

**Greater London**

A REGION  
OF THE



**European Union**



View of Westminster. Photo: COI Picture Library

**Greater London**

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**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 to promote 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. Greater London - The European Union's Biggest Metropolis

Nearly 6.8 million people live in Greater London - more than any other city in Europe: more indeed than in three of the EU's member states - Luxembourg (population just over half a million), Ireland (three and a half million) and Denmark (just over five million) and 12% of the total UK population live in Greater London.

### **A cosmopolitan city**

21.7% of people living in London were born outside the UK, including 6.1% who come from other EU member states (half of these were born in the Republic of Ireland). 20% of the citizens of Greater London are of Black, Asian and other non-white groups - a higher proportion than in any other region of the UK.

### **A productive city**

London's three million working population earns a larger Gross Domestic Product (GDP) than either Greece or Portugal, both EU member states with populations bigger than that of Greater London (London's GDP in 1992 accounted for nearly 15% of the total UK GDP).

Londoners enjoy a per capita income which is 27% higher than the national UK average.

By any European standards, therefore, Greater London represents a major voice, a powerful workforce and considerable earning and spending power in Europe.

### **... with pockets of deprivation**

Not everyone in London shares in this wealth; like all major cities. London has its share of the poor. 13 of London's 33 boroughs are deemed to have multiple deprivation within their boundaries. In 1988, the wealthiest 10% of London's population earned 12 times as much as the 10% at the bottom of the scale.

More than 11% of London's potential workforce are unemployed (13% of men and 9% of women)

6.6% are students in further education

5.3% are single parents (nearly 30% of the UK total)

16% are pensioners

For the purposes of the elections to the **European Parliament**, to take place on the 9th June 1994, Greater London has been divided into 10 Euro constituencies covering a total of 32 boroughs plus the City of London and 87 Westminster constituencies.

### **An ever-popular tourist destination**

Tourism alone earned London £4.8 billion in 1992, approximately 60% of the £7,891 million earned through tourism by the UK as a whole. Some 9% of all consumers' expenditure in London is attributable to foreign visitors.

Of the over 17 million visitors to London in 1991 those from other European Union Member States were responsible for spending £804 million in London.

What is more important for London is that tourism supports more than 200,000 jobs in the capital. Put another way, 7% of all jobs for London residents are now directly or indirectly linked to tourism.

Overseas visitors accounted for over 30% of all theatre tickets bought in the West End.

Visitors accounted for 15% of all London Regional Transport tickets bought and 25% of all taxi fares.

17% of Oxford Street's income is from overseas visitor spending.

### **London - historical and cultural links**

As the capital of the country, London has always been the centre for diplomatic links. As the seat of kings and queens it has long welcomed consorts from Continental Europe, and indeed after Henry VIII and until George VI all these were from Continental Europe:- Germany, Denmark, France, Portugal and Spain.

Artists from across the Channel have adopted London as the place to pursue their vocation and look for sponsorship, from the time of the composer Handel through to the French impressionists in the late 19th century to the Italian sculptor Eduardo Paolozzi in the 20th century.



The European Community Youth Orchestra which had its first tour in 1978 is run from London. In the last three years alone, more than 330 young performers from all over the European Union have played with this exciting and increasingly prestigious example of European harmony.

### **Civic links this century**

London's links with other European Union countries are stronger than ever and go back a long way. The earliest town-twinning arrangement - between Waltham Forest and Wandsbex in Germany - goes back to 1950. Out of a total of 76 town-twinning arrangements between London Boroughs and overseas, 49 are with partners in EU countries:

- 21 in Germany
- 18 in France
- 6 in the Netherlands
- 2 in Denmark
- 1 in Italy

### **A new European role for London**

Following the dramatic events of 1989 in Eastern and Central Europe, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development was set up in London. Its aim was to help the countries in Central and Eastern Europe in the transition to democracy and a market oriented economy, and to promote private and entrepreneurial initiatives. An initial 43 countries subscribed ECU 10 billion, and the first loan was made in June 1991 to district heating enterprises in Poland.

London's reputation as a European centre of excellence has been enhanced and endorsed by an announcement in December 1993 that the city is to house the European Medicines Evaluation Agency. This new European body, which should be operational from January 1995, will oversee the future system of the free movement of medicinal products within the EU.

