

# THE OBSERVATORY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

## - COMMENTS AND CONTRIBUTION OF YUGOSLAV SIDE-

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*One of major initial results of the ESTIA project<sup>1</sup> is the common idea on the ESTIA Spatial Observatory (O.S.P.E.), the system for monitoring spatial development and planning policies of six partner countries in the project. The basic idea is to have a "qualitative and quantitative framework of data" with a data-base constructed with available, reliable and comparable data for the six countries' spatial planning system.*

*The Observatory for Spatial Planning and Environment in South East Europe (O.S.P.E.) we deem as a major step towards better understanding and cooperation among countries in this unstable region of Europe. A number of clashes between neighbouring countries have been the result of uncoordinated, even opposed actions in spatial terms. An attempt in the direction of a common check point for registering, analysing, coordinating and monitoring of existing systems policies and, as a result, their planned actions, might be of substantial use for creating a new kind of understanding and joint way of thinking in South East Europe in the future. Therefore, we estimate that Yugoslav proceedings prepared for the Bucharest 3. ESTIA meeting (Stojkov, Vujosevic, Subotic, Petovar, Stojanovic 1999.) could be referent for the further elaboration of the O.S.P.E. idea.*

### THE MAIN POLICY AREAS, SECTORS AND LEVELS

Before we start with defining policy areas we need to define the methodology, i.e. the way to approach the given goal. The immanent problem of O.S.P.E. is the fact that any of six administrations (Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, FYR Macedonia, FR Yugoslavia) has been developing its own planning information system, if any at all. For example, in Yugoslavia two republics (Serbia and Montenegro) with their own jurisdiction in spatial planning, have two spatial plans. Serbia is now preparing its own information system (1), while Montenegro is in the pre-initial phase, thinking in a different way. In Serbia spatial and urban planning is within the ministry of construction while in Montenegro

within the ministry of environment. The Serbian case is still introvert and state dominated while the Montenegrin is progressively opening, being strictly market-oriented, with privatised urban land which is an important turnover for planning and for the information system.

In the information system project the spatial model for Serbia is "a spatial presentation for presenting all relevant spatial entities and their causal links". It is also expected to help in "describing the relevant present state of space for better spatial management". The goal of spatial management is "to get a more rational and balanced organization and spatial use in cohesion with its natural and man-made capacities on one hand and socio-economic needs on the other".

Objectives (criteria) for space management have been partially listed as:

1. Development and systematisation of spatial policies and strategies;
2. Higher level of functional integration of national space;
3. Rational exploitation and protection of resources (eco-eco);

4. Directing urbanization process and settlement network control;
5. Harmonious development of subsystems;
6. Providing conditions for linking Serbia with European countries;
7. Participating in spatial development strategies for wider transnational and transregional areas of Europe and adapting Serbian development plans with them;
8. Rising attraction for foreign investments;
9. Developing an information base for space management; etc.

Three notions are evident in this proposal:

- Centralization of the Republic by means of controlling all investments of economic and social systems, without a word on regional or local authorities;
- No visible idea of Yugoslavia as a whole and its state jurisdiction;
- An attempt of opening Serbia to Europe by means of spatial planning.

As a matter of fact, the whole idea on the information system for Serbia is explained without a word on spatial planning indicators as the basic mean for development control,

<sup>1</sup> The ESTIA (European Space & Territorial Integration Alternatives) is the transnational project encompassing six Southeast European countries (Greece, Albania, FRY Macedonia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania) prepared by the team of experts from six countries and coordinated by Greece (Prof. Grigoris Kafkalas)

though differing from sectoral indicators. Indicators are expected to be serious instruments since they raise responsibility of both, planners and authorities of all tiers. Countries in transition, like most of South-east European countries, urgently need a kind of supraeducation of governing levels so as to achieve a better understanding of the system they govern (community, city, region, state) and a greater responsibility for results in spatial development.

