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REPORT

of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, the Media and Sport

on Commission participation in the 1992 Genoa International Exhibition
(SEC(90) 773 final - C3-140/90)

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*	= Consultation procedure requiring a single reading	**II	= Cooperation procedure (second reading) which requires the votes of a majority of the current Members of Parliament for rejection or amendment
I	= Cooperation procedure (first reading)	*	= Parliamentary assent which requires the votes of a majority of the current Members of Parliament

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By letter of 16 May 1990 the Commission consulted the European Parliament on the communication from the Commission to the Council on Commission participation in the 1992 Genoa International Exhibition.

At the sitting of 11 June 1990 the President of the European Parliament announced that he had referred this communication to the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, the Media and Sport as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Budgets for its opinion.

At its meeting of 26 June 1990 the committee appointed Mr Antonio COIMBRA MARTINS rapporteur.

At its meeting of 21 September 1990 it considered the Commission communication and draft report.

At its meeting of 7 November 1990 the committee decided to include in the draft report the following motion for a resolution which had been referred to it:

- B3-1336/90 by Mrs MUSCARDINI and others on the exhibition on 'Christopher Columbus: ships and the sea' to be held in Genoa in 1992 announced in the sitting of 11 September 1990; committee responsible: Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, the Media and Sport; committee asked for its opinion: Committee on Budgets

At its meeting of 7 November 1990 it adopted the draft resolution unopposed with 4 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote: Barzanti, chairman; Simeoni, vice-chairman; Coimbra Martins, rapporteur; Buchan, Canavarro (for Galle), da Cunha Oliveira (for Kostopoulos), Denys (for Gallo), Dillen (for Le Pen), Dührkop-Dürhkop, Elliott, Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado (for Fontaine), Hoppenstedt (for Formigoni), Kellett-Bowman (for Rawlings), Lambrias (for Gangoiti Llaguno), Larive, Oostlander, Rubert de Ventos (for Gröner), Sir Jack Stewart-Clark and Verhagen (for Hermans).

The opinion of the Committee on Budgets will be published separately.

The report was tabled on 12 November 1990.

The deadline for tabling amendments will appear on the draft agenda for the part-session at which the report is to be considered.

A

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on Commission participation in the 1992
Genoa International Exhibition

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the communication from the Commission (SEC(90) 773 final) of 25 April 1990 on participation,
 - whereas in 1992 Italy has decided to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America and notably to organize a major exhibition in Genoa,
 - whereas the International Exhibitions Bureau registered this event on 4 December 1987 as a specialized international exhibition,
 - whereas the Italian Government has officially invited the Commission of the European Communities (16 June 1988) to participate in this exhibition,
 - having regard to motion for a resolution B3-1336/90 by Mrs MUSCARDINI and others on the exhibition on 'Christopher Columbus: ships and the sea' to be held in Genoa in 1992,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, the Media and Sport and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (A3-0030/90),
- A. whereas the great maritime discoveries at the end of the 15th century marked the beginning of a new era in the exploration of the world and in relations between Europe and the other continents and civilizations,
- B. whereas the EC, which is working for the future of Europe and the dissemination throughout the world of the values on which the process of European integration is based should also shoulder responsibility for the European past, adopting a position that is consistent with its aspirations for the future,
- Ba. whereas 1992 will provide the European Community with an opportunity to question the justice of the civilized values which most of its Member States claimed to be imparting through their colonial conquests, and whereas in the interest of reconciliation of their peoples and simple justice for the victims, but also the example of democracy which the European Community aspires to offer the rest of the world, require the Community to ensure that none of the aspects of the European colonization of America is concealed,
- C. whereas those Member States which played the most important role in these discoveries are celebrating this 500th anniversary by staging a number of major cultural events which should reflect a critical attitude to history,

