

## COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(76) 419 final.

Brussels, 28 July 1976.

OCT 25 1976

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DECISION  
adopting a technological  
research programme for  
the footwear sector

(Article 235 of the EEC Treaty)

---

(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

COM(76) 419 final.



1.

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DECISION

adopting a technological research programme for  
the footwear sector

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,  
and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the Proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas on 14 January 1974 the Council adopted a Resolution on the  
coordination of national policies and the definition of projects of  
interest to the Community in the field of science and technology;

Whereas Article 2 of the Treaty provides that one of the Community's  
tasks is to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of  
economic activities and a continuous and balanced expansion;

Whereas the technological improvements in footwear manufacture required  
on economic and social grounds, which contribute to the implementation of  
the said objectives of the Treaty, necessitate the implementation  
of specific, large-scale research projects designed to promote a reduction  
in manufacturing costs, the more efficient use of raw materials and energy,  
greater flexibility of production to meet consumers' wishes and require-  
ments and better psychological and physiological working conditions in  
manufacturing processes;

Whereas collective research plays an important role in the technical development of the footwear sector as this branch of industry consists mainly of small and medium-sized enterprises, which cannot carry out their own research or whose own research is on an inadequate scale;

Whereas, because of the limited possibilities in the field of footwear research on a national scale the footwear sector and its research organizations have produced a collective research programme for the Community comprising three research projects and involving a total outlay of 1 355 000 units of account; whereas two of these projects involving an outlay of 505 000 units of account will be initiated immediately; whereas the footwear sector and its research organizations will launch the third project involving an outlay of 850 000 units of account only if the results obtained from the first two projects are positive;

Whereas the expenditure to be borne by the footwear sector and its organizations for the implementation of the first two projects of the collective programme is greater than the sum allocated for the execution of the Community programme; whereas the latter does not include the third project;

Whereas a Community research programme intended to form part of the above-mentioned collective programme and hence to facilitate its execution will represent a powerful integrating factor for the footwear sector, and will also allow an increase in the technological level and competitiveness of the Community industry;

Whereas the collective research programme is the product of the cooperation of the footwear research organizations in the Community which has lasted for over ten years and consequently offers a guarantee of efficient and successful implementation;

Whereas the programme which is the object of this Decision is needed to attain the above-mentioned objectives of the Treaty in regard to the functioning of the common market;

Whereas the Treaty did not make provision for the powers required for this purpose,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

A European Economic Community research programme in the footwear sector, as set out in the Annex to this Decision, is hereby adopted for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1977.

Article 2

The financial contribution by the Community to the programme is established by the budget procedure. It is estimated at 235.000 U.C., the u.c. is defined in the Financial Regulation on the establishment and implementation of the Budget of the European Communities and on the responsibility of authorizing officers and accounting officers.

Article 3

The Commission shall implement the programme by means of contracts.

Article 4

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2380/74 of 17 September 1974 adopting provisions for the dissemination of information relating to research programmes for the European Economic Community shall apply to information and inventions, whether patentable or not, resulting from the implementation of the programme.

Done at

For the Council

The President

Collective technological research programme for the footwear sector

An amount of 235 000 u.a. is to be allocated for the implementation of the programme which breaks down into the following two projects:

Research project I : Rational use of materials for uppers

Principal objectives:

Saving of raw materials; more flexible production with respect to consumer requirements; improvement of places of work; creation of the technological basis for developing new machines and control systems.

Programme

Analysis of the materials utilization factors achieved with current techniques, using information provided by a representative sample of thirty firms on materials utilization achieved during recent years, depending on the technique and material used, and shape and type of footwear. They will also study their methods with reference to one or more standard footwear designs.

On the basis of the results, development of systems for optimizing materials utilization, using electronic beam scanning and data processing.

Research project II : Rationalization of upper making

Principal objectives

Adaptation of the method of producing uppers to the rest of the shoe manufacturing process, in order to increase productivity, reduce production costs and improve working conditions.

Creation of the design basis for new, numerically controlled machine tools.

