

SECURITY FACT SHEET



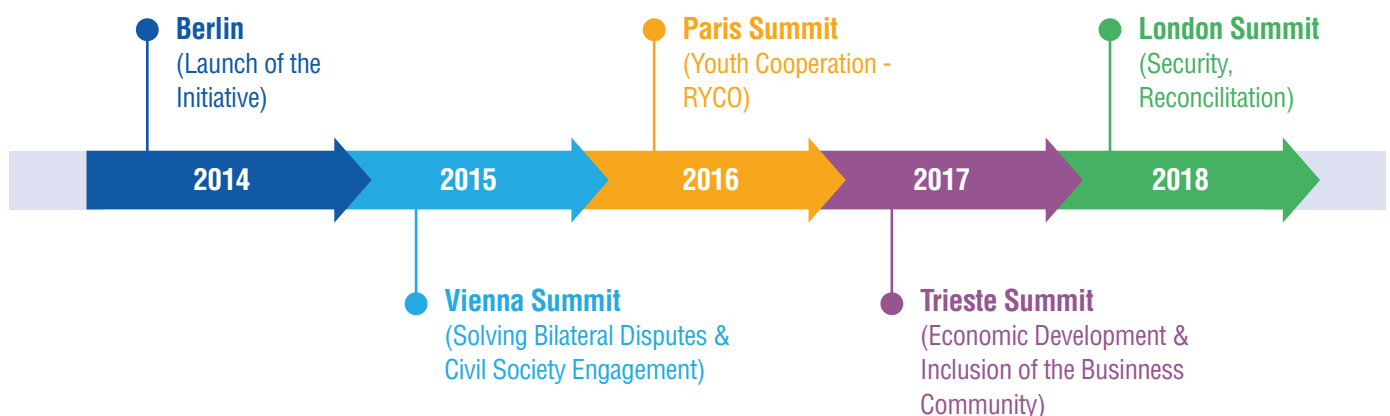
KOSOVO in the Berlin Process: gains and challenges

The Berlin Process has brought a new era of cooperation in the region. Established in 2014, the Berlin Process is conceived as a means for several European Union member states with keen interests in the Western Balkans to engage with the six aspiring Western Balkans countries. During the timespan of four years from 2014 - 2018, five summits have been organized focusing on different issues of challenge for the region. Four years after, the Berlin Process has been highly criticised for the slow progress and lack of consistency.

The Berlin Process has offered a unique opportunity for Kosovo to be equally represented in summits, discussions, decisions, and projects. However, in spite of being in an equal positioning with other governments from the region, Kosovo has not managed to successfully use this platform to maximise its benefits. This failure should be attributed to the Government of Kosovo for showing minimal capacities to push Kosovo's agenda in the only high level platform with full representation.

A core challenge for Kosovo has been the number of bilateral disputes and the political challenges it faces due to constant blockade from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Regarding the political representation, Kosovo was often sidelined by the Serbian-Albanian relations. The Berlin Process saw a new strategic approach to the issue by highlighting the Albanian-Serbian relations, while sidelining Kosovo as the "elephant in the room" with respect to Albanian-Serbian relations.