- D. whereas the Commission of the European Communities has participated in a number of international exhibitions organized by various countries such as the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia and should therefore also participate in exhibitions organized by Member States especially when the subject is so important both for Europe and the world at large,
- E. whereas the EC which is itself about to embark on a new stage in progress towards European union is involved in various ways in the celebrations marking this anniversary of the great maritime discoveries and the Commission genuinely intends to participate in events which fall within its terms of reference,
- Ea. whereas it is important that all the Community's institutions be represented at the appropriate stand and that the European Parliament be given adequate coverage,
- F. whereas the European Parliament has approved participation in the Seville Exposition on the basis of the Escuder Croft report (Doc. A2-97/89) which stated quite clearly that the celebrations of the 500th anniversary were not limited to this exposition,
- G. whereas in Geneva, a city very closely linked to Christopher Columbus, this quinqucentenary will also be celebrated by major events focusing on the one hand on the region of Liguria and the city and the port of Genoa, and, on the other, on ships and the sea which are specific themes of the exhibition which is the subject of this report,
- H. whereas the European Parliament must now deliver its opinion on the Genoa exhibition as it has already done for the Seville Exposition and on the level of funding and staffing that will be required and whereas also an entry must be made to this effect in the 1991 budget,
1. Welcomes the Commission's willingness to participate in the 1992 Genoa International Exhibition expressed in Communication SEC(90) 773 final of 25 April 1990;
 2. Approves the financial statement proposed by the Commission in which it estimates the total costs of its participation at 2 550 000 ECU, but warns that if the endowment falls below this figure it will be difficult to organize a balanced distribution of space in time and the exhibition will be seriously affected as a result;
 3. Recommends that the Commissariat-General referred to in the Communication be set up and become operational immediately and draw on the infrastructure of the DG X's Fairs and Exhibitions Unit and ensure that the Community is properly represented at the Genoa Exhibition;
 4. Considers it appropriate that the Genoa Exhibition has been registered as a specialized international exhibition since this will make it easier for the Genoa Exhibition and Seville Exposition to complement one another, the former being devoted to ships and the sea and the latter to the era of discoveries;
 5. Stresses, however, that both exhibitions must inevitably be based on the historical discovery of America and on Christopher Columbus, those who made the voyage possible and those who took part in it, which are the

subject of an increasing number of publications and increasing public interest as the celebrations approach;

6. Considers that the European aspect of Christopher Columbus's voyage of discovery - it was planned by a Genoan familiar with Portuguese advances in the field of major discoveries and navigation and carried out because the King and Queen of Spain provided the human and material resources required for its success - should be duly stressed among the historical aspects of the Genoa Exhibition in accordance with the Commission's recommendations in respect of the Seville Exposition (COM(88) 793 final, 3.1. first paragraph), i.e. each of the twelve Member States should stress the part it played in the discoveries (geographic, scientific, technical) in the age of Christopher Columbus, and also that played by the other;
7. Considers, as regards the contents of the exhibition, that from a present-day standpoint Christopher Columbus's arrival in America led to progress in three fundamental areas, namely the discovery of the world, the opening-up of contacts between civilizations and the strategic use of the sea;
8. Adds that the present-day equivalent of the maritime discoveries is the exploration of space and the discovery of the universe, an analogy which it would be useful to illustrate in Genoa unless this theme is dealt with in Seville as part of the era of discoveries, the theme of this exposition;
9. Warns that the treatment of the second of the above areas (contacts or confrontations between peoples and civilizations) - if carried out - will have to avoid not only Eurocentric prejudice but also Indianisms; that all the events commemorating this quincentenary should be free not only of the exaggerations of historical glorification, heroic manifestations and national pride, which falsify history and poison any dialogue between peoples at source, but also an inappropriate and ridiculous sense of guilt for what was, in historical terms, a gigantic enterprise of benefit to all mankind;
10. Maintains also that the discovery of America should be evoked in a balanced way to permit the historical perspective, that is, without concealing the damage, outrages and disasters occasioned by the presence of Europeans in the New World but also without disregarding the many benefits and aspects of progress, in every area, which they brought with them; and that on this basis the exhibition should be used as an opportunity to explain and document the EC's support for full respect for human rights throughout the world, active solidarity with all the peoples of the world and an intercultural dialogue;
11. Would therefore welcome the presence of legitimate representatives of the indigenous American population who have their own view of the establishment of Europeans on the American continent, and of the scientists who have studied the human consequences of the European colonization of America on the indigenous population;
12. Welcomes the fact that the specialized international exhibition on the dual theme of ships and the sea will focus principally on the third area

referred to above (paragraph 7) and this is perfectly suited to the character of the city and port of Genoa and its historical role;

