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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

FOURTEENTH REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

FINANCIAL YEAR 1985

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FOREWORD

This is the annual report of the European Social Fund for 1985 presented by the Commission to Parliament and the Council pursuant to Article 8 of Council Regulation N° 2950/83 of 17 October 1983 on the implementation of Decision 83/516/EEC on the tasks of the European Social Fund¹.

Article 8 of Council Regulation EEC N° 2950/83 provides that :

"The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council before 1 July of each year a report on the activities of the Fund during the preceding financial year".

The forecasts of Social Fund expenditure from 1987, which have not yet been prepared by the budgetary authority, are not included in this Report. However, the Commission proposals are set out in the preliminary draft budget for 1987 (see Annex, Volume VII - Financial estimates 1987-1990).

The differences between the figures for commitments quoted in the tables and statistical analyses arise from the use of different exchange rates during the 1985 financial year.

¹ OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 1

INTRODUCTION

In 1985, Social Fund action was carried out against the background of an employment situation just as difficult as that prevailing in 1984. Although the decline in the volume of employment was halted, unemployment continued to rise in the Community because of the increase in the working population.

The poor employment situation, which has persisted for some years now, accounts for the steady increase in the volume of applications for Fund assistance, around 4 986 million ECU in 1985, an increase of 48 % on the previous year. The volume of applications in respect of operations for young people under 25 amounted to 3 502 million ECU (about 70 % of the total) compared with 1 387 million ECU in respect of operations for persons over 25, and 97 million ECU (2 %) for specific operations. The volume of applications in respect of absolute priority regions amounted to 1 322 million ECU (about 27 % of the total).

Taking net figures, the Social Fund budget represented 8.4 % of the general Community budget, as against 6.9 % in 1984. Since the increase in available appropriations was less than the increase in the volume of applications, the gap between needs and resources once again widened in 1985. The total volume of applications submitted corresponded to 197 % of available appropriations as against 166 % in 1984.

A total of 2 740 000 persons received Fund assistance, of whom 1 046 000 were women, that is 38 % of all beneficiaries.

The Commission adopted decisions on the applications for assistance after consulting the European Social Fund Committee. These decisions were taken in accordance with the guidelines for the management of the Fund for the financial years 1985 to 1987¹.

¹ OJ N° C 5, 10.01.1984, p. 2 and OJ N° C 126, 12.05.1984, p. 3

Under the rules, 75 % of all available appropriations must be allocated to operations for young people under 25, 40 % of the appropriations available for operations referred to in Article 3, paragraph 1 of Decision 83/516/EEC on the tasks of the European Social Fund² must be allocated for employment in absolute priority regions, and priority must be accorded to operations conforming to Community goals as regards employment and vocational training (cf. Vocational training policies for the 1980s³).

Priority was accorded to 62 % of the applications submitted, corresponding to a total of 3 105 million ECU.

The remaining 38 % of the applications, amounting to 1 880 million ECU, were classified as inadmissible, not eligible or non-priority.

The total amount of assistance approved was 2 218.79 million ECU, corresponding to a utilization rate vis-à-vis available commitment appropriations of 90.20 % as against 91.62 % in 1984. This low utilization rate is accounted for by the fact that refunds by the Member States in respect of 1984 commitments could not be used in time, and by fluctuations in the ECU.

858.27 million ECU was allocated to operations in absolute priority regions: Greece, French Overseas Departments, the Mezzogiorno, Ireland and Northern Ireland.

This amount represents 40 % of the assistance allocated under the terms of Article 3, paragraph 1 of Decision 83/516/EEC, as against 40.16% in 1984.

1 664 million ECU, representing 78 % of appropriations committed, was allocated to operations for young people under 25 years of age.

481 million ECU, representing about 22 % of available appropriations, was allocated to operations for persons over 25 years of age.

² OJ N° L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 38

³ OJ N° C 193, 20.07.1983, p. 2.

In view of the imbalance between the volume of applications for assistance submitted and available appropriations, a reduction had to be applied. In the case of the absolute priority regions, a linear reduction was applied to non-priority applications for young people and priority applications for adults. In the case of the other regions, a weighted reduction was applied to priority applications. The result of this operation in relation to priority applications was that 88 % of the amount requested was approved for young people under 25 as against 41 % of the amount requested for people over 25 years of age. In the case of applications relating to the promotion of employment in absolute priority regions, the figure was 93 %.

In the case of specific operations, for which a budget of 134 million ECU had been put aside (including 58 million ECU transferred to operations for people over 25), applications amounting to 96.6 million ECU were received, of which 73.1 million ECU was approved, a utilization rate of 54 %.

Total payment appropriations available amounted to 1 505.5 million ECU as against 1 787.85 million ECU in 1984. Of this amount, 1 413.13 million ECU was utilized, the balance of 92.37 million ECU being carried over to the next financial year.

The rate of utilization for payment appropriations was 93.86 % in 1985 (as against 94.38 % in 1984 and 61 % in 1983). The rate of payment has accelerated substantially. The reasons for this are to be found in the Fund's new operating rules. Specifically, it should be remembered that since 1 January 1984, advances have been paid immediately after approval of the applications for assistance, or at the latest by the date on which the operations concerned are to commence, and that, in the case of operations under Article 3 (1) of Decision 83/516/CEE, 50 % of the amount approved is advanced.

Lastly, it should be stressed that the Fund administration processed 4 728 applications for assistance (7 557 dossiers) as against 3 238 in 1984 and 1 700 in 1983.

I. EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1985

Employment

The slight upward trend of employment first noted in 1984 continued in 1985 (about + 0.4 %) but with marked disparities between countries (Denmark registered one extreme with +2 % and France the other with -1 %).

However, the economic recovery which accounted for the reversal of this trend also encouraged more people to enter the labour market, thus swelling the active population - especially in those countries where the improvement was most marked.

Unemployment

Despite the upward trend of employment, unemployment continued to grow by about 3 % (+365 000), with the average level exceeding 11 %. Trends were not the same in every Member State : unemployment rose in Italy (+8.9 %), Ireland (+7.7 %), France (+3.7 %), the United Kingdom (+3.5 %) and the Federal Republic of Germany (+1.8 %) and fell in Denmark (-10.9 %), the Netherlands (-7.5 %), Belgium (-6.3 %) and Luxembourg (-4.0 %).

The proportion of women in the total number of jobless continued to increase, to reach 43 %. The relative situation of young people barely improved by comparison with 1984. The average duration of unemployment became still longer and the number of workers unemployed for over 2 years. increased more than proportionally.

Community action

In the main, the Commission sought to implement various aspects of the Council resolutions concerning the promotion of youth employment, local job-creation initiatives and long-term unemployment. The International Youth Year provided an occasion to review the overall strategy adopted with regard to education, training and employment for young people¹.

¹ Memorandum by the Commission : International Youth Year (COM(85)247 final).

II. MEASURES RELATING TO THE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIAL FUND

1. Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2088/85 of 23 July 1985 on integrated Mediterranean programmes¹.

Specific Community action covered by this Regulation is implemented for the southern regions of the Community. Its objectives are to improve the socio-economic structures of these regions, in particular Greece, to enable them to adjust under the best possible conditions to the new situation brought about by the accession of Spain and Portugal. The measures provided for under this Regulation should boost or complement those already covered by the Community structural funds. In implementing the integrated Mediterranean programmes, taking account of the provisions foreseen in Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 as well as the declarations of the European Council, use will be made of specific additional resources, financing from the structural funds, loans by the European Investment Bank and the resources of the New Community Instrument (NCI). The Funds must be used in accordance with the rules particular to the sources of financing, particularly as regards eligibility and priority criteria and Community financial participation rates.

The Member States concerned (Greece, France and Italy) must present integrated Mediterranean programmes by the end of 1986 with a view to securing part financing by the Community. Implementation of the programmes will be regulated by programme contracts between the parties concerned (Commission, Member States, regional or other authorities designated by the Member States), setting out their respective commitments.

2. Council Regulation (EEC) N° 3824/85 of 20 December 1985 amending, with a view to its extension to self-employed persons, Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83 on the implementation of Decision 83/516/EEC on the tasks of the European Social Fund².

¹ OJ L 197, 27.07.1985, p. 1.

² OJ L 370, 31.12.1985, p. 25.

Whereas a contribution to reducing the number of unemployed persons can be made by facilitating, through assistance, the creation of jobs for self-employed persons and for wage and salary earners, the Council decided to grant aid for projects for the creation of additional jobs and towards the creation of jobs for self-employed persons other than in the liberal professions. This aid is subject to the rules applicable to employment aid specified in Article 1 (c) of EEC Regulation N° 2950/83³. To facilitate the use of this new possibility from 1986, the time limit for the presentation of applications for assistance for this type of aid has been extended from 21 October 1985 to 31 January 1986.

3. Commission Decision of 30 April 1985 on the guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund in the financial years 1986 to 1988 (85/261/EEC)⁴.

The guidelines have three main aspects :

- a) in qualitative terms, they specify the operations to be accorded priority. The Commission ensures that the Fund contributes to projects in accordance with the resources available in the Member States so that Community, national and regional priorities converge. However, the Fund must do more than participate in the financing of national policies. Fund resources represent no more than about 4 % of Member States' total expenditure on vocational training. It is therefore unrealistic to expect it to support all the activities connected with vocational training or job creation. The Commission therefore seeks to apply the guidelines to areas which would make a positive contribution to the situation.
- b) The guidelines establish a list of regions suffering from high long-term unemployment and/or undergoing industrial and sectoral restructuring. Article 7, paragraph 3 of Decision 83/516/EEC⁵ on the

³ OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 1.

⁴ OJ L 133, 22.05.1985, p. 26

⁵ OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 38. See also point 5, first indent.

tasks of the European Social Fund specifies that 40 % of the commitment appropriations for general measures must be available for operations aimed at promoting employment in absolute priority regions. The remaining appropriations must be concentrated on operations to promote employment in other areas of high and long-term unemployment and/or undergoing industrial and sectoral restructuring.

In the financial years 1984 and 1985, 64 % of the working population was located in regions accorded priority under Article 7 (3) of Decision 83/516/EEC and 11 % in absolute priority regions. The regions concerned, apart from the absolute priority regions, were established on the basis of a list of priority regions defined under the provisions in effect before the October 1983 review (ERDF assisted areas and priority regions for youth unemployment) and industrial and sectoral restructuring areas, defined as a rule on the basis of areas eligible for ERDF non-quota assistance. This list was drawn up for a transitional period to ensure a degree of continuity with the regional priorities in effect in 1983 and previous financial years.

The Commission introduced a new method for determining priority regions for the 1986 financial year⁶. The regional allocation of resources was based on a list of Community NUTS level III⁷ regions with the highest unemployment rates both for young people and for those over 25 and the lowest per-capita gross domestic product on the one hand, and on the other, the industrial and restructuring areas listed as ERDF non-quota and ECSC (Article 56) areas. Thus, the working population covered has been reduced to 57 % of that

⁶ See 1984 report, p. 10.

⁷ NUTS : Nomenclature of Statistical Territorial Units
Level III : Belgium : Arrondissement
Denmark : Amt
Federal Republic : Kreis
France : Département
Italy : Provincia
Luxembourg : the whole country
Netherlands : COROP - Regio
United Kingdom : County/Local Authority Region.

Community, of which 11 % related to absolute priority regions (However, following the enlargement of the Community, these figures have increased - see point 5, fourth indent).

At the plenary meeting of the European parliament on 14 March 1985⁸, the Commission representative proposed that Fund assistance should be gradually restricted to smaller geographical areas, and that a reasonable target would be an area comprising 50 % of the working population.

c) The guidelines establish machinery to reduce the level of financing of approved applications (priority and non-priority) and thereby to bring the volume of demand into line with the Fund's financial possibilities. This machinery was reformed following changes in the regional priority system. In 1985 and previous years, the award of priority Fund assistance was subject to a weighted reduction system based on unemployment rates and per-capita GDP at national level. The main effect was to concentrate assistance on Member States with a high unemployment rate and rather low per-capita GDP. Having established a regional priority system based on these criteria, it was no longer necessary to apply a weighted reduction system on this basis. The Commission therefore decided to apply a reduction system in the light of priority allocations on the one hand and available appropriations on the other.

4. The Commission Decision of 30 July 1985 on the amounts of assistance from the European Social Fund towards expenditure on recruitment and employment premiums (85/420/EEC)⁹.

The Commission established the amounts of assistance per person for recruitment and employment premiums applicable in 1986 referred to in Article 1 (c) of Regulation EEC N° 2950/83. The amounts applied to full-time employment. In cases of part-time employment, the amounts are calculated in proportion to the number of hours worked per week.

⁸ Verbatim report of proceedings of the European Parliament, p. 256.

⁹ OJ L 237, 4.09.1985, p. 16.

5. Amending the rules of the European Social Fund in view of the accession of Spain and Portugal.

- Council Decision of 20 December 1985 (85/568/EEC) amending Decision 85/516/EEC on the tasks of the European Social Fund¹⁰

The absolute priority regions listed in Article 7 (3) of Decision 83/516/EEC (Greece, the French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Mezzogiorno and Northern Ireland) have been increased by the addition of the following areas : autonomous regions of Andalucia, Canarias, Castilla-León, Castilla La Mancha, Extremadura, Galicia and Murcia, the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and Portugal (the entire country). The percentage of appropriations for general measures (Article 3 (1) of Decision 83/516/EEC) for employment in these regions was raised from 40 to 44.5 %.

- Council Regulation (EEC) N° 3823/85 amending Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83 on the implementation of Decision 83/516/EEC¹¹

In the same way as measures to promote employment in absolute priority regions in the Community up to 1986, measures in absolute priority regions in the new Member States benefit from the higher rate of intervention, in other words 55 % rather than 50 % of public expenditure. Depreciation in respect of vocational training centres set up after 1 January 1986 in the abovementioned regions may be calculated over six years, provided that this is compatible with the method in effect in the Member State concerned. However, in Portugal, vocational training centres set up before 1 January 1986 may benefit from the earlier provision up to December 1991. By derogation, Spanish and Portuguese applications in respect of general measures to be implemented in 1986 may be submitted up to 31 January 1986.

¹⁰ OJ L 370, 31.12.1985, p. 40

¹¹ OJ L 370, 31.12.1985, p. 23

- Commission Decision of 23 December 1985 in respect of the deadline for submission of applications for assistance for specific operations (85/646/EEC)¹².

With respect to applications for specific operations by Spain and Portugal, the Commission extended the deadline to 31 January 1986.

- Commission Decision of 20 November 1985 amending Decision 85/261/EEC on the guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund in the financial years 1986 to 1988 (85/518/EEC)¹³.

The Commission amended the guidelines and introduced an accession clause enabling the new Member States to adjust their training and employment programmes to Community requirements. In addition, the Commission laid down certain derogations and identified the simple priority regions in Spain, namely all those which are not absolute priority regions (see first indent).

The inclusion of the working population of the two new Member States has had the effect of raising the priority working population covered to 63 %, of which 17 % relates to absolute priority regions (see point 2 (b)).

- Commission Decision of 23 December 1985 amending Decision 85/420/EEC on the amounts of assistance towards expenditure and employment premiums (85/645/EEC)¹⁴.

The Commission established the level of assistance for expenditure on recruitment and employment premiums in 1986 in Spain and Portugal.

6. Commission response to Council statements in connection with the 1983 review of the rules governing the tasks and operation of the Fund.

¹² OJ L 377, 31.12.1985, p. 66

¹³ OJ L 317, 28.11.1985, p. 37

¹⁴ OJ L 377, 31.12.1985, p. 65

- Maintaining the earnings of workers affected by restructuring or conversion operations.

The statement entered in the minutes of Council Decision 83/516/EEC on the tasks of the European Social Fund and Article 3 (2) is as follows :

"The Commission states that it will examine the possibility of utilizing Article 3 (2) for the purpose of maintaining the earnings of workers affected by restructuring or conversion operations and will report back to a future meeting of the Council".

If expenditure relating to income support measures for workers affected by restructuring or conversion operations were to be made eligible for Fund assistance, the tasks of the Social Fund would be expanded and the total amount of eligible expenditure increased. It is to be feared that the budgetary problems affecting the Community, particularly as regards the Social Fund, would become still more acute if new categories of expenditure were allowed. Confining such aid to the terms of Article 3 (2) of Decision 83/516/EEC is not sufficient reassurance since these operations represent a potential basis for subsequent Fund intervention under 'general measures' (Article 3(1) of Decision 83/516/EEC). The Commission therefore considers that it would be futile to propose to the Council that Article 3 (2) should be used to maintain the earnings of workers affected by restructuring or conversion measures.

- Support for the activities of development agents.

Article 1 (2)(d) of Decision 83/516/EEC provides for Fund participation in the financing of services and technical advice concerned with job creation, while Article 4 (3) specifies that Fund assistance may also be granted for people to be engaged as development agents. However, Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83 listing the categories of expenditure eligible for Fund assistance does not provide for expenditure in respect of the services of

development agents. Only expenditure on training and aid for recruitment in respect of such agents, provided they are under 25 and are job-seekers or long-term unemployed, is eligible.

Article 15 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1787/84 relating to the European Regional Development Fund¹⁵ specifies that for the purposes of greater exploitation of the potential for internally generated development of regions, the Regional Fund may contribute to the financing of consistent sets of measures for assisting undertakings - primarily small and medium-sized undertakings - in industry, crafts and tourism, to :

- provide these undertakings with facilities enabling them to expand their activities and obtain access to new technology,
- to facilitate their access to the capital market.

Article 15 (1) also lists a number of measures to which the Regional Fund may contribute. These measures relate to the establishment or development of the services of development agents in the interests of internally generated development in Community regions.

The Commission Report and Proposals on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural funds¹⁶ of 28 July 1983 stresses the need for better coordination of activities by the various Community Funds. Since the goal set out in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) N° 1787/84 is identical - although broader - than that set out in the statement in the minutes with respect to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83, there is no need for any follow-up to the statement. On the contrary, the duplication of Community measures should be avoided.

The desire to avoid duplication cannot harm the beneficiary of a measure to be supported by the Social Fund, since any operation which is part of an integrated programme receiving aid from two or more Community financial instruments may be given priority with respect to Social Fund assistance provided that it meets the conditions of

¹⁵ OJ N° L 169 of 28.06.1984, p. 1

¹⁶ COM (83) 501 final

admissibility and eligibility and conforms to those set out in Decision 85/261/EEC (guidelines for the management of the Fund¹⁷). An operation calling for financial support by the Regional Fund for the activities of development agents could receive Social Fund assistance for training and job-creation programmes involving development agents.

For reasons connected with the effectiveness of the structural funds and their coordination, it would not therefore be desirable to consider enlarging possible fields of intervention by the Social Fund to include development agents' activities.

¹⁷ See point 4.1 of the guidelines

III. FINANCING AND BUDGET

1. Commitments

A. Available appropriations

Of the 2 536.25 million ECU in commitment appropriations available to the Fund in 1985, 2 476.6 million ECU could actually be committed, whilst 59.65 million ECU represented a positive balance arising from exchange rate changes in respect of commitments made before 1984 (budget articles 607, 608 and 609). The nature and budgetary allocation of these appropriations was such that they could only be used to increase - marginally - Fund assistance in respect of certain commitments made prior to 1984. The remaining amount lapsed at the end of the year.

The 2 476.6 million ECU available for new commitments in 1985 exceeded the amount available in 1984 by 435.32 million ECU - an increase of 21.32%. This total was largely made up of appropriations under chapters 60 and 61 of the general budget of the Communities (2 010 million ECU as against 11 846 million ECU in 1984). It also included a further 466.6 million ECU made up as follows:

- 168.41 million ECU carried over from the previous financial year;
- 23.49 million ECU released as a result of the impact of currency realignments on commitments made during the year (budget articles 600, 601 and 610);
- 274.80 million ECU derived from refunds arising in particular from final payment claims for 1984 commitments.

No transfers increasing or reducing the resources available were made outside chapters of the budget concerned with the Fund. All the transfers carried out in 1985 were designed to switch resources from chapter 61 (specific measures), which was in surplus, to chapter 60

(general measures) where these additional resources were apportioned between the various budget items in line with Article 7 of decision 83/51/EEC.

In 1985 274.80 million ECU (as against 94.57 million ECU in 1984) was released for reuse by the Fund. This is one of the results of the provisions adopted in the context of the 1983 reform, under which Member States are required for the vast majority of operations to submit final payment claims by 31 October of the year following the year of commitment (cf Article 6(1) of Decision 83/673/EEC). These provisions have enabled the Fund administration to reuse amounts not requested in respect of commitments made in 1984 by decommitting the amounts in question and recommitting them before the end of the year in place of 1985 commitment appropriations. In accordance with the Financial Regulation, the latter were carried over to the following year, thereby increasing the resources available for 1986.

Discounting increases arising from the management of appropriations, the Fund budget represented 6.56% of the overall Community budget in 1985 (as against 6.31% in 1984).

B. Utilization of appropriations

Of the appropriations available in 1984 (2 536.25 million ECU), an amount of 2 188.09 million was committed (as against 1 854.25 million ECU in 1984), leaving 347.3 million ECU available at the end of the year (as compared with 170.30 million ECU in 1984). Of the appropriations committed, the greater part were used for new commitments (budget articles 600, 601 and 610), whilst 0.8 million ECU was used to increase Fund assistance to operations approved prior to 1984 (budget articles 607, 608 and 609).

The commitment appropriations entered in the budget - including those arising from amendments to the budget by Parliament (2 010 million ECU) - were thus used to the full. The same applies to the appropriations carried over from 1984/85 (168.41 million ECU). On the other hand, of the additional resources arising from refunds in the

course of the year (274.80 million ECU) and the positive balance resulting from exchange rate fluctuations prior to 31 december 1985 (83.04 million ECU), only 10.11 million ECU was used (out of a total of 357.84 million ECU).

This low utilization rate is accounted for by the fact that refunds in general only become available for reuse following the presentation - by Member States - of final payment claims (i.e. after 31 October of the year in question) and this is too late for them to be reused except in place of appropriations eligible for carryover. The same applies to the positive balance arising from exchange rate variations, since the relevant date of calculation is 31 December of the year in question.

C. Volume of applications

Applications for assistance from the Fund submitted in 1985 totalled 4 985.90 million ECU (as against 3 357.74 million ECU in 1984). In percentage terms, this represents a year-on-year increase of more than 38%. Since the volume of appropriations available for commitment in the year¹ only increased by 15%, 1985 saw a widening of the usual gap between resources and needs.

Total applications for assistance represented about 230% of available appropriations (as compared with 177% in 1984). Thus the rate of coverage of needs was slightly over 43% (as against a little over 56% in 1984).

In absolute terms, the volume of applications for "young people/other regions" (budget item 6601) was by far the highest (2 632 million ECU in 1985 as compared with 1 642 ECU in 1984).

¹ This term covers the appropriations entered in the budget plus any carryover from the previous year. It does not, however, include either refunds in the course of the year or any positive balance arising from exchange rate fluctuations, since these appropriations can for the most part only be used to make possible a carryover to the next year.

