


Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	1997/2188(INI)	Procedure completed
Problems of the European Union's island regions		
Subject 4.70.06 Outlying and outermost regions, overseas countries and territories		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	REGI Regional Policy		24/06/1997
		PPE VIOLA Vincenzo	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection		24/09/1997
		PSE DÍEZ DE RIVERA ICAZA Carmen	
	PECH Fisheries		24/06/1997
		UPE GALLAGHER Pat the Cope	

Key events			
18/07/1997	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
18/03/1998	Vote in committee		Summary
18/03/1998	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0118/1998	
28/05/1998	Debate in Parliament		
28/05/1998	Decision by Parliament	T4-0325/1998	Summary
28/05/1998	End of procedure in Parliament		
22/06/1998	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1997/2188(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54

Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	REGI/4/09177

Documentation gateway

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	A4-0118/1998 OJ C 152 18.05.1998, p. 0004	18/03/1998	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T4-0325/1998 OJ C 195 22.06.1998, p. 0014-0059	28/05/1998	EP	Summary

Problems of the European Union's island regions

The Committee unanimously adopted an own-initiative report by Vincenzo VIOLA (EPP, I) on the problems of island regions in the EU. The report is a response to the new provisions of the Amsterdam Treaty (Articles 129b and 130a), which recognise for the first time the special problems faced by the EU's island regions. There are over 400 islands - with 14 million inhabitants - in the European Union. The report also looks ahead to the forthcoming reform of the Structural Funds and calls on the Commission to take account of the special needs of the islands in any changes to these Funds. To help the islands cope with the inbuilt disadvantages and additional costs inherent in their situation, the committee recommends a number of measures, in particular in the areas of transport, energy (by using the island regions as laboratories for the alternative energy sector), tourism (avoiding excessive and aggressively marketed tourism), the environment (with protection for coastal areas) and agriculture and fisheries (by introducing "island quality labels"). The report also argues that island regions should enjoy appropriate financial and tax incentives to encourage their development.?

Problems of the European Union's island regions

Adopting the own initiative report by Mr Vincenzo VIOLA (PPE, I) on the problems of island regions in the EU, the European Parliament called on the Commission not to regard macroeconomic factors as the only criteria to be taken into account in determining whether the island regions of the EU qualify for inclusion under Structural Fund objectives and to take account also of geographical and economic criteria as permanent physical obstacles to viable regional development. It considered that it was too inflexible to apply the threshold of 75% of per capita GDP since, by virtue of the Treaty of Amsterdam, they ought to benefit from specific measures geared to their respective levels of development. Exceeding the threshold of 75% of per capita GDP should not automatically disqualify them from eligibility for aid under article 92, paragraph 3 a) of the Treaty. It considered it necessary to include a new programme entirely devoted to island regions during the reform of the Structural Funds and new Community initiatives. Parliament felt that the particularities of island regions should be taken into account in drawing up and implementing Community legislation. It also hoped that the Commission would create an "Interservice Group" with a view to implementing an integrated island policy with the other European and national institutions. In order to offset the disadvantages and additional costs of the islands, Parliament recommended a number of measures in the following areas: - state aid: it called on the Commission to permit operational assistance, including for transport, in order to offset natural disadvantages. It also asked for future guidelines concerning state aid for the regions to be modulated to allow island status to be taken into account and for island regions concerned by Objective 1 to qualify for a grant rate of 50% (with other regions allowed 30%); - transport: it called on the Commission to evaluate the additional costs arising from island status and to take measures to offset these additional costs; - energy: it called on the Commission to give the islands better access to sources of energy, in particular by using them as laboratories for the alternative energy sector; - environment and supplies: it called for measures to make islands self-sufficient in water and other supplies of necessities; - tourism: it considered that excessive and aggressively marketed tourism should be reduced with less coastal tourism and more tourist development of the countryside. It also proposed cofinancing means of transport for medical emergencies and a series of cultural measures. All initiatives for island regions should promote sustained development and aim to safeguard the heritage of the islands. It also suggested protecting coastal areas and agriculture and fisheries by introducing "island quality labels". The European Parliament also proposed that islands should enjoy financial and tax incentives to encourage their development and felt that a "European Year for the Islands" should be designated.?