13. Welcomes the fact that, given the theme of the Genoa Exhibition, the Commission intends to show first and foremost the importance of the sea in European civilization and the European economy and feature the sweeping changes which have marked the development of navigation since the discovery of America and notably in our day and age (Communication 3.1., first paragraph);
14. Endorses the Communication's proposal (3.1., paragraph 2) that the Community pavilion should show how European shipbuilding is reacting with technical and scientific innovation to the current crisis and what measures the Commission has advocated and taken to overcome this crisis;
15. Welcomes the Commission's proposal (Communication 3.1., paragraph 3) to illustrate the Community-wide effort in maritime research and innovation under the MAST programme (Marine Applications of Science and Technology) and the system of coastal aid to shipping (COST 301);
16. Welcomes the proposal to allot appropriate space to policies for protecting and improving the marine environment and measures to combat pollution (Communication, 3.1., penultimate paragraph) and notes, in this connection, that the regulation on a Community action in favour of environmental protection in the Mediterranean (MEDSPA) should be documented and illustrated since it has already been adopted;
17. Adds that at the Genoa Exhibition the Commission should explain its policy of safeguarding and promoting the Community fleet and the package of measures and regulations it has had approved or proposed in the maritime transport sector, and notably the creation of a Community flag and a Community naval register (EUROS);
18. Stresses, furthermore, that since the exhibition is being held in Genoa it is particularly appropriate that space should be allocated to the European Parliament's work in respect of ports, and port strategy, modernization and management and, in the context of the discoveries and communications, to Parliament's achievements and policies as regards cooperation between ports and electronic exchanges of information, notably in the Mediterranean area;
19. Stresses, furthermore, that the Commission must also show the extent and gravity of the social problems resulting from modernization, the new technologies, profit-orientated management and the reduction in jobs in shipping, in ports and related areas and indicate what is being done and planned to resolve or avoid these problems;
- 19a. Points out that due consideration should be given in organizing these exhibitions to the importance of the historic centres of the cities in which they are held, and to promoting appropriate projects for their environmental and social enhancement and architectural restoration;
20. Notes that the Commission's communication on the Genoa specialized international exhibition overlooks the mythology of the sea, sea legends and the poetry inspired by the sea, although a balanced, humanistic treatment of the subject is impossible without them;

21. Notes that the Commission must take the opportunity at the Genoa Exhibition to refer to and condemn a number of current problems affecting shipping and the abuses in the management of resources in this sector such as the use of flags of convenience, illegal shipments of harmful substances, underpaid crews with no knowledge of the language spoken on board, unbridled industrial fishing etc.;
22. Welcomes the Commission's intention (Communication 2.1(b), final paragraph) to illustrate the subject 'discoveries and new means of communication' at the Genoa Exhibition by organizing a television showing focusing on the progress made by transfrontier television and the consequences thereof and, notably, improvements made in high-definition television;
23. Congratulates the organizers on their scheme to communicate with the public during the exhibition by means of data processing and to set up a data-bank on the subjects and objectives of the exhibition which will be the nerve-centre of the event and will be subsequently handed over to the appropriate institution to serve new purposes;
24. Welcomes the Commission's proposal of 'grouped participation' of the Member States but stresses that this should not be allowed to obscure the individual contributions of each Member State which should be clearly marked by national symbols;
25. Requires, in the interests of the public, that every opportunity should be used to stress the complementarity of the two exhibitions (in Seville and Genoa), given their common starting point and their different priorities;
26. Demands that, since it follows from Paragraph 22 that television will play an important role, television should also be used to show the public at one exhibition the most important things happening at the other one;
27. Requests its President to forward this motion for a resolution and the explanatory statement on which it is based to the Commission, the Council and the Commissioners for the Genoa Exhibition of the Member States which are participating.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The great maritime discoveries at the end of the 15th century are an exceptionally important event in European and world history.

Three of the countries most involved in these discoveries decided to celebrate the quincentenary by staging major cultural events: Portugal, to mark the journey by Bartholomeu Dias who rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1487; Spain, to mark the journey by Christopher Columbus who reached America in 1492, since the ships left from Palos and the expedition was undertaken in the service of the Spanish kings; and Italy, to mark the same event since Genoa is the birthplace of Christopher Columbus.

The Commission of the European Communities has agreed to participate in these three events, justifiably so given that the discoveries were made by Europeans, they are being staged by Member States and given the link that exists between the quincentenary of the discoveries and the beginning of another epoch which we all hope will be immensely important for the history of Europe: the abolition of frontiers and the establishment of a single market.

The Commission's participation should focus on the humanist aspects of the discoveries and be forward-looking and balanced.

The present report is concerned with the Genoa Exhibition on which the Commission published a communication (SEC(90) 773 final) on 25 April 1990.

I. PRESENTATION OF THE EXHIBITION

The Genoa exhibition will take place from 15 May to 15 August 1992. It will thus be shorter than the Seville exhibition which will last approximately five months from 20 April to 12 October: it will open and close while the latter is in progress. Both exhibitions will be in progress on the anniversary of Christopher Columbus's departure (3 August); but the Genoa exhibition will have ended and the Seville exhibition will end on the anniversary of the landing in America (12 October).