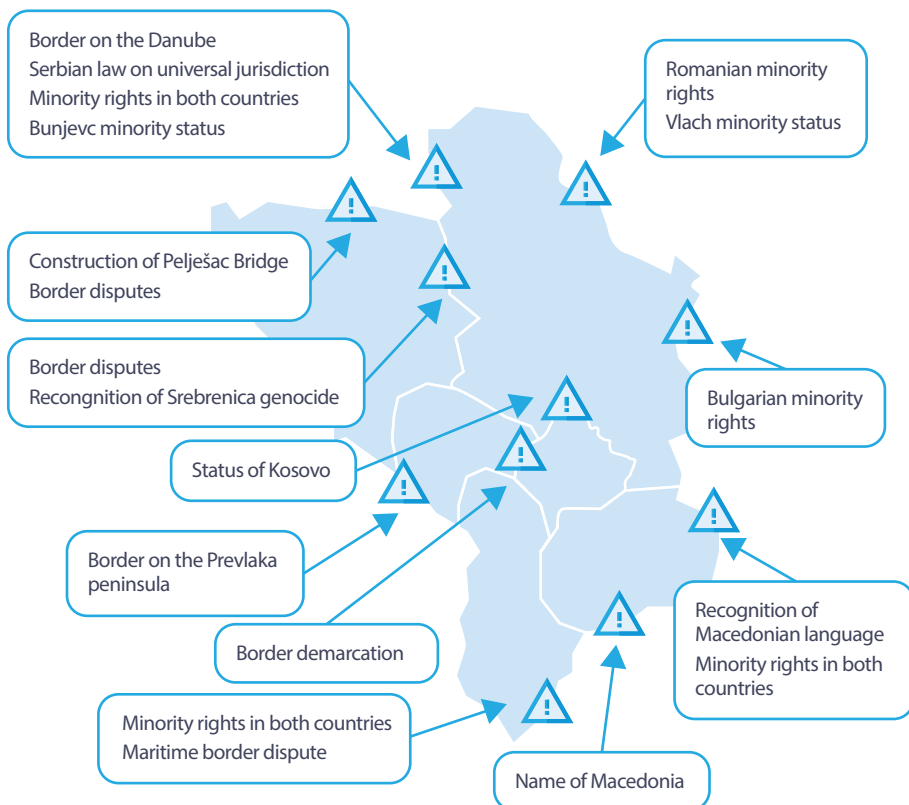
A timeline of the Berlin Process - Kosovo Representation (Political aspects of the process)



Vienna Summit - Bilateral Disputes

August 2015 the participating States - including Kosovo - signed the Vienna Declaration.

Through this declaration the parties committed themselves to intensify their efforts to address bilateral disputes and to abstain from misusing outstanding issues in the EU accession process.



26 August 2015 Kosovo has concluded the demarcation process with Montenegro after signing the Agreement on State Border in Vienna.

27 August 2015 Vienna Declaration - parties agreed to intensify their efforts to address bilateral disputes and to abstain from misusing outstanding issues in the EU accession process

21 March 2018 Kosovo Assembly ratified demarcation deal with Montenegro

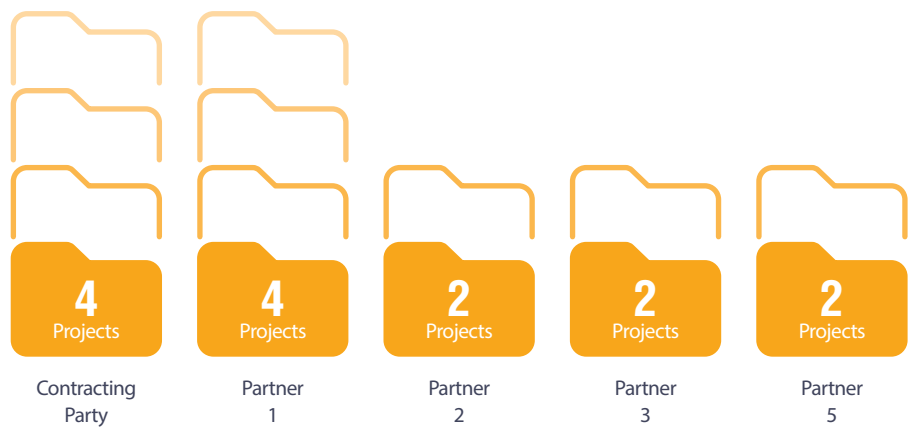
Source: <https://europeanwesternbalkans.com/bilateral-issues-in-the-western-balkans/>

Paris Summit 2016 - RYCO

Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO) Kosovo has signed the agreement to establish RYCO as an institutional mechanism was signed by the six Western Balkans Prime Ministers on 4th of July 2016 in Paris Summit. RYCO aspires enhance-

ment of cooperation and reconciliation between the youth in WB through youth exchange programs. The Head Office is in Tirana with local branches in all the capitals across the region. The Deputy Secretary General of RYCO is from Kosovo.