Our main suggestion is that Observatory for Spatial Planning and Environment in S.E. Europe (O.S.P.E.) should establish and maintain at least preliminary control and evaluation of usability of spatial planning and other planning-developmental documentation within each country important for the purposes of ESDP, ESTIA and other policies. In the case of Serbia and Montenegro some obvious reasons for this statement are following:

- According to the Spatial Planning Laws in both republics, national spatial and regional plans are strategically determined, i.e. they create macro incentives for industry, agriculture, traffic, energy, tourism and other fields of future development;
- The main goal of those plans is to determine the basic reference points and instruments for a complex control and orientation of development in relation to tendencies of branch, regional and local development approaches, with the aim to ensure integrality of development;
- Those spatial plans would represent, a kind of information basis not only for further elaboration and control of their implementation but primarily the first class information source for O.S.P.E.;
- There is a great number of subjects - agents, which in a certain way exert influence upon the organisation and utilisation of space in Yugoslavia. The essential question is the integration of their programmes and coordination of their competences. For example, for the Danube basin in Serbia separate institutions or public and private enterprises manage water systems, transport, agriculture, tourism etc. Most of them have their own programmes and plans, which rarely happen to be reciprocally coordinated with both, short-term and long-term decisions. The goal of national and regional plans is to attain integrality in decisions on development with clear suggestions regarding priorities and

advantages of development. Therefore, participation and/or consultations with other European countries, regional and local communities, public enterprises, state administrations and various commissions dealing with the territory in our country and in Europe should be understood.

With view to the strategic importance and task of O.S.P.E. only the documentation of national and regional importance should be regarded as relevant. Plans for the areas of special national and regional relevance, plans for cross-border areas, as well as general plans of macro-regional centres (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis, Podgorica etc) are nothing else than regional spatial plans if they are principally looked at. In other words, spatial plans of communes, spatial plans of areas of sectoral importance for subregional and local areas, general and regulatory plans for smaller cities cannot be of specific importance for O.S.P.E. (at least in the first period of time).

Finally, the simpler part of the task of each O.S.P.E. expert group at the national level will be to keep records of the documentations, to collect data and send them to the Central Point. It is going to be much more difficult to define or determine precisely and comprehensively in which way planning solutions and propositions of spatial development will be effected - by definition of basic policies, instruments, measures, activities and participants in the realisation. In other words, it is necessary to establish the system of control and follow-up survey of spatial planning from the viewpoint of environmental protection and sustainable development of the country.

One of the results of recent events in F.R. Yugoslavia is that the elaboration of necessary data for O.S.P.E. could be unreliable, mainly because of irregular communication between spatial planning institutions and responsible authorities and public enterprises regarding provision of information and data on the corresponding available documentation sources. Furthermore, documentation elaborated before the secession and the wars, although legally valid, cannot be regarded useful because data are non operational and projections and strategic assignments are adjusted to a twice-bigger country, which would not wage war. Professional analyses point out that the last 10 years in contemporary history of Serbia/Yugoslavia are equal to the period of 30 peacetime years in terms of social, economic and environmental changes. Therefore, solutions of some plan or development study

worked out in 1990s are thought to be obsolete and therefore non-operational and useless. The conclusion is to *a priori* appraise the available data according to the elaboration time and implementation of following criteria:

- Data gathered and documentation worked out before 1990 are not suitable for O.S.P.E.;
- Data gathered and documentation worked out between the years 1990 and 1996, i.e. before the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia was passed, and for Montenegro between years 1990 and 1997, are poorly suitable for O.S.P.E.;
- Data gathered and documentation worked out and completed after both national plans were passed is relatively suitable for O.S.P.E.;
- Data of the next population census in 2001 will be regarded valid and suitable for O.S.P.E. (data of the last census in 1991 became useless owing to changes and great migrations of the population).