The Genoa Exhibition will cover 110 000 m² (compared with 215 000 for the Seville Exhibition) in premises which will be described below.

The Genoa Exhibition was approved in principle by the International Exhibitions Bureau based in Paris on 4 December 1987 and classified as a Specialized International Exhibition.

The subject of the specialized exhibition is: Christopher Columbus: Ships and the Sea: it thus evokes the past power of the Republic of Genoa as well as the renewed prosperity of this city and the surrounding region which are highly dependent on the port and related activities and on the success of the new port of Voltri.

Annex 2 of the Commission's Communication explores the matter in greater depth. Although your rapporteur agrees with the principle and choice of specialized themes he considers that the Commission's approach is too narrowly-based and not sufficiently ambitious and that the subject should be explored in greater depth providing there is no overlap with the contents of the Seville Exposition.

Directly responsible for the exhibition is the 'Ente Colombo 92' cover which has been officially charged by the Italian Parliament with organizing this event.

At national level, a 'Comitato Nazionale per le celebrazioni de V Centenario della Scoperta dell' America' has been set up in Rome which is chaired, on behalf of the President of the Council by the Minister of Culture and the Environment.

The Italian Government's commissioner-general for the international exhibition was appointed on the recommendation of this minister (decree of the Council of Ministers of 28 October 1988).

The Christopher Columbus regional foundation which was set up on 10 July 1986 and is headed by the President of the Ligurian region is responsible for organizing and coordinating the principal events running parallel to the exhibition.

Your rapporteur would like to stress the importance of the scientific and technical committee set up by a decision by the 'Ente Colombo 92' whose work is based principally on academic sources.

The core of the exhibition will lie between the sea and the city, between the horseshoe formed by the old port and along the quays and moles and the 'isle of cats'.

From right to left the exhibition will be as follows:

- a quay (the Ponte Spinola) with the Italian pavilion, consisting of a building with a metal structure dedicated to the theme 'the sea' and housing a large modern aquarium and a floating structure dedicated to the theme 'ships'. A long bridge from the quay will link the mainland and the 'Isle of Cats'. The 'Isle of Cats' will be a terminal for ships arriving at and leaving the exhibition; there will also be a bar for refreshments there.
- at another quay (the present Ponte Embriaco) parallel to the quay on which the Italian pavilion is situated there will be a series of metal masts, giving a stylized idea of the crane formerly used for loading and unloading cargoes. These masts will be covered with fabric which will swell like ship's sails and flags or will contain sheltered areas, like tents or travelling circuses. One of these cranes will hoist up and down platforms with a capacity for 35 persons. This will be the lift for the exhibition - going up to 60 metres high - and will offer the best view of the whole area: the port, the sea and the city. This conjunction of masts, sails, cables and cranes will remain a powerful image in the minds of the spectators.

- an open space and, behind it, a long building which has been restored and was previously the customs (the so-called duty-free warehouse). This is followed by four large edifices under restoration. The duty-free warehouse and two of these edifices will be used for services; and the two others used for participants' stands.
- an old stone door through which supplies for the ships used to pass and which is called the Siberian gate (from 'cibarie' or supplies).
- a forbidding heavy building of four floors which is 400 metres long and 30 wide and which was used to store cotton. Four-fifths of this building will be used to house stands of foreign exhibitors. The end of the building next to the sea at the end of the mole will be turned into a congress centre.
- a building used for service connections behind the cotton warehouses.
- a park area behind the one referred to above (there will be two other parks behind the 'masts and sails' and the Italian pavilion respectively).

The organizers have in mind three types of participant:

- countries affiliated to the International Bureau of Exhibitions, officially invited by the Italian Government;
- international organizations, officially invited by the Italian Government;
- countries or international organizations, not officially invited by the Italian Government, and physical or legal persons not belonging to countries which are official participants.

Each country which agrees to participate will name a commissioner who will be directly responsible for preparing and organizing participation. These commissioners will constitute the College of Commissioners-General.

The organizers estimate the number of visitors at between 3 and 4 million (compared to 28 million at the Seville Exhibition). They consider that there will be a continuous turnover of visitors every 3 or 4 days.

Your rapporteur considers that travel agents could take a number of initiatives in this connection, and notably offer excursions covering both exhibitions and that Community airline companies - national airlines and subcontractors - could step up the number of flights between the principal airports concerned in the North-South route and between minor airports in the South-South route which are nevertheless suited to this purpose.

