EMBARGO: 18.00 HRS.

MR. RECHARD'S ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER 1982
WASHINGTON D.C.

MR CHAIRMAN,

I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE HERE TODAY TO

PARTICIPATE IN YOUR DISCUSSION OF THE SO-CALLED

VREDELING PROPOSAL.

EVER SINCE I BECAME RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS

DRAFT DIRECTIVE A YEAR AGO I HAVE BEEN SURPRISED

AT THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF CONTROVERSY IT HAS

ATTRACTED. I AM PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT

THE DEGREE OF HOSTILITY IT HAS GENERATED AMONGST

THE MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES. IT SEEMS TO BE

THE VIEW OF SOME MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES,

PARTICULARLY AMERICAN ONES, THAT THE PRIME

PURPOSE OF THIS DIRECTIVE IS IF NOT TO DESTROY,

THEN TO BADLY DAMAGE THEM. NOTHING COULD BE

FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH.

THE EEC IS NOT IN A WITCH HUNT AGAINST

MULTINATIONALS. NOR, I HOPE, ARE MULTINATIONALS

HUNT AGAINST THE EEC. THOSE HOLDING

EF FUNDAMENTALLY MISREAD THE INTER
N THE EEC AND MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES,

MND THE COMMISSION'S PERCEPTION OF AND POLICY

TOWARDS MNCs. LET ME EXPLAIN BRIEFLY THE BALANCED

NATURE OF THAT PERCEPTION.

THE MULTINATIONAL COMPANY IS A FOCAL VEHICLE

FOR ECONOMIC CHANGE IN OUR WESTERN SOCIETIES,

AND THE EEC IS NO EXCEPTION TO THIS. THE FACTORS

INFLUENCING THE NATURE AND THE SPEED OF SUCH

CHANGE - BE IT SHIFTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE,

IN INVESTMENT OR TECHNOLOGICAL KNOW-HOW - ARE

NOW ESSENTIALLY INTERNATIONAL IN CHARACTER.

INDEED, IN EARLY RECOGNITION OF THAT, ONE OF

THE INITIAL AND LASTING PURPOSES OF THE EEC

HAS PRECISELY BEEN THE CREATION OF A COMMON

CROSS-FRONTIER MARKET ENCOURAGING CORPORATIONS

TO OPERATE TRANSNATIONALLY, AND AMERICAN MNCS

/ HAVE BEEN

MAINTENANCE AND FURTHERANCE OF TRANSNATIONAL ADE AND INVESTMENT REMAINS A KEY EEC PRIORITY, LECTING THE BELIEF THAT CORPORATIONS SHOULD ENCOURAGED TO ADOPT AN INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK RESPOND TO INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGES AND LOIT INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, EXPLOITATION OF NEW ORTUNITIES - AND . FEW IN THE INTERNATIONAL INESS COMMUNITY CONTEST THE BENEFITS ACCRUING MNCs FROM THE CREATION OF THE COMMON MARKET UST BE PARALLELLED BY THE ASSUMPTION OF NEW PONSIBILITIES, NOTABLY TO LOCAL WORK FORCES , LIKE THE COMPANIES THAT EMPLOY THEM, ARE O CAUGHT UP WILLY-NILLY IN THIS PROCESS OF NGE. WE ARE NOT SIMPLY A COMMON MARKET OF DS AND SERVICES, BUT ALSO A COMMUNITY OF PLES. STRATEGIC DECISIONS MADE BY LARGE ERPRISES WHICH DIRECTLY AFFECT THE WELFARE LARGE NUMBERS OF CITIZENS CANNOT SIMPLY BE

/ANNOUNCED ...