Having in mind all the mentioned limitations, levels supported by O.S.P.E. could be:

Transnational - European Spatial Development Perspectives, Strategies for an integrated Spatial Development of CADSES, ESTIA policy priorities, Transnational and Crossborder Strategies (ARGE DONAU, The Danube crossborder strategies, ADRIATIC, etc.).

National - National spatial development strategies and planning systems of the encompassed countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, FYR Macedonia and FR Yugoslavia - Serbia and Montenegro).

Regional - NUTS 2 or NUTS 3 development strategies or planning systems, individual planning regions strategies (national parks, big river valleys, zones of coal mining, protected zones for cultural assets, European corridors, etc.).

#### **COMMENTS AND A PROPOSAL ON CLASSES OF INDICATORS AND DATA AND THEIR AVAILABILITY**

If we agree that indicators have to be (2):

- explicitly defined within the context of a system expected to be explained;
- correlated with basic dynamics and changes within a system towards objectives achievement;
- clearly correlated with concrete policies intentions;

than we also have to agree that O.S.P.E. indicators choice should be highly selective and oriented towards key phenomena within the spatial system and not too overloaded with information and data. The O.S.P.E. indicators

choice should also be based on the integral spatial planning methodology directed towards the general idea of sustainability. That means three groups + 1 of comparable indicators:

1. group - indicators of economy;
2. group - indicators of environment;
3. group - social indicators.

All three groups of indicators should be adapted and relevant for spatial planning and monitoring of the whole SE Europe area but controllable on NUTS 1, NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels. The fourth group of indicators should refer to the system management and linkages

to relevant agencies within 6 countries and abroad (institutional dimension indicators).

The proposed 7 categories in the initial paper on O.S.P.E. (geographical position, economic strengths, social integration, infrastructure, land use pressure, natural assets and cultural assets) are well composed and explained (with exception of missing environmental condition (3), but might be organized in the three groups of indicators:

1. group - environmental indicators - geographic position, environmental condition;
2. group - economic indicators - economic

strength, infrastructure and transport;  
 3. group - social indicators - social integration, land use pressures, natural and cultural assets;  
 4. group - system management indicators - internal links, external links.

The preliminary set of indicators has been tested with regards to the methodology proposal of O.S.P.E., to its spatial planning relevancy and availability in existing data bases. The report distinguishes groups that have been changed or added - marked with (\*), and new suggested indicators - marked with (•).

	Indicator	Type	Data	Nuts level	FRY - Available
<b>I *</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Geographical position</b>				
11	Natural and geographical feature				
111	Percentage of mountainous areas	State	D.T.M.	Nuts 2	Yes
112	Mean elevation above sea level	State	D.T.M.	Nuts 2	Yes
113	Length of seashore	State	DCW	Nuts 2	Yes
	Suggested indicator:				
	• Domiciled and transit water flow	State	Average discharge of domiciled water and transit discharge (m3/sec)	Nuts 2	Yes
12	Settlement network		DCW		
121	Settlements per area	Pressure	Regio	Nuts 2	Yes
	The definition of this indicator is necessary, as well as measurement unit. Suggested indicator:				
	• Number of settlements		<20 000, 20-50 000, 50-100 000, 100-200 000, 200-500 000, 500-1000 000, > 1000 000 inhabitants	Nuts 2	Yes
13	Climate				
131	Mean annual sunshine radiation in kW/m2	State	European Solar Radiation Atlas	Nuts 2	Yes
	Few indicators on climate relate to land use, air pollution, agricultural, tourism etc., are suggested:				
	• Precipitation	State	Quantity of annual, that is monthly falls (mm)	Nuts 2	Yes
	• Snowfalls	State	Number of days with snow falls	Nuts 2	Yes
<b>*</b>	<b>Environmental conditions</b>				
	• Chemical composition of precipitation water	Pressure	pH; electrical conductivity - S/cm; chlorides, Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sulphates, Nitrates, Ammonia (mg/l) )	Nuts 2	Yes
	• Eroded soils	Pressure	extreme and high level eroded soils (ha)	Nuts 2	Yes
	• Quality of surface waters		02 mg/l, BOD, COD, NH4 mg/l, N mg/l, Phenol mg/l		Yes
(64)	Emission of sulphur oxides (Concentration)	Pressure		Nuts 2	Yes
(65)	Emission of nitrogen oxides	Pressure		Nuts 2	Yes
<b>II *</b>	<b>ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>				
<b>2</b>	<b>Economic strength</b>				
21	Primary sector				
211	Employment in the primary sector	State	Employees in the primary sector /Nuts	Nuts 3	Yes
212	GDP primary sector %	State	GDP Primary Sector/ Total GDP (Nuts)	Nuts 3	Yes
213	GDP rate change 1981-91	Pressure	GDP primary 1981- GDP primary 1991 / GDP primary 1991	Nuts 3	Yes
<b>*</b>	<b>Use of natural resources</b>				
214	% agricultural land	State	Agricultural land/ Total Nuts land	Nuts 2	Yes
	Suggested indicator:				
	• % arable land in agricultural land/Nuts	Pressure	Arable land / Total agricultural land/Nuts	Nuts 2	Yes
	• % forest area		Forest area / Total Nuts area		
	• Reserves of major metals		tones	Nuts 2	Yes
	• Production and consumption of selected metals		tones	Nuts 2	Yes
	• Reserves of energy resources		tones	Nuts 2	Yes
	• Production of energy resources		tones	Nuts 2	Yes