Programme

Study of production processes employed for three types of shoe - requiring different methods - for men, women and children, on the basis of 120 firms' experience. This study will concern the principal economic and ergonomic production parameters, e.g. materials, tools and duration of operations, and will include an analysis of each of the eighteen stages of production so that they may be formed into more satisfactory groups of integrated activities.

Collection and preparation for computer processing of the data necessary for numerical control and design data for new machine tools.

COMMISSION  
OF THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

---

Directorate General  
for Industrial and  
Technological Affairs

Description of and background to a  
Proposal for a Council Decision  
adopting a technological research  
programme for the footwear sector

(Article 235 of the EEC Treaty)

Explanatory memorandum and introduction

The technological research programme proposed in this Note is designed to help to adapt production engineering in the footwear industry to existing technical possibilities, the more exacting consumer requirements and in particular the facts of international competition.

A number of the characteristic features of the sector and the main aspects of economic and industrial policy militating in favour of the research programme are outlined in Annex I. This makes it clear that the industry although satisfying basic human needs, has nevertheless for a variety of reasons got itself into very serious economic difficulties. The Community now has to decide whether it will ensure the future continuation of a footwear industry that at present still has considerable dynamic drive and a high technical standard, viewed against the international background, or whether it will accept the fact that this industry will gradually disappear from the Community and shift to other countries and continents. The loss of the footwear industry would bring in its wake a number of significant supply, trade, social and regional problems so that looking at things rationally the Community has no other course open to it but to try and maintain the vitality of its footwear industry.

As Annex I also shows, the present difficulties in the footwear industry can be overcome only if the sector introduces radical innovations in its production techniques, the foundations for which are laid by technological research of the type covered by this programme. Building on the results of this research, it will then be possible to develop the production plant and methods required today by an efficient and competitive footwear industry in a highly developed industrial continent.

The shoe research, as far as the problems treated are of interest for the whole branch, is executed mostly as collective research. This is because the shoe industry contains a large number of small and medium-sized firms which are in a position to carry out very little, if any, research of their own. Collective research thus has a significant role to play in the technical development of the footwear industry.

As Annex II shows, there are five joint industrial footwear research establishments in the Community, together employing about 400 people. Apart from the fact that four Member States have no joint facilities for footwear research, national research capacity is so small that it is impossible even for all the every day footwear research requirements to be met on a national basis. For these reasons the five Community establishments have been cooperating with each other for the past ten years by exchanging experience on a regular basis and coordinating various tasks amongst themselves. Thus the Community already has an experienced footwear research capacity that has become accustomed to cooperation over the years. This made it possible to draft the proposed research programme which will help the industry to make the radical technological changes in footwear manufacturing needed today - a programme that is of a scope beyond the reach of an individual establishment or country.

Even if national funds and facilities were adequate to carry out the necessary research programme, it would be pointless to draw up national programmes because - quite apart from senseless duplication of effort - the necessary technological changes in the footwear industry are not a local but a European problem and for economic reasons the research results cannot stimulate economically significant innovation unless they are representative for the whole of the European Community and can be put to practical effect over its length and breath.

Even though a very useful organizational structure is already in existence as a starting point for the programme, the difficulties involved in its execution should not be lost to sight.

The programme, which in scientific content and scope is far beyond anything tackled previously, requires the individual establishment to shift the emphasis of their activities, to reorganize their staff, to invest in equipment and to cooperate widely, to an extent that can hardly be justified from the national aspect but only by the interest of the project to the Community. Consequently it is no easy matter to obtain the necessary collective support of all the industrial forces in each country for the implementation of a programme involving substantial changes in the establishments' present activities. This problem is further complicated

by the fact that the industry is made up of firms differing greatly in size and technical sophistication and the programme is not designed simply to improve existing methods but rather to develop fundamentally new technologies which will probably involve every firm in considerable investment on new plant.

The Commission is aware that this pioneering collective research centre could not come to fruition early enough without some stimulus from an outside integrating factor. It therefore intends to play an active part in promoting and coordinating the proposed technological research programme, which is designed to be a technological turning point. It also takes the view that it is more sensible and more economic to help the industry to make the necessary technical adaptation in good time rather than (at a very much higher cost to the public purse) to have to provide aid in the future under its social or regional policy because an industry is no longer competitive.

