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hong Kong: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the mass arrest of people involved in the July 2020 pro-democracy primary elections	2	07.01.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iran: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), following latest Iranian activities	3	11.01.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	13.01.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Russia: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the arrest of Alexei Navalny upon his return	5	18.01.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Uganda: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the elections	6	20.01.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	22.01.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against Belarus	8	26.01.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi	9	28.01.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No

Myanmar: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union	10	02.02.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Russia: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the sentencing of Alexei Navalny	11	03.02.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
New START extension: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union	12	03.02.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Libya: Declaration by the High Representative Josep Borrell on behalf of the EU on the formation of the transitional unified executive authority	13	07.02.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures against Syria	14	16.02.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Zimbabwe: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union	15	19.02.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ukraine: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol	16	25.02.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iran: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)	17	25.02.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
South Sudan: Declaration by the High Representative Josep Borrell on behalf of the European Union	18	04.03.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Libya: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the approval of the new Government of National Unity	19	11.03.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hong Kong: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the electoral system	20	11.03.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

Syria: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the 10 years of the conflict	21	14.03.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Venezuela	22	18.03.2020.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March 2021	23	19.03.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures against Belarus	24	24.03.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses	25	30.03.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain countries concerning specific measures to combat terrorism	26	12.04.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine	27	12.04.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative 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	28	12.04.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union expressing solidarity with the United States on the impact of the SolarWinds cyber operation	29	15.04.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Russia: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the deteriorating health of Alexei Navalny	30	18.04.2021.	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma	31	19.04.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain third countries concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma	32	19.04.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Russia: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union in solidarity with the Czech Republic over criminal activities on its territory	33	21.04.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses	34	27.04.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Myanmar/Burma: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the outcome of the ASEAN Leaders' Meeting	35	30.04.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Russia: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the imposition of restrictive measures against eight EU nationals	36	01.05.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative 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	37	11.05.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma	38	12.05.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Russia: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the publication of a list of so-called "unfriendly States"	39	15.05.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia, 17 May 2021: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU	40	16.05.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Belarus: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the forced diversion of Ryanair flight FR4978 to Minsk on 23 May 2021	41	24.05.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mali: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union	42	04.06.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Russia: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the ruling to label Alexei Navalny's organisation and his regional offices "extremist groups"	43	10.06.2021.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Nicaragua: Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the deteriorating political situation	44	10.06.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus	45	21.06.2021.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
			Serbia	N.Mac.	Mont.	Iceland	Alb.	BiH	Licht.	Norw.	Mold.	Arm.	Geor.	Ukra.	Azerb.	Turkey		
		Yes	24	42	45	43	45	19	42	39	26	3	22	34	0	7		
		No	21	3	0	2	0	26	3	6	19	42	23	11	45	38		
		Alignment percentage	53	93	100	96	100	42	93	87	58	7	49	76	0	16		



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