

The destruction of Yugoslavia

The civil war has killed 5,000 people to date and left the economy in ruins. Experts say that for every month of war, five years of recovery will be needed



• ECONOMY

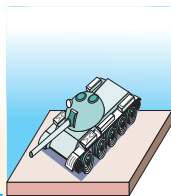
Aid: \$1 billion aid package frozen from June. Inflation likely to reach 200 per cent.

Foreign debt: \$350 million must be repaid in 1991. Slovenia is printing its own currency, Croatia will follow suit

• WAR DAMAGE

Croatia: estimated at \$20 billion since June. \$4-6 billion needed to begin economic recovery.

Bosnia Hercegovina: \$50-70 million per day. \$7.87 billion estimate to date. Military blockade of port of Ploce, damage to road links and interruptions to main Yugoslav steel industry



• INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads: fighting has cut main Zagreb/Belgrade motorway

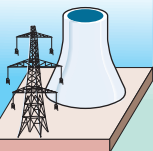
Railways: tracks damaged, 2,500 freight cars stranded

Telephones: communication lost between many cities

Power stations: in need of repair, no electricity exports

Air travel: Belgrade airport virtually unused

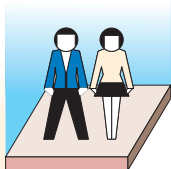
Fuel: daily petrol queues several miles long



• EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment: 16.4 per cent in 1990, expected to exceed 20 per cent by the end of the year

Workers abroad: 650,000 Yugoslavians live and work in Western Europe. From January to August 1990 they sent home \$7.41 billion in hard currency. In 1991 only \$1.68 billion has been received owing to frozen bank accounts



• TOURISM

Visitors: from January to August 1990 tourism accounted for \$1.97 billion in foreign currency. Over the same period in 1991 this plummeted to \$400,000. Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia Hercegovina used to attract thousands of visitors