ANNOUNCED AFTER THE EVENT. THIS IS PARTICULARLY
TRUE IN TIMES OF GREAT STRUCTURAL CHANGES INSTANCED
BY RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND RISING
AND MASSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT. I FEEL THAT WE IN
THE EEC MUST ENSURE THAT, IN SEEKING TO FOSTER
AN EFFECTIVE BUSINESS RESPONSE TO SUCH STRUCTURAL
CHANGE IN WHICH THE MULTINATIONALS HAVE AN
UNDOUBTED ROLE TO PLAY, WE MUST NOT LOSE SIGHT
OF THE INVOLVEMENT IN THAT CHANGE, OF EMPLOYEES
OF SUCH COMPANIES. THIS, I THINK YOU WILL AGREE,
IS AN EVEN-HANDED APPROACH.

A WORD ABOUT TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN
THIS CONTEXT: SO AS TO ASSIST BUSINESS IN MEETING
THE CHALLENGES IN THIS AREA, WE IN THE COMMISSION
HAVE PROPOSED A PROGRAMME ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY,
A CENTRAL COMPONENT OF WHICH, AS I INDICATED
JUST NOW, IS THE COMMUNITY'S ABILITY TO CREATE
A SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET FOR EQUIPMENT AND
SERVICES. BUT THE STARTLINGLY RAPID CHANGES,

/BOTH IN ...

BOTH IN PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES AND EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURES, THAT THIS PROCESS ENGENDERS CANNOT SIMPLY BE CONCEIVED, DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED IN A SOCIAL VACUUM. WE BELIEVE THAT WORK FORCES NEED TO BE CONSULTED ON THESE MATTERS, INFORMED OF AND INVOLVED IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AFFECTING THEIR LIVELIHOOD. THIS IS NOT, I BELIEVE, A RADICAL POSITION, NOR IS IT A POSITION AGAINST THE PURSUIT OF TECHNICAL INNOVATION. ON THE CONTRARY. WE FIRMLY BELIEVE IN THE PROCESS OF CHANGE, BUT ALSO IN THE NEED TO JUSTIFY IT TO THOSE CONCERNED. OTHERWISE THE WHOLE PROCESS OF INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION RISKS BEING CALLED INTO QUESTION. IF WE ARE TO APPROACH THESE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN A CONSTRUCTIVE MANNER, THEN WE HAVE TO CREATE A SENSE OF COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BOTH SIDES OF INDUSTRY. THE ISSUES INVOLVED ARE TOO IMPORTANT FOR US TO TRY TO SETTLE THEM IN THE TRADITIONAL MANNER OF CONFRONTATION.

I HOPE THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO FORGE THIS

NEW PARTNERSHIP, THOUGH I AM BOUND TO SAY THAT,

IF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES OF INDUSTRY

WHICH HAS ARISEN OVER THE SO-CALLED VREDELING

PROPOSAL IS TO BE DUPLICATED, THEN THERE IS

NOT VERY MUCH GROUND FOR OPTIMISM.

I HAVE ON ANOTHER OCCASION LIKENED THE ACTIVITIE OF UNICE AND ETUC TO TRENCH WARFARE ON THIS MATTER. BOTH SIDES HAVE MOVED INTO FIXED POSITIONS WITH LITTLE EXPECTATION OF THEIR COMING CLOSER TOGETHER. IF I MIGHT SAY SO, IT SEEMS TO ME TO BE AN ENORMOUS OVER-REACTION TO WHAT IS, AT THE END OF THE DAY, AN IMPORTANT, YET ESSENTIALLY MODEST, SET OF PROPOSALS. IN TALKING ABOUT THE VREDELING PROPOSAL, IT IS IMPORTANT TO SEE IT IN ITS PROPER PERSPECTIVE. IN A SENSE THE PROCESS THAT LED UP TO THE VREDELING PROPOSAL STARTED WITH THE SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF JANUARY 1974, SETTING UP A SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

OR THE COMMUNITY. IN PART THIS RESOLUTION CALLED OR "INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF WORKERS OR THEIR EPRESENTATIVES IN THE AFFAIRS OF UNDERTAKINGS N THE COMMUNITY, AND THE CONCLUSION OF COLLECTIVE GREEMENTS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL IN APPROPRIATE IELDS". AS PART OF THIS APPROACH, THE COUNCIL AS SINCE ADOPTED TWO DIRECTIVES PROVIDING FOR BLIGATORY PROCEDURES ON INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION, AMELY THE COUNCIL DIRECTIVE OF FEBRUARY 1975 ONCERNING "COLLECTIVE REDUNDANCIES" AND THE DUNCIL'S DIRECTIVE OF FEBRUARY 1977 RELATING) THE "SAFE-GUARDING OF EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS IN HE EVENT OF TRANSFERS OF UNDER-TAKINGS, BUSINESS ND PARTS OF BUSINESS".