#### Content of the research programme

It is designed as a collective research programme for the entire Community footwear industry, represented by the European Footwear Confederation (CEC) which embraces almost the whole sector<sup>+</sup>). The relevant organizations will be fully responsible to both industry and consumers for formulating and implementing the programme and for applying the results, under the supervision of the Commission. They will also bear most of the cost of implementing the programme.

The programme comprises three projects which may appropriately be regarded as operationally self-contained but having closely related objectives.

---

<sup>+</sup>) The member organizations represent the following percentages of national output by volume:

- 100 % Belgium, Denmark,
- 98 % Germany
- 95 % United Kingdom (firms in the Rossendale area mainly manufacturing slippers are not members)
- 92 % Netherlands
- 80 % Ireland
- 78 % France
- 70 % Italy (most of the small craft-type firms are not members)

Project 1 - Rationalized use of materials for uppers

The manufacture of uppers always involves relatively serious waste of materials whether leather or synthetic, because of the differences in shapes of upper and in methods of cutting. In the case of leather, the irregular shape of hides and the variations in quality in every hide also contribute to waste. By the development of feed systems and methods of cutting out which can be adjusted with zero response time, wastage could be halved. Even a 2 % improvement in materials utilization would produce annual savings of about 13 million u.a. in the Community.

Project 2 - Rationalization of upper making

Shoe manufacture consists of making upper and sole and joining the two. Although sole making and assembly operations have been rationalized, the same does not apply to the upper, a more difficult proposition. There are 18 steps varying in extent according to the type of shoe, that have to be rationalized and harmonized both to simplify the production process and to increase job satisfaction.

This research work will require quite complex systems analysis which takes account of the actual situation in and diversity of the European footwear industry. Collaboration between a large number of firms scattered throughout the Community is therefore essential for the completion of the task.

If the research were to lead to only a 20 % reduction in the operations involved in stitching a shoe, the estimated annual saving would be 40 million u.a.

Project 3 - Correlation between footwear technology and consumer needs

The further the footwear industry moves from craft methods, the more the relationship between technology and consumer needs becomes a scientific problem requiring special methods and comprehensive data for its solution. Data collection, and processing for use by the footwear industry, must be computer-based in view of the multiplicity and speed of change of the factors involved. A uniform system must be used for preparing all

relevant data, e.g. foot physiology, geometry and dynamics, the physical, chemical and technological properties of the materials used and the enormous variety of shapes of shoe, which involves not only objective, measurable factors such as weight, comfort, stability or life, but also aspects relating to fashion.

#### Programme objectives and implementation

The principal objectives of the three projects are:

- to rationalize production to keep it competitive;
- to improve utilization of raw materials and energy;
- to render production more flexible with respect to consumer wishes and needs;
- to improve the psychological and physiological conditions inherent in production processes.

These objectives will be achieved by collective research yielding information and methods that will enable the machine-tool and footwear industry to develop and introduce new equipment and processes for footwear manufacture.

By limiting the scope of the objectives, not only can public funds be used economically and effectively, but an incentive is provided for market-orientated private projects. This division of labour can be seen as functional, balanced and effective. Furthermore, when implementing the programme, provision must be made for firms to carry out complementary programmes, at their own expense, but linked with the non-profit industrial research, where this might enrich the general programme, subject to observance of the conditions governing the collective research. This should simplify the transfer of technology and give the research subject greater breadth and depth.

Procedures for reglementation of the programme

For material and operational reasons the footwear industry will initially implement only the first two projects, which are expected to take 3 - 4 years. It is planned that the third, which is appreciably bigger, should be implemented later, after practical experience and results have flowed from Community cooperation on Projects 1 and 2.

The Commission will conclude a four-year collective research contract with the CEC for the implementation of Projects 1 and 2. This will make the CEC responsible for execution of the research and lay down the Commission's financial contribution. It will also give the Commission the right to supervise the research and the use of the results and to take action in specific cases. The research itself will be carried out in the non-profit industrial research establishments of the footwear sector.