The final decision on a site has not yet been taken, but when operational, the Agency will employ about 150 full time staff with a provisional working budget of ECU 27 million in its first year, financed at least initially by the pharmaceutical industry.

## Transport

London's airports handle over 60 million passengers each year. Heathrow handles more international passengers to more destinations more frequently than any other airport in the world. London is also served by Gatwick which is the third largest airport in the world in terms of passenger through-put. Stansted has recently been expanded and modernised to equip it to handle up to 15 million passengers, and also serving London is Luton airport.

London City Airport offers businessmen travelling to and from continental Europe the advantage of proximity to central London.

The Channel link will enable Londoners to reach Paris or Brussels in about 3 hours.

## 2. London and the Single Market

The European Single Market is essentially an area for the free movement of goods, people and capital with freedom to provide services. This now extends beyond the boundaries of the European Union to the wider European Economic Area. This affects London as a manufacturing centre and as a trading port. The Port of London Authority handled some 50 million tonnes of cargo in 1993.

Of particular interest to London, however, is the creation of a Single Market in financial services.

This sector accounts for over 30% of London's GDP (compared with 8% for the UK as a whole). The £29 billion earned in the Greater London area through business and financial services in 1992 accounted for almost three quarters of the UK total earned in these sectors.

The total UK "invisible" **export** market (ie tourism, financial services including insurance etc) in 1992 was worth £108.4 billion - one billion pounds more than the "visibles" export market, and £6 billion more than the invisible imported that year. Over the decade 1982-1992, the share of this lucrative market accounted for by European Union Member States increased from 29.6% to 34.8%.

London is Europe's foremost financial centre and the world's largest international banking centre. Nearly 20% of all banking transactions worldwide take place in London, which is more than

New York and Paris combined. It also is the world's largest centre for foreign exchange dealing.

London has the largest Stock Exchange in Europe and the largest centre for international bonds. It is also a leading international insurance market and major centre for eurocurrency business, Eurobank transactions, futures, options and fund management.

A number of legislative measures have been taken by the European Union to bring about a single market in financial services. A Single Banking Licence has been created to authorise a credit institution established in one Member State to open branches and provide cross-frontier services throughout the European Union. The Third Life Insurance Directive, which completed the essential framework of a Single Insurance Market, was described by Sir Leon Brittan as "the most far-reaching piece of insurance legislation since the foundation of the European Community". Other directives address investment services. The cumulative effect of these measures changes the context in which financial institutions do their business and is thus of the greatest importance to London as a financial centre.

### **3. The European Union and its Support Programmes**

Historically, London has not benefitted as much as many other parts of the United Kingdom from the European Community Structural Funds which address regions and groups within the European Union who need help to compete on equal terms, especially in the European Single Market. This year, however, parts of Greater London have been given "Objective 2" status (ie areas facing industrial decline) which qualifies them for mainstream funding from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and enhances its opportunities under the European Social Fund (ESF) which deals with vocational training and job creation projects.

Under the 1994 revision of the Structural Funds, the areas of London qualifying for aid under Objective 2 are in Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

These boroughs have come together to form the Lee Valley Partnership, in association with the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, to promote regeneration of the area by improving facilities for business, providing leisure, culture and tourism

activities, improving transport links, upgrading the environment and ensuring benefits for local people especially in schools and jobs. It was launched on 9th March 1994.

In the past, in spite of not hitherto qualifying for much of the Structural Funds' budget, some London TECs and boroughs have been particularly diligent and, in many cases, very successful in extracting grants under other objectives of the Social Fund.

These so-called "Objectives 3 and 4" now cover projects to help with the long-term unemployed, to help integrate young people into the job market and to help the workforce adapt to technological and industrial change.

Also funded under the ESF are three Human Resource Community initiatives from which many organisations in Greater London have benefitted:

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

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.

The London Initiative was a European Community "urban pilot project" which ran from 1990 to 1993. It was set up alongside a sister programme in Marseilles. "Urban Pilot Projects" funded under the ERDF and ESF are designed to find innovative ways of tackling problems of areas of urban deprivation in otherwise prosperous cities.

The aims of the initiative, as agreed by the European Commission, were:

- to foster economic development on local authority housing estates
- to restore derelict land and improve the environment
- to extend to local communities the benefits of economic growth and major developments
- to develop the potential and reduce the deprivation suffered by members of ethnic minorities

18 projects were eventually approved costing a total of ECU 5 million (c.£3.5 million).

