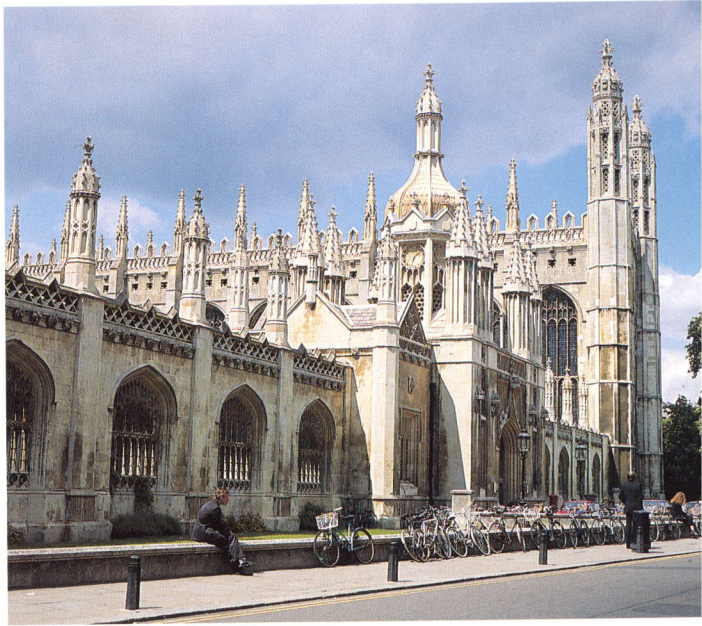


**East**

A REGION  
OF THE



# European Union



College in Cambridge. Photo: COI Picture Library

A REGION  
OF THE

**East**

**European Union**

The term "European Union" stemming from Maastricht is preferred in this text. However, whenever funding programmes or policies/laws stemming from the original EEC or ECSC treaties are referred to the term "European Community" is used.

**T**he dynamic diversity of the European Union is embodied in its regions. The Union, a Community of 12 Member States where decisions are taken by Ministers responsible to national parliaments, is committed to preserving this diversity as it advances towards ever closer integration.

Each of the regions of the European Union has its own particularities. Each is affected by Community policies. The increasing recognition of this fact underlies the vast growth in cooperation between the regions, from the humblest twinning links to large cross-frontier spending programmes such as INTERREG, providing European Union support for the problems of national border areas. Cross European links in transport, energy and telecommunications are being initiated from the smallest to the greatest. These links are the nerves of the European Union as a Community with a common purpose based on national and regional self-interest with a blossoming regional diversity.

### Development of the Regions

The removal of frontiers has brought regions in direct contact with each other. There are increasing trans-frontier exchanges and cooperation on projects. Many policies of the Union will be of special benefit to the regions. Just to mention a few, competition policy has helped create a level playing field where firms from all regions can compete on fair terms in EU markets; the deregulation of transport policy has cut the cost of moving goods between the regions. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have been among the prime beneficiaries of EU action. Measures include helping them make contacts with partners in other countries and providing them with business start-up aid.

The harmonious development of the regions can only be achieved by reducing the disparities between the economically strong and the less advanced among them. This is why the European Union is committed to re-allocate more of its resources (25% of its budget) to the regions which are lagging behind. The Structural Funds consist of the European Regional Development Fund, the guidance

section of the Agricultural Fund and the European Social Fund. Nearly two-thirds of the money goes to disadvantaged priority regions. The aims of the Funds include helping regions seriously affected by industrial decline and promoting the development of rural areas.

The European Union must also promote the balanced social development of its regions. The citizens benefit from education, training and mobility programmes. These include help for technology training, vocational training for young people, as well as student exchanges under the ERASMUS programme.

### The Single Market

Community spending programmes do not by any means represent the whole picture. Much of this spending has a wider impact by the very fact that the Community is addressing common problems, such as the difficulties of frontier areas, coal and steel closures or the telecommunication needs of the outer regions. Similarly, the scientific and education programmes have a far wider impact than the amount of money involved might suggest, through the large number of cooperation networks that these programmes have helped to establish.