To ensure that sufficiently careful and expert consideration is given to the interests of the footwear industry as a whole in the planning, execution and extension of the research programme, the contract holder, in association with the Commission, will set up management and advisory bodies. These are outlined in Annex III. The Commission reserves the right to participate as an observer in these committees. Council Regulation No 2380/74 of 17 September 1974 (OJ L 255 p. 1) will govern the dissemination and use of the information acquired.

Financial aspects

The total cost of the programme is estimated at 1 355 000 u.a. including 505 000 u.a. for projects 1 and 2, apportioned as follows:

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Total</u>
Project 1	85 000	80 000	70 000	20 000	255 000
Project 2	150 000	100 000			<u>250 000</u>
					505 000 u.a.

The sum of 270 000 u.a. is to be put up by the Community's footwear industry. It is proposed that the Community should provide 235 000 u.a.

to be entered in the Commission's annual budget.

When the time comes Project 3, involving expenditure of 850 000 u.a., will be financed in full by the footwear industry.

Proposal to the Council

The Council will be requested to adopt Projects 1 and 2 of this technological research programme in the footwear sector.

ASSESSMENT FROM THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY VIEWPOINT  
OF THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY AND OF A COLLECTIVE  
TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1. Characteristic features of, and current situation, in the footwear industry

1.1 Footwear manufacture is a processing industry which is normally classed under the traditional or conventional industries.

The economic aspects of the Community's footwear industry can be outlined as follows:

- it employs 360 000 persons. To this figure must be added a further 150 000 persons whose existence depends to a very large extent on the footwear industry. Such persons work in branches of industry such as tanning, mechanical engineering, textiles, plastics, the chemical industry, etc.;
- the footwear industry is concentrated in 15 particular geographical locations;
- footwear makes calls upon various human qualities, e.g. creativity, artistic ability, adaptation to fashion, quest for comfort;
- the footwear industry has an annual turnover of 5 345 million u.a. (1974);
- 944 million pairs of shoes are manufactured every year; this represents one-third of the world production figures;
- in 1974 the export surplus in the footwear sector amounted to 557 million u.a.;
- footwear manufacture requires the use of animal skins, which are in plentiful supply in the Community;
- the footwear industry has the advantage of not being a major consumer of energy.

- 1.2 The footwear industry grew steadily up to 1970. There followed a three-year period of stagnation. Production has been declining since 1973.

This decline can be attributed only in part to the current economic recession in Western Europe. The increase in production costs has had a far greater impact, and has led to considerable difficulties as regards domestic sales and more particularly, exports and has had an unfavourable effect on the investment climate.

Although the Community's footwear industry is the world's largest producer and exporter of footwear, its position is now being threatened by new rivals and official protective measures recently introduced (Australia, Sweden) or applied for (USA) by various countries. As exports are very important to the footwear industry, a decline in exports would place a heavy burden on the Community's industry. It is therefore no exaggeration to state that the Community is today faced with a decision: either it must let this industry, which is still holding its ground, migrate to other continents or see that a healthy footwear industry remains in Europe.

## 2. Reasons for maintaining a European footwear industry

- 2.1 The maintenance of employment currently has top priority from the industrial policy viewpoint. As there are several regions in which the footwear industry is of vital importance and in which there is no chance of alternative employment, it would be contrary to the social policy for footwear undertakings to cease operation. Further difficulties in the footwear industry would lead to additional public expenditure for reasons of social and regional policy, which would place a substantial burden on the national and Community budgets. In the last two years several million u.a. have been spent out of the Social and Regional Funds to deal with the problems in the footwear industry. The currently outstanding applications also involve sums of several million u.a.