THE SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF JANUARY

974 WAS ALSO SUPPORTED BY AN OPINION OF THE

CONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE IN SEPTEMBER 1974,

HICH IN PART STATED THAT "THE PROBLEMS CREATED

/ MULTINATIONAL FIRMS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD MUST

/BE RESOLVED ...

BE RESOLVED AND WORKERS MUST BECOME INVOLVED IN

THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR FIRMS BY MEANS OF A

SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION WHICH WILL ALLOW THEM

TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEW AND TAKE A STAND ON MATTERS

OF MOST CONCERN TO THEM".

IT IS ALSO, I THINK, RELEVANT TO POINT OUT THAT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PASSED A RESOLUTION IN MAY 1977 DEALING WITH THE PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED BY ENTERPRISES AND GOVERNMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, IN WHICH IT SAYS "THER ARE NO INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATIONS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF MULTINATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS CAUSED BY THEIR SIZE, MASSIVE LIQUID RESOURCES. AND CENTRALISATION OF ECONOMIC POWER". THE RESOLUTION GOES ON TO SAY THAT "HAVING REGARD TO THE NEED TO ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND PREVENT DISCRIMINATION IN COMPETITION BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT STRESSES THAT BINDING AND /LEGALLY ENFORCIBLE... LEGALLY ENFORCIBLE LAWS MUST BE LAID DOWN FOR MULTINATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS AND CALLS ON THE COMMISSION TO FORWARD THE NECESSARY PROPOSALS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE".

SO IT CAN BE SEEN THAT THE CONCERN OF THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF MULTINATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS HAS BEEN LONG-STANDING AND HAS BEEN EXPRESSED NOT ONLY IN THE COMMISSION BUT ALSO IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT. IT IS AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND THAT THE COMMISSION APPROVED THE DRAFT DIRECTIVE.

I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPLAIN MY ATTITUDE TO

THIS PROPOSAL. IN SUMMARY, THIS DIRECTIVE AIMS

TO GIVE WORKERS IN COMPANIES WITH SUBSIDIARIES

THE RIGHTS TO INFORMATION ON COMPANY POLICY

WHICH IS LIKELY TO AFFECT THE WORKERS' LIVELIHOOD

OR WELL-BEING. THAT SEEMS TO ME TO BE A QUITE

ADMIRABLE OBJECTIVE. NO ONE WOULD DENY THAT

/WORKERS HAVE ...

AT LEAST THE RIGHT TO BE INFORMED ABOUT MATTERS
WHICH ARE OFTEN LITERALLY A MATTER OF ECONOMIC
LIFE OR DEATH TO THEM. THIS IS PARTICULARLY
TRUE IN A PERIOD OF RECESSION, WITH MASS
REDUNDANCIES, PLANT CLOSURES AND AN INCREASING
ANXIETY ON THE PART OF WORKERS OVER THEIR FUTURE
EMPLOYMENT. IT IS SIMPLY NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO
SAY THAT THERE IS NO PROBLEM.

THAT IS NOT TO SAY THAT I NECESSARILY BELIEVE
THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THE DIRECTIVE AS IT STANDS
AT PRESENT ARE THE BEST WAY OF DEALING WITH
THIS MATTER. I APPRECIATE THE ANXIETY OF THE
EMPLOYERS OVER THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY MIGHT.
HAVE TO DISCLOSE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO
THEIR COMMERCIAL DETRIMENT. I ALSO UNDERSTAND
THEIR WORRY OVER THE COST OF IMPLEMENTING THESE
PROPOSALS. MY OWN VIEW IS THAT THERE IS NEED
FOR A DIRECTIVE ON THIS MATTER, BUT THAT WE
NEED TO REDUCE, OR AT LEAST SIMPLIFY, THE

/PROCEDURES PROPOSED, ...