At the heart of the European Union lies the Single Market. Its economic impact is of a different order of magnitude. Here lie the freedoms leading to Europe's competitive edge in the rest of the world: free movement of goods, people, services and capital. Its counterpart is the Community external trade policy. Here the economic benefits of the Union acting together, for example, in the recent Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations, dwarfed any impact of the funds in the regions. The regions and the Union itself are indivisible.

## **1. The Eastern Region**

The Eastern Region of the United Kingdom, sometimes also known as Anglia, includes East Anglia - the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge as well as Essex and Hertfordshire, whose southern halves strongly dependent on the London economy and whose northern parts, like the sixth county of the region, Bedfordshire, are largely rural and traditionally dependent on an agricultural economy.



The region's total population of 5.1 million makes it larger than three of the European Union's member states - Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg. In area (19,120 square kilometres), it is also bigger than Luxembourg.

Although agriculture remains important, it is in decline, while at the same time there has been a growth in manufacturing. The Eastern Region is the fourth largest manufacturing region in the UK with productivity levels 5% higher than the national average. During the 1980s, the Eastern Region was the fastest growing part of the United Kingdom: from 1981 to 1989 output and investment in regional manufacturing rose 4.5% and 12.5% respectively above the UK rate. As everywhere in the country, the recent recession has hit the Eastern Region and has taken its toll in terms of unemployment in all sectors, shrinking order books and property prices.

The population of the region is one of the most prosperous in the UK. Agriculture has been a major source of wealth in the past, but the development of new towns and investment in older centres has given the region a network of modern manufacturing companies, often involved with high technology. The southern part of the region benefitted considerably from the booming London economy of the 1980s, and the development of new industries such as financial services has also brought prosperity to many of the region's towns.

But this does not mean the region is free of problems. The recent recession was generally more severe in the South of the UK than the North. Some parts, particularly the more peripheral and isolated, never saw much of the eighties' prosperity. Cuts in defence spending have hit bases and suppliers. The recession has particularly hit sections of the rural community with parts of Norfolk having a GDP per head of only 70% of the European average.

Traditionally, especially in the East Anglia area, agriculture has been a source of wealth. In all, the region accounts for 18% of the total UK agricultural area. East Anglia alone is as much as 10.9%, with 11,000 agricultural holdings, yet the total workforce in the region involved in agriculture is only 3% of the total population of the area. This figure includes regular part-time workers and seasonal and casual workers.

While agriculture is undoubtedly declining as a source of wealth in the region, dropping by 40% between 1981 and 1989, (due in part to reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy), service industries,

including the high-tech-sector, are growing as is the manufacture of metals and chemicals. Transport and communications performed well in 1992 and 1993, possibly reflecting the refurbishment of Stansted airport. Generally the East of England is a major handler of transport to and from continental Europe.

Defence, a traditionally important employer in the region, is also facing cuts. Six military bases have closed or are due to close in East Anglia alone. It is estimated that the closure of the two bases in East Suffolk will reduce the income of the local economy by some £20 million per annum. More than 1,000 rural jobs at the bases will go, and many others who depend indirectly on defence spending will be hit hard.

The unemployment rate in the Eastern Region tends to be lower than the UK average but with certain blackspots (eg 12% of the working population including 1 in 6 men without work in Lowestoft, and 12.8% in Great Yarmouth); and while the number of people of pensionable age is similar to the national average (18%) for the region as a whole, it is higher in Norfolk (21.9%) and Suffolk (19.7%).

All sections of the population of the region - rich and poor, employed and unwaged - will have the opportunity to make their voice heard in the context of European policies at the elections to the European Parliament on 9th June 1994.