In relation to available appropriations, the gap was greatest in respect of operations for "adults/other regions" (budget item 6011). In this instance, applications were nearly four times higher than available resources.

D. Classification of applications

Of the total volume, applications amounting to 463.39 million ECU were rejected as inadmissible, not eligible or not in compliance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of Decision 83/673/EEC, with the following breakdown:

- inadmissible	37.24 million ECU
- not in compliance	0.49 million ECU
- not eligible	425.66 million ECU

The applications which were admissible and concerned with eligible operations were classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in the guidelines for the management of the Fund as follows:

- priority applications	3 105.40 million ECU
- non-priority	1 417.11 million ECU

E. Linear and weighted reductions

As provided in point 6 of the guidelines ², applications were approved by budget item, starting with the priority applications. When available appropriations under a given budget item were insufficient to finance the priority applications in full, a linear reduction (with respect to the regions listed in Article 7(3) of Decision 83/516/EEC) or a weighted reduction (in the case of other regions) was applied.

² O.J. N° C5, 10.1.1984, p. 2.

In the case of item 6000, sufficient appropriations remained following the financing of all priority operations to permit the granting of assistance towards non-priority operations. The amount available was, however, not sufficient to cover non-priority applications in full. A linear reduction was therefore applied to non-priority applications under this heading, after priority applications had been approved in full. Application of the linear or weighted reduction produced the following results by budget item:

| Budget | Item	| Volume of | applicat.	| Not admiss. |		| Eligible		| Linear or | weighted	| Amounts | approved |
		| not eligible |	| Priority	| Non-priority			
| 6000 |	| 870.39 |	| 119.75 |	| 539.77 |	| 210.87 |	| 85.00 |	| 665.64 |	
| 6001 |	| 2 632.02 |	| 182.11 |	| 1 356.28 |	| 1 093.63 |	| 357.83 |	| 998.45 |	
| 6010 |	| 452.02 |	| 49.34 |	| 380.86 |	| 21.82 |	| 188.23 |	| 192.63 |	
| 6011 |	| 934.88 |	| 88.73 |	| 792.13 |	| 54.02 |	| 503.19 |	| 288.94 |	
| 6100 |	| 96.59 |	| 23.46 |	| 36.36 |	| 36.77 |	| - |	| 73.13 |	
| Total |	| 4 985.90 |	| 463.39 |	| 3 105.40 |	| 1 417.11 |	| 1134.25 |	| 2218.79 |	

From this table it can be seen that the volume of applications refused following application of a reduction amounted to 1 134.25 million ECU (as against 895.67 million ECU in 1984). Item 6011 (adults/other regions) was particularly affected by the reduction: only 36.48% of eligible and priority applicatons could be approved.

In contrast, appropriations available for item 6100 (specific measures) were sufficient to finance in full eligible applications for both priority and non-priority operations, whilst appropriations available for item 6000 (general measures for young people/other regions) were sufficient to finance in full eligible applications for priority operations, though a linear reduction had to be applied to eligible applications for non-priority operations.

2. Payments

A. Appropriations available

Payment appropriations amounting to 1 505.50 million ECU were mainly made up of the annual budget allocation (1 410.00 million ECU) plus 95.5 million ECU carried over from 1984. The total amount available was 282.35 million ECU less than the 1 787.85 million available by way of payment appropriations in 1984. This represents a decrease of around 16%.

Overall, taking transfers into account, the payment appropriations available were apportioned as follows:

- budget articles 600, 601 and 610 1 089.08 million ECU

- budget articles 607, 608 and 609 416.42 million ECU

B. Utilization of appropriations

Of the 1 505.5 million ECU available by way of payment appropriations, 1 413.03 million ECU was paid out (as against 1 606.27 million ECU in 1984), whilst 92.47 million ECU was carried over to the following year.

The utilization rate for payment appropriations was thus 93.86% (as against 94.38% in 1984).

There is at first sight a contradiction between the fact that the payment appropriations available in 1985 were not used in full, in spite of the fact that they were regarded as substantially inadequate in relation to needs. This contradiction is apparent only and can be traced back to a delay in the implementation of the necessary transfers: it was not possible to carry out before 31 December 1985 the transfer of 60 million ECU corresponding to the advances payable in respect of the final batch of approval decisions.

In addition, delays in the processing of final payment claims for commitments entered into prior to 1984 resulted in a further 30 million ECU remaining available at the end of the year. As in the case of advances for the final batch of approval decisions, the corresponding payments of balance were made at the beginning of the 1986 financial year out of the appropriations carried over.

C. Payments made

Of total payments made in 1985 (1 413.03 million ECU) some million ECU was used in respect of advances for commitments entered into during the year, while around 350 million ECU corresponded to final payments made in respect of commitments entered into prior to 1984. Only one or two final payments of relatively insignificant amounts were made in 1985 in respect of commitments entered into in 1984. The main reason for this was the fact that the Fund administration had to begin examining applications for assistance for 1986 in November 1985. Moreover, the situation as regards availability of resources at the end of the year was in any case such as to preclude further payments.

Though a carryover was made, the available payment appropriations were for all practical purposes used up by the end of the year, largely because of the advances (amounting to about 60 million ECU) due in respect of the second batch of approval decisions adopted in December.

D. Pattern of payments

The following table gives details, in absolute figures and percentage terms, of the payments made in 1984 and 1985, with a breakdown between advances on commitments made during the year and other payments (final payments, second advances in respects of specific operations):

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Advances on commitments made during the year	880.14 (54.79%)	994.77 (72.60%)
Other types of payment	<u>725.13</u>	<u>375.45</u> (27.00%)
Total	1 606.27(100.00%)	1 370.22(100.00%)

This table shows the percentage of payments corresponding to advances to have been much higher in 1985 than in 1984. In contrast, the amounts paid under the other headings fell sharply in 1985. The main reason for this was the fact that the 1984 figures were artificially increased by advances totalling approximately 320 million ECU which should have been paid at the end of 1983 but could not in fact be paid out until early in 1984.

Discounting this sum, other types of payment (notably final payments) remained approximately unchanged in absolute terms, though there was a slight decline between 1984 and 1985 (with final payments totalling approximately 400 million ECU in 1984 as compared with 375 million in 1985).

E. Commitments still to be paid

On 31 December 1985 the balance of commitments still to be paid stood at 2 832.12 million ECU. This amount may be broken down by year of commitment as follows:

	<u>million ECU</u>
- amount still to be paid in respect of commitments entered into before 1985	1 676.29
- amount still to be paid in respect of commitments entered into in 1985	<u>1 155.83</u>
Total	2 832.12

Given the amount remaining to be paid at the end of 1984 (2 519.45 million ECU) the amount remaining to be paid can be seen to have risen overall by approximately 370 million ECU (14%) over the period up to 31 December 1985.

F. On-the-spot checks

In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2950/83 of 17 October 1983³ and without prejudice to any checks carried out by the Member States, the Commission made a number of on-the-spot checks in 1985. The checks were carried out on the basis of representative sampling or when the information attached to a final payment claim was insufficient or seemed to contain errors.

Commission staff carried out 30 on-the-spot checks (as against 22 in the previous year), covering 82 operations receiving Fund assistance (compared with about 59 in 1984).

Wherever on-the-spot checks disclosed significant discrepancies vis-à-vis the features of operations as set out in the relevant approval decision, procedures for reducing the amount of assistance and recovering improperly claimed advances in whole or in part were initiated. The same procedures were applied when checks were made on the basis of supporting documents relating to an operation.

The Commission is aware that the number of on-the-spot checks carried out is insufficient to ensure adequate supervision of the operations approved and meet the need for increasingly efficient management of the Fund appropriations. The marked increase in the number of applications and the complexity of the choices to be made given the unfavourable ratio of applications submitted to appropriations available have considerably augmented the volume of work entailed in studying applications for assistance and payment. There has been no increase in the staff assigned to the Fund for several years and it has thus been impossible to increase the number of on-the-spot checks.

³ O.J. NO L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 1.

IV. APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE

During the second year of the application of the 1983 provisions on the tasks and management of the European Social Fund, the Member States succeeded in mastering the technical problems connected with the presentation of applications to a greater extent than in 1984.

The Fund staff drew the attention of national administrations to the need to ensure strict observance of the rules governing the Social Fund. They stressed the need to fill in the forms fully so as to avoid applications being turned down on the grounds that they are "not admissible" or "not eligible".

1. Admissibility

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2950/83¹ and Commission Decision 83/673/EEC² provide that a number of formal conditions must be met in respect of applications for assistance. The Fund staff have seen to it that these conditions are met in order to guarantee equal treatment of applications.

Despite the warnings given by the Fund administration, the volume of non-admissible applications amounted to 37.24 million ECU, i.e. 0.74% of the total volume of applications (4 998.66 million ECU).

2. Eligibility

The eligibility of applications was studied in conformity with the provisions of Council Decision 83/516/EEC and Council Regulation (EEC) No 2950/83.

In scrutinizing the content of an operation for conformity with the provisions in force, Fund staff saw to it that the following criteria were observed:

¹ O.J. NO L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 1.

² O.J. No L 377, 31.12.1983, p. 1.

- operations referred to in Article 1(2) of Decision 83/516/EEC, for which Fund assistance is provided;
- operations referred to in Article 3 of the Decision;
- categories of persons referred to in Article 4 of the Decision;
- expenditure eligible in relation to the categories of person and types of action specified in Article 1 (b) to (c) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2950/83;
- financing and amount of assistance (bearing in mind the provision for a higher rate of intervention in certain regions incorporated in Article 5 of the Decision), the rate of private contribution and the income deriving from certain operations.

To ensure equal treatment of applications, Fund staff had recourse to a list of criteria checks with 45 headings. Out of a total of 4 785 applications for assistance involving 7 537 regionalized operations and representing 4 998.66 million ECU, the sum of 425.94 million ECU, i.e. 8.52%, was regarded as ineligible.

A. JOINT AID FROM SEVERAL COMMUNITY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(Point 2.2.A. of the guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund in the financial years 1984 to 1986¹ extended to cover the financial years 1985 to 1987².)

Priority is accorded to operations which are part of integrated operations, actions or programmes receiving aid from several Community instruments. In the case of such operations, priority is not subject to a regional limitation.

The year under review saw an appreciable increase in the number of applications (24), but above all in the amount of money requested, which was 22.88 million ECU (as compared with 11 applications for 2,60 million ECU in 1984); this shows the importance which integrated operations are likely to assume in the future, either as integrated development operations (IDO) or as integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMP).

These operations financed by several Community instruments were regarded as having a priority claim on Fund assistance to the extent that a direct link could be established between the various financial contributions from Community sources. In this case the application for aid had to fit into a programme in which the Community's structural funds (ERDF, EAGGF) and financial instruments such as the EIB and the NCI played a part.

Applications for 22,18 million ECU were classified priority, representing virtually all the applications submitted. A sum of 9,91 million ECU was granted (1,59 million ECU in 1984), corresponding to 43% of the amounts requested, of which 7,21 million ECU concerned adults.

This type of operation most obviously concerns the less prosperous regions of the Community; 93% of the amounts approved went to the disadvantaged regions.

¹ O.J. NO C 5, 10.1.1984, p. 2.

² O.J. No C 126, 12.5.1984, p. 3.

The total number of persons concerned was 3217 (1461 in 1984); 133 women under 25 (4,1%) and 828 women over 25 (25,8%). There were 1050 men under 25 (32,6%) and 1206 men over 25 (37,5%).

Three Member States submitted applications on this basis: France, Greece and Italy. The Greek and Italian applications related to industrial development operations financed by the EIB as regards investments and to vocational training linked with these investments and receiving aid from the Social Fund. The applications submitted by France concerned the continuation of the Lozère Integrated Development Programme (IDP) and the pre-IMP operation carried out in the département of Hérault.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (NECU) ***** A0

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	*	*	*	3	5	*	16	*	*	*	24
SUB-FILES	*	*	*	3	5	*	16	*	*	*	24
AMOUNT REQUESTED	*	*	*	.69	.40	*	21.79	*	*	*	22.88
- PRIORITY	*	*	*	.69	.40	*	21.10	*	*	*	22.19
- NOT-PRIORITY	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	*	*	*	*	*	*	.70	*	*	*	.70
REDUCTION	*	*	*	.25	.22	*	11.81	*	*	*	12.28
AMOUNT APPROVED	*	*	*	.44	.18	*	9.29	*	*	*	9.91
o/o APPROVED/REQUESTED	*	*	*	63.52	45.08	*	42.62	*	*	*	43.29

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

x MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -A0-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURD REGS.	*	*	*	.26	*	*	2.19	*	*	*	2.451
YP OTHER REGIONS	*	*	*	*	.08	*	.16	*	*	*	.251
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	*	*	*	.18	.04	*	6.57	*	*	*	6.791
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	*	*	*	*	.06	*	.36	*	*	*	.421
TOTAL	*	*	*	.44	.18	*	9.29	*	*	*	9.911

x PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -A0-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURD REGS.	*	*	*	10.6	*	*	89.4	*	*	*	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	*	*	*	*	33.9	*	66.1	*	*	*	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	*	*	*	2.6	.5	*	96.8	*	*	*	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	*	*	*	*	13.9	*	86.1	*	*	*	100
TOTAL	*	*	*	4.4	1.8	*	93.8	*	*	*	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -A0-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURD REGS.	*	*	*	59.3	*	*	23.6	*	*	*	24.71
YP OTHER REGIONS	*	*	*	*	46.7	*	1.8	*	*	*	2.51
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	*	*	*	40.7	20.7	*	70.8	*	*	*	68.51
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	*	*	*	*	32.6	*	3.9	*	*	*	4.31
TOTAL	*	*	*	100	100	*	100	*	*	*	100

B. JOINT OPERATIONS BY SEVERAL MEMBER STATES

(Point 2.2.B of the guidelines)

Priority is given to operations carried out jointly by several Member States; in the case of these operations priority is not subject to regional limitation.

1985 saw a significant increase in the number (11) but also in the amount of assistance requested : 4.79 million ECU (as opposed to 7 applications totalling 1.00 million ECU in 1984).

Applications for 3,94 million ECU were classified priority concerning 83% of the amount requested. The rest was judged non-priority since the joint carrying-out by several Member States was not demonstrated. Assistance approved totalled 2.09 million ECU (0.48 million ECU in 1984), i.e. 43% of the amounts requested. 1.13 million ECU went to the disadvantaged regions (54% of all grants).

For young people under the 25 the sum of 1.13 million ECU was granted to two Member States (Germany and Italy), i.e. 69% of the total amount granted under this point of the guidelines. The number of young people concerned was 780 (compared with 80 young people in 1984). 359 were women (46%).

The Italian vocational training body ENAIP (Calabria) and the Berlin Senator für Schulwesen, Jugend und Sport jointly trained young people under a training/work experience schema. This programme was the continuation of similar training courses carried out in Berlin and Calabria in previous years and involved regular exchanges of trainees between Italy and Germany.

Three programmes were approved for France and Italy under this point of the guidelines for persons over the age of 25. They were for 0,66 million ECU and concerned 185 persons, including 51 women (28%).

One of these applications involved cooperation between the IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), the Universities of Milan and Rennes and the Société Générale des Semi-conducteurs (a company which manufactures semi-conductors in France and Italy) on a

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (NECU) ***** 80

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	"	"	2	"	2	1	4	"	"	2	11
SUB-FILES	"	"	2	"	2	1	4	"	"	2	11
AMOUNT REQUESTED	"	"	1.58	"	.27	.03	2.79	"	"	.13	4.79
- PRIORITY	"	"	.96	"	.21	"	2.77	"	"	"	3.94
- NOT-PRIORITY	"	"	.62	"	.06	"	"	"	"	.03	.71
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	"	"	"	.03	.02	"	"	.09	.14
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
REDUCTION	"	"	.22	"	.15	"	1.47	"	"	"	1.85
AMOUNT APPROVED	"	"	.74	"	.05	"	1.29	"	"	"	2.09
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	"	"	47.12	"	19.28	0.00	46.37	"	"	0.00	43.62

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -80-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	"	.47	"	"	"	.47
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	.74	"	"	"	.22	"	"	"	.96
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	.05	"	.60	"	"	"	.66
TOTAL	"	"	.74	"	.05	"	1.29	"	"	"	2.09

PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -80-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	77.2	"	"	"	22.8	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	7.9	"	92.1	"	"	"	100
TOTAL	"	"	35.6	"	2.5	"	62.0	"	"	"	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -80-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	"	36.4	"	"	"	22.6
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	100	"	"	"	16.9	"	"	"	46.1
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	100	"	46.6	"	"	"	31.4
TOTAL	"	"	100	"	100	"	100	"	"	"	100

training programme for a high technology project. This programme is interesting in more ways than one, since it reflects the Commission's wish to develop exchanges between Community firms related to training in the new technologies.

C. OPERATIONS TO PROMOTE VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

(Point 2.2.C of the guidelines)

1 566 applications were submitted under points C1, C2 and C3 of the guidelines relating to the vocational training and employment of young people under the age of 25. The total amount requested was 2 336.25 million ECU. The sum of 1 015.45 million ECU was approved, including 393.66 million ECU for employment in absolute priority regions.

Examination of the applications for aid in 1985 revealed a number of problems in applying the guidelines for 1984 to 1986, particularly as regards the classification of some operations.

Operations carried out in the context of apprenticeship contracts were given priority under point C1 of the guidelines when they entailed basic training given in centres. However, only the initial stage (first year) was taken into account, provided there were equal periods of training in centres and on-the-job experience.

Any operations relating to persons who had already received training or held a job were classified under point C2, while additional training places created in firms were regarded as having priority under point E3.

With regard, more particularly, to point C1, which is intended to help solve the problems of young people immediately after their statutory school attendance, i.e. persons between the ages of 16 and 18, the following principles were applied:

- concentration under point C1 of the guidelines of operations concerning young people who had completed their statutory schooling but had received no training and had not held a job;
- the work experience period should be broadly equivalent to the period of theoretical training;

- some types of training were regarded as work experience, examples being the training provided in "Übungsfirmer" in Germany and Information Technology Centres in the United Kingdom.

Since point C2 is concerned with young people who have already received training or held a job, but who need additional training if they are to escape unemployment as a result of inappropriate qualifications, operations on behalf of persons generally over the age of 19 were considered under this point. This point was also used to cover operations with a large job creation potential, such as the training of young people to set up cooperatives or their own businesses.

Point C3 is the only one without regional limitation as regards young people. The Fund administration thus had difficulties in dissuading some applicants from invoking this point in order to avoid the constraint of regionalization. Taking account of this difficulty, priority was given to operations:

- involving training operations alone;
- involving subsequent employment in the firm referred to in the application;
- not covered by general measures at national or regional level.

C.1. OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE END OF FULL-TIME COMPULSORY EDUCATION TO FURTHER THE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER 25, CONSISTING OF BASIC VOCATIONAL TRAINING LEADING TO REAL PROSPECTS OF STABLE EMPLOYMENT AND INCLUDING WORK EXPERIENCE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF A PROGRAMME LASTING A TOTAL OF AT LEAST SIX MONTHS.

461 applications were submitted under this point of the guidelines. The total amount of aid requested was 1 258.47 million ECU, of which 571.86 million was approved. The largest volume of applications came from the United Kingdom - for 574.36 million ECU, i.e. nearly 46% of the amount of aid requested under this point. France was in second place with 374.74 ECU (30.5%), followed by Italy with 143.50 million ECU (close to 11%).

The largest share of Fund aid went to the United Kingdom, which received 236.68 million ECU (41.4%), followed by France with 146.76% million ECU (25.7%) and Italy with 105.39 million ECU (18.4%).

29.9% of the total approved went to operations on behalf of employment for young people in absolute priority regions. The Member States which benefited most from Fund aid under this point were the United Kingdom (18%) for employment in Northern Ireland, Italy (45.1%) and France (12.9%).

A percentage of only 45% of the amount requested was approved. The main reasons why the Commission classified a large number of applications as non-priority were as follows:

- inadequate information on the target group: the description of the operation frequently failed to indicate the situation of the trainees as regards employment, age, whether they had received any training after their compulsory education and whether they had held a job;

- Lack of work experience in firms. The practical training normally forming a part of vocational training cannot, generally speaking, be regarded as the equivalent of a period of genuine work in a firm;
- duration of training less than the minimum of six months called for under C1; in the case of part-time training a corresponding minimum is required;
- Lack of specific information on employment prospects for trainees after the period of training; to assess such prospects, account was taken of information provided by applications, the level of training provided and such other information as the Commission has able to glean from the results - in terms of employment - of similar operations in the past.

The purpose of the priority set out under point C1 of the guidelines is to resolve the specific problems of young people who, on completing compulsory education, have neither received training nor been in employment. This point is specifically aimed at young people under 18 without, however, excluding young people over this age in a similar situation. In addition, stress is placed on the need for a six-month minimum period of training (800 to 900 hours) and on the requirement for work experience related to training. Several instruments adopted by the Council have stressed the need to develop basic training for young people at the end of compulsory education and underlined the importance of training/work experience schemes.

The Council Resolution of 18 December 1979¹ on linked work and training for young people recommends the Member States to encourage "the development of effective links between training and experience on the job". In section III of the Council Resolution of 11 July 1983² concerning vocational training policies in the European Communities in the 1980s, Member States are requested to ensure that young people without qualifications can benefit over a period of at least six months or, if possible, one year following full-time compulsory

¹ OJ N° C 1, 3.1.1980, p. 1

² OJ N° C 193, 20.7.1983, p. 2

education "from a full-time programme involving basic training and/or an initial work experience to prepare them for an occupation". In section IV the Commission is requested to contribute to "greater consistency between, on the one hand, vocational training policies at national and Community level and, on the other, activities in receipt of assistance from the European Social Fund".

In the absolute priority regions close to 28% of the amount of aid went to Italy, 25% to the United Kingdom and some 21% to Ireland.

Budget allocations for the absolute priority regions made it possible to finance a large number of eligible operations. For example, the percentage of approval in relation to the volume of applications submitted was 96% for Greece and 90% for Ireland. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that budgetary pressures had an impact on the absolute priority regions.

As regards the other regions of the Community, the United Kingdom obtained more than 48% of the aid, followed by France with 33%. As in 1984, the Youth Training Scheme accounted for the lion's share 11 of the aid awarded to the United Kingdom under point C1.

The Youth Training Scheme (YTS) was set up by the British Government in September 1983. Its aim is to provide, at the end of compulsory education, general basic training lasting up to one year in a number of skills which can be used in several sectors. All the YTS programmes approved by the Manpower Services Commission and funded by it must comprise preparatory and vocational training phases (including basic skills of general use in adult life), continuous assessment, work experience, vocational guidance and a log book showing what the trainee has done. For 1985 applications in respect of this programme for the United Kingdom as a whole (priority regions only) amounted to 462 million ECU, a sum to be used for the provision of training and work experience for more than 400 000 young people. The amount of aid approved after weighted reduction was 154 million ECU. Priority was accorded in part only - for two reasons. Point C1 states that periods of training may not be longer than periods of work experience. Fund staff discovered that this programme included relatively long periods

of work experience, some of which did not enjoy priority under this point. Furthermore, part of the programme was regarded as not meriting priority since the young people in question did not find employment at the end of their training, although this point of the guidelines asked that training lead to real prospects of stable employment. The information provided by the authorities of the Member State in question showed that this ambitious national programme had a placement rate of only some 60%. This fact was borne in mind in classifying applications.