The interim results of the various schemes are impressive:

- Over 1,600 training places were made available
- Over 500 people found work
- Over 550 completed initial training and moved on to further training courses
- 36 enterprise and workshop units were provided on local authority estates
- and a range of environmental improvements were undertaken.

The following boroughs have benefitted:

Lambeth, Lewisham, Islington, Haringey, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham, Camden and Southwark

Some of the projects funded were:

- The Angell Town Enterprise Centre and Workspace Units in Brixton (Lambeth)
- A Mobile Open Learning Centre in Deptford (Lewisham)
- METAP - Mobile Employment Training and Advice Project, Finsbury Park (Islington, Haringey and Hackney)
- Environmental improvements in St Mary's Ward West (Tower Hamlets)
- Training in Computer Aided Graphics, Kings Cross (Camden)
- Training in CAD/CAM [Computer Aided Design/Manufacturing] (Southwark)
- The Millers House Visitor's Centre, Lower Lea Valley (Newham)

Quite apart from the London Initiative, the European Social Fund has supported projects all over London. In East London alone, for example, during 1992 and 1993 there was funding for as many as 250 programmes from the ESF including 91 run by local authorities, 67 by voluntary organisations and 56 further education colleges.

According to a report commissioned by the London East TEC:

“European Community funds are a major contributor to Education, Training, Economic Development and Research in East London. Over £10,000,000 is being spent by the European Community in East London each year. The ESF is a major contributor with over £4,000,000 being spent annually.”

In another part of London, Islington, an illustration of the scope of the funds can be illustrated by four recently supported projects:

- Training course in taxi-driving for women
- Desk Top Publishing and Design Courses for Disabled Adults
- Jewellery Craft Course for Women
- A special course run by Islington Business Development Agency to help women from Somalian, Eritrean and Ethiopian refugee communities to start their own business:

Other examples are:

- Havering - Vocational Guidance and Testing Service for the Unemployed.
- Waltham Forest - Basic training for jobs in commerce, the retail sector, catering and gardening for the long-term unemployed over 25 with a learning disability.
- Greenwich - Project to assist migrants with access to professional training.

Higher education institutions can also run ESF programmes. The University of North London, for example, has run several vocational training programmes for unemployed and women returners, including courses in management development and polymer technology.

Except on its very outer borders, London is not an agricultural area, and is thus less involved than the rest of the country with the market mechanisms and support schemes of the Common Agricultural Policy. However, this policy does provide help for improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products, and many projects in London have been supported under this scheme. Two recent examples are:

- Food manufacturing - Hermolis, Wembley (Brent)
- Soup manufacturing - New Covent Garden Soup Co, NW10 (Hammersmith)

The European Community LIFE programme is designed to support innovative environmental projects in the European Union. In Wandsworth it supports the London Lakes Rehabilitation Project, together with the Royal Parks and partners abroad. It is designed to provide a management model to restore shallow urban recreational lakes. In Southwark it supports a project to monitor

the level of car emissions along the Old Kent Road. Included in the projects are on-road tests using novel technology, the facility to identify cars with bad exhausts and to follow-up with a letter to the car owners and an awareness raising exhibition.

### **Grants to voluntary organisations**

The London Voluntary Service Council estimated that the European Community made grants of well over £15 million to London's voluntary sector in 1991/1992 including £6 million via the ESF.

The European Social Fund provides training grants to London's voluntary sector through three different channels:

- The National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) sub-programme via the London
- Voluntary Services Training Consortium (LVTS)
- The Women's Training Network (WTN) sub-programme
- The Industrial Common Ownership Movement (ICOM) sub-programme via London
- Co-operative Training (LCT)

Additionally, a small amount of ESF money is made available via the Local Authority Networks - the Association of Local Authorities (ALA) and the London Borough Association (LBA).

Further European funding is channelled through to London's voluntary sector via the three Human Resource Initiatives: NOW, HORIZON and EUROFORM.

The NCVO calculate that through their auspices alone:

- £2.9 million was distributed to voluntary organisations in Greater London in 1990
- £3.7 million in 1991
- £4.2 million in 1992
- £5.4 million in 1993

Many of the projects funded were targeted at helping the most disadvantaged communities in London including ethnic minorities and refugee groups to help them integrate into Europe's largest conurbation. All boroughs benefitted and the impact on individuals and families living in London's poorest communities is incalculable.