- If the Community's footwear industry is to obtain the requisite raw materials, those materials must continue to be processed in the Community. In a continent such as Europe which does not have large quantities of raw materials, it is essential from the economic viewpoint that what raw materials it does possess should, as far as possible, be consumed on that continent. It would be economically irrational to export them and purchase them in processed form. Even the developing countries, which have little industry, are endeavouring to process an increasing percentage of their raw materials themselves.
- Footwear manufacture is growing constantly throughout the world, especially in the developing countries. By the year 2000, annual production can be expected to rise from 3000 million to between 6 and 12 000 million pairs of shoes. This growing need for footwear provides the Community with some economic security and, above all, gives the developing countries enough room to expand in this industrial sector.
- Furthermore, it is too risky for a continent to give up an industry, in which growth is guaranteed in the long term on account of increasing consumption and whose products constitute a basic requirement of the population.
- As the technological development of a continent (as opposed to a small country) depends on the diversity of its industrial activities, the loss of the footwear industry, which would be followed by that of other "conventional" industries, would jeopardize the Community's technological development. It is only on a broad industrial basis that advanced technology industries can be built up; these industries would also have a favourable, innovative influence on the conventional craft activities. Failure to recognize this interdependence could endanger the technological (and ultimately the economic) basis of the Community.

### 3. Means of preserving the footwear industry

- 3.1 As indicated above, the preservation of the Community's footwear industry is necessary in the public interest, and particularly in the general economic interest.

In the case of small and medium-sized firms it is their very existence which is at stake, so that they have a private economic interest in the preservation of the industry. However, as firms of that size cannot help themselves because of their limited financial resources, and as it is desirable to preserve small and medium-sized firms for various social reasons, the collective private economic interest of such firms has also become a political matter. Furthermore, the geographical location of the footwear manufacturing industry is of relatively little economic importance to a large-scale undertaking and is less important to it than the production conditions. It is unimportant to a large-scale undertaking whether its production plant is in Europe or Singapore, for example, so long as cheap labour, raw materials and equipment are available on the spot.

In view of the predominantly public interest in the matter, a policy for preserving the footwear industry should be developed.

- 3.2 The following aspects would have to be considered when drawing up the guidelines for such a policy:

- The current difficulties can be attributed mainly to excessive production costs. The reduction of those costs by structural rationalization measures is a continuous market-induced process which is, however, inadequate in this case, as even the large-scale undertakings are being hit by excessive production costs.
- Although measures to protect the domestic footwear industry could help temporarily, they would throw the world trade into disarray, would give rise to criticism from the Community's trading partners and could not provide a long-term solution to the problems which are to only a small extent economic.

- The same applies to maintenance subsidies granted by the public authorities for social or regional reasons to those firms in the greatest difficulties, quite apart from the fact that the funds required would exceed the politically acceptable level.
- The most promising way would seem to be to use the existing technological vitality of the footwear industry to encourage the industry to make a collective effort corresponding to the scale of the task. The requisite technological adjustment could thereby be made in order to reduce production costs

Such action, aimed at making radical changes in footwear production technology, could at the same time enable other requirements to be met by the application of modern technological methods, such as the need for the humanizing of work conditions, the rational utilization of energy, flexibility of production to take into account consumers' wishes, the harmonious incorporation of production technology into the natural environment, etc.

These new technological guidelines for the footwear industry clearly represent an industrial task above all. The public authorities can limit themselves to providing incentives for collective action by the footwear industry, possibly influencing them to satisfy the public's requirements and assuring the footwear industry that its technological efforts are in line with the Community's general political objectives.

COMMISSION  
OF THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

-----  
Directorate-General  
for Industrial and Technological  
Affairs

Annex II

General survey  
of the joint industrial establishments in  
the footwear sector in the European Community

## Contents

1. Introduction
2. Names and addresses of footwear research establishments
3. Administrative structure of the research establishments
4. Research programmes
5. Staff
6. Expenditures

### 1. Introduction

In the Member States of the European Community, there are five research establishments working either in the footwear sector alone (Germany, United Kingdom) or on all subjects concerning the leather industry, including tanning and footwear (Belgium, France, Netherlands). For the past ten years there has been close cooperation between these centres and also with the Swiss materials testing laboratory.

The five research establishments employ a total staff of 398.5, of which 32 are graduates, 11.5 technicians and 255 assistants.

Annual expenditure amounts to 5.3 million u.a., half of which is devoted to research proper. The other half is spent on technical assistance for industrial companies, publication, pilot production, training and administration.

