

# Procedure file

Basic information	
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	1997/2021(COS)
Economic and social cohesion and information society	Procedure completed
Subject	
3.30.25 International information networks and society, internet	
4.70 Regional policy	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>REGI</b> Regional Policy	<a href="#">GUE/NGL SIERRA GONZÁLEZ Angela del Carmen</a>	27/02/1997
Council of the European Union	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>ECON</b> Economic and Monetary Affairs, Industrial Policy	PSE <a href="#">PAASILINNA Reino</a>	22/04/1997

Key events			
22/01/1997	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1997)0007	Summary
30/01/1997	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
25/11/1997	Vote in committee		Summary
25/11/1997	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A4-0399/1997</a>	
13/01/1998	Debate in Parliament		
15/01/1998	Decision by Parliament	T4-0027/1998	Summary
15/01/1998	End of procedure in Parliament		
02/02/1998	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1997/2021(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper

Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	REGI/4/08578

## Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document	COM(1997)0007	22/01/1997	EC	Summary
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	<a href="#">CES0982/1997</a> <a href="#">OJ C 355 21.11.1997, p. 0012</a>	01/10/1997	ESC	Summary
Committee of the Regions: opinion	<a href="#">CDR0270/1997</a> <a href="#">OJ C 064 27.02.1998, p. 0020</a>	19/11/1997	CofR	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A4-0399/1997</a> <a href="#">OJ C 014 19.01.1998, p. 0005</a>	25/11/1997	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T4-0027/1998 <a href="#">OJ C 034 02.02.1998, p. 0121-0145</a>	15/01/1998	EP	Summary

## Economic and social cohesion and information society

**OBJECTIVE:** this communication complements the Green Paper 'Living and Working in the information society - People first'. It seeks to present a series of initiatives so that all the regions of the Union, including the less-favoured ones, can benefit from the Information Society.

**SUBSTANCE:** for the Commission, the first condition for active participation in the information society rests in the ease of access of institutions, companies and households whatever their location. Analysis of the statistical data available indicates that a large gap exists between the richest regions and the less favoured regions of the Union at the level of basic infrastructure provision, the cost and reliability of services and the availability of advanced services. In order to reduce the disparities and improve economic and social cohesion this communication recommends several measures in relation to regulatory activity, investment in infrastructures and stimulation of demand: 1) Member States must adapt their regulatory framework and in particular: - continue the current debate on the scope of universal service and on the concept of public access in the information society in order to achieve greater involvement of individuals, SMEs, community organizations, educational institutions, regions and local communities; - provide for early completion of the liberalisation process; - explore licensing regimes with a view to integrating coverage targets including less favoured regions; 2) It is recommended that Member States should: - give priority to the completion and upgrading of the telecom networks, identifying the link between investment and regional performance; - adopt a strategic and integrated approach to the information society in partnership with regional and local authorities; - establish public/private partnerships, where necessary, so as to involve the private sector; - launch a range of initiatives (including within the framework of the Structural Funds) in the areas of education, training and work organization; 3) For its part the Commission intends to: - develop further its policy on universal service in the context of its legislative initiative; - increase the coherence of its actions in particular in the relation between the 4th Framework Programme for RTD and the Structural Funds and ensure that the needs of users continue to be truly represented in the 5th Framework Programme for RTD; - prepare for Spring 1997 a communication describing the set of actions to be undertaken as a follow-up to the consultation and debate process on the Green Paper 'Living and working in the Information Society'; - grant technical assistance to Member States for promoting new ACTs, including electronic commerce, and increase the access of SMEs; - continuously support the actions of Member States in the framework of the Structural Funds. ?

## Economic and social cohesion and information society

Given the importance of information and communication technologies (ICT) and the extent to which the EU lags behind its competitors, particularly the US and Japan, there is a vital need for the EU to formulate a strategy for boosting its commitment to and achievements in ICT. This requires a comprehensive approach in which the different facets of the information society, including its effects on cohesion, are recognized. In its general comments the Committee thus welcomes the fact that the Commission advocates the establishment of a policy on the information society and it goes on to specifically examine how the need for cohesion is to be taken into account. The Committee does, however, take the view that the Commission fails to pay adequate attention to the problem of the extent to which the EU is lagging behind the US and Japan. The Committee argues that support should normally be limited to public investment and that there should be clear guidelines for how the money is used. The Committee also considers the concept of universal service, which is a crucial aspect of the information society. It calls upon the Commission to refine the concept of universal service and to explore how it can best be made more readily operational. The Committee believes that new opportunities have been provided for the regions; it is essential that the Commission sets out specific measures to enable these opportunities to be exploited, distinguishing between opportunities requiring expenditure, and those not requiring expenditure, whilst taking account of the cultural and social diversity of the regions of the EU. The Committee calls on the Commission to appraise the consequences for cohesion of anticipated developments in telecommunications and to put forward, in liaison with the economic and social partners, proposals for linking these developments to cohesion policies. ?

