



9th Regional Meeting
Luxembourg, 24th and 25th February 2005

Brief Overview

The 9th Regional meeting of the Social Cohesion Initiative (ISC), hosted by the Government of Luxembourg and the European Investment Bank, (EIB) was held on 24th and 25th February 2005 in the premises of the EIB Headquarters. The Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC) and the Secretariat of the ISC also contributed to the organisation of the meeting. The attendance was broad, with over fifty participants representing the South East European (SEE) countries, donors, international organisations (see enclosed annex 1). The main purpose of the gathering was achieved, namely to provide an update of the sectoral activities and to discuss future strategies. The introduction of the new element of thematic discussions on focused issues was widely appreciated.

Mr. Gerlando Genuardi, Vice President of the EIB, addressed the meeting chaired by Mrs. Miet Smet, Member of the Flemish Parliament and former Belgian Minister of Employment and Labour. The closing remarks were delivered by Michael Mozur, the Stability Pact Deputy Special Co-ordinator.

Presentations on sectoral activities were given by the ISC Expert Group Leaders, with a remarkable participation of the SEE delegations, especially the ones representing the sectors of health, social dialogue and social protection. The presentations of the EIB on specific technical and operational issues were of great interest. A thematic discussion followed a presentation on the issue of social dialogue development in Bulgaria. The presentation of a multi-sectoral project on Health and Safety at work was well received by the audience.

Opening session

In his opening remarks, Mr. Gerlando Genuardi, Vice President of the EIB confirmed the EIB's readiness to scale up its commitment and support to the SEE countries in their quest to reform and modernise their economies and enhance social cohesion. He recognised the Stability Pact's ISC as one of the forums where it was possible to identify the needs of the SEE Region in view of addressing them in a coordinated manner. Mr. Genuardi outlined the priorities of the EIB, amongst others, rehabilitation and modernisation of infrastructure, support for SMEs given their key role in job creation and increasingly human capital development. He also mentioned the various loans that the EIB had approved for the Region to date, namely: 4 Billions EURO for Romania and Bulgaria while 2 Billions EURO had been committed for the Western Balkans, financing projects mostly in the field of infrastructure. He referred to the 20 M EURO global loan for SME projects in Serbia and Montenegro, which contributed to the creation of about 600 new jobs. The Vice President stressed that the EIB strategy, in order to maximise results, called for an increased co-operation with other International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The EIB interest in developing its activities in the SEE Region was linked with both the Lisbon Agenda and the conclusions of the EU Thessalonica Summit. In the framework of human capital development, the EIB primarily intended to focus on the identification of infrastructure projects in the fields of health and education.

Mr. Bernard Snoy, Director of Working Table II of the Stability Pact, provided a brief overview of the changing political landscape in the SEE region, referring to recent remarks on this subject made by the Special Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact. There was a concern that the recent possibility offered to Turkey to open negotiations for EU accession would absorb a lot of the EC attention and financial support possibly at the expense of the SEE countries. BS stressed also that the EU was becoming more demanding in its accession talks with Bulgaria and Romania as well as with Croatia, insisting among others on the need to enhance regional co-operation. BS briefly elaborated on the actual economic situation of the region, underlining the significant proportion of the population still living under the poverty line. Nevertheless there were some comforting data to report; inflation for instance has been reduced everywhere to a single digit; the growth rate was higher than in the EU member states, including the new members of the EU; foreign investment was increasing. Finally BS referred to the conclusions of the latest WTII and SP Regional Meetings in Skopje in November 2004, confirming that the issues of social policy development were indeed gaining attention within the several topics addressed by the SP. BS informed that Employment, in connection with Trade and Investment, was already recognised as one of the core objectives of the SP and that at the next WT II and Regional SP meetings, health, next to infrastructure, would be part of the thematic discussions.

Proceedings of the Meeting

Introduction

Mrs. Smet, the Chair of the meeting, thanked Mr. Genuardi and Mr. Snoy for their interventions. Thereafter MS announced that Mrs Jela Bacovic, the Co-chair of the Initiative was willing to step down as her new assignment as Director of the European Integration Office within the Union Government of Serbia and Montenegro was proving to be extremely demanding. MS solicited the SEE delegations to put forward new candidatures for the ISC Co-chairmanship. MS introduced the agenda, informing that, beside the sectoral presentations, thematic discussions concerning social dialogue and social protection would take place. With a view to maximise opportunities for inter sectoral co-operation, a presentation on Health and Safety at Work had also been tabled. MS finally stressed the operationally oriented nature of this 9th ISC Regional meeting.