2. Names and addresses of the footwear research establishments

- Centre de Recherches Techniques et Scientifiques des Industries du Cuir: CRC Staff: 65  
27, avenue Paul-Henri Spaak, B-1070 Brussels  
T.: (02) 522.48.95
- Centre Technique du Cuir: CTC Staff: 179  
181, avenue Jean-Jaurès, F-69007 Lyons  
T.: (78) 69.50.12 - Telex: EUROL 330949 F
- Prüf- und Forschungsinstitut für die Schuhherstellung: PFI Staff: 27  
2, Hans-Sachs-Str., D-678 Pirmasens  
T.: (06331) 74017
- Shoe and Allied Trades Association: SATRA Staff: 152  
Satra House, Rockingham Road, Kettering  
Northants NN16 9JH  
T.: (0536) 3151 - Telex: 34323
- Instituut voor Leder en Schoenen: T.N.O. Staff: 34  
55, Mr. van Coothstraat, Waalwijk  
T.: (04160) 33255 - Telex 50502

3. Administrative structure of the research establishments

- CRC

Management bodies

- Conseil Général (36 membres)
  - 18 représentants des diverses fédérations
  - 1 représentant de la Fédération des Entreprises Belges (FEB)
  - 4 représentants des organisations de travailleurs
  - 6 représentants des Fédérations et des Syndicats
  - 6 représentants de l'Institut pour l'Encouragement de la Recherche dans l'Industrie de l'Agriculture (IRSIA)
- Comité permanent (6 membres)
  - 1e Président et le Vice-Président du Conseil Général
  - 3 représentants des Fédérations
  - 1 représentant de l'IRSIA

- Comité Scientifique (4 membres)

- 1e Président du Centre
- 2 professeurs d'Université
- 1 représentant de la FEB.

Advisory bodies

- Comité Technique Tannerie
  - Comité Technique Chaussure
- composés de représentants de l'industrie.

Executive staff

- Directeur Technique
- Secrétaire Général Administratif.

- CTA

Management bodies

- Conseil d'Administration (19 membres)
    - 10 représentants des chefs d'entreprise
    - 4 représentants du personnel technique (cadres et ouvriers) de l'interprofession
    - 5 personnalités particulièrement compétentes, dont un représentant de l'Enseignement Technique Supérieur
- Assistent en outre au Conseil : un représentant du Ministère de l'Industrie et de la Recherche et un représentant du Ministère des Finances
- Directeur général

Advisory bodies

- Comité de Programme (11 membres)
  - 1 représentant de l'interprofession
  - 6 représentants des diverses professions
  - 3 représentants du CTC
  - 1 représentant de l'Université
- Six commissions techniques
  - une par profession : Peau Brute, Tannerie, Mégisserie, Chaussure, Maroquinerie et Ganterie.

- PFI

Management bodies

- Mitgliederversammlung (15 Mitglieder)
  - der Bürgermeister der Stadt Primasens
  - 1 Ministerialrat
  - 13 Vertreter der Schuhindustrie.

- Wissenschaftliches Kuratorium (4 Mitglieder)  
Professoren der Technischen Hochschulen : Textil, Kautschuk,  
Kunststoffe und Polymeren

- Technischer Beirat (18 Mitglieder)  
15 Technische Direktoren  
1 Vertreter des technischen Verbands für Klebstoffe  
1 Vertreter des technischen Verbands für Kunstleder  
Prof. Herfeld.

- SATRA

- Management bodies

- Satra Council (45 persons)  
30 from Federation shoe firms  
10 from allied trades (suppliers and retailers)  
2 from unions  
3 from representatives bodies (BLMRA, Training Board).

### 3. Research programmes

#### CRC

- Research into new techniques for joining and trimming materials used in the manufacture of footwear and other processing industries.
- Research into the possibility of making leather more suitable for these techniques.
- Automation of these techniques

#### GTC

- Utilization of tannery waste
- Pollution control
- Automatic footwear assembly line
- Standardization and new design of the last
- Study of materials; study of comfort

#### PFI

- Study of adhesive ageing
- Research into new mixtures of elastomer rubbers
- Finishing of leather and synthetic materials with polyurethane
- Study of plant, in particular as regards rationalization of stitching

SATRA

To ensure the correct selection of footwear materials and components and their improvement.