22	Secondary Sector				
221	Employment in the secondary sector	State	Employees in the secondary sector / Nuts	Nuts 3	Yes
222	GDP secondary sector %	State	GDP Secondary sector/ Total GDP (Nuts)	Nuts 3	Yes
223	GDP rate change 1981-91	Pressure	GDP secondary 1981- GDP secondary1991 /GDP secondary1991	Nuts 3	Yes
23	Tertiary sector				
231	Employment in the tertiary sector	State	Employees in the tertiar sector /Nuts	Nuts 3	Yes
232	GDP tertiary sector %	State	GDP tertiary sector / Total GDP Nuts	Nuts 3	Yes
233	GDP rate change 1981-91	Pressure	GDP tertiary 1981- GDP tertiary 1991 /GDP tertiary 1991	Nuts 3	Yes
24	Unemployment - Employment				
241	Unemployment rate 1981-91	Pressure	Unemployment 81 Unemployment 91 / Unemployment 91	Nuts 2	Yes
? 242	Productivity	State	*****	Nuts 2	?
243	GDP per capita	Pressure	GDP Nuts / Population Nuts	Nuts 2	Yes
244	% unemployment 1997	State	Unemployed /Active population	Nuts 3	Yes
245	% men unemployment 1997	State	Unemployed men / Active population	Nuts 3	Yes
246	% women unemployment 1997	State	Unemployed women / Active population	Nuts 3	Yes
247*	% young unemployment (<25) 1997	State	Unemployed <25 /Active population	Nuts 3	Non
* This indicator is indistinct. (According to our statistical definition, the survey on labour force covers population aged over 15 years. Population under 25 also comprises non-economically active population, that is dependants (pupils, students, incapable to work etc.)					
New suggested indicator and alternative indicator:					
	• Structure of unemployed by educational attainment 1997	State	% unemployed: without educational attainment, with primary , with secondary, with high, and with higher education, Total = 100	Nuts 3	Yes
	• (Alt.) Unemployed according to level of professional education 1997	State	% unemployed: higher, high and secondary professional education; highly skilled and skilled; semi-skilled and lower professional education; unskilled	Nuts 3	Yes
45	Energy				
451	annual consumption of energy	State		Nuts 2	Yes
452	potential productivity / consumption	Pressure		Nuts 2	Yes
3 (4)	Infrastructures				
41	Land transportation				
411	% surface – communal net / total surface	State		Nuts 2	Yes
412	% surface of national network / total surface	State		Nuts 2	Yes
413	% motorway / total national network	State		Nuts 2	Yes
414	% asphalted road network / total network	State		Nuts 2	Yes
415	% railway network / total network	State		Nuts 2	Yes
42	Sea transportation				
**42	Sea and inland transportation				
421	Numbers of ports with primary importance / coastline	State		Nuts 2	Yes
422	Numbers of ports with secondary importance / coastline	State		Nuts 2	Yes
423	Numbers of ports with primary importance / river line	State		Nuts 2	Yes
424	Numbers of ports with secondary importance / river line	State		Nuts 2	Yes
	Suggested indicator:				
	• Navigable rivers and canals (km)		(km)– navigability for vessels with loading capacity under 500 t, 1000 t		Yes
43	Air transportation				
431	Daily average number of trading aircraft / airplane	State		Nuts 2	Yes
? 432	% surface of land plant / total plant of the country	State		Nuts 2	?
46	Communication network				
461	Number of conventional phone appliances / inhabitants	State		Nuts 2	Yes
462	Number of mobile phone appliances / inhabitants	State		Nuts 2	Yes
463	% of digital phone appliances / total conventional phone appliances	State		Nuts 2	Yes
III *	<b>SOCIAL INDICATORS</b>				
43	Social integration				
31	Demography				
311	Population density	State	Population/Total surface	Nuts 3	Yes
312	Urbanisation	State		Nuts 2	Yes
• The definition of this indicator is necessary, as well as measurement units. If it comprises only demographic processes, such as % population in urban areas in total population; % non-agricultural population in total urban population; population growth rate of urban area – all of these are mentioned below. The suggestion is to extract "urbanisation" as the theme of group and include mentioned indicators.					
? 313	youth indicators (% >15) ?	Pressure	Population <25/total population	Nuts 2	Yes
*313	youth indicators (% <25)	Pressure	Population <25/total population	Nuts 2	Yes