For more information contact:

Peter Blake  
LVSTC  
First Floor  
18 Ashwin Street  
London E8 3DL

Tel: 071 249 4441

### **The European Investment Bank**

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

In the Greater London area the following projects have recently benefitted from EIB loans:

|      |   |         |
|------|---|---------|
| 1989 | Improvement of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the River Thames basin (Thames Water Utilities Ltd)  | £47.5m  |
| 1990 | Extension of light railway serving the London Docklands area (Docklands Light Railway Ltd)                        | £100.0m |
| 1991 | Improvements of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the River Thames basin (Thames Water Utilities Ltd) | £15.8m  |
| 1992 | Construction of a 1000Mw gas fired-power station at Barking (Barking Power Ltd)                                   | £200.0m |
| 1993 | Improvement of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the River Thames basin (Thames Water Utilities Ltd)  | £63.33m |
| 1994 | Extension of the Jubilee Line underground rail system (Canary Wharf Ltd)  | £98.0m  |

## 4. Education and Research

The educational qualifications of the people living in Greater London are higher than anywhere else in the UK with 18% of the workforce having a degree or equivalent (UK average 11% EU average 12%).

The total number of university students studying in London at the beginning of 1991 was 72,500. Of these nearly 5,000 came from Commonwealth countries and 8,000 came from overseas, including the EU.

The total number of people employed by London's universities was 10,800.

The European Community has a number of special programmes in the fields of education and vocational training which are available throughout the European Union, mainly to higher education institutions. There has been a high take-up of these programmes in the UK and, in particular, London. In East London, for example, there are projects under:

- ERASMUS - enabling higher education institutions to write into their student courses a period of study in another country;
- LINGUA - designed to improve the quality of language training in education and working life;
- PETRA - to develop vocational training for young people partly through "The European Network of Training Partnerships";
- TEMPUS - designed to promote co-operation between higher education institutions in Member States with their counterparts in Eastern and Central Europe.

Here are some recent examples of ERASMUS programmes involving London:

- Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington with Trinity College Dublin and the New University of Lisbon. (Environmental Science, Ecology, Engineering, Technology).

- King's College, London with University Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris (Law, European Community Law).
- University College London - for up to 107 students involving other participant institutions in Germany, Spain, France, Ireland and Italy.
- Middlesex University, Hochschule Bremen, The Polytechnic University of Valencia, the University of Bethune, Lille. (Mechanical Engineering, Business Studies with languages, Modern EC languages).
- London School of Economics, with Erasmus University, Rotterdam. (Economics. Industrial Relations and Personnel Management, Accounting and Financial Management).

One of the earliest EC education programmes to develop was COMETT, which is designed to promote co-operation between higher education and industry to improve training in technology. The University of North London is part of a University/Enterprise Training Programme under COMETT which has involved it in trans-national programmes in, for example, computing, chemistry, communications and student work placements.

One practical example of the impact of Community membership in the education sector has been the development of the **North London Colleges European Network (NLCEN)** a partnership of seven colleges (including a sixth form college and, most recently, the Middlesex University). The NLCEN has since 1990, when there was no European involvement, developed European activity to such an extent that it has now become a central focus for all the colleges concerned. As a group they are already benefitting from PETRA, LINGUA, FORCE (continuing vocational training) and ERASMUS support, and have developed links with colleges in Normandy, in Strasbourg and other further education institutions in the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Spain as well as outside the European Union.

As a result, there has been an enormous increase in student mobility, national development funding which has benefitted students and faculty alike.

For further information contact:

David Braddock  
Manager of the NLCEN  
c/o Barnet College  
Tel: 081 368 0079

Much of the drive to complete the European Single Market came from the perceived challenge to Europe's industrial competitiveness. A similar perception lay behind the development of European scientific research programmes, designed to achieve specified scientific goals as well as to ensure the cross-fertilisation of European science. The Third Framework Programme (1991-94) is drawing to a close and the Fourth (1994-98) will soon take its place. The present programme has 15 sections and both academic institutions and industrial enterprises in London have participated in these. Some examples are:

BRITE/EURAM (Industrial technologies and advanced materials)

- Queen Mary and Westfield College, London, Department of Materials with three other parties in the UK, two in Portugal, one in France, one in Italy. (Surface coatings for Biomaterials.)
- Yard Ltd of High Holborn, with partners in Belgium, Germany and Greece. (Project regarding fibre-reinforced composite materials.)
- Taylor Woodrow, Southall with three partners in France, one in Italy and British Rail in the UK. (Sealant performance in conditions of weathering.)