ROCEDURES PROPOSED, AND THAT WE OUGHT IF POSSIBLE

Delighten the Burden in Administrative and inancial terms which it places on employers.

I am, however, convinced that, if the directive, hatever its final shape might be, is to be frective, it must be statutory and open to jdicial enforcement. Both, on the basis of a experience as a politician and as a lawyer, sem to me to be essential features.

AS YOU PROBABLY KNOW WE HAD A DEBATE ON

IE VREDELING PROPOSAL IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

AST WEEK AND THE PARLIAMENT WILL BE VOTING

I THE REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF THE SOCIAL

FAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE PARLIAMENT AND THE

IENDMENT THAT REPORT HAS ATTRACTED AT THE NEXT

ENARY SESSION IN OCTOBER. I WILL NOT HIDE

OM-YOU THAT THE DRAFT DIRECTIVE AND THE

FENCER REPORT HAVE CREATED CONSIDERABLE

//CONTROVERSY ...

CONTROVERSY WITHIN THE PARLIAMENT, INDEED, THE

FACT THAT THE SPENCER REPORT ATTRACTED SOME

284 AMENDMENTS IS EVIDENCE OF THIS. NEVERTHELESS,

THERE WAS ALMOST UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE VIEW

THAT THERE WAS THE NEED FOR A DIRECTIVE. THERE

IS ALSO, I BELIEVE, A CONSIDERABLE MAJORITY

IN THE PARLIAMENT WHO WILL VOTE IN FAVOUR OF

THE DIRECTIVE BEING STATUTORY, OPEN TO JUDICIAL

ENFORCEMENT. SO I CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THAT ON

THESE MATTERS OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE THE

POSITION OF THE PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COMMISSION

ARE LIKELY TO BE THE SAME.

THE DEBATE DEMONSTRATED THAT THERE ARE .

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT AREAS WHICH BOTH PREOCCUPY

AND DIVIDE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. THESE INCLUDE

THE METHOD BY WHICH WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES

SHOULD BE ELECTED, WHICH BASICALLY BOILS DOWN

TO A CHOICE BETWEEN SECRET BALLOTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

WORK FORCE TO ELECT ITS REPRESENTATIVES, OR

The second se

FOR THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT TO ASSUME THIS RESPONSIBILITY. THE FREQUENCY AND CONTENT OF INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO THE WORK FORCE IS ALSO THE SUBJECT OF DIFFERING VIEWS AS IS THE NATURE OF CONSULTATIONS TO BE HELD. SUCH MATTERS AS THE BY-PASS OPTION; SIZE OF SUBSIDIARY AND GROUP; PENALTIES, AND THE WHOLE AREA OF CONFIDENTIALITY HAVE ALSO ATTRACTED COMPETING OR CONFLICTING AMENDMENTS. AS I HAVE SAID, ALL OF THESE AMENDMENTS WILL BE VOTED ON IN THE NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, AS WILL THE REPORT, AND I SHOULD THEN RECEIVE A COHERENT OPINION FROM THE PARLIAMENT.

OF PARLIAMENT THAT I WILL START IN THE NEAR
FUTURE A SERIES OF CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SOCIAL
PARTNERS THAT IS THE TRADE UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS'

ORGANISATIONS—WITHINTHE COMMUNITY—AND—ALSO WITH
INTERESTED PARTIES OVERSEAS. WHEN I HAVE COMPLETED

/THESE CONSULTATIONS ...

THESE CONSULTATIONS I WILL, WITH MY COLLEAGUES

ON THE COMMISSION, PRODUCE A FINAL VALUATION

OF THE DIRECTIVE WHICH WILL THEN GO TO THE COUNCIL

OF MINISTERS FOR THEIR DECISION. I ANTICIPATE

THAT I SHOULD BE IN A POSITION TO SEND THE DRAFT

DIRECTIVE TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SOMETIME

IN THE EARLY PART OF 1983.