Sectoral PRESENTATIONS - Strategy 2005 and beyond

The session reporting on the ISC sectoral presentations was introduced by Mr. Alexander Vladycenko, the Council of Europe (CoE) Director General of the Directorate General III on Social Cohesion. AV informed that the new Secretary General of CoE was very supportive of the activities undertaken within the ISC. In this context AV referred to the Regional EC CARDS project on social policy co-ordination, co-financed and implemented by the CoE. This project represented the logical development of the work undertaken by the CoE within the Initiative with regard to establishing a legislative and technical platform for cross-border exchange of social benefits. The project would contribute to facilitating relevant studies, identifying financing gaps, increasing co-operation amongst the relevant actors and improving the much needed cross-border co-operation. To this end, AV referred to a meeting on social security co-ordination planned for the 23rd of June 2005 in Sarajevo.

Employment Policy

The sector leader reported on the state of play of the programme under implementation, further to the meeting of the Permanent High Level Committee on Employment, which had taken place in Strasbourg on 12-14 January (see below): the objective continued to be to follow-up on the Bucharest Employment Declaration, the

next step being an in-depth analysis and assessment by the ILO and the Council of Europe of the employment policies of Serbia and Moldova, while continuing the peer-review of the national employment policies among the other countries. Francoise Kempf of the Council of Europe underlined the good co-operation of the SEE countries.

The second meeting of the Permanent High Level Committee on Employment took place in Strasbourg, on 12-14 January 2005. At this meeting, the Country Report on the Employment Policies of Albania and Croatia was presented by the ILO and CoE and discussed with representatives of the two countries. Furthermore, the peer-reviews of employment policies of the other countries were undertaken with a view to further developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation, exchanges and technical assistance (learning from each other, with Romania and Bulgaria sharing with the other their experience as candidates to the EU). More specifically, Bulgaria prepared and presented comments and recommendations on the employment policy of Moldova and Romania on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

By October 2005, the ILO-CoE team will prepare in-depth analysis of the employment policies of Serbia and Moldova.

The next meeting of the Permanent High-Level Committee is scheduled for mid-April 2005 in Sarajevo.

Additionally, the ILO plans to organize national tripartite conferences in Albania and Croatia to discuss the reviews presented at the January meeting of their employment policies and the recommendations for improvement.

The ETF is pursuing a parallel exercise of assessment of labour market policies in the Western Balkan countries. The ISC has been instrumental in ensuring that these two processes will complement rather than duplicate themselves in 2005.

The second Ministerial Conference on Employment is foreseen for the autumn 2005, in Sofia.

MS insisted that the development of employment policies in SEE should be tightly linked to the social dialogue and the concept of social dialogue should be more forcefully reflected in the text of the Bucharest Declaration. Confirming the Chair's intervention, Grigor Gradev from the European Trade Union Confederation, (ETUC) objected that in the cases of both Albania and Croatia, the final draft of the national employment policy had been elaborated without consultation of the social partners. The TUs should be involved in the process from the very start. Franz Gundacker, representing the ILO, underlined the need for such consultations in shaping national employment policy. He announced that national tripartite seminars with the ILO's constituents would be held in Albania (April) and in Croatia (May) to that end. Regarding employment policies in SEE, he reported about the first seminar of the Public Employment Services of former Yugoslavia and Albania, which took place in Slovenia and dealt with youth employment issues. This is the first seminar as agreed by the first Director's Conference of the Balkans PES in October 2004. Reporting on the ILO's 7th European Regional Meeting of Employment Ministers (Budapest, 14th-18th February 2005), which brought together 600 delegates, among them 4 PM and 28 Ministers, he informed the audience about the strong commitment of delegates towards youth employment and social dialogue.

Health Policy

After the presentation of the sector leader reporting on the main activities of the sector from November 2004 to date, there was a series of interventions and statements of the SEE partners. This suggested that the ultimate goal of the SEE Health network - transfer of ownership to the region - is well under way, with the SEE partners planning a political statement on long term regional collaboration on health at the Second Health Ministers Forum in November 2005.