France submitted two framework applications relating skilled training contracts for young people under 25. This scheme, which is intended to promote the employment of first job seekers throughout France, involved an employment contract guaranteeing the acquisition of an occupational skill attested by a recognized diploma or certificate or a qualification given formal standing by a collective agreement. One of the programmes relating to France's Overseas Departments was approved for 1 269 persons and aid to the value of 1.8 million ECU. In respect of some of the contracts in question, the work experience (75%) was deemed to be too long in relation to the time spent on training as such (25%). In fact it was the two sides of industry which decided on the trades in which the young people were to be trained and the content of their training, this being done by means of sectoral and multi-sectoral agreements concluded at national or regional level. An application of the same type was submitted for metropolitan France. It concerned 1 143 persons and the sum of 1.4 million ECU.

In France again, the Union des Foyers de Jeunes Travailleurs submitted, as it had in 1984, an application for aid in support of its endeavours to integrate in social and working life young people not living with their families. In the view of this body, which endeavours to deal with the overall needs of young people, a steady job is a prime objective. The application, which covered 18 regions of France, concerned 930 young people, 55 % of whom were girls. The amount of aid approved by the ESF was 700 000 ECU. This was meant to enable the Union to carry out combined guidance and basic vocational training

operations, as well as active job-search operations comprising periods of in-firm work experience and periods of upgrading vocational knowledge.

An application by the Fédération belge des institutions spécialisées d'aide à la jeunesse was approved to the tune of 417 000 ECU and 180 beneficiaries. This programme was intended for young people with gaps in their education, who had left school at the minimum age, and provided a wide range of training as, for example, carpenters, gardeners, welders, computer operators, etc.

A course for 15 young people (175 000 ECU) involving the reconditioning of domestic appliances was approved for the Netherlands. The trainees, who were all under 18, obtained their training and work experience by repairing such appliances.

An Irish scheme which received Fund assistance comprised vocational preparation and training courses for young unemployed people which included vocational guidance and technical training accompanied by work experience with local employers.

The courses lasted for one year with an option for an additional year. They were organized by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the National Manpower Service (for recruitment and placement). The aid approved covered 41 800 persons and amounted to 28.1 million ECU.

Another Irish scheme involved practical and theoretical training in animal and crop husbandry, farm machinery maintenance and farm management. It was administered by the Council for Development in Agriculture. Aid provided by the Fund covered 900 young people and amounted to 1.97 million ECU.

A German training scheme for 20 young people under point C1 concerned transport and insurance salesmanship and was carried out in a "Übungsfirma", which simulated the work of transport and insurance companies and cooperated with other bodies of this type and with actual companies. The scheme was managed by the Angestelltenkammer Bremen and the aid provided by the Fund amounted to 95 000 ECU. A

broader scheme, organized by the Senator für Schulwesen, Jugend und Sport, involved training/work experience for 295 young people as mechanics, painters, electricians and fitters. This scheme, which was intended to enable socially disadvantaged young people to learn a trade, included a motivation and guidance module. Fund aid for this scheme amounted to 661 000 ECU.

C.2 OPERATIONS TO FURTHER THE EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER 25, WHOSE QUALIFICATIONS HAVE THROUGH EXPERIENCE PROVED TO BE INADEQUATE OR INAPPROPRIATE, CONSISTING OF FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME VOCATIONAL TRAINING AIMED AT EQUIPPING THEM WITH HIGHER SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS ADAPTED TO LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS, FACILITATING THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY IN PARTICULAR, AND LEADING TO REAL PROSPECTS OF STABLE EMPLOYMENT.

This is intended for young people who have received training or had work experience but are unemployed or threatened with unemployment on account of inadequate skills and need additional training to improve their vocational qualifications and enable them to adapt to labour market requirements. It also stresses the need to facilitate the introduction of new technology, an aspect which is underlined in the Council Resolution of 2 June 1983¹ concerning vocational training measures relating to new information technologies.

Applications were classified as non-priority or only partially priority for the following reasons :

- lack of information about the target group : as for point C1, the description of the operations was often very far from complete, so that assessment of applications became impossible; the age of the persons concerned was often omitted, as was their employment situation and their need to acquire additional qualifications in order to meet labour market requirements;
- lack of information regarding the level of qualifications to be attained and adaptation of qualifications to labour market developments;
- lack of information on the introduction of new technologies or job prospects.

The aid granted went mainly to Ireland, Italy and France - 81% of the amounts approved.

¹ OJ N° C 166, 25.6.1983, p. 1

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MEGU) ***** C2

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	91	15	33	56	71	42	144	1	134	359	946
SUB-FILES	119	78	58	56	309	42	149	1	206	473	1491
AMOUNT REQUESTED	24.25	15.93	90.12	17.21	329.68	189.91	164.10	.03	37.48	117.361	986.07
- PRIORITY	7.39	7.40	8.93	13.75	123.56	117.19	89.42	.03	3.16	38.311	409.15
- NOT-PRIORITY	16.05	8.37	81.17	3.47	206.07	.75	72.91	"	10.26	76.391	475.44
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	.80	.16	.02	.00	"	71.97	1.45	"	17.64	2.651	94.70
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	.85	"	.32	"	6.42	"	6.79
REDUCTION	"	3.43	1.84	1.60	55.09	"	28.27	.03	.01	2.501	92.79
AMOUNT APPROVED	7.39	3.97	7.08	15.62	81.05	117.94	102.82	"	3.15	35.811	374.84
>/< APPROVED/REQUESTED	30.49	24.90	7.86	90.73	24.59	62.10	62.65	0.00	8.41	30.511	38.01

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

‡ MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -C2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	15.62	12.14	117.94	57.80	"	"	.731	204.23
YP OTHER REGIONS	7.39	3.97	7.08	"	68.92	"	45.02	"	3.15	35.081	170.61
TOTAL	7.39	3.97	7.08	15.62	81.05	117.94	102.82	"	3.15	35.811	374.84

‡ PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -C2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	7.6	5.9	57.8	28.3	"	"	.41	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	4.3	2.3	4.2	"	40.4	"	26.4	"	1.8	20.61	100
TOTAL	2.0	1.1	1.9	4.2	21.6	31.5	27.4	"	.8	9.61	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -C2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	100	15.0	100	56.2	"	"	2.01	54.51
YP OTHER REGIONS	100	100	100	"	85.0	"	43.8	"	100	98.01	45.51
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

Ireland obtained aid for intermediate level technical training and training in secretarial skills. This training was intended for young people who had left secondary school with no chance of finding employment; it concentrated on new technologies in the following fields : computers, electronics, chemistry/pharmacy, engineering and the services sector. The promotor of the training was the Department of Education in collaboration with the National Manpower Service (for recruitment and placement). Fund aid covered 23 750 persons and amounted to 40 million ECU.

Another Irish scheme which received Fund aid was related to the training of young unemployed people whose qualifications were not good enough to enable them to obtain or keep a job. The training took place in centres run by the Industrial Training Authority (AnCo). The scheme concerned 11 848 young people and the amount of aid approved was 29.9 million ECU.

In Italy, a large-scale national programme managed by the Ministero del Lavoro was financed by the Fund. The aim was to provide young people with training in skills relating to new technologies and to help them obtain jobs in industry or the services sector. The aid approved amounted to 10.5 million ECU and concerned somewhat more than 10 000 young people.

A large number of other schemes on a smaller scale were financed by the Fund in Italy. Some were organized by regional authorities and others by private bodies. For example, a scheme for 101 young people received Fund assistance to the tune of 296 000 ECU in the Piedmont region, where the local authority managed an additional training programme above and beyond the normal provision for the unemployed. The programme comprised courses in the maintenance of industrial machinery, the application of data-processing technology, electronics, etc. As regards private bodies, 275 000 ECU was approved for a programme run by CONVEY, a private technology transfer consortium, with a view to training 25 young people as experts in new technologies, including data processing and electronics for application to agriculture. Aid was likewise granted to ANAP-Calabria for the training of 209 young people for careers in data processing, electronics, dental technology and the utilization of alternative energy sources. The amount of aid approved was 1.14 million ECU.

As regards France, the emphasis placed by the guidelines on the use of new technologies in the training of young people who already have a basic skill resulted in the approval of only part of some applications made for large-scale programmes. One such application, concerning more than 17 000 young people, most of whom had been unemployed for a long time, covered operations intended to provide the additional skills needed for obtaining a job requiring mastery of new technologies such as office automation in the secretarial field, data processing as related to bookkeeping or electronics applied to industrial equipment and systems. Thus, the Commission approved 13 million ECU, to be divided among 20 regions, for that part of the application relating to courses which were relatively short but led to a high level of qualification. Another of these framework applications concerned employment/training contracts for a thousand young people in France's Overseas Departments. A sum of 900 000 ECU was approved, since a major part of the training was devoted to new technologies.

Assistance totalling 27 million ECU was approved for another French application relating to 1 438 young people, which covered advanced training operations for young people wishing to work at nuclear power stations and thus needing qualifications in such high-technology fields as precision welding, air conditioning, heat regulation and electronic detection systems. Even in such a traditional sector as agriculture new technologies are developing, requiring skills in the fields of biotechnology or automation. A number of operations were launched under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture, particularly in the food processing industries, for which the Fund provided aid amounting to 600 000 ECU.

A Danish training scheme was approved concerning 197 young people in the field of computer-aided manufacturing and design. This scheme, organized by the Danish national authorities, received aid amounting to slightly more than 50 000 ECU. The largest scheme in Denmark to receive Fund aid under point C2 concerned the training of 1 936 young people in various sectors (metalworking, electronics, craft trades, etc.) throughout the country. This scheme was administered by the State and by local and regional authorities. Fund aid amounted to 26 million ECU.

C.3 OPERATIONS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE OBTAINING OF A JOB CONTRACT OF A DURATION OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR. FOR SUCH OPERATIONS PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO REGIONAL LIMITATIONS.

159 applications were submitted under this heading, which is not subject to regional limitation. The absence of such limitation caused a number of bodies to submit applications under this heading, although the operations covered by them did not correspond to this priority. Operations put forward under point C3 were therefore examined with particular attention to see whether they did not rather fall under the requirements of headings C1, C2 or E3 of the guidelines, headings subject to regional limitations.

Priority was accorded to operations which :

- could be identified as vocational training operations and were administered as such;
- concerned firms named in the applications;
- did not come under general measures at national or regional level.

It goes without saying that Fund staff applied the rules strictly, as for the other headings of the guidelines.

Italy received aid amounting to 59.44 million ECU, i.e. more than 86 % of the total approved. Two major regional applications were submitted by the Ministero del Lavoro. The first was for 6.6 million ECU to provide employment for 17 000 young people in the Mezzogiorno. The second was for 6.2 million ECU and concerned 2 000 young people in the Centre-North region. The firms in question belonged to various sectors of industry and trade. Other Italian schemes were likewise financed. In one case, the promoter was the IRI. This scheme was carried out in the Mezzogiorno and the Centre-North region. In the case of the Mezzogiorno, aid was approved to the tune of 4 million ECU for 541 young people, whilst the corresponding figures for the other region were 5.1 million ECU and 1 218 beneficiaries. The scheme enabled young people to obtain long-term employment contracts in undertakings of the IRI group specializing in telecommunications, aeronautical and aerospace engineering, etc.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** C3

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	"	"	2	6	8	"	72	"	19	52	159
SUB-FILES	"	"	2	6	19	"	95	"	19	80	221
AMOUNT REQUESTED	"	"	.10	.40	9.45	"	103.05	"	.95	7.76	121.71
- PRIORITY	"	"	.10	.40	7.32	"	67.76	"	.07	4.46	80.11
- NOT-PRIORITY	"	"	"	"	2.13	"	34.96	"	.44	3.30	40.83
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.27	"	.04	.00	.31
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.06	"	.41	"	.47
REDUCTION	"	"	.01	"	2.68	"	8.32	"	"	.35	11.36
AMOUNT APPROVED	"	"	.09	.40	4.63	"	59.44	"	.07	4.11	68.75
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	"	"	92.55	100.00	49.03	"	57.68	"	7.73	52.98	56.49

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

1 MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -C3-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	.40	.21	"	17.55	"	"	"	18.17
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	.09	"	4.42	"	41.89	"	.07	4.11	50.59
TOTAL	"	"	.09	.40	4.63	"	59.44	"	.07	4.11	68.75

1 PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -C3-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	2.2	1.2	"	96.6	"	"	"	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	.2	"	8.7	"	82.8	"	.1	8.1	100
TOTAL	"	"	.1	.6	6.7	"	86.5	"	.1	6.0	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -C3-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	100	4.6	"	29.5	"	"	"	26.4
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	100	"	95.4	"	70.5	"	100	100	73.6
TOTAL	"	"	100	100	100	"	100	"	100	100	100

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (NEGU) ***** D1

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	ML	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	3	"	2	4	18	1	75	"	9	94	206
SUB-FILES	20	"	2	4	109	1	93	"	27	144	400
AMOUNT REQUESTED	2.81	"	.25	.85	52.97	1.09	126.60	"	4.26	39.821	228.65
- PRIORITY	2.81	"	.25	.74	51.90	1.09	119.22	"	3.90	34.261	214.15
- NOT-PRIORITY	"	"	"	"	1.08	"	6.86	"	.31	5.431	13.68
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	"	.11	"	"	"	"	.06	.131	.30
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.52	"	"	"	.52
REDUCTION	.49	"	.03	"	37.89	1.09	69.42	"	.41	3.671	112.39
AMOUNT APPROVED	2.32	"	.21	.74	14.01	"	49.82	"	3.49	31.191	101.78
o/o APPROVED/REQUESTED	82.72	"	86.35	86.62	26.44	0.00	39.35	"	81.84	78.331	44.51

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

1 MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -D1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	ML	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	.74	"	"	.72	"	"	.461	1.91
YP OTHER REGIONS	.23	"	.04	"	1.62	"	3.19	"	1.31	8.731	15.131
ADULTS LESS-FAY, REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	"	24.07	"	"	1.451	25.521
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	2.10	"	.17	"	12.39	"	21.84	"	2.17	20.551	59.221
TOTAL	2.32	"	.21	.74	14.01	"	49.82	"	3.49	31.191	101.781

1 PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -D1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	ML	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	38.6	"	"	37.6	"	"	23.91	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	1.5	"	.3	"	10.7	"	21.1	"	8.7	57.71	100
ADULTS LESS-FAY, REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	"	94.3	"	"	5.71	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	3.5	"	.3	"	20.9	"	36.9	"	3.7	34.71	100
TOTAL	2.3	"	.2	.7	13.8	"	49.0	"	3.4	30.61	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -D1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	ML	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	100	"	"	1.4	"	"	1.51	1.91
YP OTHER REGIONS	9.8	"	19.6	"	11.5	"	6.4	"	37.7	28.01	14.91
ADULTS LESS-FAY, REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	"	48.3	"	"	4.61	25.11
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	90.2	"	80.4	"	88.5	"	43.8	"	62.3	65.91	58.21
TOTAL	100	"	100	100	100	"	100	"	100	100	100

D. INDUSTRIAL AND SECTORAL RECONVERSION AND RESTRUCTURING
(Point 2.2.D of the guidelines)

D.1 OPERATIONS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT WHICH ACCOMPANY RESTRUCTURING OR RECONVERSION MEASURES IN ONE OR MORE UNDERTAKINGS

This point concerns measures specifically linked to industrial conversion, in particular with a view to facilitating the introduction of new technologies. This is an important area since it covers all industrial conversion measures and technological change in almost all economic sectors such as the motor vehicle industry, the metalworking industry, shipbuilding, chemicals, textiles, electrical engineering, electronics, robotics, etc.

This explains the particularly large number of applications and the amount involved : 206 applications and 228.65 million ECU. However, there was a degree of stability vis-à-vis 1984 as regards both the amounts approved and the applications submitted (196 applications and 212 million ECU in 1984). As in 1984, most applications came from Italy, the United Kingdom and France.

The Commission took care to accord priority only to cases of genuine restructuring or conversion and to weed out operations consisting of in-company further training or straightforward adaptation to technical advances. Applications for 214.15 million ECU were classified priority, corresponding to 93% of aid requested. The amounts approved totalled 101.78 million ECU, i.e. 45 % of the amount requested, with 17.04 million ECU going to youth employment projects.

The absolute priority regions only received 27% of aid approved; this point of the guidelines is aimed rather at regions in industrial decline which lie within the group of straight forward priority regions. Attention should be drawn to the increasingly frequent use being made of framework applications. With these the names of the firms in question were not all known at the time of application. However, the Member States provided the lists of names before the operations got under way.

Some applications were submitted relating to the restructuring of training bodies. The activities of such bodies cannot be regarded as being of a priority nature within the meaning of this point of the guidelines. 67.762 persons were covered by the applications approved under this point, including 9.047 women (13.4%). Applications for the over 25's represented 82% of all amounts approved, which is explained by the fact that this area of activity concerns restructuring of companies and is therefore of more relevance to the over 25's.

The schemes approved in the United Kingdom, which received 31 % of the amounts approved under point D1, included an operation to retrain the staff of conventional power stations for other jobs in the electricity industry, thus avoiding their becoming unemployed. The operation was organized by the South of Scotland Electricity Board. Scotland is a region of heavy and long-term unemployment. Fund aid covered 102 persons and amounted to 460 000 ECU. Another operation, carried out in Northern Ireland, involved a restructuring scheme implemented by Short Brothers. Fund aid covered 234 persons and amounted to 450 000 ECU. The training given was designed to make possible a large-scale restructuring of the firm's activities involving new skills and work methods, as well as a modernization and reorganization of the production process.

In Italy, which received 47 % of the amounts approved, a scheme in the Marche region for which 691 000 ECU was approved concerned the retraining of workers in insecure jobs receiving benefit from the Cassa Integrazione Guadagni.

D.2 VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPERATIONS FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED UNDERTAKINGS WHO REQUIRE RETRAINING AS A RESULT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY WHICH SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERS MANAGEMENT OR PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES IN THOSE UNDERTAKINGS. IN THE CASE OF SUCH OPERATIONS PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

In this field there was a distinct increase in both the number of applications and the amounts requested (+ 85 %) as compared with 1984. 248 applications were submitted for a total of 176.7 million ECU. 64 applications were submitted on behalf of young people under the age of 25 for a total of 27.6 million ECU and 184 on behalf of adults for a total of 149.1 million ECU. In addition to Italy and Ireland, which were already making full use of the opportunities provided by this priority, the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands submitted a considerable number of applications this year.

The Commission took great care to award priority only to those applications which met the requirement of "introducing new technology which substantially alters management or production techniques". Applications for 21.11 million ECU were classified non-priority (12% of the total requested). The question of the eligibility of applications likewise presented problems in that the persons receiving training had to be employed by small or medium-sized firms. Applications for 24.86 million ECU were classified non-eligible (14% of the total requested). 14.9 million ECU was approved for young people under 25, and 56.7 million ECU for the over 25's, representing in total 40% of the aid requested. For the absolute priority regions the amounts were 4.4 and 20.3 million ECU respectively.

Italy received about three quarters of the amounts approved. There is a degree of balance between applications relating to the introduction of new management techniques and applications relating to the introduction of new production techniques. Among the latter there is a growing number of schemes devoted to computer numerical control (CNC).

The number of persons concerned was 48.734 women under 25 and 10.152 women over 25 (5.6% and 20.8% of the total respectively), together with 6.391 men under 25 and 29.435 men over 25 (13.4% and 60.4% of the total respectively). In 1984 there were 41.718 persons.

An Italian scheme for 400 persons and involving the sum of 925 000 ECU concerned the retraining of employees in small and medium-sized firms in the engineering, plastics, chemical, tourism and textile sectors. The technological innovations in question were concerned with automation of the production process and computerization of production and management in firms, generally during a phase of transition to more elaborate plant.

Another example is to be found in Germany, where a retraining operation carried out by the Kreishandwerkerschaft Paderborn involved 130 persons employed in small and medium-sized firms, who received additional training at a regional centre with a view to assisting firms in the introduction of new production methods such as CNC, computerized scheduling, automation of the production process, etc. Fund aid amounted to 18 600 ECU.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** 02

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	6	2	6	9	10	13	91	*	20	91	248
SUB-FILES	14	16	14	9	54	13	99	*	35	141	395
AMOUNT REQUESTED	.18	4.06	.39	2.21	8.48	13.75	121.20	*	8.62	17.831	176.71
- PRIORITY	.11	4.01	.33	1.11	7.74	8.21	93.59	*	5.28	7.361	127.73
- NOT-PRIORITY	.03	.05	.03	.12	.74	5.54	3.32	*	.80	10.471	21.11
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	.03	*	*	.98	.01	*	23.83	*	.01	*	24.86
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	*	*	.02	*	*	*	.46	*	2.53	*	3.01
REDUCTION	.05	3.11	.04	.33	5.62	5.20	40.19	*	3.32	.951	58.80
AMOUNT APPROVED	.07	.89	.29	.78	2.12	5.59	53.45	*	1.96	6.401	71.55
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	37.57	22.00	74.80	35.36	25.02	40.67	44.10	*	22.75	35.901	40.49

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

1 MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -D2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURD REGS.	*	*	*	.46	*	1.20	1.78	*	*	.931	4.361
YP OTHER REGIONS	.04	*	.09	*	.20	*	8.97	*	.05	1.151	10.501
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	*	*	*	.33	.12	4.39	14.99	*	*	.471	20.311
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.03	.89	.20	*	1.80	*	27.70	*	1.91	3.851	36.391
TOTAL	.07	.89	.29	.78	2.12	5.59	53.45	*	1.96	6.401	71.551

1 PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -D2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURD REGS.	*	*	*	10.4	*	27.5	40.7	*	*	21.31	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	.4	*	.9	*	1.9	*	85.4	*	.4	11.01	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	*	*	*	1.6	.6	21.6	73.8	*	*	2.31	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.1	2.5	.5	*	5.0	*	76.1	*	5.3	10.61	100
TOTAL	.1	1.2	.4	1.1	3.0	7.8	74.7	*	2.7	8.91	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -D2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURD REGS.	*	*	*	58.2	*	21.5	3.3	*	*	14.51	6.11
YP OTHER REGIONS	59.6	*	31.3	*	9.4	*	16.8	*	2.3	18.01	14.71
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	*	*	*	41.8	5.7	78.5	28.1	*	*	7.41	28.41
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	40.4	100	68.7	*	84.9	*	51.8	*	97.7	60.11	50.81
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100	100	100

D.3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPERATIONS LEADING DIRECTLY TO SPECIFIC JOBS IN SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED UNDERTAKINGS TO PROMOTE APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PRODUCTS, SERVICES OR PRODUCTION PROCESSES IN THE FOLLOWING SECTORS : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, MICRO-ELECTRONICS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, NEW MEANS OF TRANSPORT, AUTOMATION OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES, OPTICAL FIBRES, BIOTECHNOLOGY, NEW FORMS OF ENERGY, PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT. THE UNDERTAKINGS IN QUESTION MUST NOT EMPLOY MORE THAN 500 PERSONS. FOR THESE OPERATIONS, PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

This wording is in line with several Council Resolutions, particularly that of 2 June 1983 concerning vocational training measures relating to new information technologies¹ and that of 11 July 1983 on vocational training policies in the European Community in the 1980s².

