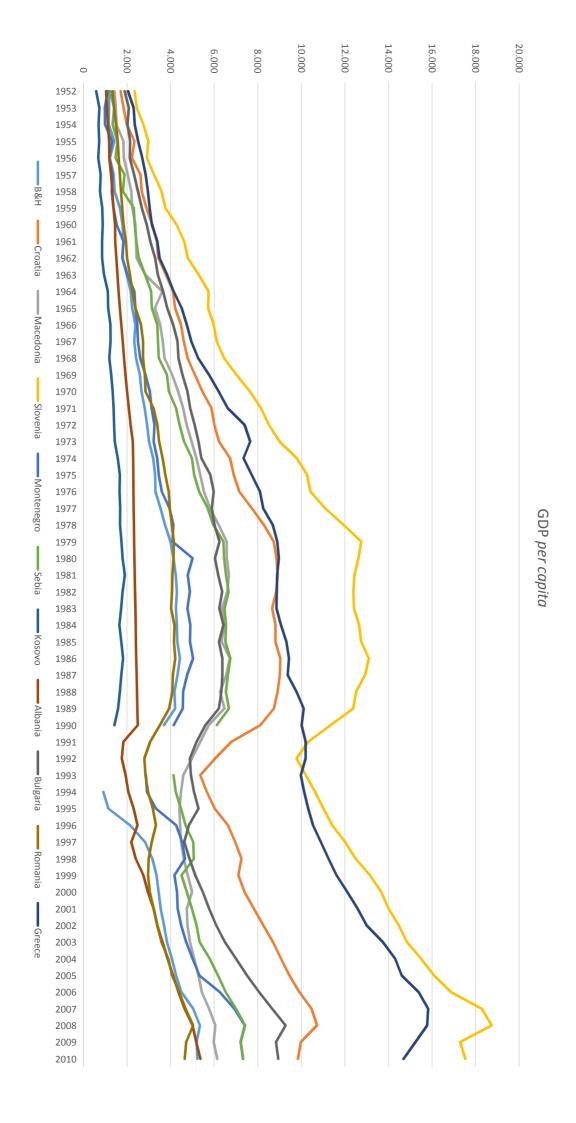
Stabilising the Balkans

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Issues

- Shrinking geography of animosity
- Withering away of the Western Balkans
- Fundamental problems slow change
- Depressed, uncompetitive, unbalanced economies
- Worsening social situation



Territorial Stability

- Basically, EU offers market integration,
- which may prove inferior to control over territory

Political Stability

- EU tends to stabilise democracy,
- but is less of a force for democratisation

Right and left (votes in the two last elections)

	right-wing of previous, %		left-wing ex previous, % l	
Albania	2.1	3		
Belarus				
Bulgaria	9.4	7.3		
Croatia	3.4	2.8	0	5.2
Czech Rep.		6.9	11.3	14.9
Estonia				
Greece	0.3	7	25.3	32.8
Hungary	2.2	16.7	-	
Latvia	7.7	13.9	-	•
Lithuania	7.3	12.7	-	
Macedonia		•	-	•
Montenegro		•	-	•
Poland		•	-	•
Portugal			7.9	7.9
Romania			-	
Russia	8.1	11.7	11.6	19.2
Slovakia	5.1	4.6	-	
Serbia			•	
Slovenia	5.4	1.8		•
Spain			3.8	6.9
Turkey	14.3	13		
Ukraine	8.0	10.4	5.4	13.2

	right-wing e		left-wing ex previous, %la	
Austria	28.2	29.7		
Belguim	12	7.8		
Danmark	13.9	12.3	2.2	6.7
Finland	4.1	19		
France	4.3	13.6	4.3	6.9
Germany		4.7		
Italy				
Netherlands	15.5	10.1		
Sweden	2.9	5.7		

Economic Stability

- EU can be an instrument for development,
- but that is conditional on domestic economic policies

Social Stability

 For less developed countries in and around EU, depressed labour markets bring high social costs

Conclusion

• EU stabilises, but is a force for change often only after other alternatives are exhausted