The Network has adopted its own statutes, developed a project management methodology and evaluation strategy, elaborated its advocacy and communication strategies and agreed on a priority setting approach.

The recent WHO Ministerial Conference on Mental Health in Helsinki (12-17 January 2005) offered a separate session to present the first tangible results of the Regional Project on Community Mental Health, one of the initiatives of the South Eastern Europe Health Network.

In the run-up to the Second Health Ministers' Forum, several activities are planned for: Comprehensive evaluation of the regional cooperation on health, from 2001 to date amongst others, upgrading relations with media; two meetings of the SEE Health Network (June and November), with main focus on the preparation of the Second Health Ministers' Forum and the preparation and publication of a report on "Health and Economic Development in SEE" by the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB).

What regards the implementation of the various regional projects, the following activities are being implemented: inauguration of pilot community mental health care centers in each of the SP beneficiary countries; the first one is to be opened in Strumica, FYR of Macedonia on 4 March 2005; The start of the first component of three projects on blood safety, tobacco control and information centers; finalization of Food Safety Strategies and the preparation of legislation for Food and Nutrition Services and Surveillance and Control of Communicable Diseases; finalization and launch of the project "Occupational Health and Safety", in cooperation with ILO, ETUC and IOE

The CEB-funded scholarship program for post-graduate studies in public health will soon be launched. An increase of the available funding is being pursued. The CEB will also give loans to Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM Macedonia and Albania for projects in the health sector. The Health Division of the CoE plans to organise a workshop on "New challenges for patients and citizens in health care" in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in the first half of 2005. In order to support the implementation of the Helsinki Mental Health Declaration for Europe and its action plan, the workshop will put emphasis on mental health issues.

The CoE Health Division is also organising a conference on palliative care in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, later this year. Although formally not specifically related to the activities of the SEE Health Network, the conference shall be interesting for other countries in the region.

The health sector reiterated the financing gap amounting at 500.000 EURO needed to complete the 3rd and last component of the Regional Mental Health Project.

Snezana Cicevalieva, the Chair of the Health Operational Task Force, summarised the concept framework of the health network in five main points, referring to the health network as being a) well structured and organised, b) whereby the partners have a high degree of commitment, c) project, policy and result-oriented, d) guided by a strategic approach and e) committed to a transfer of ownership to the region, which should be confirmed at the upcoming Ministerial Conference in November 2005. SC also noted that the projects developed within the ISC framework enjoyed a high degree of sustainability and finally, because of the health being a real cross-cutting issue, she advocated an increased collaboration with other sectors. The delegate of BiH, Goran Cerkez, underlined that the process of establishing and making operational the health network was a difficult but successful one. Mrs Serifa Godinjak presented to the audience the national development of the health policy in BiH, to which the ISC had largely contributed. In fact, it was only at the end of 1999, when the Ministry for European Integration was established in BiH, that the Unit for Social Cohesion was created. Through a national Working Group, the unit produced a National Action Plan, which was submitted to the Council of Ministers and thereafter approved. In 2002 The Unit of Social Cohesion was transferred to the Ministry for Civil Affairs and turned into a department. Health was now considered to become a state competency, in spite of the former structure which attributed competency of social issues to the entities. In

December 2004, amongst the EC recommendations, there was one foreseeing the health ministry being upgraded to the state level. The remarkable news was that the Ministries of both entities agreed on the upgrade - to state level - of that competency and that this process had been put in motion by the ISC work, whose crucial role was fully recognised. Also the Albanian delegate praised the contribution of the SP in the development of the health activities in the Region. The Deputy Minister of Health of Moldova, head of delegation, informed that his government declared the SEE Health Network a priority in its activities and suggested to increase the number of projects implemented within the ISC framework. The delegate from Romania confirmed the pivotal role of the Health network in developing the health policy at both national and regional level and reiterated the need to upgrade the health sector to a core objective of the SP. The CoE noted the pioneer work undertaken by the health network and agreed that this example should be replicated by the other sectors. Franz Gundacker, representing the ILO, welcomed the WHO's commitment to health and safety at the workplace. However, he reminded delegates that the ILO has been working in this field since 1919, as health and safety at the workplace is not only a health policy issue, but also concerns labour law and working conditions, a traditional domain of the ILO's constituents. The Chair supported the statement by proposing that all work on health and safety at the workplace should be done in close co-ordination with the ILO.