314	old indicator (%>65)	Pressure	Population >65/total population	Nuts 2	Yes
315	population growth rate 1981-91	Pressure	Population 1981 -population 1991 / total population 1991	Nuts 3	Yes
32	Education level				
321	% of the population completed the first degree education	State	population completed the first degree education (nuts) / Total population (nuts)	Nuts 2	Yes
322	% of the population completed second degree education	State	population completed second degree education (nuts) / Total population (nuts)	Nuts 2	Yes
323	% of the population completed third degree education	State	population completed third degree education (nuts) / Total population (nuts)	Nuts 2	Yes
33	Standard of living				
334	GDP spent on health	Response	Percent of total GDP spent on health / Nuts	Nuts 2	Yes
332	Women per hundred men in labour force	Pressure		Nuts 2	Yes
	• Household connection level	State	water (%), sewerage (%), electricity (%), telephone (%)	Nuts 3	Yes
44	Social infrastructure				
	Primary and secondary education				
444	students / schools	State		Nuts 2	Yes
442	total number of students / teacher	State		Nuts 2	Yes
443	m2 / student	State		Nuts 2	Yes
	University education				
444	m2 / student	State		Nuts 2	Yes
445	m2 / class	State		Nuts 2	Yes
	Health care				
446	number of hospital units	State		Nuts 2	Yes
447	number of Health Centres	State		Nuts 2	Yes
448	number of community clinics	State		Nuts 2	Yes
449	number of hospital beds / 1000 inhabitants	Pressure		Nuts 2	Yes
4410	number of hospital beds / doctor	Pressure		Nuts 2	Yes
5	Land use Pressure				
51	Percent of population in urban area 1991	State	Population in urban areas (nuts) / Total population (nuts)	Nuts 2	Yes
52	Population growth in coastal areas	Pressure	Population in coastal areas (nuts) / Total population (Nuts)	Nuts 2	Yes
	Suggested indicator:				
	• % of population in boarder area; • or: population density in boarder area • or: rate of growth population in border areas	State		Nuts 3	Yes
	• % of population in mountain areas • rate of growth population in mountain areas	State		Nuts 3	Yes
53	Rate of growth of urban population 1981-91	Pressure	Urban population 81- Urban population 91 / Urban population 1991	Nuts 2	Yes
	Suggested indicator:				
	• Land use change		Conversion high quality agricultural land and forests into urban land, infrastructure, etc.	Nuts 2	Yes
54	Arable land per capita	State	Arable area m2 (nuts) / Total population (nuts)	Nuts 2	Yes
	Suggested indicator:				
	• Agrarian density		Agricultural population / Agricultural areas	Nuts 2	Yes
6	Natural Assets				
61	Protected area as percent of total area / nuts	Response		Nuts 2	YES
62	Protected forest area as percent of total forest area / nuts	Response		Nuts 2	Non
	Suggested indicator:				
	• Area of hunting ground • Number of game		total, under forests	Nuts 2	Yes
63	Threatened species as percent of total native species	State		Nuts 2	Yes
7	Cultural Assets				
71	Presence of cultural sites	State	Number of registered monuments / cultural sites in a particular region	Nuts 2	Yes
72	Concentration of cultural sites	State	Number of registered cultural sites by total area	Nuts 2	Yes
73	Tourist capacity / Touristicity of site 1995	State	Number of beds in hotels etc	Nuts 2	Yes
74	Tourist pressure on site 1997/98	Pressure	Ratio of yearly tourist stay by total residentpopulation	Nuts 2	Yes
75	Number of hotel units 1991	State		Nuts 2	Yes
76	% change of the number of tourists 1981/91	Pressure	Tourists 1981-Tourists 1991 /Tourists 1991	Nuts 2	Yes
IV *	SYSTEM MANAGEMENT INDICATORS				
*	internal links				
*	external links				

## THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOCAL POINT

For designing, constructing and operating O.S.P.E., two types of focal points might be expected:

1. Central point with a chief coordinator + 5 coordinators for each encompassed country;
2. Extension points in each of 5 respective countries with their coordinators linked with the chief coordinator;
3. The agreed methodology and content of work with regular annual work programs with precisely defined financial and organizational elements;
4. Regular annual or semi-annual meetings of coordinators (round-table) and rotating meeting places with precise report of each coordinator;
5. Periodical expert conferences for discussing and advancing the system and its methodology and exchanging experience with similar European institutions.

## THE ELEMENTS OF INTERNAL NETWORKING

To accomplish the main task of gathering required information for the O.S.P.E. purposes, it is necessary to coordinate the effectuation of "horizontal" strategic information (data, policies, planning solutions) in the process of vertical coordination of the relevant participants (state and regional institutions, communities and towns, local centres, interested investor enterprises, non-governmental organizations and other institutions).

Because of the absence of a centralized information system necessary for control, development and planning, the wanted information may be found in various institutions, and so the data are often doubled, they are at different levels of processing and territorial range, and even the methodology of their presentation is different<sup>1</sup>. With lack of suitable geodetic bases, as well as the problems in personnel and finance, the local administration (community) is not able to supply the system with the adequate data on spatial conditions. The few data which are at disposal have been acquired and processed mostly manually, in a traditional way. Even if the data are processed by computer, they are delivered to the concerned institutions in the listed form - on paper, which always demands an additional processing (the opposite case being almost a precedent).

Bearing in mind previously mentioned facts, concentration of information and experiences gained during the elaboration of a set of spatial plans, and the necessity to enable cooperation of all scientific and professional institutions that could contribute to the quality of the acquired

data, both in Serbia and Montenegro, further the republic offices for spatial planning which are responsible for ordering, organization, control and implementation of spatial plans at the national and regional level, the expert group could be formed in Belgrade connected with Podgorica. The cooperation (exchange of information, use of documentation and consultations) with the state and administration, public enterprises and distinctive organizations would be more simplified if an O.S.P.E. focal point in Yugoslavia would be institutionalized in some way, as is the case in other countries in the region.