Communications with visitors will be based on data-processing. These arrangements will include a data-processing centre housing most of the terminals and data-processing equipment using an optical information disk. A data bank with information on all the contributions will be available to the public and giving replies to questions, details in respect of different subjects and will propose itineraries.

II. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

On 16 June 1988 the Italian Government officially invited the European Community to take part in the Exhibition.

The President of the Commission agreed in principle, specifying that a definite reply would require the approval of the European Parliament and the Council, notably as regards the budgetary angle.

A fact-finding mission on 15, 16 and 17 March 1989 enabled Member States' and Commission representatives to assess the project, notably its rationale, projects and objectives.

Commission participation has been discussed at various meetings of the Fairs and Exhibitions Unit, the Council and Italian staff representatives; the most recent meeting took place in June.

It is now up to Parliament and the Council to deliver an opinion on this matter on the basis of the above-mentioned Commission Communication (SEC(90) 773 final).

As the Commission communication recalls, the Member States and the European Community intend to group and coordinate their participation in international exhibitions, in line with a Council decision of April 1983.

However, your rapporteur considers that group participation should not lead to a uniform presentation. Because Christopher Columbus was undoubtedly a great man, some aspects of his achievements inevitably give rise to frequent controversy. The capital importance of the discoveries necessarily generates differences of opinion as regards the motivations and the background to the journey. The settlement of Europeans in the New World following the discovery of America which changed the whole course of history and accelerated the pace of progress had some regrettable and avoidable side-effects. Some commentators would like to concentrate exclusively on these aspects while others would prefer to ignore them.

It is therefore necessary to maintain a range of different points of view: for example, it is well known that the Portuguese and Spanish see Christopher Columbus in a completely different light.

Group participation should not therefore mean homogeneity.

The Commission's Communication suggests two options for the Community participation: either the two 17th century San Lorenzo and San Desiderio pavilions and part of an adjacent building, or part of the Magazzino del Cottone. At present the balance is in favour of the second option as being more compatible with the principle of the presentation;

Your rapporteur supports this. For if there is to be a grouped participation, it should not be divided between three buildings.

However, a choice still has to be made in the Magazzino del Cottone between the upper floor which has a better view of the sea and the lower floor. The Commission's working party is in favour of the lower floor.

The Commission would have an area of 600 m² on this floor and there would be room for 6 Member States at most. An additional area of 300 m² would therefore be required for meetings and receptions to be used by the Commission and the Member States. This area is on the second floor.

Your rapporteur accepts this choice and looks to the working party to supply further details. However, he also considers that the Commissioners of the participating countries should be consulted in this matter.

Annex I of the present communication contains a financial statement drawn up by the Commission covering the expenses of participation. The overall expenditure is estimated at 2 550 million ECU.

After joint consultations with the 'Ente Colombo 92' your rapporteur considers that this is the absolute minimum necessary. Your rapporteur accepts this financial statement without any changes but warns that any reduction in any part thereof will destroy the balance and jeopardize the objectives of participation.

Annex 2 details the staff needed to prepare for the exhibition; your rapporteur accepts it without any changes. Work will be done using the staff employed in DG X and three further staff, notably an A grade, a B grade and a C grade. The communication provides that the Commission should open negotiations with the media to ensure sufficient media coverage both before and during the exhibition.

Your rapporteur considers the media's role is indispensable in this connection. The exhibition should be sufficiently publicized in the seats and outside offices of the European Institutions.

III. THE CONTENTS OF THE EXHIBITION

Christopher Columbus was a European internationalist: he was born in Genoa, he sought the help of the King of Portugal to implement his plan and finally achieved his objective in the service of the Spanish Crown. This will make it more difficult for the discoveries to be marred by any apologetic nationalistic exploitation of history.

If they are not dealt with at the exhibition proper, these historical aspects will be covered in an appropriate context in the parallel events. The fact that the discoveries can still generate so much controversy means that they are still a rich source of inspiration: for if the causes and effects of Columbus's achievements were fully intelligible this would mean that the subject had exhausted all its potential and that there were no new approaches possible.

This is why the controversy surrounding Christopher Columbus, the discovery of America and the subsequent historic developments should be openly aired at this exhibition.

Moreover, your rapporteur considers that it would be highly appropriate to invite legitimate representatives of the American Indians who suffered from the developments following the discovery of America to this exhibition to expound their own points of view now that there are signs of a new openness and men and nations are finally assuming responsibility for acts of folly, mistakes and accidents which official history had previously ignored or excluded, or denied in the face of contrary evidence as incompatible with its edifying role.