Housing policy

The priorities of this sector remain the follow up of the high level conference co-organised by the CEB and the WB in April 2003 in Paris along with sustaining the work of the Housing Experts' Network, in cooperation with SP Housing and Urban Management Initiative. The CoE announced that focused studies on financing mechanisms will be developed in Bulgaria and FYR of Macedonia. The CEB informed on the adoption of loans programmes in the housing sector in BiH, Croatia and Romania.

In 2004, the housing network started the preparation of regional report on "Trends and Progress in Housing Reforms in South East Europe". This report is being prepared by the Council of Europe Development Bank in cooperation with the Council of Europe and the UN-Economic Commission for Europe. The report is expected to help streamline housing policies of the countries and put the data collection in line with the practice of the countries of the European Union.

The preliminary draft report was discussed at the second network meeting, which took place in Strasbourg on 6 -7 December 2004. The report will review factors influencing the performance of the housing sector, including economic, social and political transition. It will assess housing policy reforms in South-East Europe, and in particular the formulation of housing policy, and the design of regulation and of fiscal and financial instruments. It will examine the situation of the existing housing stock and trends in new construction; in particular, it will help to assess housing distribution and quality, tenure structure, housing costs and affordability and investment and provision of new housing. The report will also look into a few specific housing themes, such as housing management and maintenance, social housing and housing finance.

A new draft of the report is expected at the end of February. Following a process of consultations with the SEE countries, it is estimated that the report will be finalised and approved at the network meeting in May 2005.

At the end of the presentation, the Chair argued that in spite of the good work done so far in this sector, more efforts had to be done to strengthen activities in this field as an appropriate housing policy was a crucial component for the development of democratic societies. The EIB also informed that a major study had been commissioned in this field for the SP beneficiary countries and others and offered a collaborative support to

the initiatives already under way. Bernard Snoy drew attention to the danger of duplication with the UNECE and IFC studies already under way. EIB staff said it was aware of the other studies.

Social Protection

The overview on the activities in the field of Social Protection was delivered by Mr. Sixto Molina from the CoE. Developing adequate social security policies, with special attention to cross-border exchange of social benefits, specifically pension benefits, by introducing EU and CoE standards and assisting the SEE governments in the reform of social security schemes and pension systems remained the focus in this sector. Another topic was how to make fully operational the Centre on Policy Issue Co-ordination in Skopje.

The Council of Europe has started the implementation of a three-year programme in South Eastern Europe to support social policies and institutions and promote social security coordination in the region. It is a co-financed EC CARDS/CoE project. DG III Social Cohesion assumed its management.

The programme is a spin-off of a previous project (co-financed by the Italian Government and the CoE). This project will contribute to the creation of a network of social security professionals and sustain the activities of regional cooperation in the field of social security coordination. The CARDS programme aims at strengthening the legislative framework and the institutions concerned with social policies, improve co-ordination of social security systems for migrating people and build capacities in the public administrations with respect to social policy issues.

The regional office of the project, hosting the project implementation team and serving as a central point for regional dialogue on social policy, was established in Skopje in January 2005 and the project team is currently in discussions with national authorities for the creation of liaison offices in all the countries of the region. The first meeting of the project Steering Committee is foreseen for the 17th of March.

Several other activities, implemented by the ILO, are set for 2005 under the broad theme of strengthening the social security governance and restructuring selected social benefits and pension systems in SEE: study on disability pension reform and a seminar discussing outcomes of the study; exchanges within the region in the area of social services (Moldova, Romania), pension reform (Albania, Serbia), gender dimension of pension reform (FYR of Macedonia, Croatia), collection of contributions (countries to be identified), sickness benefits (Albania), and occupational pensions (Romania). Experts within and outside the region will provide consultancies. Research on pension reform and social dialogue and a seminar discussing outcomes of the study are also planned for 2005.