For the purposes of these elections, the six counties will be divided into the following 8 constituencies covering 53 Westminster constituencies and 48 town/district councils:

Bedfordshire and Milton Keynes  
Cambridgeshire  
Essex North and Suffolk South  
Essex South  
Essex West and Hertfordshire East  
Hertfordshire  
Norfolk  
Suffolk and South West Norfolk

#### Historically a European region

The region's geographical position, as the eastern-most part of the UK, separated from continental Europe by a relatively narrow stretch of water, has ensured that links with the rest of Europe



have always been strong - both culturally and for trade purposes. Traditionally, trade links were strongest with the Netherlands, Northern Germany, Northern France and Scandinavia. The local fishing industry has long shared waters with other northern European fish fleets.

In Roman times, the province had a well defined system of local government. Colchester and St Albans were the sites of two of the five Roman municipalities. A well-preserved Roman town (Verulamium) has been uncovered in St Albans.

The region's name "Anglia" has a European origin. Settlers from Angle in Holstein, now in Germany, arrived in such numbers in South-East Britain that it became known as Angle-land or Engla-land. East Anglia was an important kingdom in its own right in the Dark Ages between the sixth and ninth century, its kings living in Woodbridge. Although East Anglia's last king, Edmund, was slain in 870 by another group of European immigrants, the Vikings, the region has maintained a strong regional identity and links with Europe every since.

Essex (kingdom of the East Saxons) and parts of England to the South were settled by the other famous group of early continental invaders, the Saxons. The superb examples of Saxon arms and armour found among the Sutton Hoo treasures were recovered from the ship burial of a Saxon king dating from about 625AD. The historic battle of Maldon between the Vikings and the Saxons took place in the Blackwater estuary in Essex in AD 991.

In the late medieval times much East Anglian prosperity was derived from the weaving trade which brought such wealth to the region that for some time Norwich was England's second city. After a trade slump in the 16th century, an influx of Flemish refugees escaping Spanish persecution brought new skills in weaving a lighter cloth. In 1679, around 6,000 of Norwich's population were refugees or their children. Dutch-influenced architecture is evident throughout the coastal region. Huguenot refugees followed at the end of the 17th century. More recently, Italians settled round Bedford to work in the brick-making industry.

Agriculture also brought prosperity to East Anglia. The great drainage schemes of the 16th century, masterminded by the Dutchman, Cornelius Vermuyden, produced some of the most productive agricultural land in the Fens. His name is still commemorated in the maps of the region.

### Always and still a sea-faring region

The coastal area of the region has always been and remains outward looking. Fishing, trade and in recent years the off-shore oil and gas fields have brought prosperity to the region. Lowestoft, which along with Great Yarmouth has a share of the oil and gas supplies trade, is also a major fishing port, though fishing is in decline. The catch there has fallen from 30,000 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes in the last ten years alone. Over the last two years the number of trawlers, inshore boats and fish merchants has fallen by about a quarter and more than a thousand jobs have gone.

### Tourism: an increasingly important industry

The earlier invasions of visitors from across the North Sea and the English Channel continues in this traditionally eastward-looking region. It is estimated that 11,500 nights were spent by overseas visitors in the region in 1992. Between them these benevolent "invaders" spent £362 million in the area that year. The number has dropped since the peak year of 1990 when it reached as many as 12,600 nights, but tourism remains buoyant and has been identified as an important potential resource for development particularly in the rural areas facing depopulation and unemployment.

For example, in 1991/92, Essex received a grant of 20,000 ECUs (approximately £14,600) from the European Community for a joint project with the French region of Picardy to investigate the potential for developing rural tourism.

Visitors from Germany (15% of the total) to the region in 1992 were equalled in number only by those from the US. These were followed by the French (10%), Scandinavians and Dutch (6% each), Italian and Spanish (4% each). In 1990, 49% of all overseas visitors to the region were from other EU Members States (not including the Republic of Ireland) compared with 45% for the UK as a whole.

In 1992, the Eastern Region received 60% more overseas visitors than it had in 1982, compared with an increase England-wide of only 52%.