The volume of applications submitted under this heading decreased by 34 % as compared with 1984, amounting to 11.18 million ECU. The overwhelming majority of applications related to operations in non-priority regions, since training bodies were not required to observe a regional limitation. However, the opportunities offered by this heading were used in a variety of ways.

Fund aid amounted to 5.35 million ECU (4.13 million in 1984), i.e. 47 % of the amount requested. Italy received close to 54 % of the amounts approved, followed by France with 29 %. The aid provided by the Fund was divided more or less equally between young people and adults, and with 30% of all participants female.

In Italy an operation put forward by the Provincia Autonoma di Trento for 32 young people received aid to the tune of 188 000 ECU. The aim of this scheme was to place in firms workers who would be able, at the end of their period of training, to program and manage computer systems for the design and use of numerical control machinery.

¹ OJ N° C 166, 25.06.1983, p. 1

² OJ N° C 193, 20.07.1983, p. 2

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MEGU) ***** DJ

MEMBER STATE	D	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	2	"	3	3	10	1	37	"	2	6	64
SUB-FILES	10	"	3	3	58	1	42	"	2	6	125
AMOUNT REQUESTED	.05	"	.04	.81	3.73	.07	6.01	"	.09	.39	11.18
- PRIORITY	.03	"	.04	.81	3.52	.07	5.08	"	"	.20	9.76
- NOT-PRIORITY	.02	"	"	"	.20	"	.35	"	.09	.19	.85
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.00	"	"	"	.00
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.58	"	"	"	.58
REDUCTION	.02	"	"	.17	1.94	.07	2.21	"	"	.00	4.41
AMOUNT APPROVED	.01	"	.04	.64	1.58	"	2.87	"	"	.20	5.35
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	22.01	"	100.00	79.14	42.38	0.00	47.85	"	0.00	51.00	47.82

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

1 MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -DJ-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	.52	"	"	"	"	"	"	.52
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	.03	"	.69	"	1.56	"	"	.10	2.38
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	.12	"	"	.09	"	"	"	.21
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.01	"	.01	"	.89	"	1.23	"	"	.10	2.24
TOTAL	.01	"	.04	.64	1.58	"	2.87	"	"	.20	5.35

1 PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -DJ-	D	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	1.4	"	28.9	"	65.4	"	"	4.3	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	58.2	"	"	41.8	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.5	"	.4	"	39.8	"	55.0	"	"	4.3	100
TOTAL	.2	"	.8	12.1	29.5	"	53.7	"	"	3.7	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -DJ-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	80.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.7
YP OTHER REGIONS	"	"	78.2	"	43.6	"	54.1	"	"	51.3	44.5
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	19.2	"	"	3.1	"	"	"	4.0
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	100	"	21.8	"	56.4	"	42.8	"	"	48.7	41.8
TOTAL	100	"	100	100	100	"	100	"	"	100	100

D.4 OPERATIONS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR PERSONS TO TAKE UP POSTS AS INSTRUCTORS IN NEW INITIATIVES ENABLING TRAINING STRUCTURES TO BE ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE SECTORS INDICATED IN D.3. FOR THESE OPERATIONS, PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

This point is based on the Council Resolution of 2 June 1983 concerning vocational training measures relating to new information technologies¹.

Compared with 1984, applications for assistance in 1985 represented a considerable increase in number and volume. The figures are nevertheless low due to the link between D4 and D3, a heading open to few applicants.

The amounts approved totalled 2.14 million ECU as against 1.10 million ECU in 1984, a 95 % increase. Italy received over 70 % of the amount approved including, for example assistance for training 65 people for 260 hours in information technology and robotics.

Only a few applications concerned young people (7 % of the amount approved). Of all persons concerned, 66% were men and 87% were adults over 25.

¹ OJ N° c 166, 25.06.1983, p. 1

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** D4

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	1	1	"	"	3	1	20	"	2	3	31
SUB-FILES	1	12	"	"	17	1	24	"	10	15	80
AMOUNT REQUESTED	.06	.04	"	"	.31	.09	5.09	"	1.07	.25	6.91
- PRIORITY	.06	"	"	"	.31	.09	4.92	"	1.07	.25	6.69
- NOT-PRIORITY	"	"	"	"	"	"	.17	"	"	"	.17
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	.04	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.04
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
REDUCTION	"	"	"	"	.18	.09	3.38	"	.71	.19	4.55
AMOUNT APPROVED	.06	"	"	"	.13	"	1.54	"	.36	.06	2.14
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	100.00	0.00	"	"	42.14	0.00	30.16	"	33.68	23.85	31.04

-AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

£ MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -D4-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP OTHER REGIONS	.06	"	"	"	.08	"	"	"	"	"	.13
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	"	"	.01	"	"	"	.01
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	.05	"	1.52	"	.36	.06	2.00
TOTAL	.06	"	"	"	.13	"	1.54	"	.36	.06	2.14

£ PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -D4-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP OTHER REGIONS	44.3	"	"	"	55.7	"	"	"	"	"	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	2.7	"	76.3	"	18.0	3.0	100
TOTAL	2.8	"	"	"	6.0	"	71.7	"	16.7	2.8	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -D4-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP OTHER REGIONS	100	"	"	"	58.0	"	"	"	"	"	6.3
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	"	"	.8	"	"	"	.5
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	42.0	"	99.2	"	100	100	93.2
TOTAL	100	"	"	"	100	"	100	"	100	100	100

E. LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENT

E.1 OPERATIONS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING INCLUDING PREPARATORY TRAINING, FOR PERSONS OVER 25 WHO HAVE BEEN UNEMPLOYED FOR MORE THAN TWELVE MONTHS.

THESE OPERATIONS SHOULD SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE PROSPECTS OF STABLE EMPLOYMENT.

This was the only point of the guidelines whose beneficiaries were exclusively drawn from adults.

254 schemes were submitted under this priority heading, representing a total of 164 million ECU. There had been a reduction of 23% since 1984.

Applications for only 48 million ECU were approved because of the application of the weighted and linear reductions, although this figure still involved an increase of 65% in relation to 1984. France (41%) and the United Kingdom (18%) were the main beneficiaries. There were no schemes submitted from the absolute priority regions, since applicants had almost certainly preferred the E2 point of the guidelines.

The Federal Republic of Germany submitted an application concerning training in manual and technical trades for 15 000 long-term unemployed persons. There was roughly a 60 % chance of finding employment on completion of the course. These percentages varied from one country to another. In Italy, the likelihood of permanent employment is often linked to participation in training financed with Fund assistance. In other countries, the links between training or vocational skills and jobs are not so close.

46.788 persons received social Fund aid under this point of the guidelines. This represents an increase of 80% over the 1984 figures. 37% of beneficiaries were women.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** E1

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	37	1	5	"	25	"	18	"	46	122	254
SUB-FILES	49	5	8	"	142	"	35	"	71	142	452
AMOUNT REQUESTED	13.07	.24	23.97	"	51.62	"	10.27	"	9.67	55.01	163.85
- PRIORITY	7.45	.24	4.60	"	49.56	"	7.97	"	7.71	50.96	128.49
- NOT-PRIORITY	4.96	"	19.37	"	2.06	"	2.16	"	1.09	2.47	32.12
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.031	.68
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.14	"	.87	1.55	2.55
REDUCTION	1.27	.24	.25	"	29.93	"	2.28	"	4.30	42.39	80.67
AMOUNT APPROVED	6.18	"	4.35	"	19.63	"	5.69	"	3.41	8.57	47.83
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	47.31	0.00	18.15	"	38.02	"	55.39	"	35.26	15.57	29.19

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

x MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -E1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	.05	"	.18	"	"	"	.23
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	6.18	"	4.35	"	19.58	"	5.51	"	3.41	8.57	47.59
TOTAL	6.18	"	4.35	"	19.63	"	5.69	"	3.41	8.57	47.83

x PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -E1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	21.1	"	78.9	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	13.0	"	9.1	"	41.1	"	11.6	"	7.2	18.0	100
TOTAL	12.9	"	9.1	"	41.0	"	11.9	"	7.1	17.9	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -E1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	.3	"	3.2	"	"	"	.5
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	100	"	100	"	99.7	"	96.8	"	100	100	99.5
TOTAL	100	"	100	"	100	"	100	"	100	100	100

E.2 OPERATIONS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, INCLUDING PREPARATORY TRAINING, FOR UNEMPLOYED PERSONS OR THOSE THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT OR UNDEREMPLOYED CARRIED OUT IN GREENLAND, GREECE, FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, IRELAND, THE MEZZOGIORNO AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

This point refers to "unemployed persons or those threatened with unemployment or underemployed" in regions benefiting from the higher rate of assistance. The definition of the categories of beneficiaries is as set out in Article 4(2) of Decision 83/516/EEC as regards persons over the age of 25. The measures approved cover vocational training operations, including basic training.

323 applications were submitted for a total of 431 million ECU, roughly the same amount as in 1984 (404 million). Approvals amounted to 255 million ECU, considerably less than in 1984 (357 million, or 28 % less). Applications totalling over 110 million ECU had to be classified as not eligible (22 million) or non-priority (92 million).

A large number of applications (21% of the total requested) were classified non-priority because they did not correspond to the criteria for priority in respect of their content, their length, their target-group and their anticipated results.

As stated on several occasions, this point in the guidelines cannot apply to young people except in the case of operations where a mixed group of young people and adults is involved. Consequently, applications concerning operations mainly reserved for young people were examined in terms of the conditions laid down under points C1, C2 and C3.

The schemes approved for adults involved an extremely wide range of skills covering the training needs of a large part of the population.

Italy received nearly half and Ireland nearly one-quarter of the amount approved.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** E2

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	"	"	"	157	27	27	101	"	"	11	323
SUB-FILES	"	"	"	157	29	27	106	"	"	11	330
AMOUNT REQUESTED	"	"	"	76.44	26.17	95.84	212.24	"	"	20.30	431.00
- PRIORITY	"	"	"	56.33	25.34	89.34	121.84	"	"	20.29	313.13
- NOT-PRIORITY	"	"	"	2.90	.07	.00	89.30	"	"	"	92.27
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	"	17.21	.11	4.82	.15	"	"	.01	22.31
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	.66	1.68	.95	"	"	"	3.29
REDUCTION	"	"	"	20.75	4.90	31.87	76.65	"	"	3.77	137.95
AMOUNT APPROVED	"	"	"	36.74	20.50	57.47	123.70	"	"	16.52	254.93
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	"	"	"	48.06	78.33	59.96	58.28	"	"	81.37	59.15

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

% MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -E2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	15.23	15.49	32.04	78.53	"	"	13.11	154.41
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	21.51	5.01	25.42	45.17	"	"	3.41	100.52
TOTAL	"	"	"	36.74	20.50	57.47	123.70	"	"	16.52	254.93

% PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -E2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	9.9	10.0	20.8	50.9	"	"	8.5	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	21.4	5.0	25.3	44.9	"	"	3.4	100
TOTAL	"	"	"	14.4	8.0	22.5	48.5	"	"	6.5	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -E2-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	41.4	75.6	55.8	63.5	"	"	79.4	60.6
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	58.6	24.4	44.2	36.5	"	"	20.6	39.4
TOTAL	"	"	"	100	100	100	100	"	"	100	100

In Ireland the largest programme concerned 8 651 people for an amount of 13.6 million ECU. The programme included both theoretical and practical training in the construction and metalworking sectors : it was administered by the Industrial Training Authority (AnCo).

A smaller scale programme presented by the same Member State concerned guidance and vocational training in various skills, for example, metalworking, woodworking, knitting, and homecrafts for travelling people. The programme was administered by the Department of the Environment, concerned 360 people and received Fund assistance of 47 000 ECU.

In total 274.923 persons received social fund aid under point E2 of the guidelines; of these, almost half (139.972) were from Greece, 59.900 from Italy and 56.520 from Ireland.

117.011 of the beneficiaries were women and 157.912 were men, while 186.127 were under 25 and 88.796 over 25.

It should be noted that in 1984 386.193 persons participated in training schemes co-financed by the Fund under this same point of the guidelines.

E.3 OPERATIONS CONCERNING RECRUITMENT TO ADDITIONAL AND PERMANENT JOBS OR OPERATIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT IN PROJECTS FOR THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL JOBS WHICH FULFIL A PUBLIC NEED.

This point in the guidelines, which refers to young people under 25 and to the long-term unemployed (more than 12 months) concerns two kinds of measure :

- recruitment for jobs in the production sector : under this heading, aid may relate to recruitment for new jobs resulting from the enlargement of existing firms, the creation of new businesses, additional apprenticeship posts provided by firms or general measures at regional or national level intended to encourage the provision of additional jobs for young people, by means of grants;
- recruitment measures for community service tasks, either with local authorities for the solution of specific problems or in the context of temporary employment initiatives, provided the latter have a specific vocational content.

Each year the amount of this expenditure is laid down by Commission decision¹.

In absolute priority regions these amounts are increased by 10 %. Where the work is part-time, the amounts are reduced accordingly.

The volume of applications submitted in 1985 amounted to 950 million ECU, a 71 % increase on the previous year. In contrast, the amount of assistance rose by no more than 29 % (387 million as against 301 million ECU).

Young people were the chief beneficiaries, receiving a total of 312 million ECU (81 % of approvals under this heading). The United Kingdom received the largest volume with 105 million ECU, followed by France with

¹ OJ N° L 241, 1.09.1984, p.23, with respect to 1985.

49 million ECU. Approvals for absolute priority regions amounted to 61 million ECU, while programmes in other regions received assistance totalling 250 million ECU.

With respect to adults, the absolute priority regions received 17.6 million ECU, and the other regions 58 million ECU. Half the approvals for priority regions concerned Greece. In terms of other regions, the main beneficiaries were Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic and the United Kingdom, as was the case in 1984.

In the United Kingdom, a large number of local authorities submitted applications for the creation of additional jobs. One of the main programmes was administered in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development for young people participating in a variety of wage subsidy programmes, including : Action for Community Employment, the Young Help Scheme, the National Trust Scheme and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. The approvals amounted to 4.3 million ECU and concerned 4 484 people. Programmes of this type also took place on a smaller scale, for example one implemented by Delyn Borough Council in Wales where Fund assistance amounted to 7 000 ECU in respect of four people. This type of programme is also organized at national level. In Ireland, the Work Experience Programme, the Employment Incentive Scheme and the Grants Scheme - administered by the Ministry of Labour - received Fund assistance amounting to 13.2 million ECU to promote employment for 17 070 young people. These programmes entailed placement with public or private employers for a period of 15 to 26 weeks.

In France, a number of applications were presented, generally for several thousand young people. Worthy of mention in this context is a programme administered by private bodies which endeavoured to establish businesses with innovatory social, cultural and economic features. This programme involved some 2 000 people throughout the country. Fund aid amounted to 2 million ECU. A second example, coming from the Lorraine region, was a job creation programme implemented in mining and metalworking areas where the employment situation had deteriorated since a massive restructuring and conversion programme had been announced. The Commission approved assistance amounting to 4 million ECU in respect of a programme covering 2 575 young people.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (NEGU) ***** E3

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	27	6	88	41	12	12	31	3	59	139	418
SUB-FILES	139	72	141	41	151	12	31	3	145	194	929
AMOUNT REQUESTED	1101.59	143.38	71.79	57.66	168.19	30.90	85.70	1.70	47.58	241.071	949.56
- PRIORITY	93.84	84.66	29.29	50.04	77.33	25.44	26.35	1.46	29.93	196.741	615.08
- NOT-PRIORITY	7.71	58.72	41.95	.08	10.87	"	.51	.24	1.61	.031	121.73
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	.54	7.55	79.98	5.46	58.83	"	15.80	44.301	212.47
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	.03	"	"	"	"	"	.01	"	.23	"	.28
REDUCTION	36.02	51.70	4.87	11.06	25.65	6.74	5.60	1.46	6.32	79.111	228.52
AMOUNT APPROVED	57.82	32.96	24.42	39.05	51.68	18.71	20.75	"	23.61	117.641	386.64
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	56.91	22.99	34.02	67.72	30.73	60.54	24.21	0.00	49.63	48.801	40.72

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

1 MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -E3-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	29.71	1.06	15.62	6.14	"	"	8.831	61.351
YP OTHER REGIONS	31.48	21.17	18.35	"	48.31	"	13.39	"	21.49	96.051	250.231
ADULTS LESS-FAV. REGS.	"	"	"	9.34	"	3.09	.65	"	"	3.981	17.061
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	26.34	11.79	6.08	"	2.32	"	.57	"	2.13	8.781	58.001
TOTAL	57.82	32.96	24.42	39.05	51.68	18.71	20.75	"	23.61	117.641	386.641

1 PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -E3-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	48.4	1.7	25.5	10.0	"	"	14.41	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	12.6	8.5	7.3	"	19.3	"	5.4	"	8.6	38.41	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV. REGS.	"	"	"	54.8	"	18.1	3.8	"	"	23.31	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	45.4	20.3	10.5	"	4.0	"	1.0	"	3.7	15.11	100
TOTAL	15.0	8.5	6.3	10.1	13.4	4.8	5.4	"	6.1	30.41	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -E3-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	76.1	2.0	83.5	29.6	"	"	7.51	15.91
YP OTHER REGIONS	54.4	64.2	75.1	"	93.5	"	64.5	"	91.0	81.71	64.71
ADULTS LESS-FAV. REGS.	"	"	"	23.9	"	16.5	3.1	"	"	3.41	4.41
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	45.6	35.8	24.9	"	4.5	"	2.7	"	9.0	7.51	15.01
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

The male/female split under this point of the guidelines was as follows :

Women under 25	:	160.878
Women over 25	:	24.382
Men under 25	:	246.659
Men over 25	:	<u>47.169</u>
		479.088

E.4 OPERATIONS FORMING PART OF LOCAL INITIATIVES AIMED AT THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL JOBS OR THE SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OF CATEGORIES OF PERSONS DISADVANTAGED IN RELATION TO EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT AGENTS AIMED AT PROMOTING SUCH INITIATIVES. PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

Although in general the standard of applications was higher than in 1984, a number of applications could not be given priority because they did not seem to fall within the framework of local initiatives entailing active target-group participation in the design and implementation of the operation. Operations mainly intended to provide services or advice were regarded as not admissible.

Other applications did not meet the requirements of this point in the guidelines because they were based on the idea that provided the operation was carried out at local level it should be given priority.

The Commission communication COM(83)662 of 21 November 1983 described "local employment initiatives" (LEIs) as operations often involving cooperation between individuals, action groups, the two sides of industry, local and regional authorities with the specific aim of providing additional, permanent employment opportunities through the creation of new, small-scale enterprises (paragraph 4).

Most local employment initiatives result from action by individuals or groups of people, usually either unemployed or threatened by unemployment (paragraph 18).

In addition to individual efforts, a variety of local "prime mover" groups launch LEIs (paragraph 19).

Regional and local authorities can have a key role to play as organizers and catalysts of local potential, in view of their close contacts with the local economy and population (paragraph 73).

In 1985 the Commission took more care than in the past to ensure that the initiatives had indeed been launched as a result of projects devised by local groups who were capable of managing them with the help of regional or local authorities.

Belgium was particularly active in this area both as regards the variety of initiatives and the imagination of local groups in creating jobs or businesses for those sectors of the population particularly affected by the crisis.

In 1985 the Commission received a large number of applications (401 as against 220 in 1984), amounting to 55 million ECU compared with 38 million.

Applications amounting to 7.52 million ECU (13%) were classified non-eligible, with 28.20 million ECU (30%) classified as non-priority for the reasons described above.

The United Kingdom submitted 107 applications amounting to 12 million ECU, while France submitted 35 for a total of 23 million ECU. A total of 19 million ECU was approved, i.e. 34.5 % of the volume requested (compared with 22.5 % in 1984).

The applications approved concerned 15.557 persons, including 3.314 women under 25 and 3.298 over 25, and 3.891 men under 25 and 5.054 over 25.

Only 17% of the amounts approved went to absolute priority regions, owing to the difficulties in mounting this type of scheme in regions of economic and social disadvantage.

With respect to applications concerning young people, assistance amounting to 11 million ECU was approved, that is 58 % of the overall total approved. One of the most substantial beneficiaries was Italy, accounting for about one third of the appropriations allocated to young people under this heading, followed by the United Kingdom with one fifth.

In Italy, a programme for 51 people administered by the Marche region was approved for an amount of 104 000 ECU. It concerned operations proposed by local authorities with a view to developing employment opportunities for unemployed workers and disadvantaged young people, the specific aim being

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** E4

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	28	1	34	2	35	2	52	"	140	107	401
SUB-FILES	54	1	39	2	134	2	54	"	151	128	565
AMOUNT REQUESTED	3.59	.03	2.46	.55	22.71	.11	7.09	"	7.07	11.841	55.45
- PRIORITY	2.61	"	1.17	.55	9.67	.11	5.74	"	1.34	7.011	28.20
- NOT-PRIORITY	.97	.03	1.10	"	5.84	"	1.32	"	2.86	4.261	16.39
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	.02	"	.19	"	6.46	"	.03	"	.25	.561	7.52
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	.73	"	"	"	2.62	"	3.35
REDUCTION	1.05	"	.04	"	5.90	.09	1.22	"	.12	.431	8.84
AMOUNT APPROVED	1.56	"	1.13	.55	3.87	.02	4.69	"	1.22	6.591	19.63
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	43.44	0.00	45.81	100.00	17.02	20.00	66.16	"	17.27	55.641	35.39

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

± MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -E4-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	.55	.29	.02	1.82	"	"	"	2.69
YP OTHER REGIONS	.68	"	1.09	"	.84	"	2.54	"	1.10	2.57	8.81
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	.57	"	.05	"	"	"	.62
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.88	"	.04	"	2.17	"	.28	"	.12	4.02	7.50
TOTAL	1.56	"	1.13	.55	3.87	.02	4.69	"	1.22	6.59	19.63

± PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -E4-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	20.4	10.9	.8	67.8	"	"	"	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	7.7	"	12.4	"	9.5	"	28.8	"	12.4	29.21	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	91.6	"	8.4	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	11.8	"	.5	"	28.9	"	3.7	"	1.7	53.51	100
TOTAL	7.9	"	5.7	2.8	19.7	.1	23.9	"	6.2	33.61	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -E4-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS,	"	"	"	100	7.6	100	38.8	"	"	"	13.71
YP OTHER REGIONS	43.4	"	96.8	"	21.7	"	54.1	"	89.8	39.11	44.91
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	"	14.7	"	1.1	"	"	"	3.21
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	56.6	"	3.2	"	56.1	"	6.0	"	10.2	60.91	38.21
TOTAL	100	"	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

to set up cooperatives. The programme included training for development agents whose job entailed assisting trainees to obtain work in agriculture or industry.