Social Dialogue

The focus in this field continues to be supporting the freedom of association and the independence and institutional strengthening of Employers' Organisations and their capacity to engage into collective bargaining and further develop their services. With regard to trade unions, the priority will continue to be strengthening their capacities in SEE, supporting the labour laws experts' network and the establishment of labour courts. The sector needs to further refine its strategy and objectives. It also needs additional funding. For this purpose, a series of consultations meetings will be held with the relevant organizations partners and potential donors, which will address in more detail the complexities of social dialogue and identify ways to strengthen their activities through regional cooperation.

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, a major donor for the activities of the networks of employers' associations and trade unions, within the ISC, pledged a longer-term commitment, encompassing the next 2-3 years, in its financial and technical assistance to the social dialogue sector. This will enable the networks to undertake the programme of activities for 2005 they set out at their last joint meeting. They will continue working on labour dispute resolution, in particular the establishment of labour courts in Bulgaria, FYR of Macedonia and possibly in Bosnia-Herzegovina; raising the political influence of the networks in the various SEE Governments, mainly through the organization of a major regional conference on "The Role of Law in Labour Relations" in the first half of 2005; collecting information on the already available instruments and policies in the fight against corruption and shadow economy (e.g. corporate social responsibility, Codes of Ethics, etc) and putting it into a publication, ready for distribution in the second half of 2005; dissemination of best practices through bilateral cooperation between employers' organizations: establishing a twinning program between Macedonian and Croatian employers; further supporting the established employers partnership of Romania-Moldova; assisting Kosovar employers to establish an employers' organization; providing political support to the employers' organizations in FYR of Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina; participating in the design and implementation of the project on "Occupational Health and Safety"; ensuring the participation of social partners in the various EU and Stability Pact events on various topics covering the economic development of the region (e.g. energy and transport).

Thematic Discussion on Social Dialogue

Mr. Vesselin Mitov, from the Labour Confederation "Podkrepa" and Ms. Mira Kovaceva, "Compact", Bulgaria, opened the debate on the need for social dialogue development in SEE; their presentation focused on lessons learnt and on the description of selected success stories. Mr. Branislav Canak, President of the UGS Nezavisnost of Serbia, complained that in his country the TU had never been involved in the national economic strategy. He asked the SP to intervene with the authorities in view of developing a balanced social dialogue in the SEE societies.

The Croatian delegates underlined that in Croatia there existed a legal framework for social dialogue as well as seventeen collective agreements at the branch level; it was also said that while the current Prime Minister was making good efforts for ensuring the development of social dialogue, the other ministries were more hesitant. Full respect for and implementation of social dialogue legislation had a long way to go. Mr. Canak added that the key problem for the development of social dialogue in SEE was the appropriate implementation of legislation .

Presentations of the European Investment Bank

The EIB provided a comprehensive overview of its current operations in SEE; including in the area of human capital financing, particularly in the in the health sector; detailed information was provided on the implementation of a specific project on "Emergency Health" in Serbia. The EIB pointed out that the future development of its activities in this region was also firmly anchored into the overall European Union integration process, particularly the Lisbon Agenda and the conclusions of the Thessaloniki Summit in 2003 which called, among others, for an increased investment in human capital, the reduction of unemployment rates and the strengthening of social cohesion. There was a clear shift in the nature of the EIB interventions in SEE, from urgent rehabilitation to modernisation and upgrading of technology. Although the emphasis had been put on transport, particularly roads rehabilitation, as well as on small enterprises development, health and education were becoming increasingly important. Several projects on housing rehabilitation, under the umbrella of urban regeneration, were also being implemented. It was mentioned that the particular experience of the

EIB in working at the municipality level, could be replicated in the SEE. The EIB was committed to work in co-operation with the other IFIs but also to strengthen partnership between the public and the private sectors.