Harwich is an important arrival point for Continental visitors to the UK arriving by sea. In 1990, more visitors giving London as their region of stay disembarked at Harwich (49.4%) than at Dover (43.2%). Sixteen per cent of those visiting East Anglia arrived by boat at Harwich.

Of all the overseas visitors to the region in 1990, nearly 40% gave “holiday” as the purpose of their visit; 27% “visiting friends or relatives”; 20% gave “business”, and 7% “study”.

## Civic Links

Of the 157 town twinning arrangements between communities in the region and overseas, 138 are with partners in EU countries:

- 77 in France
- 50 in Germany
- 7 in the Netherlands
- 2 in Belgium
- 1 in Denmark
- 1 in Italy

The earliest of these was between Newmarket and Exning in Forest Heath, Suffolk, and Maisons - Laffitte in les Yvelines in France. The very first town twinning arrangement in the region, however, was as long ago as 1949 between Luton and Eskilstuna Sodermanland in Sweden.

The fact that nearly a quarter of the six counties' total number of town-twinning arrangements were arranged before the UK joined the European Community, is further evidence of the traditionally outward-looking attitudes of the Eastern Region.

Links with Northern Europe have strengthened progressively. Essex has a particularly strong association with the Picardy region of France, with which the county signed a Protocol Agreement in 1990 and shares a common office in Brussels.

## Transport

### *Airports*

There are five airports in the Eastern Region at Cambridge, Luton, Norwich, Southend and Stansted. Between them they serve almost 100 destinations world-wide, of which more than one-third (35) are by direct scheduled service.

Of these five, Luton accounts for 50% and Stansted 44% of the passenger traffic handled in the region. Between them, these five

airports employ 1,400 people and have attracted £450 million in investment since 1981.

Stansted has recently been expanded and modernised to equip it to handle up to 15 million passengers.

### *Ports*

The proximity of countries bordering the Channel and the North Sea is of particular significance to the region's 12 major ports. Of these, Tilbury and Felixstowe specialise in deep sea trades; Great Yarmouth in off-shore oil services and coastal trades; at Harwich and Ipswich cross-channel trade to mainland Europe predominates and both King's Lynn and Port Sutton Bridge also have European services. The Port of Tilbury currently operates the major cruise liner terminal in the UK.

The Suffolk ports of Felixstowe, Ipswich and Lowestoft along with Harwich, provide a gateway into continental Europe. Regular freight services run to many industrial centres throughout the UK. Felixstowe is the UK's largest container-handling port (with Ipswich at number four).

Most ports in the region have seen at least a two-fold increase in trade volumes over the past decade; tonnage at Felixstowe has trebled.

## **2. How the European Union helps the Eastern Region**

The most important policy development within the European Union has been the completion of the Single Market; an area of free movement for goods, people and capital with freedom to provide services. Geographically, the East and its ports are ideally situated to benefit from the boost in trade this is designed to bring about. In addition, this area of free movement now extends beyond the boundaries of the European Union itself to a wider European Economic Area.

In addition, because of its heavy agricultural base, the East is intimately linked with the workings of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and its reform. This is still the European Community's largest spending programme with market management measures in this sector taking over 50% of the Community's budget.

However, alongside these the Community also has Structural Funds addressing the problems of regions and groups within the European Union who may be economically disadvantaged and helping them to compete on equal terms within the Single European Market.

While the Eastern Region would not expect to benefit from the substantial regional aid packages directed towards Europe's poorest regions which include, for example, Northern Ireland and Merseyside, it has been very active in seeking other assistance.

Like all other parts of the UK, the region is eligible for support for measures designed to speed up the adjustment of agricultural structures (Objective 5a of the Structural Funds). For example, fish merchants in Lowestoft have received assistance in upgrading to meet new EC hygiene standards under the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), programme aimed at helping areas and industries hit by changes in agriculture.