In the United Kingdom, a programme part-financed by the Strathclyde Regional Council concerned 90 young people and received Fund Assistance to the tune of 64 000 ECU. Training included the rudiments of new technologies and was designed to enable single parents to find employment.

In the Federal Republic, a programme aimed at social integration, vocational preparation and training for 15 people was approved. The programme was designed to enable habilitated drug addicts to obtain qualifications after having been unemployed for a long period. It concluded theoretical and practical training in various fields. Fund aid amounted to 15 000 ECU.

Aid of 8.12 million ECU was granted in respect of applications for the over 25's, with France and the United Kingdom receiving the largest shares.

Activity in this area in France concentrated on operations which had been under way for several years, such as the Lozère integrated operation, the Tarn and Aveyron, Creuse, and Vosges operations, the launching of operations in preparation for Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (IMPs) in the Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence Côte d'Azur and Aquitaine, and integrated development operations in other French regions such as the Auvergne and Lorraine.

E.5 OPERATIONS INVOLVING VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND LINKED WITH MEASURES TO CREATE ADDITIONAL JOBS THROUGH A REORGANIZATION OR A REDUCTION IN WORKING TIME AGREED BETWEEN THE SOCIAL PARTNERS.

Only seven applications were submitted under this heading of the guidelines for an amount of 14 million ECU, whereas in 1984 ten applications had been submitted amounting to 123 million ECU. This considerable difference is accounted for by the fact that in 1984 certain applications concerned operations for persons recruited to take up jobs made available after the departure of workers taking early retirement without any overall increase in the workforce. Consequently, they were incompatible with the terms of Article 1(c) of Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83, which limits Fund assistance to cases where recruitment leads to an increase in the workforce.

In 1985 applications for 4.94 million ECU were classified priority, amounting to 35% of the total aid requested but also 100% of the applications classified as eligible. It would appear that the question of priority for applications under this point of the guidelines did not cause difficulty in that the content of applications in respect of reorganisation or reduction in working time was always satisfactory in any eligible application. However, it was in relation to eligibility, and for the same reasons described above for 1984, that 64% of applications submitted for 1985 were refused.

Applications for young people were as follows : two for France, one for Belgium and one for the Netherlands. Part of the French programme was granted priority but was not approved owing to application of the weighted reduction, while the rest had been classified as non-eligible. A total of 200 000 ECU was approved, of which 80 000 ECU went to Belgium and 120 000 ECU to the Netherlands. These applications, from regions other than the absolute priority regions, concerned respectively 150 and 60 men under 25, which represented a sharp drop in the number of people concerned by approvals under this point of the guidelines (1984 - 3.869 persons). The applications for adults concerned France (two applications) and Belgium.

The French applications were given priority but could not be financed following application of the weighted reduction. The Belgian application was classified as not eligible.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** E5

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	2	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	1	"	7
SUB-FILES	18	"	"	"	76	"	"	"	4	"	98
AMOUNT REQUESTED	.16	"	"	"	13.56	"	"	"	.12	"	13.84
- PRIORITY	.08	"	"	"	4.74	"	"	"	.12	"	4.94
- NOT-PRIORITY	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	.08	"	"	"	8.82	"	"	"	"	"	8.90
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
REDUCTION	"	"	"	"	4.74	"	"	"	"	"	4.74
AMOUNT APPROVED	.08	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.12	"	.20
o/o APPROVED/REQUESTED	50.00	"	"	"	0.00	"	"	"	100.00	"	1.44

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

1 MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -E5-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP OTHER REGIONS	.08	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.12	"	.20
TOTAL	.08	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.12	"	.20

1 PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -E5-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP OTHER REGIONS	40.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	59.8	"	100
TOTAL	40.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	59.8	"	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -E5-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP OTHER REGIONS	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	100
TOTAL	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	100

E.6 OPERATIONS, EXCLUDING ASSISTANCE TOWARDS THE SALARY COSTS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS, FOR PERSONS TO TAKE UP POSTS AS INSTRUCTORS, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OR PLACEMENT EXPERTS, TO FURTHER EMPLOYMENT IN GREENLAND, GREECE, FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, IRELAND, THE MEZZOGIORNO AND NORTHERN IRELAND. WHERE SUCH OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT TO FURTHER THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND THE DESEGREGATION OF THE LABOUR MARKET OR TO FURTHER THE EMPLOYMENT AND INTEGRATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS OR OF DISABLED PERSONS, PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

The volume of applications submitted under this heading of the guidelines is comparable to the volume submitted in 1984. Difficulties encountered in the previous financial year concerning the exact meaning of the expression "desegregation of the labour market" did not recur, with the result that the Fund administration was able to examine this type of application without problem; most of the applications concerned operations for the training of instructors in absolute priority regions.

62 applications were submitted for 13.73 million ECU, of which only 5.72 million ECU was classified priority. The main reason for the gap between aid requested and classified as priority was that a number of the applications submitted were for non-priority regions but were not aimed at furthering the employment of women and the desegregation of the labour market or at furthering the employment and integration of migrant workers or of disabled persons.

The amount approved totalled 2.73 million ECU, of which 890 000 ECU was allocated to programmes for young people. Assistance was distributed more or less evenly between absolute priority regions and other regions.

Greece obtained slightly less than a third (28.7%) and Germany almost a quarter (23.4%) of aid approved.

In Belgium, a programme organized by the Centre socio-culturel des immigrés in Brussels was financed under this heading. It affected 30 people for an amount of 28 000 ECU. The main aim of the programme was to train instructors from a target group, for example young immigrants. Once they had become instructors these people worked in their own social and

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMS (MECU) ***** E6

MEMBER STATE	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	10	"	10	21	4	6	5	"	4	2	62
SUB-FILES	14	"	10	21	22	6	5	"	4	2	84
AMOUNT REQUESTED	.28	"	1.03	1.82	.71	1.86	7.71	"	.24	.06	13.73
- PRIORITY	.24	"	.65	1.26	.64	1.33	1.50	"	.07	.03	5.72
- NOT-PRIORITY	.04	"	.17	.14	"	"	"	"	"	"	.36
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	"	.35	.08	.53	2.16	"	"	.03	3.14
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	.21	.07	"	"	4.05	"	.18	"	4.51
REDUCTION	.02	"	.02	.48	.51	1.04	.91	"	.02	"	2.99
AMOUNT APPROVED	.22	"	.64	.78	.13	.29	.59	"	.05	.03	2.73
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	76.64	"	61.57	42.94	18.26	15.56	7.62	"	20.25	54.10	19.86

-AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

1 MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -E6-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS.	"	"	"	.17	"	.29	"	"	"	"	.46
YP OTHER REGIONS	.19	"	.07	"	"	"	.13	"	.04	"	.43
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	"	"	"	.61	"	"	.27	"	"	"	.89
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.03	"	.57	"	.13	"	.18	"	.01	.03	.95
TOTAL	.22	"	.64	.78	.13	.29	.59	"	.05	.03	2.73

1 PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -E6-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS.	"	"	"	36.7	"	63.3	"	"	"	"	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	44.3	"	15.5	"	"	"	30.8	"	9.4	"	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	"	"	"	69.3	"	"	30.7	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	2.7	"	60.1	"	13.7	"	19.1	"	.9	3.4	100
TOTAL	8.0	"	23.4	28.7	4.0	10.6	21.6	"	1.8	1.2	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -E6-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVoured REGS.	"	"	"	21.4	"	100	"	"	"	"	16.8
YP OTHER REGIONS	88.3	"	10.6	"	"	"	22.0	"	82.7	"	16.0
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS.	"	"	"	78.6	"	"	46.3	"	"	"	32.5
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	11.7	"	89.4	"	100	"	30.9	"	17.3	100	34.8
TOTAL	100	"	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

cultural circles and had the possibility of offering trainees vocational guidance, cultural integration, participation in local employment initiatives and development activities. Training was provided for six hours a week over a period of nine months.

In all 4.169 persons received social Fund aid under point E6 of the guidelines, with 1.856 in Germany and 1.562 in Greece. There were 1.716 women and 2.543 men, with the under 25's numbering 643 and the over 25's 3.526. More or less the same number of people (4.744) had received Fund aid under this point of the guidelines in 1984.

**F. SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PERSONS
(Point 2.2.F of the guidelines)**

F.1 OPERATIONS DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR WOMEN WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED, THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDER-EMPLOYED OR WISHING TO RETURN TO WORK, TO PROMOTE A MORE EVEN MIX OF THE SEXES IN JOBS IN WHICH THEY ARE UNDERREPRESENTED; WHERE SUCH OPERATIONS INCLUDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING, THEY SHALL ALSO INCLUDE PREPARATION FOR WORKING LIFE, ACQUISITION OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND MEASURES FOR SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OR REINTEGRATION. FOR THESE OPERATIONS PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

In 1985, the priority granted to operations to promote a more even mix of the sexes in jobs where women are underrepresented once again benefited both women who were unemployed or wished to return to work, and those threatened with unemployment or underemployed.

The volume of applications for assistance submitted under this heading was 56.27 million ECU, including 17.77 million from the United Kingdom, 12.13 million from the Federal Republic and 10.77 million from France.

Of the total of 37.48 million ECU for applications given priority classification, the amount approved, after reduction, was 28.78 million ECU, representing 51 % of the total volume of assistance requested under this heading, and 1.35 % of the total volume of Fund approvals (excluding specific operations), showing an increase of 0.83 % over 1984.

As in 1984, all the Member States except Luxembourg submitted applications for women. A large part of the applications represented the continuation of operations presented and partly carried out in 1984.

Two of these applications concerned underemployed women who as a result of training would take up posts with more responsibility. These applications were considered ineligible, as in 1984, on the grounds that the term "underemployed persons" in Article 4(2)(a) of Decision 83/516/EEC means persons who are underemployed as regards number of hours of work (e.g. part-time). Other applications were also classified as not

eligible because the operations solely concerned guidance or assistance with regard to social integration and had no vocational training content. Some applications were classified as non-priority because the proposed operation did not aim at promoting a more even mix of the sexes in jobs in which women are underrepresented, or because it had no links with employment. Others did not include preparation for working life.

Of the 233 applications submitted under this heading, 170 concerned adult women for an amount of 29.76 million ECU and 63 concerned women under 25 for an amount of 26.51 million ECU.

Taking all regions together, the volume of approvals concerning operations for women over 25 amounted to 17.53 million ECU (61 % of approvals), showing an increase of over 50 % against 1984, while in the case of people under 25 years approvals amounted to 11.25 million ECU (39%).

Among those regions qualifying for the higher rate of intervention, Ireland was the principal beneficiary, receiving 1 million ECU out of 1.7 million ECU. However, taking all regions together, the United Kingdom obtained the highest percentage of approvals (over 50 %).

In the United Kingdom, several operations for women over 25 financed by the Fund concerned production, marketing and business management in general.

Another large group of applications, particularly from this country, but also from Italy, France and Belgium concerned programmes to promote, through adaptation to technological innovation, the integration of women into employment in new technologies, frequently at high levels of responsibility.

In this context, a Belgian programme for women over 25 focussed on preparing trainees for the new function of intermediary between users and computer specialists was continued.

An Italian application covered a training programme in preparation for skilled jobs in the area of new information technologies and telecommunications. As in the past, other Italian programmes were

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MEGU) ***** F1

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	6	6	13	2	12	6	24	"	32	132	233
SUB-FILES	14	26	21	2	51	6	24	"	32	169	345
AMOUNT REQUESTED	1.60	.70	12.13	.30	10.77	2.11	6.87	"	4.00	17.771	56.27
- PRIORITY	1.56	.64	4.84	.22	5.38	2.11	5.97	"	1.36	15.401	37.40
- NOT-PRIORITY	.04	.06	2.62	"	5.39	"	.62	"	1.44	1.971	12.15
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	.03	.09	.00	"	.01	"	.14	.151	.41
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	4.64	"	"	"	.28	"	1.05	.241	6.23
REDUCTION	"	.39	.71	.05	3.09	1.11	2.49	"	"	.211	8.85
AMOUNT APPROVED	1.56	.25	4.13	.16	1.49	1.00	3.63	"	1.36	15.191	28.78
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	97.51	36.07	34.02	53.50	13.82	47.50	52.87	"	34.10	85.481	51.16

- AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

£ MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -F1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	1.00	.08	"	"	"	1.08
YP OTHER REGIONS	1.24	.09	1.42	"	.20	"	2.75	"	"	4.461	10.171
ADULTS LESS-FAV. REGS.	"	"	"	.16	.34	.00	.15	"	"	"	.65
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.32	.16	2.71	"	.95	"	.65	"	1.36	10.721	16.081
TOTAL	1.56	.25	4.13	.16	1.49	1.00	3.63	"	1.36	15.191	28.781

£ PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -F1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	92.4	7.6	"	"	"	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	12.2	.9	14.0	"	2.0	"	27.0	"	"	43.91	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV. REGS.	"	"	"	25.1	52.0	.1	22.8	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	1.9	1.0	16.0	"	5.6	"	3.9	"	8.1	63.51	100
TOTAL	5.4	.9	14.3	.6	5.2	3.5	12.6	"	4.7	52.81	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -F1-	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	99.9	2.3	"	"	"	3.81
YP OTHER REGIONS	79.4	35.9	34.4	"	13.6	"	75.7	"	"	29.41	35.31
ADULTS LESS-FAV. REGS.	"	"	"	100	22.7	.1	4.1	"	"	"	2.31
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	20.6	64.1	65.6	"	63.7	"	18.0	"	100	70.61	58.61
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

specially geared to training in setting up and managing cooperatives, with particular emphasis on craft activities exploiting regional products.

Of the French applications implemented in the Overseas Departments for women over 25, mention may be made of training in printing, woodworking and handicrafts. Other French programmes concerned technical skills, mainly in the field of electrical engineering, electronics, automation and data processing with a view to preparing women to work as technicians in industry.

Some applications for women over 25, especially from the Federal Republic of Germany, concerned recruitment subsidies.

As in previous years, and especially in the United Kingdom, several programmes concerned the provision of nurseries or other child-minding facilities at the place of training.

In the United Kingdom, the Birmingham Women's Workshop obtained 30,000 ECU for training 29 women under 25. This body is a non profit-making association offering training for women in sectors where they are underrepresented. The aim of the association is also to equip women for jobs in industry as technical executives and to facilitate access to more traditional college courses. Recruitment was concentrated on unemployed women who wished to return to work after a period when they had been looking after their family, and specifically women who could not benefit from the statutory training facilities, such as those with sole responsibility for the family, those with low incomes and those from ethnic minorities. Training focussed on information technology and electronics.

Again in the United Kingdom, Fund assistance of 338,456 ECU was approved for the Camden Training Centre to train 109 women under 25 and 129 women over 25. Here too the promoter was a non-profit-making body. Training consisted of programmes aimed solely at women who wished to take up non-traditional occupations. It took the form of introductory programmes, technical and management training leading to the creation of self-employed jobs. The fundamental aim of the programme was to give

introductory courses for women wishing to return to work, particularly in microelectronics and business management at various levels. The programme took place in the north of London.

In the Federal Republic, a training programme for 2 309 people under 25 was approved to the tune of 1.5 million ECU. Training included in particular a socio-occupational integration phase for women wishing to return to work in non-traditional occupations (fitters, mechanics, painters, etc.)

In Belgium, the Fund approved 1.2 million ECU for a programme concerning 120 women under 25 which was administered by the National Employment Office. The aim of the programme was to encourage the employment of women in non-traditional occupations in small or medium-sized firms, the tourist trade, construction, the alternative energy sources sector, etc.

Taking all ages together, an estimated 14 810 adult women were beneficiaries of Fund assistance under point F1. It should not be forgotten that women also received Fund assistance granted for operations covered by other points in the guidelines. In all, an estimated 1 044 817 women were beneficiaries of Fund assistance, of whom 119 109 were over 25 and 925 708 were under 25. Consequently, 38 % of total Fund assistance went to operations involving women, as against 36 % in 1984.

Among the applications presented under point F1, some had to be transferred to other headings and were approved in contexts considered more appropriate. This was particularly applicable to operations for Greek women over 25.

F.2 OPERATIONS DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES :

- TO ASSIST THEIR INTEGRATION INTO THE HOST COUNTRY WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMBINED WITH LANGUAGE TRAINING,
- TO MAINTAIN KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE AND PROVIDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMBINED, IF NECESSARY, WITH REFRESHER LANGUAGE COURSES WHEN THEY WISH TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR MARKET OF THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, THIS APPLYING SOLELY TO NATIONALS OF MEMBER STATES.

FOR THESE OPERATIONS, PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

As in 1984, some applications were classified as non-priority because they did not meet the joint conditions of vocational training and instruction in the language of the host country.

A total of 29.23 million ECU was classified as non-priority (22% of the total aid requested).

This area has grown as compared with 1984 in terms both of the number of applications and of the volume of assistance requested (84 million ECU in 1984 and 134 million in 1985).

Aid totalling 65.5 million ECU was approved (49% of the total requested), revealing an increase of 100% over the 1984 figure.

As regards young people under 25, the total volume of assistance amounted to 52.9 million ECU, the main beneficiaries being the Federal Republic (50 %) and Italy (45 %). Greece received 90 % of the amount (11.6 million ECU) set aside for absolute priority regions. Approvals totalled 12.6 million ECU for adults, of which two thirds went to France and one quarter to the United Kingdom. With respect to the latter, the applications presented mainly concerned political refugees.

***** SUMMARY OF ALL PROGRAMMES (MECU) ***** F2

MEMBER STATE	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	9	6	56	10	15	"	43	"	16	15	170
SUB-FILES	10	16	103	10	74	"	53	"	16	21	303
AMOUNT REQUESTED	.41	.76	50.41	12.00	38.45	"	27.58	"	.78	3.91	134.30
- PRIORITY	.36	.76	24.96	11.88	33.91	"	26.46	"	.41	3.54	102.28
- NOT-PRIORITY	.05	"	23.82	.12	4.54	"	.27	"	.35	.07	29.23
- NOT-ELIGIBLE	"	"	1.60	"	"	"	.07	"	.02	.30	1.99
- NOT-RECEIVABLE	"	"	.02	"	"	"	.78	"	"	"	.80
REDUCTION	"	.48	5.18	.30	24.33	"	6.73	"	"	.01	37.02
AMOUNT APPROVED	.36	.28	19.79	11.58	9.58	"	19.98	"	.41	3.53	65.50
% APPROVED/REQUESTED	87.51	36.66	39.25	96.52	24.91	"	72.43	"	52.44	90.34	48.78

-AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

A MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -F2-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	11.38	.19	"	.71	"	"	"	12.27
YP OTHER REGIONS	.34	.18	19.73	"	1.48	"	18.28	"	.29	.27	40.58
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	.20	.02	"	"	"	"	"	.22
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.02	.10	.05	"	7.89	"	.99	"	.11	3.26	12.43
TOTAL	.36	.28	19.79	11.58	9.58	"	19.98	"	.41	3.53	65.50

A PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -F2-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	92.7	1.5	"	5.8	"	"	"	100
YP OTHER REGIONS	.8	.4	48.6	"	3.6	"	45.1	"	.7	.7	100
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	90.2	9.8	"	"	"	"	"	100
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	.2	.8	.4	"	63.5	"	8.0	"	.9	26.3	100
TOTAL	.5	.4	30.2	17.7	14.6	"	30.5	"	.6	5.4	100

- PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -F2-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
YP LESS-FAVOURED REGS,	"	"	"	98.3	1.9	"	3.5	"	"	"	18.7
YP OTHER REGIONS	94.1	65.7	99.7	"	15.5	"	91.5	"	72.3	7.5	61.9
ADULTS LESS-FAV, REGS,	"	"	"	1.7	.2	"	"	"	"	"	.3
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	5.9	34.3	.3	"	82.4	"	5.0	"	27.7	92.5	19.0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	"	100	100	100

The total number of persons involved was 327.963 (167.408 in 1984), with 102.200 women under 25 (31,2%) and 5.505 over 25 (1.7%); there were 203.392 men under 25 (62%) and 16.866 men over 25 (5.1%).

In the Federal Republic, 4.9 million ECU was approved towards training administered by the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft for 2 049 young people under 25. The programme provided skilled training and language courses for young second-generation migrants. Its aim was to offer young people the opportunity for training outside the traditional German "dual" system, from which they were debarred by gaps in their school education.

In France the Fund contributed to a programme for several hundred immigrants who had recently arrived from South-East Asia. Training included a variety of preparatory training modules; in certain cases training could last seven months, depending on initial educational level, which was very low in some instances.

In Denmark, the Fund contributed to the training of five women of Turkish origin as nurses for the children of Turkish immigrants (13,500 ECU).

In Greece, Fund assistance was granted for a large-scale programme (23 500 persons for an amount of 7.5 million ECU). The purpose was to provide language courses for the children of Greek emigrants who wished to return to Greece. The classes were given in several schools throughout the Community for ten hours a week over a period of nine months.

F.3 OPERATIONS DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND/OR THE ADAPTATION OF WORKPLACES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE WHO ARE CAPABLE OF WORKING IN THE OPEN LABOUR MARKET. FOR OPERATIONS FOCUSED ON THE ADAPTATION OF WORKPLACES, PRIORITY IS NOT SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

In this area, a number of applications were considered ineligible on the grounds that they did not concern handicapped persons capable of entering the labour market (Article 4(2)(c) of Decision 83/516/EEC). Others were classified as not eligible because functional rehabilitation does not form part of the occupational rehabilitation process. Some applications had to be refused because the "adaptation of workplaces" aspect was not given sufficient weight, or because the costs of adaptation were not incurred for adapting equipment specifically for the use of handicapped people.

Only those additional costs incurred to adapt workplaces (or training) for handicapped persons were accepted. A few operations involving adaptation approved in 1984 in non-priority regions could not be approved in 1985 because the adaptation factor had disappeared.

As in 1984, there were a large number of linked applications concerning both young people and adults. The total number and volume of applications increased as compared with 1984, from 183 million ECU to 254 million ECU. Assistance totalling 82 million ECU was approved for young people (58 % of the total). The largest shares fell to Italy (25 %), Ireland and the United Kingdom (19 % each). With respect to adults, 59 million ECU was approved, of which Ireland received 14.5 million and the United Kingdom 19.4 million.

Programmes for handicapped persons were financed in all the Member States. The major share of this financing went to government organizations like the National Rehabilitation Board in Ireland and the Manpower Services Commission in the United Kingdom.