Health and Safety at Work

In the context of strengthening inter-sectoral activities a presentation of the Health and Safety at Work regional project was delivered by Mr. Ivanov from the WHO Europe. One of the primary aims of the project would be to stimulate social dialogue on the issue of health at work. The objectives of the project would be to focus on reforming the policy framework, to upgrade the legislation and to strengthen the services to workers in this area. This was an excellent example of inter-sectoral co-operation as it would cover all the sectors of the ISC, except housing. This issue constituted the subject of one of the EC directives. The project was well received because of its crucial role in European Union Integration. The Croatian delegates in fact pointed out how technically complex and financially expensive its implementation was. All agreed that technical expertise would be much needed. The project approach focused on an extensive consultation with the key actors such as the Social Partners, the CoE and the ILO. A genuine co-operation among them was foreseen. The ILO confirmed the importance of implementing such a project in the region and mentioned a few areas where they had been already active. However, Mr. Gundaker argued that the responsibility laid more with the Ministries of Labour than with the Health ones. A number of interventions from the SEE countries, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and FYROM Macedonia, emphasized that the Ministers of Health of the countries in South East Europe have commitments in the area of occupational health in addition to the ministers of labour. ETUC informed that they disposed of a specialised institute which could certainly contribute to the development of this policy issue. The Chair intervened by pointing out that there were around 50 EC Directives on the issue, thus the general objective of any action in this field was clear – the SEE countries would have to work on the adoption of these Directives. The ISC could help such efforts by locating and making available the source of technical knowledge and expertise. Therefore the Chair advised that all organizations concerned with this issue (WHO, ILO, ETUC, IOE) coordinate among each other and with the EC, so that the best option, supported by adequate expertise and funding, is chosen.

In the context of enhancing cross table synergy, Mr. Bernard Snoy, Director of Working Table II, explained how the WT II was mainstreaming the social dimension in its other Working Table II Initiatives such as energy and transport. Another issue presented was concerning the follow-up to the “Enterprise Development and Employment Generation” activities, in particular the workshop that had taken place in Skopje in November 2004 on the Regional Dimension of Enterprise Development and Employment Generation.

Data Collection and Analysis

The Chair announced that the CEB would present a first edition of the social profile of the SEE countries at the next WTII Regional meeting to be held on 17-18 May 2005 in Sofia. This profile would be a compilation of data regarding outstanding social issues in the region. Issues related to national economic performance, employment rate, the aging of the population and poverty would also be addressed. A comparative study between the EU Member states and SEE would be produced. This would be a first comprehensive attempt to measure the impact of social policy reforms in the SEE region.

Key Events Overview

A few key events of relevance for the ISC in the course of 2005 as detailed below were announced by the ISC partners.

- 10th ISC Regional Meeting, 5-6 December 2005, Vienna
- 2nd Ministerial Conference on Employment, September 2005, Sofia
- 2nd Ministerial Health Forum, 25-26 November 2005, Skopje

Final Statements and Conclusions

Concluding remarks: Michael Mozur, SP Deputy Special Co-ordinator

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Mozur referred to the reforms in the social sector as an essential condition for the success of macro-economic stabilization, the sustainability of economic reform and the Region's integration into European and international structures; these reforms were also one of the components of the global strategy to stabilise population movements. He reiterated the need to work in co-ordination with other important players such as the major International Financial Institutions, UN Agencies and other IOs. The Deputy Special Co-ordinator praised the work of the Initiative, especially the networking methods it followed, which provided a useful ground for the sharing of experiences and inter-ministerial co-operation among parties from the Region and international experts. MM underlined the obvious links of the ISC work with some of the core issues of the SP, such as local government development, cross border and parliamentary co-operation. Finally Mr. Mozur called on the donors to continue supporting the work in this field and pledged renewed support on behalf of the SP.

Final Conclusions

Based on the discussions, Mrs. Smet, the ISC Chair, summarised the conclusions of the meeting as follows:

1. The political processes launched across the ISC sectors and the several regional projects being implemented within the ISC frame-work, provided a good basis to demonstrate the important contribution of the ISC to the achievement of the SP overall objectives and therefore for the continued efforts towards upgrading the ISC to a core objective of the Stability Pact;
2. The issue of Health and Safety at work is deemed highly important by various partners and beneficiaries of the ISC. Therefore, the WHO, the ILO, the ETUC, the IOE, together with the EC have been asked to develop a proposal for action. This will, later on, require fundraising too.
3. Mainstreaming of gender and parliamentary co-operation issues into the various ISC sectors had to be ensured;
4. The SP and the ISC Management would continue to promote the political dialogue on social policy development at the national and international level;
5. A more comprehensive strategy on fund raising, particularly to support regional projects elaborated under ISC auspices, had to be elaborated.

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