If there is one tendency or prejudice to be avoided at this exhibition and the parallel events it is a lingering eurocentricity, consisting in claiming absolute validity for the role of the discoverer and subsequently conquistador and presenting the relations - very often established by force - between civilizations and ways of life as a gracious gift from Europe to a new and benighted world which needed to be tamed and converted. Any treatment of the history of the discoveries must include the harm and damage done by colonialism to peoples, cultures and nature. And the Commission must show that its attitude to relations between continents and civilizations and a pluralistic and humanistic intra-cultural dialogue is based on a full awareness of this damage.

There are three basic - and highly suggestive - ways of viewing the arrival of Europeans in America in the ships of Christopher Columbus: the beginning of mutual relations between two worlds, the establishment of communications (or conflict) between various civilizations; and the charting of new shipping routes.

There is a connection between this first approach and present developments: exploration of the world can be seen as a first step towards the exploration of the universe.

In his 'Entretiens sur la pluralité des mondes' Fontenelle argues that if humans landed on another planet after a journey through space, the inhabitants of this planet would not be more surprised than the native inhabitants of America were when they met Christopher Columbus's crew walking up the beach.

He therefore has the distinction of being the first to compare the exploration of the world - and notably the voyage of Christopher Columbus at the end of the 15th century - to space travel, although this was merely a dream and fantasy of a man of letters and scientific or philosophic paradox.

The Genoa Exhibition should highlight the connections between these two stages - the exploration of the world and the exploration of the universe - describing the space travel already undertaken and illustrating future projects.

As the United States and the USSR have already agreed to participate, this part of the exhibition should be very interesting. However, this idea might have to be abandoned in order to avoid overlaps between Seville and Genoa.

We have entered the era of communications, new communications involving all the peoples on earth which now make it impossible for states to progress - and even survive - in isolation. We are also about to witness radical changes in television technology with unforeseeable consequences as regards the quality, scope, availability, variety and international range of television, the main instrument of modern communications.

Furthermore, it would be appropriate, taking the communications established by Columbus as a starting point, to give an idea of recent progress and the potential of television.

Your rapporteur warmly endorses the suggestion made by the Commission in its communication, to organize in Genoa a demonstration of the Community's achievements as regards television without frontiers and high-definition television.

Moreover, we consider that the two exhibitions should be linked by television so that at least the most significant or original exhibits in Genoa could be shown in Seville and vice versa.

Finally, we should like to emphasize that the discovery of America led to the opening of new routes.

The organizers wish to feature ships, in all their aspects and historical development and how they evolved from wooden sailing boats to today's vessels run by computer and controlled by satellite.

The exhibition's brochure also shows that the exhibition will focus on social, economic and professional structures and groups and the people involved in various maritime activities.

Finally, the exhibition will focus on areas connected with ships: commercial, industrial and fishing ports and marinas; bases for specialized vessels from offshore platforms to military bases; special purpose bases in the Arctic and Antarctic for instance.

According to the Commission Communication, it intends to highlight the techniques it is developing in shipbuilding and show how they are spearheading developments in this area; this is especially important given the present crisis in the European shipbuilding industry.

Your rapporteur approves this approach. Furthermore, he considers that the opportunity should be taken to hold a specialized exhibition on ships and the sea should be used as an opportunity to increase public awareness of the EC's policy of safeguarding and developing the Community fleet.

Your rapporteur also wishes the exhibition would draw attention to a difficult problem affecting port management and preventing profitability: the existence of surplus labour in this sector which is sometimes protected by antiquated laws and constantly challenged by new technologies. The Exhibition should show the most suitable means of tackling this problem adopted so far and propose other measures which, backed up by adequate retraining and compensation measures (viewed as a form of investment), are able to resolve human and social problems which should often have been dealt with long ago.

The second theme of the specialized Exhibition is the sea.

The sea is first and foremost an unknown and dangerous element. However, it was gradually tamed as navigation led to the civilization of the world as great channels of communication were opened up between continents: the route to India, Christopher Columbus's discovery of America and Magellan's circumnavigation of the world.

According to information already available on the exhibition, it will illustrate the methods used by various civilizations to chart sea routes, consolidate them and then operate them down the centuries.

According to the organizers, with the discovery of America, man's relations with the sea began a development which is entering an historic, extraordinary phase today. In order to navigate man must be acquainted with all aspects of the sea, its surface and depth. It also belongs to humanity as a whole and is a theatre of international cooperation.