In addition, parts of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire benefit under Objective 5b of the Structural Funds designed to help the development of predominantly rural areas suffering from deprivation.

In **Cambridgeshire**, the Fens are due to get help to arrest their decline. Although when they were originally drained by Dutch engineers, the Fens were a very rich agricultural area with a distinctive rich, black, peaty soil, peat shrinkage and wind erosion have caused damage to the area's fertility ever since. Changes in the CAP and GATT policies are now adding to the region's problems. Unemployment is high and farm jobs continue to decline. The area's flat man-made landscape has a low population density, lacks proper infrastructure and there has been a decline in vital services such as the public services buses and village shops.

The Objective 5b funding will be used to encourage investment aimed at overcoming current disadvantages in the area. A key aim will be to diversify the local economic base by upgrading infrastructure and improve skills.

Efforts will be put into new agriculture projects such as the development of greenhouse crops and organic farming. The region's unique environment needs to be preserved, but it is also the key to realising tourism potential, particularly the area's network of rivers and inland waterways.

In **Norfolk**, an area which has been designated Remote Rural Norfolk, has also won Objective 5b funding. The economic problems are similar to those of the Fens, but the area is much larger, covering almost a quarter of East Anglia in a broad arc of country to the West and North of Norwich through to the north of Great Yarmouth.

European funding is to be used for a comprehensive package of measures including a major training initiative, and improvements to agriculture such as support for new crops and bio-fuel production. Support will be given to local businesses such as the Norfolk shellfish industry. Tourism will also be boosted by investment in both the traditional coastal resorts but also new inland and coastal destinations.

**Suffolk** is to receive funding for East Suffolk and the Waveney Valley, with a few wards in Norfolk also benefitting from the same package.

The European Social Fund (ESF) supports vocational training and job creation schemes. The Fund is targeted towards young unemployed, the long-term unemployed and at helping the workforce adapt to technological and industrial change. In addition, there are three special programmes:

HORIZON which promotes the social and professional integration of the handicapped, especially in the less developed region;

NOW which promotes vocational training and employment of women;

EUROFORM which promotes training programmes to meet the new needs resulting from the completion of the Single Market and technological development.

Examples of ESF funding in the Eastern Region include:

**Cambridgeshire:** The County Council received more than £500,000 in 1993, mostly for projects aimed at young people and centred on the county's Further Education colleges, and is now intending to bid for a further £250,000 worth of support in 1994 for direct council programmes on schemes such as basic skills, adult education, Community education, pupil and student support and adult guidance.

**Bedfordshire:** A recent example of ESF funding in Bedfordshire was an “inter-skills” project with the help of a grant of £53,558 to fund training courses for the long-term unemployed.

**Essex:** Nearly £2 million for Essex training programmes was made available between 1989 and 1993 alone.

**Hertfordshire:** Over the period 1990-1993, Hertfordshire's local authorities have received over £2,00,000 from the ESF. For example, under the HORIZON programme, the Hertfordshire School of Art and Design runs a programme with partners from Ireland, Portugal and Greece to help the economic and social integration of people with disabilities.

Under EUROFORM, West Hertfordshire college in Watford runs a print management scheme.

**Suffolk:** ESF projects sponsored by Suffolk County Council receiving funding include projects to help people with disabilities gain work experience, vocational guidance for people with mental health problems and training for young people in rural areas as well as women returners.

**Norfolk:** Norwich City Council has received £500,000 from the ESF.

### Defence industries: KONVER Funds

Though the East is not one of the regions listed as benefitting from the European Regional Development Fund, there are certain programmes designed to address specific problems existing in several parts of the European Union. One such programme is KONVER, designed to help those areas in the European Union suffering from cuts in defence spending. Defence industries and bases have traditionally been important employers in the region. Like elsewhere in Europe, the “peace dividend” has entailed job losses at both factories and bases.

Finance is available for measures:

- to help local businesses and the unemployed
- to re-use the land and buildings
- to improve the environment, including dealing with contamination.