IN MY DEALINGS IN RECENT MONTHS WITH THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE SOCIAL PARTNERS AND INDEED WITH AMERICAN MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS, I HAVE BEEN ENDEAVOURING TO OBTAIN THE MAXIMUM UNDERSTANDING ON WHAT WE ARE PROPOSING AND THE MAXIMUM AGREEMENT ON THE DETAILS OF THE DIRECTIVE. I WOULD BE LESS THAN FRANK IF I DID NOT SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED BY THE EXTREME REACTION OF MANY EMPLOYERS! ORGANISATIONS IN EUROPE AND BY MANY MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. I HAVE ALWAYS REGARDED THIS DIRECTIVE AS BEING A VERY MODEST SET OF /PROPOSALS.

ROPOSALS. BECAUSE OF THE GREAT OVER-REACTION # EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS IN EUROPE, THE INTROVERSY HAS, IF ANYTHING, WORSENED LABOUR ELATIONS RATHER THAN IMPROVED THEM. INDEED. I IS ONLY IN RECENT MONTHS THAT WE HAVE MANAGED) GET THE EUROPEAN TRADE UNION FEDERATION ND UNICE THE EUROPEAN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATION O TALK TO ONE ANOTHER ABOUT THIS MATTER. ET WHILST I REGARD THE PROPOSAL AS MODEST I LSO CONSIDER IT TO BE VERY POSITIVE IN THE ONTRIBUTION IT WILL MAKE TO LABOUR RELATIONS ND THEREFORE SOMETHING WELL WORTH HAVING. E IN EUROPE, LIKE YOU IN THE UNITED STATES, RE GOING THROUGH A PERIOD OF INTENSE ECONOMIC IFFICULTY AND I AM AFRAID I HAVE TO SAY THERE S THE VERY REAL PROSPECT OF MAJOR ECONOMIC ATASTROPHY. IF WE ARE NOT EXTREMELY CAREFUL HE PRESENT WORLD RECESSION WILL CREATE A VERY IGH LEVEL OF MASS UNEMPLOYMENT WHICH WILL BECOME PERMANENT FEATURE IN OUR SOCIETIES. WITH

/THE PRESENT ...

THE PRESENT FIGURE OF REAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE BEING SOME 12 MILLION AND WITH THE NEAR CERTAINTY THAT THIS WILL GROW TO 15 MILLION PLUS BY 1985 THERE IS A REAL DANGER THAT WE WILL COME TO ACCEPT THAT THE UNEMPLOYED " " LIKE THE POOR ARE ALWAYS WITH US". THE ADOPTION OF SUCH AN ATTITUDE WOULD INMY VIEW BE A RECIPE FOR DISASTER. RATHER THAN REORGANISING OUR SOCIETIES SO AS TO ACCOMMODATE PERMANENT HIGH LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, WE OUGHT TO BE SETTING OURSELVES THE TASK OF RENEWING THE CONDITIONS OF FULL EMPLOYMENT. BUT IF WE ARE TO GET UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN THEN IT CAN ONLY BE DONE ON THE BASIS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR AND THAT COOPERATION WILL NOT COME ABOUT IN A CLIMATE OF HOSTILITY AND FEAR WHICH EXISTS IN SO MANY OF OUR INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS AT THE PRESENT TIME. SO AS PART OF THE BATTLE OF REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT AND BRINGING ABOUT THE REGENERATION OF OUR ECONOMIES, IMPROVED LABOUR RELATIONS

/ARE AN ESSENTIAL ...

ARE AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT AND I BELIEVE THAT THIS DIRECTIVE CAN MAKE A POSITIVE AND MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVED LABOUR RELATIONS.IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT I AM DETERMINED TO DO ALL I CAN TO SEE THAT THIS DIRECTIVE BECOMES COMMUNITY LAW.

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