KS Supported Projects within the First RYCO Open Call for Project Proposals

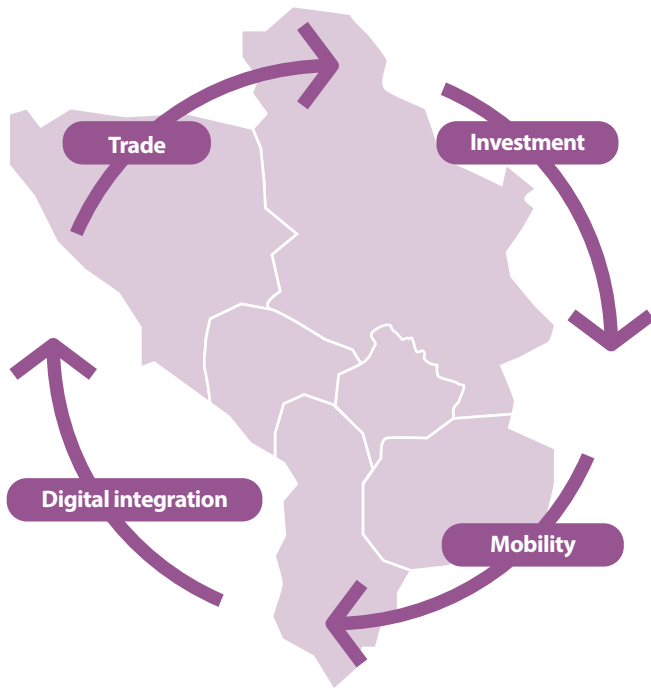


List of Projects RYCO: <http://www.rycowb.org/?p=4864>

The Deputy Secretary General of RYCO is from Kosovo.

Trieste Summit 2017

Western Balkan countries agreed on an action plan to develop a Regional Economic Area to consolidate a market of some 20 million people while attracting investment and generating growth and jobs.



Kosovo has one of the smallest economies in the WB which largely relies on imported goods. It does not have a good export record within the region or with the EU; consequently, this plan might have negative impact for Kosovo.



Limited freedom of movement due to lack of recognition from Serbia and constant blockades and economic embargo from BiH is likely to put this idea into jeopardy. Kosovo still remains outside of the EU white list of freedom of movement without visa liberalization approved by the EU.



London Summit 2018

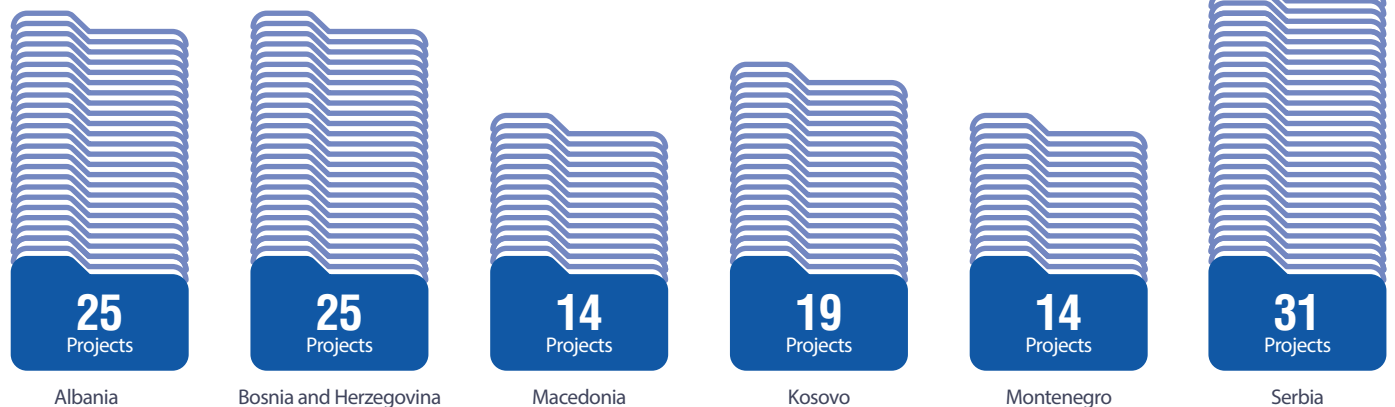
Focusing on reconciliation and security issues mainly. Kosovo has failed to follow up the reconciliation and war reparations agenda. To date, Kosovo's contribution in this discussion has been limited and without a clear agenda or a strategy from the Government of Kosovo.