Examples of KONVER funding in the Eastern Region include:

Over £426,000 was received for training programmes in the county of **Essex** for programmes to enhance opportunities for the strengthening of the engineering and manufacturing base in an area formerly dependent on defence industries.

A total of £224,000 (£153,000 from the ERDF and £91,000 from the ESF) was granted to a consortium of **Hertfordshire** and **Bedfordshire** applicants for 1994 for the conversion of defence-related industries and military bases.

In **Norfolk** £200,000 was made available to help overcome problems associated with the closure of four RAF bases in the central rural part of the county.

In **Suffolk**: nearly £200,000 was granted to help revitalise the redundant RAF bases at Bentwaters near Woodbridge.

Ouverture and ECOS (European Cities Cooperation System) are complementary programmes designed to establish cooperation links between regions and cities in the EU - in particular those located in disadvantaged areas - and their counterparts in Central and Eastern Europe. Bedford, Lisbon, Leeuwarden in the Netherlands and Szczecin, Poland have formed such a network known as DECODE. The network has been awarded a grant of 152,500 ECUs (approximately £120,000), half of which will go to Bedford Borough Council to allow "an exchange of experiences". Partners will be able to learn about different responses to the defence run down which has affected them all. The successful conversion of Leeuwarden's military air base for civilian use is one such example.

#### The European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB is an EU institution which operates as a bank providing long-term finance for projects. Owned by the member states, it was set up under the Treaty of Rome in 1958.

In the Eastern Region area the following companies are among those which have recently benefitted from EIB loans:

Anglian Water Services Ltd between 1989 and 1993: for investment to upgrade the quality and security of drinking water supplies and improve the capacity of sewerage services and waste treatment facilities to reduce pollution of rivers and beaches:

in Bedfordshire	£21.3 million
in Cambridgeshire	£26.3 million
in Essex	£62.4 million
in Norfolk	£30.3 million
in Suffolk	£26.1 million

and to Thames Water Utilities between 1989 and 1993 for the same purpose:

in Hertfordshire	£23 million
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Further loans provide for:

Bedfordshire: £23.6 million to Monarch Airlines Ltd in 1990 for the renewal of medium-haul fleet aircraft.

Essex: £11.4 million to Lyonnaise UK PLC in 1994 for the improvement of drinking water supplies.

£100 million to Stansted Airport Ltd in 1989 for the construction of a second passenger terminal.

Suffolk: £25 million to P&O, Port of Felixstowe in 1989 for the expansion of container-handling facilities at the port.

### 3. Education and Research

The EU has become a major source of funding for research and development which aims to strengthen the scientific and technological base of European industry and to improve the international competitiveness of the European economy.

The Eastern Region, because of its strength in high tech industries, particularly in East Anglia, has been one of the biggest UK beneficiaries from this area of funding. Programmes include:

ESPRIT, is the European Community programme for R&D in Information Technology. Companies in the Eastern Region which have benefitted from ESPRIT grants include Acorn Computers and Logica both of Cambridge.

RACE (Research and Development in Advanced Communications Technologies in Europe) has given research funds to the British Telecom research centre at Martlesham.

The Biotechnology programme is financing research at the Universities of Cambridge and East Anglia.

The Eastern region has traditionally been associated with centres of excellence in the education world. Cambridge is probably best known as an ancient university, but more recently it has spawned a plethora of high-tech companies resulting in the rapid growth of the county's manufacturing base. The University of East Anglia in Norwich is a world leader in biotechnological research and the University of Essex has extensive research facilities operating in support of local manufacturing industry in such fields as telecommunications and laser technology.

Cranfield University in Bedfordshire is one of the largest European centres for applied research and development in engineering and science. Cranfield is also the home of one of Europe's leading business schools, the Cranfield University School of Management and of the agriculture/horticulture centres of excellence at Silsoe college and of the Soil Survey and Land Research Centre.