The Commission's communication states that it is essential to illustrate the Community-wide effort in maritime research and innovation under the Marine Applications of Science and Technology programme (MAST) which covers applied marine science, coastal engineering, marine technology and marine research; illustrate progress in the system of coastal aid for shipping (COST 31); and document progress in electronic exchanges of data between the Mediterranean ports.

The Commission text states: 'the major areas of European fisheries policy, namely access, the conservation and management of resources, the organization of markets, structural measures and international relations, ought to be highlighted; notably by featuring the fisheries and aquaculture research programme (FAR).

Finally your rapporteur considers it indispensable that the Commission should take up its proposal and allot appropriate space to policies for protecting and improving the marine environment and measures to combat pollution, as well as to energy technology promotion programmes in the field of maritime transport.

Your rapporteur would like to add that the Council regulation on the protection of the environment of the Mediterranean region (MEDSPA) should be brought to the attention of the public and adequately documented as it will already have been adopted by that stage. The European Investment Bank report on the environmental situation should also be adequately featured.

Since the exhibition should cover all aspects of the sea and the development of man's relations with the sea, your rapporteur would like to suggest that the exhibition - or the accompanying events - should feature the sea legends which preceded or accompanied the first navigators before the arrival of scientific knowledge, and also the motifs of the sea and navigation which very often inspired artistic creation. For instance: mythology, the expression of human imagination, and notably the Argonauts' expedition, hidden paradises, the tradition of submerged continents or islands like Atlantis. Attention should also be paid to the great works of literature inspired by the sea or the struggle of man with the sea, beginning with the Odyssey and leading on to the Lusiadas of Camões (the creation of the figure of Adamastor, the council of the marine gods). Suggestive legendary figures

connected with maritime navigation like Sinbad the sailor in the Arab world, or Sadko in Russia or the Flying Dutchman; poems of navigation such as 'La Navigation' by J. Esménard and of the discovery of America, like 'La Colombiade' by Mrs du Bocage. Artists have painted the sea and musicians set it to music...

Some sea legends have present day equivalents. Might not the 'dark sea' where all life ceased which was held in abhorrence by fifteenth century sailors foreshadow maritime pollution killing all marine species, and oil slicks of the present day?

The seamen's tales of ships of ill omen with crews of ghosts spring to mind when we hear of ships looking for sites to dump their lethal and illegal cargoes.

The phenomenon of 'flags of convenience' is the new example of danger in (and for) the sea leading to disturbances, unfair competition and various disasters. The crews of countries with less developed social standards live under appalling conditions and are underpaid, recall the era of galleys and galley slaves.

The specialized exhibition on ships and the sea must make the public more aware of the ever present dangers and imbalances which originate not from the sea but from the criminal abuse of the sea by man.

Motion for a resolution (Doc. B3-1336/90) by Mrs MUSCARDINI and others, pursuant to Rule 63 of the Rules of Procedure, on the exhibition on 'Christopher Columbus: ships and the sea' to be held in Genoa in 1992

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas the exhibition on 'Christopher Columbus: ships and the sea' will be held in Genoa from 15 May to 15 August 1992 to celebrate the fifth centenary of the discovery of the American continent,
 - B. whereas the Universal Exhibition will be held during the same period in Seville, another 'Columbus territory',
 - C. whereas the American continent has been mainly populated by Europeans, but has also received immigrants from other continents,
1. Calls for the European Parliament to participate in the exhibition insofar as it comprises the nations who mainly populated America, but also in order to draw attention to its essential role as the only European institution elected by universal suffrage and to illustrate the opportunities which the entry into force of the single market will present for Europe and the rest of the world;
 2. Calls for the Christopher Columbus exhibition and the Universal Exhibition in Seville to complement each other so as to highlight the common aspirations of the peoples of Europe;
 3. Calls for a special fund to be allocated for restructuring the Old Port of Genoa and its distinctive surrounding district, which stand as symbols of the sea-faring past of this city, the capital of Liguria.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Budget heading

A 3055: Community participation in the Seville Exposition¹

2. Legal basis

Not applicable

3. Proposed classification of expenditure

Non-compulsory expenditure - Non-differentiated appropriations

4. Description and justification of project

The object of the exercise is:

- (a) to participate in the 1992 Genoa International Exhibition; the value of Commission participation is increased by the fact that the Exhibition is to take place in a Community country and is one of a series of events being organized in Italy, Spain and Portugal to mark the quincentenary of the discovery of America; the Community would be participating alongside the Member States;
- (b) to stimulate public awareness of 1992, which will be a landmark in Community history, with completion of the single market followed by the full integration of Spain and Portugal;
- (c) to commemorate the quincentenary of the discovery of America: this Exhibition will provide an opportunity to strengthen the ties between the Community and Latin America.