ESPRIT (Information Technology)

- Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London with partners in Germany, Italy, Greece and France. (Project relates to parallel programming.)
- Thorn EMI, London with partners in Greece, Germany, two in France and the University of London. (SPAN - Parallel Computer Systems for Integrated Numeric and Symbolic Processing.)

## BIOTECHNOLOGY

- University of Westminster with partners in Germany, Austria, France, Ireland and Switzerland. (Project relates to the risk potential of biotechnology.)

## TELEMATICS - DELTA (Distance Learning Systems)

- Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, NW3. Project "Articulate" with partners in Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, France, Belgium and Ireland. Project involves assessing and evaluating the learning technologies in DELTA.

This is a very small selection of projects chosen from those where the London participant is the principal participant. There are countless projects where the principal contractor is elsewhere, but there is a London participant thus linking the UK capital into a vast network of cross-European scientific links. They are all part of the nervous system of the European Union and its Single Market.

## **Sources of information about the European Union in Greater London**

### 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 Citizens'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 are two European Information Centres (EICs) in the Greater London area:

at the London Chamber of Commerce, 33 Queen Street,  
London EC4R 1AP Tel: 071 248 4444 (Beth Rayney Cucala)  
and at the Centre for European Business Information, The

Greater London Business Information Centre Ltd., Bastille Court, 2 Paris Garden, London SE1 8ND Tel: 071 261 1163 (Steve Elliott).

Like EICs all over the United Kingdom and the EU these have 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

### European Documentation Centres (EDCs)/ Depository Libraries (EDLs)

In every region of the UK there are EDCs or EDLs which have a complete set of all Community documents for the use of academics and others interested in the source material making up EU legislation. Greater London's EDC is housed at:

The Westminster City Library, 35 St Martin's Street, London WC2 7HP Tel: 071 798 2036

The Library, Queen Mary & Westfield College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS Tel: 071 775 3321 Contact Bob Burns

The Library, University of North London, Prince of Wales Road, London NW5 Tel: 071 607 2789 x 4110 Contact: Ben Wynne

The Library, Royal Institute for International Affairs, 10 St James Square, London SW1Y 4LE Tel: 071 957 5700 x 221 Contact: Margaret Julian

British Library of Political and Economic Science, 10 Portugal Street, London WC2A 2HD Tel: 071 955 7273 Contact: Frances Shipsey

### **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 Greater London Area is covered by 9 TECs each of which has a European Officer responsible (named in brackets)

AZTEC covers Merton, Wandsworth, and Kingston-upon-Thames  
Tel: 081 547 3934 (Gerry Smith)

CENTEC covers Kensington and Chelsea, Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham and the City of Westminster  
Tel: 071 411 3500 (Shelagh Powell)

CLINTEC (City and Inner London TEC) covers the City of London, Hackney and Islington  
Tel: 071 324 2424 (Jason Forsythe)

LETEC is the largest TEC in London covering the five boroughs of Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Barking and Dagenham, Newham, Havering and Tower Hamlets  
Tel: 071 377 1866 (Greg Clark)

North London TEC covers Enfield, Barnet and Haringey  
Tel: 081 477 9422 (Jacqueline Ginnane)

North West London TEC covers Brent and Harrow  
Tel: 081 424 8866 (John Sivak)

SOLOTEC covers Bexley, Croydon, Bromley and Sutton  
Tel: 081 313 9232 (Garth Taylor)

South Thames TEC covers Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham and Greenwich  
Tel: 071 403 1990 (Maggie Coulthard)

West London TEC covers Ealing, Hounslow, Hillingdon and Richmond-upon-Thames  
Tel: 081 577 1010 (Colin Gilfillian)

### **EU Institutions represented in London**

European Parliament, 2 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA  
Tel: 071 222 0411 Fax: 071 222 2713

Commission of the European Communities  
8, Storey's Gate, London SW1P 3AT  
Tel: 071 973 1992 Fax: 071 973 1900

European Investment Bank, 68 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ES  
Tel: 071 838 3351 Fax: 071 930 9929  
Contact: Sandra Vittorini



# United Kingdom Regions

GREATER LONDON 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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**Author:** Diana Fortescue

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