In Italy for example, Fund assistance for training for the handicapped covered a wide range of programmes, such as that of the Consorzio provinciale per l'assistenza specializzata - Pordenone. The Fund contributed 295,000 ECU towards training for 97 people. The programme concerned occupational rehabilitation; it focussed on various types of employment, such as the electrical trades, mechanical engineering, construction, etc. The Commission also approved an ENAIP programme (130 persons for 823,000 ECU). This offered training for young handicapped persons in crafts such as pottery, woodworking, textiles and other traditional crafts. The aim was to help these young people to gain access to the open labour market, the intention being that they should work in cooperatives managed by themselves. A programme organized by the Emilia-Romagna region for 641 young people received Fund assistance totalling 3 million ECU. It offered vocational training for handicapped persons in traditional crafts, services, computer applications, animal husbandry, etc. As before, the aim was to found cooperatives administered jointly by the handicapped and the able-bodied.

In Ireland, a relatively significant amount (6.8 million ECU) was granted for a programme presented by the National Rehabilitation Board on behalf of non-profit making bodies. The programme offered training to enable handicapped persons to enter the open labour market. The sectors concerned were printing, horticulture, pottery, etc. Fund assistance was granted in respect of 1 500 people.

In the United Kingdom, the Devon County obtained assistance to the tune of 14,300 ECU for 86 people. The operation concerned two training units to assist the mentally handicapped to gain access to the open labour market. The aim was to provide practical vocational training, experience on-the-job and preparation for the open market. These elements were carefully combined to give trainees the necessary social and occupational skills to work in the unsheltered sector.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, a programme administered by the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit was financed by the Fund to the tune of 5.4 million ECU for 1 336 young handicapped people in various rehabilitation centres. The programme included socio-occupational integration phases and related to employment in industry and the crafts sector.

In Denmark, the Fund allocated 3.2 million ECU for the training of 1 750 handicapped persons with a view to open employment. Training was organized by the local authorities and central government throughout the country.

In Greece, Foros Tyflon (Association of the Blind) obtained assistance of 25,000 ECU to train 12 people in typing, English and braille.

The men/women split under this point of the guidelines was as follows :

Women under 25	:	9.962
Women over 25	:	8.780
Men under 25	:	17.438
Men over 25	:	<u>19.559</u>
		55.739

G. SPECIFIC OPERATIONS OF AN INNOVATORY CHARACTER WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES (Article 3(2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC).

1. Applications relating to 346 specific operations were submitted to the Commission. As in the previous year, the most sensitive aspect of their selection lay in assessing their innovatory character - the fundamental condition of eligibility. This was assessed by comparing the content of the various projects connected with the topics listed in para. 4, while taking account of the social and economic situation in the region concerned.

Some 20 % of the applications were rejected, that is one quarter of the total volume submitted by the Member States. These percentages do not cover the amounts originally requested by the Member States. After examining the projects, a number could not be classified as specific operations; they were either withdrawn by the Member States or, after consultation with the national authorities, transferred to other sectors of the Social Fund where they met the conditions of eligibility and priority.

Further, after consultation with the Social Fund Committee, the Commission decided to finance specific operations for their entire duration, the better to assess their innovatory character. Therefore, as an exception the Commission agreed to the extension in 1986 and 1987 of multiannual operations originally submitted in respect of 12 months only, against the appropriations for 1985. In line with this approach, from 1986 the Commission will reject projects for which applications are submitted in annual instalments.

2. Conditions governing priority are established under point 3 of the Commission guidelines for the management of the Social Fund in 1985 to 1987.

A number of bodies failed to meet the priority criteria, particularly as regards the following :

- the parties concerned, including the two sides of industry, must be closely involved at the planning and operational stages;
- the specific operations must include evaluation;
- it must concern fewer than 100 beneficiaries.

Non-priority projects accounted for 36.5 million ECU. Due to their innovatory character, they obtained financing, since sufficient appropriations were available to enable the Commission to approve Fund assistance for all eligible applications regardless of their priority status.

3. Breakdown by Member State of assistance approved by the Commission :

MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE	1,61	0,18	9,60	0,39	7,35	0,91	5,20	-	1,62	5,79	32,65
ADULTS	2,44	0,44	1,48	0,38	16,29	1,71	6,72	0,14	1,56	9,32	40,48
TOTAL	4,05	0,62	11,08	0,78	23,63	2,62	11,91	0,14	3,18	15,12	73,13

PERCENTAGE SHARE

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE	4,9	0,6	29,4	1,2	22,5	2,8	15,9	-	4,9	17,7	100
ADULTS	6,0	1,1	3,6	0,9	40,2	3,2	16,6	0,4	3,9	23,0	100
TOTAL	5,5	0,8	15,1	1,1	32,3	3,6	16,3	0,2	4,3	20,7	100

Assistance approved in respect of young people and adults : breakdown
by Member State :

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE	39,7	29,0	86,7	50,6	31,1	34,8	43,6	-	50,9	38,3	44,6
ADULTS	60,3	71,0	13,3	49,4	68,9	65,2	65,4	100	49,1	61,7	55,4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Number and amount of applications submitted to the Commission and
rejected, by Member State :

ALL PROGRAMMES (Million ECU)

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER APPLICAT.	20	4	25	11	107	13	44	1	36	85	346
AMOUNT REQUESTED	6,48	0,80	16,64	0,87	29,28	4,42	14,00	0,14	4,87	19,08	96,59
PRIORITY	2,73	0,52	7,45	0,37	8,69	1,05	4,74	-	1,10	9,71	36,36
NON-PRIORITY	1,32	0,10	3,63	0,40	14,95	1,56	7,17	0,14	2,08	5,41	36,76
NON-ELIGIBLE	2,43	0,18	4,96	0,09	5,27	1,81	1,50	-	1,54	3,97	21,74
NON-ADMISS.	-	-	0,60	-	0,38	-	0,59	-	0,16	-	1,72
AMOUNT APPROVED	4,05	0,62	11,08	0,78	23,63	2,62	11,91	0,14	3,18	15,12	73,13
%APPROV./REQUES.	62,45	77,55	66,57	89,11	80,72	59,19	85,12	100,00	65,17	79,22	75,71

4. As mentioned in para. 1. the applications eligible for assistance were classified under twelve topics :

- employment/training contracts for young people;
- qualifications for young people after compulsory full-time education;
- creation of jobs reserved for young people;
- creation of jobs not reserved for young people;
- impact of new technologies on small and medium-sized undertakings;
- reintegration of socially disadvantaged persons into working life;
- local job creation initiatives;
- improving job opportunities by reducing working time;
- adapting training structures to the social and economic situation;
- improving job prospects for women;
- training to facilitate the integration of migrant workers and members of their families;
- improving access to training and jobs for disabled people.

In 1985, the second year of operation of the revised Social Fund, the Member States had gained experience in the promotion and selection of specific operations. This was reflected in a marked increase in the total volume of applications approved, i.e. 70 % more than in 1984. But again, the available resources were not fully used. The Commission, however, believes it is preferable to apply rigorous selection criteria to maintain a high standard of project rather than encourage bodies to submit operations which are less innovatory with a view to using the entire budget allocation. In future, the forecast increase in Member States' activities in this field, which began in 1985, will take up the allocation of 5 % of Fund resources to specific operations.

5. Innovation generally concerned novel working assumptions as regards the content, methodology, and organization of vocational training or guidance. More particularly, examination of the applications revealed the Member States' concern to promote experimental projects relating to the adjustment of training structures, ways of integrating certain

target groups and the organization of the labour market. These projects were usually modest in scope and concerned the initial stage of the experimental process (see paras. 7 to 9).

6. The aim in certain cases is to set up an experimental base prior to the general implementation of certain measures due to become operational at national level (see para. 10). The projects represent an extension of the experimental stage and the innovation mainly concerns organizational aspects. The relatively broad scope of such trial operations, significant in quantitative terms, is necessary in order to explore the possibilities for their generalization.

7. Adjustment of training structures

Private and public training bodies are continuing to consider ways and means of responding more effectively to two types of training needs. On the one hand, they are seeking alternative methods to reintegrate certain groups which for various reasons are excluded from, or have dropped out of, traditional education or training establishments; on the other, new skills must be integrated into existing training programmes.

In both cases, an overall approach is adopted and account is taken of the key role played by the trainer, who must adapt - or acquire - the skills necessary to participate in developing and experimenting with new training material. A model project of this kind is the Association Microprof, Liège; in connection with its activities to integrate persons with impaired hearing into ordinary educational establishments, it has formed a multidisciplinary team of instructors with the ability to develop courseware.

Teaching methods developed for disadvantaged groups such as the handicapped tend to be flexible and designed to take account of individual needs, abilities and rates of learning. A growing number of bodies take advantage of the possibilities offered by new information technology as a teaching tool. This is the case of the Centre

d'initiatives pour l'Emploi des Jeunes in France which, through its computer resource centre, matches trainees' skills and local firms' manpower requirements. When training is intended for especially disadvantaged groups, trainees are encouraged not to think of it as an end in itself but as a step towards their personal development.

Other bodies are working on training material based on the needs expressed by industry. For example, the Centre Supérieur d'Adaptation aux Métiers - CESAM - has introduced data-processing applications in electronics teaching programmes in conjunction with the electronics sector. Another French body, the Centre Technique d'Adaptation aux Métiers - CETAM - integrates CAD in its training for technicians specialized in the fitting of printed circuits. In Italy, the Chamber of Commerce of Reggio Emilia is developing applied research and the dissemination of CAD/CAM in the mechanical engineering and civil engineering sectors. In the context of the Pinamonte project, at the request of local firms the Lombardia region is establishing training programmes in the new skills lacking in the electronics components, information technology and telecommunications sectors. In the United Kingdom, the Manpower Services Commission is experimenting with new training programmes for specialists in opto-electronics.

Cooperation between training bodies and industry relates to occupations which have emerged as a result of technological developments. With respect to existing occupations, firms generally express a need for a category of staff with up-to-date training, but they consider that it is for the training bodies to adjust the qualifications to the new technologies.

8. Integration of target groups

Disadvantaged young people

They receive training in a skill combined with selfreliance training, and in some cases a short training in management to fit them for a self-employed activity.

For example, the Autonome Jugendwerkstätten in Hamburg have set up a network of workshops providing three- or four-year vocational training courses. Training is geared towards production and enables young people to learn the basics of new techniques, such as energy recycling, which are not available in existing training programmes. Young people are expected to develop their own self-employed activities. In the United Kingdom, the Micro-processor Applications Research Institute (MARI), in conjunction with Newcastle University and Polytechnic offers training for disadvantaged young people who have successfully completed a one-year foundation course in micro-electronics production provided by the Youth Training Scheme. The programme trains young people as micro-electronics technicians; it is geared towards production and process development and includes business appreciation counselling. Young people may then enter a firm or start their own business.

National and foreign ethnic groups

These schemes are for young people in ethnic minority groups, refugees, gypsies, young people and young adults. In addition to special support measures adapted to the ethnic origin, training usually consists of making the most of any skills acquired and rationalizing working methods. In most of these schemes local community representatives are associated with the analysis of needs, formulation of training content and assessment of results. The most interesting projects of this type were presented by the Greater Manchester Council, for young people of Caribbean origin, the British Refugee Council, for a group of refugees, and the Association régionale d'études et d'actions (AREAT) in France, for settled or nomadic gypsies.

Women

The most innovatory projects concern the creation by women of their own employment, especially in economically underdeveloped rural areas. For example, the Technische Universität of Berlin, jointly with the Scuola Internazionale per Donne Casa Balena in Italy, is training a group of women from Berlin and the Umbria region in new skills in energy recycling and ecological farming. In Belgium, the Laboratoire de Pédagogie expérimentale of Liège University, in conjunction with the authorities responsible for vocational training and a local firm, are developing a new training programme for young unemployed women in the

clothing sector, which is currently undergoing restructuring. The aim is to make the most of basic training and adapt skills to new market conditions. It stresses the development of creativity in girls, management techniques and market studies to help them find a place in a firm in middle management or start their own business.

The handicapped

There is a growing tendency to train disabled people in new information technologies, which offer the twofold possibilities of outside employment or working at home (telecommuting). To facilitate occupational integration, training is often supplemented by instruction in the management of small businesses. This is the case with the Stichting Fokus project at Groningen in the Netherlands. It should be noted that more projects are developed for the physically handicapped than for people with mental or sensory handicaps.

Immigrants

A few projects were submitted for this category. The experiments concern the identification of measures to assist immigrants or their children to surmount obstacles to the integration process. For example, in France the CRAMM project (Nord Pas-de-Calais) seeks to help young people of Algerian origin on two interactive levels, by providing skilled training and information about firms in France and Algeria to help trainees integrate in one of these countries.

9. Labour market organization

The Member States have adopted a number of measures to promote job creation in urban and rural areas with high rates of structural or cyclical unemployment, and foster the introduction of new management or production techniques in small and medium-sized firms.

Job creation

This type of project would seem to be proliferating in urban areas in response to unemployment, mainly as a result of the restructuring of large businesses. The training content focusses on advanced production techniques and, above all, on acquiring a thorough knowledge of

management techniques. Thus, in the Seraing region in Belgium, the Association for Economic Redevelopment trains unemployed management staff to implement their own plans to start a business in advanced technology sectors. Other bodies provide training to develop members' skills in order to gain outlets for cooperatives. There are two such projects in the United Kingdom, the Sunderland Common Ownership Enterprises Resource Centre and the Cooperative Advisory Group in the London suburbs.

An effort has also been made to improve support structures for small and medium-sized firms. Trainees must acquire the ability to promote and support new job-creation measures by combining the role of development agent and management consultant. Training includes the management of small and medium-sized firms and specific concepts relevant to local development; examples are the Hartcliff and Withywood Venture Limited projects in the United Kingdom or the ASBL CIRIEC project in Belgium.

Impact of new technologies on SMEs

Most Member States have introduced innovatory projects to ensure the successful introduction of new technology in production and management for SMEs generally. These courses are intended for heads of firms and managerial staff. The latter should act as counsellors in their firms with regard to the choice and impact of new methods such as CAD/CAM, as in the Strathclyde Regional Council projects in the United Kingdom, the Sonderjyllands Amtskommune project in Denmark, or the Reggio Emilia Chamber of Commerce project in Italy.

These projects rely on cooperation between business management colleges and industry, exchanges of experience between bodies in one or more Member States and the practical aspects of training. For example, the Jydsk Teknologisk Institut in Denmark is experimenting with a new training course for heads of SMEs in cooperation with the Irish Management Institute. Another training project has been developed jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Lyon, France, and the Liguria Region in Italy, who will pool their experience of industrial conversion in the case of the CCI, Lyon and the services and data-processing sectors in the Liguria region.

10. As stated in para. 6, the aim of some projects is to set up a preliminary experimental base before the general introduction of certain measures at national level. Projects are carried out on the initiative of a government body; they take place in several localities, thus frequently surpassing the usual scope of innovatory projects referred to in para. 5.

In France, the Interministerial Office for the Social and Occupational Integration of Young People in Difficulty is experimenting with new training measures to enable young people with little education to acquire occupational skills that take account of technological change. The content of new training and teaching programmes is defined and implemented jointly with firms and training centres mobilized on each site, in association with the two sides of industry. This approach should have an impact on the definition of new occupations, the updating of existing occupations, and conditions affecting the organization of work in firms.

In Italy, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection has launched a computer literacy programme to disseminate basic information about computers in the working world. It includes a supplementary initial training phase for about 50 instructors who work in bodies in the Centre-North and the Mezzogiorno, in order to acquire a grounding in modern information processing, logic, history, technology and teaching. They are also trained in the use of educational software to be tested by the producing companies. The next phase concerns a group of young and adult job-seekers who need retraining : it involves 24 training courses, each of three months, based on the interaction between theory and practice. The programme should help to bring the national vocational training programme up-to-date.

The National Association for Adult Vocational Training (AFPA) in France is carrying out an experiment in two departments with a new vocational guidance system for handicapped people who wish to integrate in the ordinary environment. The project has been prepared by a team of psychologists from the association in cooperation with other institutions and private individuals concerned with rehabilitation. The aim is to enable handicapped persons to participate actively in

planning their own work projects consistent with their circumstances. The experiment includes training for psychologists and administrative staff in the services concerned. The goal is the general introduction of a guidance system for handicapped people and training for the staff concerned at national level.

In Italy, a project was developed by the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI) for the Italian radio and television authority (RAI), which is interested in launching an experimental training programme in the use of remote-access systems in education in three regions. It entails the study, implementation and testing of interactive multimedia training patterns (combining video and information technology). The goal is to train instructors to design, produce and disseminate interactive software which can be used for a computer-based distance-learning system for adults.

V. REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROJECTS IN RECEIPT OF FUND ASSISTANCE

(Article 3(2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC)

In addition to processing applications reflecting training needs and endeavours to respond to them, the results of the projects must be analysed and disseminated.

The Commission considers eligible any expenditure incurred by assessments forming an integral part of the operation. This year again, the Commission does not require a review of the effectiveness of every project : this process is limited to the most representative operations.

In addition, dissemination needs to be improved. Accordingly, the Commission has drawn up an outline report whereby the results of each project can be presented in a standard format. After consultation with the Social Fund Committee, it was decided that the report should be systematically submitted by the responsible bodies for all approved projects starting in 1985, at the latest with the final payment claim. To obtain a better appreciation of the impact of the Social Fund on Member States' vocational training activities, in its report on the activities of the Social Fund in 1984¹ the Commission announced that assessment of previously approved projects would begin in the second half of 1985.

Provision for such assessment is made in Article 5(3) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC and the full costs are defrayed by the Commission.

In the preparatory phase in 1985 the Commission picked out three areas for analysis to which the Social Fund Committee agreed. They are :

- vocational training in new information technologies with a view to enhancing the employment prospects of beneficiaries and adjusting training structures to the changing needs of the labour market;

¹ See 1984 Report, p. 94

- training in setting up new businesses;
- training and occupational integration of disadvantaged young people by placing them in a working situation in training production units.

The next step was to define these areas more precisely so that they should be consistent with other activities developed by the Commission to implement Council resolutions on vocational training and labour market organizations. This phase is currently under way.

VI. COMMISSION FOLLOW-UP

1. General

1.1 Objective

Since the Fund is to give more active support to employment promotion policy, particularly for young people, it is important to obtain an understanding of the situation, trends and tendencies in quantitative and qualitative terms through national vocational training and recruitment support structures or in the context of specific operations. Since these aspects are usually an integral part of the national training system and labour market, this aim must be accompanied by an attempt to compare unlike situations and put them in perspective with the help of analyses, standards or goals which have been formulated or established at Community level. In addition, the Commission needs to assess the impact of the Fund contribution in the success of operations implemented at national level.

1.2 Limits of the evaluation exercise

1.2.1 Rules and facts

Since 1984 the rules governing the Fund and the guidelines laid down for its management have become more rigorous than in the past. Given the growing volume of applications the guidelines are being interpreted in an increasingly restrictive manner. As for Community priorities, the situation varies considerably : In some cases it evolves in response to the requirements of industry, for example new skills corresponding to new jobs, while in others it results from cumbersome processes or old habits associated with more rigid structures. One of the difficulties of assessing the results of Fund intervention lies in determining the correlation between priorities established at Community level and the situations to which they apply.

1.2.2 Availability of information

The Commission departments depend on the Member States to assess the results of operations. Whether this assessment is based on documentation presented in support of payment claims, or the findings of on-the-spot inspections, the Commission can only judge the results of operations on the basis of written information collected and transmitted by the national or regional authorities concerned, or through direct contact with responsible bodies in the presence of the national authorities. Given that the Fund staff available for inspection and evaluation visits is very small compared with the volume of applications, most of the useful information needed to assess results can only come from the detailed reports on the operations. Under Article 5(4) of Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83 they must be included with the final payment claims which must be submitted to the Commission within ten months of the completion of the operations concerned. Both the sources available to the Commission on which to base an assessment are therefore limited. Although it is seldom difficult to assess the content of individual training operations, on the other hand it may be difficult to draw any conclusions relevant to other operations of the same type. In this connection the Commission notes that many of the reports on the operations drawn up by the Member States are too vague or do not provide enough information on which to base a valid assessment.

1.2.3 Diversity of national situations

The available social and economic data give no more than a partial view of the diversity of the economic and employment potential in the Community countries and regions. A thorough examination of the operation of Member States' education systems, labour markets and administrative structures confirms this impression. For example, in some countries compulsory education is longer than in others, in some there is a higher proportion of small firms than in others, in some administrative powers are more decentralised, and so on. This diversity is reflected in the structure and mode of presentation of the applications. With the increase in the overall number of

applications, some Member States are making use of outline or grouped applications. The former concern overall applications to facilitate the implementation of major national or regional programmes with respect to training or recruitment aid. They often cover large numbers of persons (tens of thousands) and involve substantial amounts. The drawback is that they are drafted in general terms, making a sufficiently precise evaluation of the results impossible. Grouped applications, which are essentially produced by only one Member State, include on a single form all the grouped data and summaries of operations by several responsible bodies. From the Commission's point of view the information given regarding the operations is so concise that it is difficult to obtain a clear picture. Thus, the variety of national situations and diversity of presentation of applications complicates the task of producing a coherent evaluation of the results of operations to which the Fund has contributed.

1.3 Evaluation method used

In view of the difficulties inherent in a large-scale assessment, the Commission was moved by the need to simplify the collection and analysis of the results. In particular it concentrated on a limited number of operations given C1 and C2 priority under the guidelines in effect in 1984 and 1985¹. Specifically, after some 20 on-the-spot inspections, mainly carried out in the second half of 1985, Commission staff were able to check the content of a number of operations under way or the results of completed operations which they could compare with the above-mentioned Community priorities. Generally speaking, the results were assessed in the light of the economic and social context in which the operations took place, an analysis of the content and operation of training courses, the qualifications obtained and, lastly, the recorded placement rates. The Commission staff also sought to identify changes occurring from one year to the next in programme content and the strategy of the firms visited, or as regards the stability and skill levels of the

¹ See Chapter IV, point C.

vacancies offered. Further, in a regular but specific way efforts were made to verify the extent to which the training motivated trainees to use new technologies.

2. Review of operations

2.1 Basic vocational training

Point C1 of the guidelines for 1985 concerns basic vocational training operations for young people immediately after the completion of compulsory education. The aim was to identify the target public, determine the training content and how much on-the-job experience was required for each training programme. In addition, as this is one of the Commission's constant concerns, an attempt had to be made to ascertain the extent to which such operations led to real prospects of stable employment.

2.1.1 Target public

It emerged that the target public for basic vocational training is heterogeneous as regards age group, education or preparatory vocational training level. In most Community countries basic training is aimed at the 16-20 age group. Beyond this, it becomes risky to compare countries or make generalizations. At best, a few trends can be discerned. For example, in Ireland, pre-vocational training operations were attended by quite a large number of 15 to 16 year-olds who had had difficulties at school, and at this stage had little chance of finding a job or being admitted to skilled training. On the other hand, in Greece, young people with little training do not hesitate to enter the labour market directly in the hope of learning an occupation on-the-job outside the formal training structures. In France, on account of the diversity of occupational integration opportunities (apprenticeship, training/work experience, introductory and preparatory vocational courses) young people attending basic training operations may be aged from 16 to 25 years. In some countries, such as Belgium and the Netherlands, where compulsory education is longer (up to 18)

basic vocational training starts much later than elsewhere, particularly for young people subject to military service. In countries where military service is long (two and a half years in Greece) occupational integration is delayed. Faced with this variety of situations, the Member States have the difficult and costly task of devising different reception and guidance structures and sufficiently varied training/work experience schemes to meet public needs.