5. Nature and calculation of expenditure

5.1. Nature

Studies, design, equipping and fitting out of Community pavilion, decorations and displays, running costs, development and decoration of Community site, information and communication, staffing.

¹ The data needed to substantiate the proposal for Community participation were not available in time for the 1990 preliminary draft budget. Hence the absence of a specific entry in 1990 for this project.

5.2.	<u>Calculation</u>		ECU
1.	<u>PRELIMINARIES</u>		
	Initial studies, document reproduction, convening of experts and consultants, translations, studies on gearing visual and theme treatment to basic messages selected.		50 000
II.	<u>SITE</u>		
	900 m ² (600 m ² for Community exhibition area and 300 m ² for a meeting/reception area for the Commission and the Member States)		
	provided free of charge		p.m.
	Contribution to cost of installing utilities under Article 21 of the General Regulation: ECU 150/m ²		135 000
III.	<u>FITTING OUT AND DECORATION</u>		
	Exterior: highlighting of and decor for grouped Community presence	95 000	
	Interior: electrical installations, plumbing, telephones, telefax, water, gas, ventilation, partitioning, etc .	110 000	
	Displays: special effects, mobile displays, graphics, audiovisual projections, etc.	975 000	
	Provision:overheads and technical management fees	130 000	
		<u>2 310 000</u>	1 310 000
	Carryover to next page		1 495 000

Carried over from previous page		1 495 000
IV.	<u>OPERATION</u>	
	Local staff (assistant to pavilion manager, press attaché, hostesses, secretaries etc.), running costs (power, water, telephones, telefax, postage, technical maintenance, office equipment, cleaning, security, insurance, etc.)	135 000
	Provision for overheads and management firm fees	15 000
V.	<u>MEETINGS/RECEPTION AREA</u>	
	For use by the Commission and the Member States:	
	<u>Fitting out and decoration</u>	160 000
	<u>Operation</u>	30 000
		<u>190 000</u>
		190 000
VI.	<u>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</u>	
	<u>Publications:</u> booklet-100 000 copies	20 000
	brochure-30 000 copies	15 000
	reprints of existing material-100 000 copies	10 000
		<u>45 000</u>
		45 000
	<u>Information:</u> relations with press, conferences and symposia, pavilion-based events, European Community Day, etc.	70 000
	<u>Publicity material:</u> stickers, small flags, gifts for VIPs etc.	30 000
VII.	<u>EXTERNAL RESOURCES FOR COMMISSARIAT-GENERAL</u>	
	3 members of staff (1A,1B,1C) (see Annex 2)	335 000
Total		2 315 000
VIII.	CONTINGENCY RESERVE 10%	235 000
		<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL		2 550 000

6. Financial implications

The expenditure would be staggered as follows:

1990 - ECU 150 000
1991 - ECU1 300 000
1992 - ECU1 100 000

Total ECU2 550 000

7. Staffing

See 5.2 above (IV and VII)

Staff needed to prepare for 1992 Genoa International Exhibition

Preparatory work has just begun, using staff from DG X's Fairs and Exhibitions Unit.

However, this work will steadily increase and entail the setting-up of a Commissariat-General (this is in fact a requirement of the International Exhibitions Bureau) commensurate with the scale of the event; as in the case of the '92 Seville Exposition, this should draw on the infrastructure and experience of DG X's Fairs and Exhibitions Unit.

This Unit did the preparatory work for the Seville Exposition up to the point when the Commissariat-General for that event became operational, and will be required to do the same job for Genoa.

For the Unit to be able to continue its work under the Commission's annual information programme, external resources will be needed for Genoa.

Both the Seville and the Genoa events will entail a substantial and very time-consuming co-ordination effort with the participants from the Member States at every stage of the preparations.

To ensure that all parts of the operation run as smoothly as possible, it would look as if the following external resources will be needed for Genoa, over and above the Commissariat-General:

- one A member of staff: responsible for theme development and preparing and mounting the exhibition;
- one B member of staff: to assist the A member of staff and in particular to handle documentation, draft and prepare publications' and arrange meetings;
- one C member of staff: to provide secretarial back-up for the A and B members of staff.

Assignment to duties

Staff should be available to start work on the project in April 1990.