A number of Universities and Colleges of Further Education in the region offer a wide range of language training with an emphasis on languages of the European Union Member States. For example:

- 31 colleges offer German and French language training
- 30 offer Spanish
- 26 offer Italian
- 13 offer Dutch
- 11 offer Portuguese
- 7 offer Greek and Danish

The Eastern Region has benefitted greatly from EU funding in this area thanks largely to the cooperation between further education institutions under the auspices of:

- i) the Association of Colleges of the Eastern Region (ACER)
- ii) the Further Education Euro Unit-Eastern Region

Both of these are based in Cambridge (telephone 0223 424 022).

The seven Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) have formed a European Network to support one another in their European developments, to exchange good practice and to have one European voice for TECs in the region. Their chairman is Mike Bax, Managing Director of the Suffolk TEC (Tel: 0473 218 951) and the

Network Manager is Kate Phillips, based at the Great Peterborough TEC (Tel: 0733 890 833).

Between them, the TECs have not only brought into the Region, over £500,000 of ESF funding, but also follow closely other EU training funding opportunities.

ARTISTE (the Anglian Region Training in Science and Technology for Europe, tel: 0223 421 804) set up originally three years ago with EC funding, offers training on a regional basis.

The European Union has many programmes aimed at enhancing education, vocational training and student exchange in and between the member states. These include:

- 1) ERASMUS (encouraging universities to develop exchange programmes) and LINGUA (designed to improve the teaching of foreign languages in education, training and working life). There are approximately 190 institutions of higher education involved in ERASMUS throughout the UK. In 1992/3, 8,900 British students studied abroad within the ERASMUS and LINGUA programmes. In the Eastern Region, 12 institutions sent over 400 students on such programmes and the total grant awarded was approximately £330,000.
- 2) TEMPUS enables higher education institutions to cooperate with their counterparts in Central and Eastern Europe. In collaboration with the University of Gdansk and educational organisations in Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Republics, the University of Hertfordshire is involved in promoting contact between Western, Central and Eastern European countries through the ACTES (Academic Cooperation in Training and Exchange of Students and Staff) project.
- 3) COMETT provides support for initiatives designed to promote cooperation between universities and industry in the field of training and technology. Fifty University of Luton students, under the ARTISTE programme, are currently benefitting from over 200 months' worth of placements within other EU Member States.

Also under the COMETT programme, the University of Hertfordshire's Division of Manufacturing Systems collaborates with the Fachhochschule Offenburg in Germany and IBM Greenock to facilitate the transfer of the latest technology, in particular from large to small and medium-sized companies.

## **4. Sources of Information about the European Union in the Eastern Region**

### **General Information about the EU in your neighbourhood**

Public libraries are the best first port of call for general information about the European Union and its policies and how they affect your local community. Even if they are not able to provide the exact information you require, they will have the names and contact numbers of those who are able to help. For information about your rights as EU citizens, you should go in the first place to your local Citizen's Advice Bureau. Most Local Authorities will also have a European Officer (or Officers) often in the Economic Development Department of the Town Hall.

### **Information for Businesses**

There is a European Information Centre in the Eastern Region:

European Information Centre East Anglia  
112 Barrack Street  
Norwich NR 1UB  
Tel: 0345 023114  
Contact: Sarah Abercrombie

Like other EICs all over the United Kingdom and the EU, it is supported by the European Commission and has three main objectives:

- to meet industry's information requirements on EU matters
- to assist and advise business participation in EU matters
- to create a network of partners that provide each other with information about national and local regulations of direct interest to companies

The CBI's (Confederation of British Industry) Eastern Region office is at:

14, Union Road  
Cambridge CB2 1HE  
Tel: (0223) 65636  
Fax: (0223) 355101

The DTI-East (**Department of Trade and Industry**) has an office at:

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Building A  
Westbrook Centre  
Milton Road  
Cambridge CB4 1YG  
Tel: 0223 461 939  
Fax: 0223 461 941