2.1.2 Types of training

In some countries, vocational training in the form of "apprenticeships" covering two or three years is a traditional means of transition from school to work. In such cases, training is structured and generally aimed at specific occupations. However, the content of some of this training suffers from not being adequately adjusted to the needs of more advanced firms, so that a high proportion of apprentices are faced with the problem of obtaining an indefinite employment contract and adjusting to changing tasks. Such facilities operate side-by-side with the general training facilities which are becoming more numerous, less specific and designed from the outset to facilitate a gradual transition to other more skilled forms of training. Many of these operations take place in the context of national programmes and being of a general nature they prepare young people for admission to a wide range of occupations or sectors of activity. In these large-scale operations, there is often no selection process or specific requirements applying to the young people. Initially, placement is determined solely by the availability of training facilities or, sometimes, after passing a test, in accordance with their abilities or wishes. Where large contingents are admitted to this type of training and it is not carried out in conjunction with specific firms, it offers little real opportunity for occupational integration. A fairly high proportion of young people who have followed an introduction programme may hope to be admitted to skilled training directly related to a firm's operations.

2.1.3 Remedial general education

Although a general statement cannot be made about the situations encountered, a striking number of basic vocational training programmes include remedial general education. In the case of particularly disadvantaged young people, remedial general education or even re-learning elementary skills can take up a substantial proportion of vocational training time. Many responsible bodies find that they cannot use standard training modules due to the significant gaps in many school-leavers' knowledge. Some employers have found that many young people - even those with a diploma or school-leaving certificate - were insufficiently prepared to receive the skilled training needed by expanding firms without remedial general education. The need for remedial operations is certainly greater among disadvantaged young people, or those living in underdeveloped areas, but it also reflects the obsolescence or inadequacy of certain forms of secondary or technical education, particularly as regards the skills required by sectors where industrial competition is keen (electronics, chemicals, precision engineering, etc.).

2.1.4 Contact with firms

Even brief or superficial on-the-job experience gives basic training a special impact. Here again there are differences in the national systems. In schemes based on the award of an employment contract (apprenticeship, skilled training contract etc.), adjustment to production work, with the tasks and constraints it imposes, sometimes over the acquisition of skills which conditions the worker's future adaptability. In this connection it should be recalled that many operations which emphasize the production aspect of training only are eligible for partial financing from the Fund. On the other hand, when on-the-job training overlaps with theoretical training without specific preparation, trainees are often disappointed by the results. An inadequate framework or lack of coordination between theory and practice are still widespread in every country.

2.1.5 Basic training and employment

Although it is generally agreed that the ultimate aim of training is stable employment, it must be recognized that many basic training operations suffer from inadequate financial resources and lack a unified approach in their conception and implementation. Of the operations implemented in 1985, many achieved a reasonable first-job placement rate (40 to 70 % of people who completed the course) : considered from the point of view of the young people who were admitted to skilled training as a result of these operations and thereby improved their chances of employment, the overall results could in some cases be considered satisfactory. On the other hand, in the light of the gap between the situation of school-leavers and the increasingly urgent and changing requirements of a growing number of firms, the results are less satisfactory. In the first place, it should be stressed that good employment prospects depend on a favourable economic climate. However good a vocational training programme may be, in itself it is not a guarantee of employment. In some cases, investment in the creation or expansion of activities has not been backed up by adequate training measures and vice-versa. In most countries, responsible bodies concerned with training would like to attach as much importance, in the initial stages, to analyzing young people's potential abilities and their aspirations as to bringing them on to the labour market. In practice, this results in the implementation of training programmes tailored to individual needs as far as possible (modules) which in turn necessitates a sufficiently long and varied training programme and, needless to say, the appropriate logistic and financial support. These complex requirements sometimes have the effect of delaying the entry of young people into working life and increasing the uncertainty of employment.

2.2 Skilled vocational training (C2)

2.2.1 For young people who have received basic training but whose qualifications have proved inadequate or inappropriate, the Fund contributes to operations aimed at equipping them with higher skills and qualifications adapted to labour market developments.

Such operations should mainly aim to facilitate the introduction of new technology and lead to real prospects of stable employment. Regarded as the natural extension of basic training, skilled training is also aimed at a very varied public and the content naturally reflects the broad disparities in level and performance that may be found in firms. Although it is difficult to generalize about the results glimpsed during, or on completion of, skilled training operations inspected by the Fund staff in 1985, two broad categories of training emerge : in some cases young people awaiting recruitment are admitted, often through a selection process; they are already following a course during which - or on completion of the training - they are recommended to employers likely to be interested in their current or potential skills. The other category mainly includes persons taken on under a formal employment contract, or a more or less formal undertaking by a firm in search of young people.

All the Member States are faced with the need to provide skilled training for an increasing number of applicants. Some have responded by setting up large-scale programmes, at national or regional level. This is the case in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Federal Republic and Ireland. Here the difficulty lies in finding enough promoters and firms in a short space of time. There is no escaping the fact that many promoters of training operations are not well informed of the most recent market trends, i.e. of changing techniques and skills, or of the numbers needed in various occupations or sectors of activity. It is also true that the financial cost of renewing the most sophisticated equipment and recruiting instructors familiar with the latest techniques often constitutes a major obstacle to improving training standards. In addition, too many firms still regard training as a burden, in some cases on account of the bureaucratic formalities which accompany implementation. Many firms not accustomed to forward-looking management of their labour force have difficulty in anticipating their skill requirements. They react on the spur of the moment, which makes it all the more difficult to organize large-scale training programmes.

2.2.2 When firms are resolutely committed to planned programmes, they can be adjusted to market needs. To facilitate such an approach, some Member States have set up training facilities to enable firms or trade associations to organize operations in response to needs previously established. Frequently these operations seek to tailor high level training with a view to improving productivity or adapting workers' skills to specific posts. An employment contract or training agreement usually covers the training period. Young trainees who have completed the course are virtually assured of retaining the post for which they were trained. Although such measures result in a very high placement rate (70 to 90 % of trainees) in growth sectors, it should be pointed out that they affect only a small proportion of young people, particularly those who possess good basic skills and are highly motivated. These arrangements, which are based on the alternation of classroom and practical or productive work, make it necessary to achieve a difficult balance between the needs and strategy of firms participating, young peoples' interests and the financial constraints (cost of training and remuneration during the period on-the-job).

2.2.3 Training for new technology is one of the main conditions which must be met to qualify for Fund assistance. There are of course considerable differences in the technological content of skilled training. Learning to manipulate and maintain a robot or production automat has nothing in common with the elementary use of word processors. Generally speaking, a genuine effort to equip and renew material in training centres can be observed in every country. This effort is very costly and modest training establishments, or those dependent on public funding, find the burden almost insupportable. When the training given is highly specific and calls for very up-to-date equipment, support from firms or trade bodies is nearly always essential. Although technological innovation has a stimulating effect on most young people, there is no doubt that many are incapable of learning and mastering new technology due to inadequacies and previous failures either during school or basic training. Finally, while familiarity with new technology certainly enhances the value of skills in general, it does not of itself open

the door to employment. In some regions or in traditional occupations where new technology is introduced at a slower pace than elsewhere, it has been seen that good qualifications lead to stable employment only to a lesser extent (food processing, engineering, tourism, etc.).

2.3 Training trends

Having outlined the respective characteristics of basic training and skilled training operations, we have seen how in practice young people can move from one to the other. It should be recognized that the distinction established under Fund guidelines between these two types of training does not necessarily correspond to national arrangements. In many cases, a national programme may respond to the needs of first jobseekers without skills and young people who have already worked and have the beginnings of a skill. Apart from the age group concerned, operations differ more by their level of vocational content. When the content is not sufficiently relevant to market needs, young people have the impression of stagnating in programmes leading nowhere. It is regrettable that in connection with certain national programmes to which considerable public resources have been allocated, the authorities with overall responsibility have not always been able to avoid devaluing this type of "skilled" training. This assessment should not blur the fact that although certain measures lack flexibility and old habits die hard, considerable efforts have been made to tailor training to individual needs and relate it to the world of work.

2.4 Training for young people in difficulty

2.4.1 Every year many young people leave school without qualifications.

This means that they are at a disadvantage - particularly in countries where certificates are required as evidence of knowledge - in finding work and as regards admission to structured and recognized training facilities. All too often this group is shunted into low-level training programmes geared to occupations without a future, or where there is a known surplus of manpower. However, increasingly, in most countries this group is the target for

remedial education, guidance, original training channels based on varied modules, short introductory courses in forms, etc. For some, these channels lead to a return to the school system to catch up on ordinary education; in most cases, however, social and occupational integration tends to be planned and organized over a very long period (at least 2 to 3 years). The emphasis on individually tailored programmes for young people calls for better staffing (instructors, psychologists and placement agents), follow-up through various training and other activities, sometimes interspersed with short periods of work, repeated assessments and periods of job-hunting, etc. Experience shows that for this group, labour market integration calls for special resources. A growing number of instructors seem to be in favour of it, even if in the short-term results as regards obtaining stable employment are disappointing.

2.4.2 Young long-term unemployed workers constitute a group to which priority is accorded under most national training programmes. Apart from operations for young people in general, additional resources are often allocated to those who have been unemployed for at least one year. Since the main problem here stems from the long period out of work, training programmes often take account of the need to re-attune trainees to the requirements of working life. In some operations of this type, the arrangements and teaching methods adopted are designed to encourage contact between trainees, discourage withdrawal and stimulate individual initiative. In some cases mixed groups of young people and adults are brought together in order to stimulate an interchange of contributions, some sharing recently acquired skills, and others their own work experience. No matter how valid the training programme, an examination of these operations highlights the importance of the environment, contacts with potential employers, individual vocational guidance or motivation interviews, and the situation on the labour market when the course is completed. In many cases, a low success rate in the occupational integration of young people should probably not be attributed to inadequacies in the training measures. Many failures

may be attributable to the fact that the long-term unemployed are unwilling to accept geographical mobility or a change in status or environment, despite the uncertainty of their situation.

3. Impact of Fund intervention

3.1 Consideration of the financial data alone shows that in some countries, for example Ireland and Greece, Fund assistance directly affects the volume, nature and start-up date of operations. Generally speaking, this is also true of operations presented by small promoters in most countries. It cannot be denied, however, that the possibility of obtaining Fund assistance has encouraged a small but not negligible number of promoters to produce disproportionately high figures, or deliberately swell the numbers likely to benefit from training operations. Wherever such anomalies were noted, reductions were applied to the amounts stated in the applications and final payment claims. Fund assistance has little additional impact on large-scale nation-wide programmes planned by certain Member States. In the case of programmes with large budgetary resources, often allocated on the basis of national criteria, affecting large numbers and based on well-established administrative structures, the financial impact of the Fund is reflected in a slight easing of the burden on public finances.

3.2 As regards quality, the Fund's impact is equally varied. In some countries - for example Ireland, where the Fund makes a significant contribution to financing training programmes - a genuine effort is made to adjust operations to Fund requirements. This is primarily reflected in the effort to equip training centres, and in a more or less discernible effort to adjust the programme content. Generally speaking, small promoters with limited resources who present individual applications for assistance seem to make an effort to meet Fund requirements in order to obtain the maximum Community assistance. On the other hand, some large countries seem to be less meticulous regarding the Fund management guidelines. In this connection, it is true that changes in the Fund guidelines from one year to another may necessitate changes in certain aspects of

national training measures, and there could be some delay before adjustments are made. Moreover, although the increasingly selective criteria in the guidelines may have the effect of raising the content of certain operations, particularly as regards learning new technology, or placement in stable employment, it could also result in the rejection of a large number of operations and eliminate young people who are already in a difficult situation.

3.3 Only by following up operations can a reliable assessment of the results be made. It is likely that most promoters follow up their trainees not only to observe Fund rules but also - and mainly - for their own information. Nevertheless, in practice, the results are uneven. Many promoters have established effective follow-up techniques (regular contacts and mailing to firms, questionnaires for trainees, round-table discussions, statistics, etc.). The follow-up operation is made more difficult in the case of unstable groups and, more generally, where the young people do not complete a training programme. Follow-up is also difficult in the case of large numbers. When national bodies (authorities, specialised training agencies) do not have sufficient control over decentralised training programmes for which they are responsible to the Fund, it is impossible to obtain sufficiently precise information about the results. Moreover, experience has shown that it is difficult to prepare annual statistics concerning operations which in fact cover a two-year period or are split among many regions.

VII. EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND COMMITTEE

In 1985, as in the past, the Commission was able to call on the valuable assistance of the European Social Fund Committee, an advisory body made up of representatives of Governments, trade unions and employers.

The Committee held a plenary meeting to examine :

- applications for assistance for 1985;
- the draft budget for 1986;
- draft guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund in 1986 to 1988 (see Chapter II, point 3).

The Committee was also consulted by written procedure on the following topics :

- extension to self-employed workers of recruitment aid so far restricted to wage and salary earners (see Chapter II, para. 2);
- application of the higher rate of intervention to certain regions in Spain (see Chapter II, para. 5, second indent);
- amount of assistance for recruitment aid and recruitment to jobs which fulfil a public need in 1986 (see Chapter II, para. 4).

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1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (EUR 10)

1.1 Major variables 1975/85

Annual averages ('000s)

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984 (1)	1985 (1)
				(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)								
I Total employment (a)	107.744		107.723	-0,02	108.213	+0,45	108.844	+0,58	109.961	+0,98	110.611	-0,35	109.526	-1,1	108.466	-1,13	107.596		107.846	N.D.
II Unemployment (a)	4.643		5.241	+12,9	5.709	+8,9	5.957	+3,97	6.016	+1,45	6.530	+11,89	8.614	+31,08	10.470	+21,26	11.751	11,12	12.429	12,809
III Civilian working population (a)	110.163		110.878	+0,64	111.677	+0,72	112.436	+0,68	113.638	+1,02	114.804	+0,97	115.687	+0,75	116.333	0,27	116.748		117.510	N.D.
IV Inactive and others (V-III)	157.174		156.919	-0,16	156.676	-0,15	156.503	-0,11	155.104	-0,25	155.909	-0,12	155.747	-0,10	155.937	0,12	N.D.			N.D.
V Total population (a)	267.294		267.743	+0,17	268.295	+0,21	269.826	+0,22	269.626	+0,26	270.705	+0,34	271.504	+0,29	272.017	+0,19	272.425		272.803	N.D.
VI Gross domestic product at 1975 market prices (b)		-1,2		+5,1		+2,3		+3,3		+3,5		+1,2		-0,2		+0,5		+1,0	+2,2	+2,3
VII Unemployment rate	4,2 %		4,8 %		5,2 %		5,3 %		5,3 %		5,7 %		7,4 %		9,0 %		10,1 %		10,6 %	10,9
VIII Activity rate (a) Overall																				
Men	42,1		42,3		42,5		42,7		43,0		43,3		43,5		43,7		43,7		44,0	N.D.
Women	N.D.		N.D.		56,1		56,1		56,1		56,2		56,3		56,3		56,0		55,8	N.D.
	N.D.		N.D.		29,7		30,0		30,6		31,1		31,4		31,7		32,2		32,8	N.D.
IX Productivity per worker (b)		-0,1		+5,2		+2,1		+2,7		+2,3		+0,7		+1,1		+1,5		+1,9	1,9	2,0

Source : Eurostat "Employment and Unemployment" (a) 1984 n.d. = not available

(b) European Economy, N° 27; Nov. 1985

(1) Provisional figures or Eurostat estimates.

(2) Year-on-year changes are given as %.

(3) Civilian Working population in relation to total population.

1.2. SHARE OF UNDER-25s IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT (%)

Situation at end December 1985

Country	Female	Male	Total
Belgique/België	37,1	34,5	36,0
Danmark	25,4	21,9	24,0
Deutschland	26,7	22,0	24,1
France	43,5	35,8	39,5
Ireland	42,5	26,4	30,6
Italia	47,1	44,5	45,8
Luxembourg	49,8	44,7	47,1
Nederland	49,5	29,1	36,2
United Kingdom	45,3	32,9	36,8
Community (EUR 9)	41,1	33,5	36,7
ELLAS	33,5	21,8	27,0

Source : Eurostat, "Unemployment" : 1/2 - 1986

1.3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MEMBER STATES (1)

(% of civilian working populations)

Country	1985			1982			1983			1984		
	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
Belgique /België	18,9	9,9	13,5	18,2	9,7	13,0	19,4	11,0	14,3	19,5	11,1	14,4
Danmark	10,8	7,0	8,8	9,8	9,2	9,5	11,0	9,5	10,2	11,4	8,5	9,8
Deutschland	9,6	7,9	8,6	7,8	6,3	6,9	9,4	7,8	8,4	9,4	7,8	8,4
France	11,7	9,2	10,3	10,4	7,4	8,7	10,3	7,7	8,8	11,2	9,0	9,9
Ireland	15,7	18,6	17,7	9,9	13,2	12,2	12,4	15,9	14,9	14,3	17,4	16,5
Italia	17,7	10,4	13,0	13,7	7,5	9,7	15,1	8,7	10,9	16,2	9,5	11,9
Luxembourg	2,3	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,0	1,3	2,2	1,3	1,6	2,5	1,3	1,7
Nederland	13,2	13,5	13,4	11,2	12,2	11,8	13,0	15,0	14,3	13,4	15,0	14,5
United Kingdom	9,4	14,2	12,3	7,5	12,6	10,6	8,5	13,7	11,6	8,9	13,9	11,8
Ellas	2,7	2,0	2,2	1,7	1,2	1,4	1,9	1,5	1,6	2,2	1,7	1,9
Community (EUR10)	11,8	10,3	10,9	9,8	8,5	9,0	10,7	9,7	10,1	11,3	10,1	10,6

Source : Eurostat - "Unemployment" : 12 - 1985.

(1) Registered data: the data resulting from the labour force survey shows certain differences notably for Greece.

2. BUDGETARY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR 1985

2.1. Commitment appropriations

Mio Ecus

Budget nomenclature		Appropriat. entered in 1985 budget	Council transfers	Commission transfers	Automatic carry-overs	Appropriat. released for re-use	Exchange rate variations	Total
CHAP. 60	General measures							
600	Measures for young people under 25							
6000	Less-favoured regions	603,00	0,00	+ 1,19	28,34	106,00	+ 15,43	753,96
6001	Other regions	904,50	0,00	+ 29,58	67,20	89,81	- 1,90	1.089,19
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over							
6010	Less-favoured regions	165,20	+ 22,60	- 25,78	15,05	60,73	+ 9,78	247,58
6011	Other regions	246,30	+ 35,40	- 4,99	15,39	17,22	+ 0,18	309,50
607	Former chapter 60	p.m.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	+ 14,67	14,67
608	Former chapter 61	p.m.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	+ 44,78	44,78
609	Former chapter 62	p.m.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	+ 0,20	0,20
Total chapter 60		1.919,00	+ 58,00	0,00	125,98	273,76	+ 83,14	2.459,88
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	91,00	- 58,00	0,00	42,43	1,04	- 0,10	76,37
Grand total:		2.010,00	0,00	0,00	168,41	274,80	+ 83,04	2.536,25

2.2. Payments appropriations

(million ECU)

Budget nomenclature		Appropriations entered in 1985 budget	Automatic carry-overs	Council transfers	Commission transfers	Total
CHAP. 60	General measures					
600	Measures for young people under 25					
6000	Less-favoured regions	289,50	13,21	0,00	+ 24,04	326,75
6001	Other regions	434,20	22,09	0,00	+ 52,00	508,29
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over					
6010	Less-favoured regions	79,70	3,53	0,00	0,00	83,23
6011	Other regions	118,90	13,43	+ 20,00	- 10,00	142,33
607	Former chapter 60	250,00	20,12	0,00	- 66,04	204,08
608	Former chapter 61	200,00	10,34	0,00	0,00	210,34
609	Former chapter 62	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00
Total chapter 60		1.374,30	82,72	+ 20,00	0,00	1.477,02
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	35,70	12,78	- 20,00	0,00	28,48
Grand total:		1.410,00	95,50	0,00	0,00	1.505,50

2.3. Liquidation of commitments

Art.	Posts	Heading	Budget year of commitment	Amount to be paid at end of budget year 1984	Payments made	Adapt. due to the variations in the exchange rate of ECU	Cancellation of comits.		Amounts to be paid for years previous to 31.12.85 (5-6)	Budget year 1985			Total amounts to be paid at end of budget-year 85(10/13)		
							for cancel-lation	for re-use		Commitments under the budget	Payments	Amounts to be paid under this budget			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
B 600		Chapter B 60 - ESF													
		General measures													
		Measures for under 25's													
		B 6000	Less-favoures regions	1984	263.624.565,29		- 13.433.197,16		106.001.622,65	144.189.739,48					
		B 6000			263.624.565,29		- 13.433.197,16		106.001.622,65	144.189.739,48	646.484.783,31	325.406.808,43	321.077.976,86	445.267.716,34	
		B 6001	Other regions	1984	473.633.421,65	17.917.072,62	- 1.909.716,16		89.814.612,43	367.832.632,94					
		B 6001			473.633.421,65	17.917.072,62	- 1.909.716,16		89.814.612,43	367.832.632,94	996.950.681,23	404.672.263,54	312.286.417,71	880.119.070,43	
			Total art. B 600	1984	739.257.986,94	17.917.072,62	- 13.523.481,00		195.816.235,08	512.022.362,22		1.643.443.466,54	810.079.071,99	633.364.394,57	1.325.386.786,79
					739.257.986,94	17.917.072,62	- 13.523.481,00		195.816.235,08	512.022.362,22		1.643.443.466,54	810.079.071,99	633.364.394,57	1.325.386.786,79
		B 601	Measures for 25 and +												
		B 6010	Less-favoures regions	1984	114.379.582,73	12.101,87	- 9.779.105,72		60.731.258,04	43.637.317,10					
		B 6010			114.379.582,73	12.101,87	- 9.779.105,72		60.731.258,04	43.637.317,10	164.396.634,65	81.474.033,50	202.922.601,27	146.779.718,37	
		B 6011	Other regions	1984	89.854.893,03	1.662.987,10	- 179.387,73		17.815.977,76	70.796.520,44					
		B 6011			89.854.893,03	1.662.987,10	- 179.387,73		17.815.977,76	70.796.520,44	287.760.732,78	118.228.360,23	169.340.472,59	240.336.992,59	
			Total art. B 601	1984	204.234.475,76	1.675.088,97	- 9.958.493,45		77.547.235,80	114.433.837,54		472.163.367,63	199.702.293,81	272.463.073,82	387.116.711,36
			204.234.475,76	1.675.088,97	- 9.958.493,45		77.547.235,80	114.433.837,54		472.163.367,63	199.702.293,81	272.463.073,82	387.116.711,36		
B 609	Financing of measures proposed before the fin. year 1984 (former Ch. 60 "Exp. under Art. 4 of Council Dec. of 1.2.71") Former Item B 6000	1980	405.444,29	318.042,38	- 3.239,07			10.604,98							
		1981	538.118,74		- 28.492,16		304.811,19	204.825,37							
		1982	1.560.297,37	239.544,76	- 156.490,83		132.650,38	1.031.183,38							
		1983	3.629.447,21	1.939.300,74	- 149.831,96		50.224,47	1.519.798,04							
	Total B 6000		6.163.318,61	2.496.967,90	- 331.955,90		187.986,04	2.816.121,77		74.043,66	74.043,66		2.816.121,77		
	Former Item B 6001	1980	894.868,59		- 73.477,40			821.391,19							
		1981	672.580,06	19.309,31	- 42.886,57		254.478,35	356.311,83							
		1982	6.778.673,68	977.907,03	- 158.080,43		604.261,88	5.017.826,32							
		1983	9.433.881,05	2.799.980,50	- 382.469,44		935.390,08	5.375.881,03							
	Total B 6001		17.800.003,38	3.777.396,84	- 694.467,64		1.794.630,31	11.571.510,37					11.571.510,37		