To make more effective use of manpower and to safeguard the health and safety of footwear industry employees.

To provide more efficient manufacturing processes.

To improve product performance and consumer satisfaction and to protect the health of the wearer and the environment.

To improve management information and management control techniques.

T.N.O.

Research improvement and development of materials and processes in the shoe industry and in other leather and synthetic materials processing industries.

Physical testing of materials.

Adaptation of shape and construction of the shoe on the foot comfort.

STAFF BROKEN DOWN BY JOB AND QUALIFICATIONS

- 6 -

		GRADUATES		TECHNICIANS		ASSISTANTS		TOTAL	
Research	CRC	-		1,5		0,5		2	
	CTC	1		18		56		75	
	PFI	2		1		8		11	
	SATRA	10		12		22		44	
	TNO	2		10		3		15	
			15		42,5		89,5		147
Technical Assistance	CRC	-		1,5		0,5		2	
	CTC	1		5		14		20	
	PFI	1		-		7		8	
	SATRA	3		17		15		35	
	TNO	0,5		7		3		10,5	
			5,5		30,5		39,5		75,5
Pilot Production	CRC	-		0,5		-		0,5	
	CTC	-		6		15		21	
	PFI	0,5		-		1		1,5	
	SATRA	1		7		5		13	
	TNO	-		-		3		3	
			1,5		13,5		24		39
Miscellaneous	CRC	-		-		-		-	
	CTC	-		-		-		-	
	PFI	-		-		-		-	
	SATRA	3		12		3		18	
	TNO	-		-		-		-	
			3		12		3		18
Administration	CRC	-	5	-	6	1	34	1	45
	CTC	-		2		26		28	
	PFI	0,5		-		4		4,5	
	SATRA	1		5		30		36	
	TNO	0,5		-		4		4,5	
			2		7		65		74
TOTAL			32		111,5		255		398,5

EXPENDITURE OF THE FIVE FOOTWEAR RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS - 1974

(in u.a. rounded off)

NATURE	ESTABLISHMENT	CRC (Belgium)	CTC (France)	PFI (Germany)	SATRA (United Kingdom)	TNO (Netherlands)	TOTAL
RESEARCH		72 000	1 890 460	128 420	603 500	304 690	2 999 170
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		62 000		80 600	404 160	144 200	690 960
PILOT PRODUCTION		-	-	-	148 320	-	148 320
PUBLICATIONS			313 280	2 730	-	44 480	360 490
MISCELLANEOUS		-	288 070	19 130	53 520	9 670	370 390
ADMINISTRATION		20 000	460 910	40 980	122 160	73 760	717 810
TOTAL		154 000	2 952 720	271 860	1 331 760	576 800	5 287 140

1 U.a. is equivalent to: Bfrs. 50  
 FF 5.25419  
 DM 3.66  
 £ 0.416667  
 Fl. 3.62

MANAGEMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME  
FOR THE FOOTWEAR SECTOR  
(for information)

I. CONTRACTOR

European Footwear confederation

President : M. Raufast

Secretary General : M. Mayaert

II. MANAGEMENT OF THE PROGRAMME

Programme leader : Dr A.R. PAYNE (SATRA)

Leader of Project I : Mr. PILKINGTON (SATRA)

Leader of Project II : Mr. SMADJA (CTC)

Industry Research liaison officer : Mrs. Jeneriat (CTC)

III. PROGRAMME ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairman: Dr A.R. PAYNE (SATRA)

Members, delegates of national federations :

- Mr. REINHARDT, G. Hoffmann GmbH

6909 Walldorf

Postfach 1270

Tel. 06227/1045

- Mr. R. BERGUT, Industrie de la Chaussure de France

30, avenue George V,

Paris 8e

Tel. 261.51.86

- Mr. L. ROSSI, Calzaturificio F.lli Rossi

Via Venezia, 44

30039 Stra (Venezia)

- Mr. H. VAN SAMBEEK, o/o Federatie van Nederlandse Schoenfabrikanten

Reitseplein 1

Tilburg

Tel. 013/678000

- Mr. A.T. CLOTHIER, Clarks Ltd.