Security cooperation: Kosovo is still the only country in WB that does not contribute to international security through EU CSDP missions and operations. Differently from all other WB countries, Kosovo has not signed the agreement with the EU on this matter yet.

[http://www.qkss.org/repository/docs/Kosovo's Participation in Peacekeeping Missions 348983.pdf](http://www.qkss.org/repository/docs/Kosovo's%20Participation%20in%20Peacekeeping%20Missions%20348983.pdf)

Connectivity Agenda: List of projects

The WBIF has supported investments estimated at €910 million through 19 projects across all eligible sectors. The value of signed loans has reached €232 million for a total of 10 projects. These projects represent the overall EU investment - beyond Berlin Process



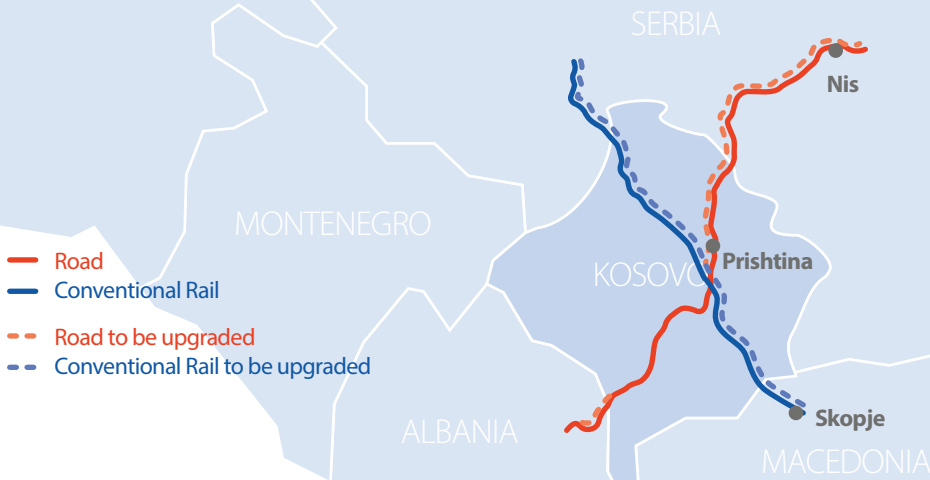
Orient/East-Med Corridor: Rail Interconnection, Macedonia – Kosovo – Serbia.

The route is 148 km long from the border with Serbia through Kosovo to the border with Macedonia.

The proposed loan and grant relate to phase 1 only.

Investment: EUR 80.9 million Lead IFI: EBRD, EIB Loans: EUR 19.2 million x 2

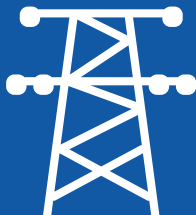
Grant from IPA II 2015: EUR 38.5 million Grant percentage: 48%



The Orient/East-Med Corridor in Serbia and Kosovo includes the Niš – Merdare – Prishtina E80/R7 road section (approximately 110 km). Strategically linked to Corridors IV and X.

Estimated total investment: €212.6 million EU contribution: €41.4 million EIB loan: €100 million
EBRD loan: €52.3 million Beneficiary contribution: €10.2 million Previous EU Assistance: €9.6 million
(technical assistance for project preparation)

Energy Transmission (Albania – Kosovo- Serbia) blocked by Serbia



The powerline between Albania-Kosovo and Serbia, a Euro 42 million investment by the German Government through the KfW Bank, is not yet operational because Serbia does not recognize Kosovo's system operator.

The powerline is not only expected to improve the energy supply, but also improve the air quality in Kosovo (Albania, 2016).

Gas Pipeline Kosovo - Albania



This project is "Feasibility study and environmental assessment for a gas pipeline Albania – Kosovo". For this project, an application has been submitted to the Energy Community in order to include this project in the March 2016 Projects of Energy Community Interest (PECI) list. The total amount requested for funding the preparation of the feasibility study and environmental assessment for gas pipeline Albania – Kosovo is 1.75 million euro.

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