## EXTERNAL NETWORKING

Two kinds of external networking are expected:

1. Connections with European institutions relevant for indicators and data base of O.S.P.E. Such relations are expected to be realized through the central point and further disseminated if needed to the focal points 1-5.

2. Connections of focal points to relevant national and regional institutions in each country. Among these two are indispensable:

- relevant ministry for spatial planning and its fund of information on national spatial plans or strategies;
- national statistics for necessary census data.

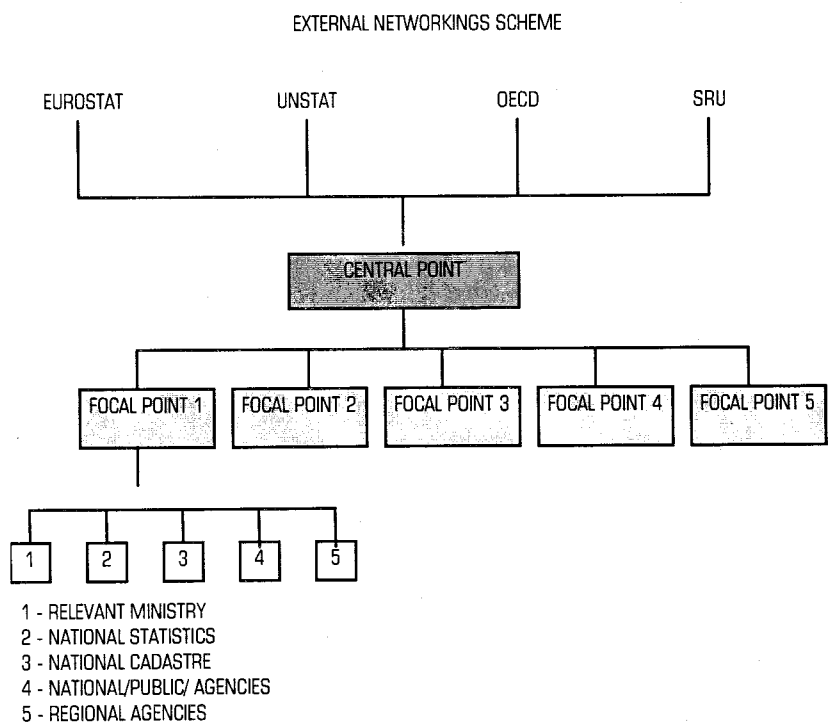
Connections with other national institutions (cadastre, public agencies) and regional institutions ought to be of concern since many data and information are controlled by them.

For the purpose of a well organized work a meta data catalogue could be prepared in the first phase of O.S.P.E. based on listed and agreed data and indicators in each country. The focal points would be in charge of filling in the meta-base masques prepared in advance by the central point coordinated with focal points. The problem of different data systems and agencies is still open and asks for a deeper inside and comprehension. Spatial planning systems and agencies directory (ESTIA) is a good starting point but demands additional research.

The external networking should be relatively simple, transparent and operational for the sake of better understanding and more efficient application through the O.S.P.E. and its role in spatial management in SE Europe, through the FORUM as a standing institution for the countries of the region.

## References

1. The project "Spatial Planning and Construction Information System", Ministry of Construction of Serbia, Belgrade, 1999.
2. Bracken, I. (1981) "Urban Planning Methods", London: Methuen.
3. Subotic, S. (1999): "The Societal Monitoring System and its usage in the Sustainable Spatial Planning in SE Europe", 3. ESTIA Conference, Bucharest



<sup>1</sup> The republic information system in Serbia is in a preparatory phase and explained in proceedings (C supplement) for the Bucharest Conference, 1999.