40 High St.

STREET, Somerset BA 16 OYA

Tel. Street 3131

Members, delegates from research establishments

- Mr. BEATEN (TNO)

- Mr. LESUISSE (CRC)

- Mr. MATTIL (PFI)

- Mr. SMADJA (CTC)

Observers, delegates from the Commission :

not known

Secretary: Mrs. Jeneriat (CTC)

IV. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES FOR THE PROJECTS

Project I : Chairman : Mr. PILKINGTON (SATRA)

Secretariat : Mrs. Jeneriat (CTC)

Research members

Mr. LESUISSE (CRC-TNO)  
Mr. MATTIL (PFI)  
Mr. SMADJA (CTC)

Consumer members

not known

Project II: Chairman : Mr. SMADJA (CTC)

Secretariat : Mrs. Jeneriat (CTC)

Research members

Mr. ALLOWAY (SATRA)  
Mr. BAETEN (TNO-CRC)  
Mr. MATTIL (PFI)

Consumer members

not known

V. LABORATORIES EXECUTANTS

- Centre de Recherches Techniques et Scientifiques des Industries du Cuir: CRC  
27, avenue Paul-Henri Spaak, B-1070 Bruxelles Tel. (02) 522.48.95
- Centre Technique du Cuir : CTC  
181, avenue Jean-Jaurès, F-69007 Lyon Tel. (78) 69.50.12  
Telex : EUROL 330949 F
- Prüf- und Forschungsinstitut für die Schuhherstellung : PFI  
2, Hans Sachs Strasse, D-678 Pirmasens Tel. (06331) 74017
- Shoe and Allied Trades Association : SATRA  
Satra House,  
Rockingham Road, Kettering Northants NN16 9 JH Tel. (0536) 3151  
Telex : 34323
- Instituut voor Leder en Schoenen : TNO  
55, Mr Van Coothstraat, Waalwijk Tel. (04160) 33255  
Telex : 50502

## Financial Record

### Part I: Intervention appropriations

1. Relevant budget heading: Item 3721
2. Title of budget heading: Footwear research programme
3. Legal basis: Article 235 of the EEC Treaty
4. Description, objectives and justification of the operation

#### 4.0 Description of the operation/persons concerned

4.0.0 Description: Performance of three research projects in cooperation with the Community footwear industry.

#### 4.0.1 Persons concerned

EEC footwear industry.

#### 4.1 Objective of the operation

4.1.0 General objective: To foster research and make use of technological progress in the footwear sector.

4.1.1 Specific objectives: To rationalize production, make better use of raw materials and energy and improve production conditions.

#### 4.2 Justification of the operation selected

Collective research organizations will carry out the programme which is to be financed jointly by the Community and the industry. The objectives set are limited, thus permitting the economical and efficient use of public money, and also encouraging private initiatives, particularly in the form of complementary programmes carried out by certain enterprises at their own expense. It should be noted that the footwear sector in Europe is beset by many problems.

### 5. Financial implications of the operation

#### 5.0 Implications in respect of expenditure

1976	1977	1978	1979
Appropriations	Requirements	Expected commitments	
-	90 000	80 000	65 000

5.1 Method of calculation: Flat-rate financial contribution by the Community.

6. Type of control to be applied

6.0 Commission departments will verify the performance of the research contracts.

6.1) On completion of the projects, the Commission and the

6.2) industry will examine, in the light of the results obtained, whether research should be continued and if so in what form.

Part II: Additional data to be provided for a new operation

7. Overall financial implications of the operation for the whole of its expected duration

7.0 In respect of expenditure

Budget of the Communities 235 000

Private sector 1 120 000

Total cost 1 355 000 u.a.

7.1 In respect of resources

8. Information regarding staffing

8.0 Staff required

1 A )  
1 C ) part-time

8.1 Additional staff: none.

9. Financing the operation

Appropriations to be entered in future budgets.