**Chambers of Commerce** can also provide information to local businesses about the impact of EC policies. In the Eastern Region contacts include:

Mr P Hoskins (Bedfordshire) : 0582 23456  
Mr P Homer (Cambridge and District) : 0223 237 414  
Mr J Herod (Hertfordshire) : 0707 272 771  
Mr R Feltwell (Ipswich and Suffolk) : 0473 210 611  
Mr J Shaw (Norfolk and Waveney) : 0603 625 977  
Mr C Street (Peterborough) : 0733 342 658  
Mr G Burn (South Essex) : 0702 77090

### **European Documentation Centres (EDCs)**

In every region of the UK there are EDCs which have a complete set of all Community documents for the use of academics and others interested in the source material making up EC legislation. The Eastern Region's EDCs are housed at:

The Library  
University of East Anglia  
University Plain  
Norwich NR4 7TJ  
Tel: 0603 56161 Ext 2412

Albert Sloman Library  
University of Essex  
PO Box 2  
Wivenhoe Park  
Colchester CD4 3UA  
Tel: 0223 333 138      Contact: William Noblett

The Library  
University of Cambridge  
Cambridge  
Tel: 0206 873333      Contact: Nigel Cochrane

## Grants

At a local level, Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) have information about potential EU grants particularly for training purposes for local companies and individuals. The Eastern Region is covered by 7 TECs:

Bedford TEC (Terry Hughes Tel: 0234 843100)  
Cambs TEC (Geoff Plummer Tel: 0223 235 635)  
Essex TEC (Diane Mookerjee Tel: 0245 450 123)  
Greater Peterborough TEC (Geoff Fowler Tel: 0733 890808)  
Hertfordshire TEC (Ian Christian Tel: 0727 813 600)  
Norfolk and Waveney TEC (Bobby Skipper Tel: 0603 763 812)  
Suffolk TECH (Joanna Morris Tel: 0473 218951)

National Council of Voluntary Organisations (Southern Region) for ESF funds for the voluntary sector:

Eleanor van der Hoest  
SAVAGE  
111 Winchester Road  
Chandler's Ford, Hants SO 52GH  
Tel: 0703 262 655

### Research

The VALUE programme exists to ensure the dissemination and exploitation of the results of European Community scientific and technological research. The Relay centre established under the programme for the Southern and Central Region is based in Cambridgeshire:

The Technology Broker  
Station Road  
Long Stanton  
Cambs CB4 5DU  
Tel: 0954 261 199



# United Kingdom Regions

THE EAST A REGION OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION

## 1 South West

Devon  
Cornwall

## 2 West

Dorset  
Wiltshire  
Somerset  
Avon  
Gloucestershire

## 3 East

Norfolk  
Cambridgeshire  
Suffolk  
Bedfordshire  
Essex  
Hertfordshire

## 4 West Midlands

Staffordshire  
Shropshire  
West Midlands  
Warwickshire  
Hereford and Worcester

## 5 North

Durham  
Tyne and Wear  
Cleveland  
Northumberland  
Cumbria

## 6 South East

Kent  
West Sussex  
East Sussex  
Surrey

## 7 South

Hampshire  
Berkshire  
Oxfordshire  
Isle of Wight  
Buckinghamshire

## 8 East Midlands

Leicestershire  
Nottinghamshire  
Northamptonshire  
Lincolnshire  
Derbyshire

## 9 Yorkshire & Humberside

South Yorkshire  
West Yorkshire  
North Yorkshire  
Humberside

## 10 North West

Greater Manchester  
Merseyside  
Lancashire  
Cheshire

## 11 Greater London

## 12 Scotland

## 13 Wales

## 14 Northern Ireland

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and Nigel Stanley

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March 1994 – 9490



### **East Region**

- 1** Norfolk
- 2** Cambridgeshire
- 3** Suffolk
- 4** Bedfordshire
- 5** Essex
- 6** Hertfordshire