## Economic and social cohesion and information society

The Committee unanimously adopted the motion for a resolution by Angela del Carmen SIERRA GONZÁLEZ (EUL/NGL, E) on the Commission communication on cohesion and the information society. According to the Commission, one of the central objectives of the gradual liberalisation of the telecommunications markets is to make the opportunities offered by the emerging information society available throughout Europe. However, there is a serious danger that investment in some regions will be slow in coming. A polarisation between 'information haves' and 'information have-nots' has to be averted as the new technologies spread. Thus, the emerging information society needs to be complemented by policy measures to ensure that it develops at the desired rate throughout the Union and that all regions are enabled to enjoy its benefits equally. Universal service provision plays an important role in providing access to information and communication technologies. However, the information society also has considerable potential for strengthening economic and social cohesion by reinforcing the competitiveness of the regions. Competitiveness is increasingly determined by the ability of regions to absorb the new technologies available in the information society. The information society also offers opportunities for SMEs to create new highly skilled jobs and to boost employment. For its part, the Committee on Regional Policy believes that the emergence of a multimedia world, which is bringing with it structural changes in working methods, forms of business organization, administration and individual leisure activities, makes it difficult to design measures to mitigate the adverse effects of these changes, for example the impact of new technologies on employment among traditional telecommunications operators. As a result, job losses may be final, particularly in regions which are already lagging behind significantly in the area of technology. The question is whether the growing use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) will destroy more jobs than it creates, and over what period this can be judged. The committee believes there is as yet insufficient evidence to reach a verdict. ICTs are seen as a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for local economic development. The growing use of ICTs may lead to the creation of a technocratic elite and thus an even less equal and cohesive society. Moreover, "average figures" may hide the existence of major differences within countries (in Spain, for example, Madrid was found to have 45 telephone lines per hundred inhabitants against 22 in Extremadura). It is precisely because of such differences in regional and infrastructure development that one of the EU's primary objectives is to promote the overall harmonious development of the Community (Article 130a). To improve the effectiveness of this policy, the committee stresses that the accessibility and affordability of telecommunications networks and services are prerequisites for participation in the process of development towards the information society. The penetration rate of PCs in the EU is currently estimated to be around 10 per 100 people, compared to 34 in the US. In 1995, there were 15.2 PCs per 100 people in the European core regions but only 3.1 in Greece, 8.6 in Spain, 6 in Portugal and 8.9 in Italy. However, the technology itself is less important than the ability to use information and transform it into knowledge. The committee therefore calls for national and regional funding to be used to guarantee full participation by the EU's less favoured regions in the information society. It also calls on the Commission to make available specific across-the-board budgetary resources to protect the interests of such regions. In addition, the committee urges that Agenda 2000 make more specific provision for the information society. It expresses concern at the fact that only 2% of expenditure under the Structural Funds goes to investment in the telecommunications sector and says that the Structural Funds, and particularly the Community initiatives, should be used in synergy with the projects of common interest. Among the new working opportunities offered by the information society, teleworking, according to the committee, merits particular consideration. Teleworking has the potential to evolve into an indirect means of regional planning, since it is designed to make use of technologies capable of spanning distances while enabling workers to remain in their own environment. ?

## Economic and social cohesion and information society

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In adopting the report by Mrs Angela del Carmen SIERRA GONZALEZ (GUE/NGL, E), the European Parliament expressed the view that applications for less-developed regions should be geared to the development of integrated systems to meet basic human needs, particularly in rural areas and island and outlying communities, and concentrate on universal access and local content, with equal attention being devoted to the development of the physical infrastructure and of human resources. As regards access to the Internet, in particular, Parliament called for easily accessible workstations in publicly accessible places of collective interest (libraries, schools, chambers of commerce, recreational centres, etc); this implied that the inclusion of ISDN as a component of the universal service must be envisaged in the short term. In order to protect the interests of less-favoured regions of the Union, Parliament called for state and regional funding to be used to ensure the full participation of these areas in the information society, and called on the Commission to make available specific across-the-board budgetary resources to promote cohesion. Parliament called on the Commission to step up international cooperation and also to assist the countries which were approaching accession in preparing for the information society and to improve communications with other regions in order to promote the global information society. ?