2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Former item a 600												
1977		2,494,921.15				233,913.48			2,494,921.15				
1978		9,296.89				729.26			9,296.89				
1979		1,933,209.32				84,468.00			1,933,209.32				
1980		12,484,233.15				634,579.14			12,484,233.15				
1981		29,118,060.98				6,426,977.28			29,118,060.98				
1982		392,432,653.37				13,774,773.72			392,432,653.37				
1983		313,117,463.09				38,886,727.86			313,117,463.09				
	Total a 600	463,406,947.06				72,229,608.23			463,406,947.06				318,994,619.67
1979		4,694,920.46				361,366.72			4,694,920.46				
1980		7,179,136.46				59,437.08			7,179,136.46				
1981		261,809.83				3,793.53			261,809.83				
1982		26,121,283.04				9,437,233.14			26,121,283.04				
1983		229,564,246.19				25,432,200.22			229,564,246.19				
	Total a 601	153,936,793.19				34,832,653.65			153,936,793.19				98,048,862.21
1983		244,728.22				32,487.29			244,728.22				
	Total a 602	244,728.22				32,487.29			244,728.22				277,215
1977		931,241.37				13,315.11			931,241.37				
1978		13,029.28				237.87			13,029.28				
1979		893,624.19				13,423.29			893,624.19				
1980		1,277,526.13				33,722.97			1,277,526.13				
1981		2,723,624.29				17,423.48			2,723,624.29				
1982		7,915,021.81				64,276.79			7,915,021.81				
1983		25,332,023.86				127,776.28			25,332,023.86				
	Total Art. a 603	43,172,796.28				98,486.19			43,172,796.28				
1978		798,148.26				218,886.88			798,148.26				
1979		37,723.93				6,400.13			37,723.93				
1980		2,537,923.06				345.12			2,537,923.06				
1981		6,124,299.46				3,563.98			6,124,299.46				
1982		6,124,609.29				2,408.83			6,124,609.29				
1983		24,032,623.02				6,177.28			24,032,623.02				
	Total Art. a 604	43,172,796.28				218,886.88			43,172,796.28				
1978		2,477,311.89				9,691.09			2,477,311.89				
1979		3,209,124.33				206,299.27			3,209,124.33				
1980		13,029.28				217.87			13,029.28				
1981		1,603,629.79				19,408.86			1,603,629.79				
1982		7,915,021.81				971,281.29			7,915,021.81				
1983		29,129,246.08				6,418,194.26			29,129,246.08				
	Total Art. a 605	46,346,464.14				1,027,129.31			46,346,464.14				
1983		161,403,246.18				3,284,245.26			161,403,246.18				
	Total Art. a 606	161,403,246.18				3,284,245.26			161,403,246.18				
	Total Art. a 607	46,346,464.14				1,027,129.31			46,346,464.14				
	Total Art. a 608	722,118,545.09				124,248,241.13			722,118,545.09				484,721,816.91
	Total Art. a 609	124,248,241.13				124,248,241.13			124,248,241.13				248,496,482.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
n 609		Financing of measures proposed before the financial year 1984 (former chapter 62 "Pilot schemes and preparatory studies").	1977	8.983,96			196,30			8.730,46						
			1978	64.110,11			302,67		2.227,34	62.345,44						
			1979	409.170,39	23.840,37		15.167,87		81.523,73		294.638,20					
			1980	233.383,18	66.440,37		2.960,98		5.779,35		134.603,28					
			1981	539.968,14	153.986,67		11.607,40		61.525,21		322.848,36					
			1982	697.221,66	233.663,31		654,20		16.438,70		446.431,21					
			1983	1.933.126,32	427.498,74		103.639,40		240.907,22		1.181.083,17					
			1984	730.860,34	86.274,74		30.138,39				33.929,37	600.497,84				
			Total Art. B 609				4.634.626,90	1.003.706,80	- 168.371,16	408.402,61	33.929,37	3.043.017,76				3.043.017,76
			Total Chapter 609													
						1976	629.177,73			31.347,23		1.106,66				
						aut. 1977	892.607,20			72.238,87		116.049,19				
						1977	3.933.643,17			230.732,53		89.068,17				
						aut. 1978	300.049,77			38.766,18		228.439,21				
			1978	3.164.989,19	346.277,97		267.001,76		11.393,98							
			1979	13.861.949,99	392.432,20		1.066.080,17		7.203.878,73							
			1980	38.393.109,42	11.906.194,13		2.383.923,34		3.103.542,94							
			1981	87.689.331,89	12.129.448,08		4.416.074,35		13.770.649,16							
			1982	393.838.399,73	108.303.838,03		13.802.367,40		48.267.941,19							
			1983	978.439.484,63	224.396.394,66		37.239.793,38		32.170.136,66							
			1984	944.265.323,24	19.679.236,33		23.312.138,84		273.797.426,47							
			CHAPTER 61 - E.S.F.				83.100.808,45	104.962.715,81	273.797.426,47	1.649.391.903,73	2.113.645.136,84	1.009.837.648,43	1.109.827.468,39	2.733.419.372,14		
n 610		SPECIFIC MEASURES Specific measures Total Art. n 610	1984	29.843.370,07	2.203.448,94		96.336,31			1.039.648,07						
				29.843.370,07	2.203.448,94		96.336,31				1.039.648,07	26.698.609,37				
													72.835.403,43	22.836.064,62	49.998.358,62	76.697.148,39
						1976	629.177,73			31.347,23		1.106,66				
						aut. 1977	892.607,20			72.238,87		116.049,19				
						1977	3.933.643,17			230.732,53		89.068,17				
						aut. 1978	300.049,77			38.766,18		228.439,21				
						1978	3.164.989,19	346.277,97		267.001,76		11.393,98				
						1979	13.861.949,99	392.432,20		1.066.080,17		7.203.878,73				
						1980	38.393.109,42	11.906.194,13		2.383.923,34		3.103.542,94				
						1981	87.689.331,89	12.129.448,08		4.416.074,35		13.770.649,16				
						1982	393.838.399,73	108.303.838,03		13.802.367,40		48.267.941,19				
						1983	978.439.484,63	224.396.394,66		37.239.793,38		32.170.136,66				
			1984	974.110.693,31	21.862.683,27		23.413.796,33		274.837.074,34							
			CHAPTER 61 - E.S.F.				83.004.471,94	104.962.285,81	274.837.074,34	1.674.290.533,32	2.188.320.360,27	1.032.694.533,06	1.153.826.007,21	2.832.116.320,33		

3. Utilisation of budgetary resources for 1985

3.1. Commitment appropriations

(million ECU)

Budget nomenclature		Total available for 1985	Commitments made in 1985	utilisation rate %	Commitment appropriations available on 31.12.1985.
CHAP. 60	General measures				
600	Measures for young people under 25.				
6000	Less-favoured regions	753,96	646,48	85,74	107,48
6001	Other regions	1.089,19	996,96	91,53	92,23
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over				
6010	Less-favoured regions.	247,58	184,40	74,48	63,18
6011	Other regions.	309,50	287,77	92,98	21,73
607	Former chapter 60.	14,67	0,07	0,48	14,60
608	Former chapter 61.	44,78	0,01	0,02	44,77
609	Former chapter 62.	0,20	0,00	0,00	0,20
Total chapter 60		2.459,88	2.115,69	86,01	344,19
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	76,37	72,83	95,36	3,54
Grand total:		2.536,25	2.188,52	86,29	347,73

3.2. Payment appropriations

(million ECU)

Budget nomenclature		Approps: available for 1985	Amounts paid in 1985	Amounts blocked by Commission	Utilisation rate %	Approps. available on 31.12.85.
CHAP. 60	General measures					
600	Measures for young people under 25					
6000	Less-favoured regions	326,75	325,41	0,00	99,59	1,34
6001	Other regions	508,29	502,58	0,00	98,88	5,71
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over					
6010	Less-favoured regions	83,23	81,48	0,00	97,90	1,75
6011	Other regions	142,33	119,89	0,00	84,23	22,44
607	Former chapter 60	204,08	154,60	0,00	75,75	49,48
608	Former chapter 61	210,34	203,03	0,00	96,52	7,31
609	Former chapter 62	2,00	1,00	0,00	50,00	1,00
Total chapter 60		1.477,02	1.387,99	0,00	93,97	89,03
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	28,48	25,04	0,00	87,92	3,44
Grand total:		1.505,50	1.413,03	0,00	93,86	92,47

3.3. AMOUNTS PAID IN 1985 ON 1980 TO 1985 COMMITMENTS

(MILLION ECU)

MEMBER STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	TOTALS
BELG,	.08	.17	.61	2.28	.91	43.09	47.14
DANMARK	"	.50	2.68	8.21	"	22.63	34.02
DEUTSCHLAND	.05	3.57	7.78	45.59	.06	47.85	104.90
ELLAS	"	.07	2.19	7.61	"	50.54	60.40
FRANCE	10.15	4.59	28.90	35.78	.02	179.50	258.94
IRELAND	"	"	12.63	29.02	.12	130.24	172.01
ITALIA	1.58	2.43	41.16	72.10	.10	265.52	382.88
LUXEMBOURG	"	"	.06	.02	"	.41	.49
NEBERLAND	"	"	.31	5.23	20.47	21.08	47.09
UNITED KINGD,	.07	.69	11.12	15.09	.54	233.90	261.41
TOTALS	11.94	12.00	107.42	220.93	22.21	994.77	1369.27

4. Breakdown of applications for assistance submitted by budgetary item and by Member-State -
Amount requested - amount refused - amount granted.

4.1. Operations to assist young people under 25 - less-favoured regions

Item: 6000

Rate used : May 1985

Unit: Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved			Amounts refused				
		Total	Priority	Non-priority but accepted after linear reduction	Total	Not admissible (1)	Failure to comply (2)	Not éligible	Linear reduction
Belgium	0,00	-	0,00	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Denmark	0,00	-	0,00	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
FR of Germany	0,00	-	0,00	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
France	62,55	48,88	35,95	12,93	13,67	0,00	0,00	4,94	8,73
Greece	131,65	106,63	102,73	3,90	25,02	0,00	0,00	22,38	2,64
Ireland	310,80	219,12	216,29	2,83	91,68	1,67	0,00	88,09	1,92
Italy	288,30	222,40	128,59	93,81	65,90	0,58	0,00	1,98	63,34
Luxembourg	0,00	-	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Netherlands	0,00	-	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
United Kingdom	77,09	68,61	56,21	12,40	8,48	0,00	0,00	0,11	8,37
TOTAL	870,39	665,64	539,77	125,87	204,75	2,25	0,00	117,50	85,00

(1) Not admissible with article 1 of Decision 83/673/EEC.

(2) did not comply with articles 2 and 3 of Decision 83/673/EEC.

4.2. Operations to assist young people under 25 - other regions

Item : 6001

Rate used : May 1985

Unit : Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested	Amounts approved	Amounts refused					
			Total	Not admissible (1)	Failure to comply (2)	Not eligible	Non-priority	Subject to weighted reduction
Belgium	75,78	51,01	24,77	0,00	0,00	1,82	22,95	0,00
Denmark	120,62	30,29	90,33	0,00	0,00	0,16	67,16	23,01
FR of Germany	305,65	72,88	232,77	4,67	0,04	9,06	124,32	94,68
France (3)	869,46	253,32	616,14	0,05	0,00	90,60	365,20	160,29
Greece	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Ireland	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Italy	340,67	209,37	131,30	0,14	0,00	1,92	89,89	39,35
Luxembourg	2,70	0,74	1,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,24	1,72
Netherlands	101,97	30,38	71,59	11,94	0,42	31,67	25,38	2,18
United Kingdom (3)	815,17	350,46	464,71	0,00	0,00	29,62	398,49	36,60
TOTAL	2.632,02	998,45	1.633,57	16,80	0,46	164,85	1.093,63	357,83

(1) Not admissible with article 1 of Decision 83/673/EEC.

(2) Did not comply with articles 2 and 3 of Decision 82/673/EEC.

(3) Included applications 85/1319 UK 2 and 85 4000 F 2.

4.3. : Operations to assist persons aged 25 and over - less-favoured regions

Item : 6010

Rate used : May 1985

Unit : Million ECU

(Higher rate)

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved	Amounts refused					
			Total	Not admissible (1)	Failure to comply (2)	Not eligible	Non-priority	Subject to linear reduction
Belgium	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Denmark	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
FR of Germany	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
France	13,92	6,20	7,72	0,63	0,03	0,00	1,00	6,06
Greece	72,55	33,45	39,10	0,07	0,00	4,22	2,13	32,68
Ireland	97,95	47,36	50,59	0,00	0,00	1,35	2,96	46,28
Italy	243,36	93,41	149,95	6,72	0,00	36,32	15,64	91,27
Luxembourg	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Netherlands	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
United Kingdom	24,24	12,21	12,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,09	11,94
TOTAL	452,02	192,63	259,39	7,42	0,03	41,89	21,82	188,23

(1) Not admissible with article 1 of Decision 83/673/EEC.

(2) Did not comply with articles 2 and 3 of decision 83/673/EEC.

4.4. : Operations to assist persons aged 25 and over - other regions

Item : 6011

Rate used : May 1985

Unit: Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved	Amounts refused					
			Total	Not admissible (1)	Failure to comply (2)	Not eligible	Non-priority	Subject to weighted reduction
Belgium	88,30	41,22	47,08	0,03	0,00	1,00	7,17	38,88
Denmark	67,19	18,76	48,43	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,08	48,31
FR of Germany	106,55	20,70	85,85	0,23	0,00	9,10	0,55	75,97
France (3)	192,72	51,91	140,81	0,73	0,00	0,08	15,65	124,35
Greece	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Ireland	0,00	-	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-
Italy	211,92	63,57	148,35	1,68	0,00	47,38	9,49	89,80
Luxembourg	0,09	0,01	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,08
Netherlands	35,92	12,43	23,49	4,59	0,00	2,47	1,81	14,62
United Kingdom	232,19	80,34	151,85	1,79	0,00	19,61	19,27	111,18
TOTAL	934,88	288,94	645,94	9,05	0,00	79,68	54,02	503,19

(1) Not admissible with article 1 of decision 83/673/EEC.

(2) Did not comply with articles 2 and 3 of Decision 83/673/EEC.

(3) Included applications 85 1319 UK 4 and 85 4001 F 4.

4.5. : Specific operations

Item : 6100

Rate used : May 1985

Unit : Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved			Amounts refused			
		Total	Priority	Non-priority	Total	Not admissible (1)	Failure to comply (1) (2)	Not eligible
Belgium	6,48	4,05	2,73	1,32	2,43	0,00	0,00	2,43
Denmark	0,80	0,62	0,52	0,10	0,18	0,00	0,00	0,18
FR of Germany	16,64	11,08	7,45	3,63	5,56	0,60	0,00	4,96
France	29,28	23,64	8,69	14,95	5,64	0,38	0,00	5,26
Greece	0,88	0,77	0,37	0,40	0,11	0,00	0,00	0,11
Ireland	4,42	2,62	1,05	1,57	1,80	0,00	0,00	1,80
Italy	14,00	11,92	4,75	7,17	2,08	0,59	0,00	1,49
Luxembourg	0,14	0,14	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Netherlands	4,87	3,18	1,09	2,09	1,69	0,15	0,00	1,54
United Kingdom	19,08	15,11	9,71	5,40	3,97	0,00	0,00	3,97
TOTAL	96,59	73,13	36,36	36,77	23,46	1,72	0,00	21,74

(1) Not admissible with article 1 of Decision 83/673/EEC.

(2) Did not comply with articles 2 and 3 of Decision 83/673/EEC.

4.4 BREAKDOWN OF AMOUNTS APPROVED IN 1985

-BY MEMBER STATE
-BY BUDGET ITEM

	BELG.		DENMARK		GERMANY		Greece		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALY		LUXEMBOURG		NETHERLAND		UNITED KINGDOM		TOT.
	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU	%	MECU
YOUNG P. LESS-FAV-REGS.	"	"	"	"	"	"	106.35	15.99	40.48	7.29	219.12	32.95	222.40	33.45	"	"	"	"	40.61	10.32	664.96
YOUNG PEOPLE OTHER REGS.	51.01	5.03	30.29	2.99	72.00	7.19	"	"	250.40	25.49	"	"	210.20	20.73	.74	.07	30.11	2.97	340.25	35.53	1013.08
ADULTS LESS-FAVOURD REGS	"	"	"	"	"	"	33.00	17.25	6.16	3.21	47.36	24.70	92.94	48.47	"	"	"	"	12.21	6.37	191.75
ADULTS OTHER REGIONS	41.10	14.40	18.75	6.59	20.76	7.30	"	"	51.30	10.03	"	"	63.62	22.36	.01	.00	12.42	4.37	76.44	26.07	204.40
SPECIFIC MEASURES	4.05	5.54	.62	.85	11.00	15.15	.70	1.07	23.63	32.31	2.62	3.50	11.91	16.29	.14	.19	3.10	4.35	15.12	20.60	73.13
GRAND TOTAL	96.24	4.32	49.66	2.23	104.72	4.70	140.21	6.29	307.97	17.41	269.10	12.00	601.07	26.90	.89	.04	45.71	2.05	532.63	23.90	2220.20

BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY TYPE OF OPERATION AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 1(2) OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEG

5.1 YOUNG PEOPLE | LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U,KINGD,		TOTALS		
	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING							78735	77538	9573	13101	54219	90422	44129	82650					29904	14746	269560	278457	488017
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE									18	1238	44302	54966									44320	56184	100504
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES							9300	15120	49	51	6799	3754	520	1048					633	2283	17301	22254	39557
WAGE SUBSIDIES							1984	10939	300	348	2295	4479							1178	3386	5757	19872	24829
RESETTLEMENT							12668	11579			1758	1997									13826	13576	27482
INTEGRATION							4850	3250					5321	5270							9371	6520	17891
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE																							
TOTALS							106137	118426	9940	14738	111373	155398	49970	88968					22715	20335	300135	398065	698200

- AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U,KINGD,		TOTALS		
	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING							28.5	40.4	19.4	25.4	76.8	126.5	72.0	147.3					34.3	25.5	230.9	365.1	596.0
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE									.1	2.6	.2	.3									.3	2.9	3.1
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES							7.7	12.3	.1	.1	5.3	2.9	.9	1.8					1.0	3.4	14.9	20.5	35.5
WAGE SUBSIDIES							.9	5.2	.4	.5	1.6	2.7							1.2	3.3	4.1	11.6	15.7
RESETTLEMENT							3.7	3.6			1.4	1.5									5.1	5.1	10.2
INTEGRATION							2.3	1.7					.2	.2							2.5	1.9	4.4
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE																							
TOTALS							43.1	63.2	19.9	28.5	85.2	133.9	73.1	149.3					36.4	32.2	257.8	407.1	644.9

BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY TYPE OF OPERATION AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 1(2) OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

5.2 YOUNG PEOPLE ; OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U.KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOT.
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	3858	5742	4293	4700	25453	38323	"	"	112497	195788	"	"	61714	114061	140	255	1894	7779	208641	301090	418490	667738	1086228
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	13	7	"	"	8	7	"	"	311	254	"	"	363	338	"	"	"	"	14	205	709	811	1520
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	3720	4765	5955	6747	5855	6048	"	"	2989	6030	"	"	4816	5788	"	"	2194	4285	2295	3770	27824	37433	65257
WAGE SUBSIDIES	7796	5100	20060	25408	6187	10828	"	"	41350	41916	"	"	968	2259	"	"	1190	8211	25396	61532	102947	155254	258201
RESETTLEMENT	"	30	"	"	99	184	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	305	610	2	3	406	827	1233
INTEGRATION	"	"	39	47	9224	11504	"	"	"	"	"	"	46945	161446	16	40	48	115	"	"	76272	173152	249424
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	5	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	56	114	61	154	215
TOTALS	15387	15644	30347	36962	46831	66934	"	"	157147	243988	"	"	134806	283892	156	295	5631	21000	236404	366714	626709	1035369	1662078

- AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U.KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOT.
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	7.9	11.3	4.2	4.8	17.5	26.9	"	"	84.0	125.8	"	"	58.9	120.1	.2	.4	1.5	9.6	106.6	157.6	280.8	456.5	737.3
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	.1	.1	"	"	.0	.0	"	"	.4	.3	"	"	.2	.3	"	"	"	"	.0	.1	.7	.8	1.5
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	3.1	3.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	"	"	4.2	7.1	"	"	4.8	6.4	"	"	2.1	4.2	1.6	2.4	19.9	28.3	48.2
WAGE SUBSIDIES	15.0	9.6	7.6	9.9	5.0	8.1	"	"	18.0	18.7	"	"	.8	1.8	"	"	1.4	10.0	26.3	65.6	74.1	123.7	197.7
RESETTLEMENT	"	.1	"	"	.1	.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.4	.7	.0	.0	.5	1.0	1.4
INTEGRATION	"	"	.1	.1	3.5	6.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	4.5	12.4	.0	.1	.0	.1	"	"	8.1	19.2	27.2
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	.0	.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	.1	.0	.3	.4
TOTALS	26.1	24.9	13.6	16.7	28.5	44.3	"	"	106.5	151.9	"	"	69.1	141.0	.3	.5	5.5	24.7	134.4	225.8	384.1	629.7	1013.8

BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY TYPE OF OPERATION AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 1(2) OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

5.3 ADULTS : LESS-FAVOURLED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U, KINGD,		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	"	"	"	"	"	"	19103	24016	1247	2668	7039	19231	7530	25515	"	"	"	"	3491	4674	30410	76104	114514
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	"	"	"	"	"	"	484	320	16	24	2990	5939	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3490	6283	9773
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	"	"	"	"	"	"	2744	8431	"	"	163	1087	113	263	"	"	"	"	"	"	3020	9761	12801
WAGE SUBSIDIES	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	287	1760	"	"	"	"	"	"	509	2383	796	4143	4939
RESETTLEMENT	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	58	92
INTEGRATION	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	19	20
TOTALS	"	"	"	"	"	"	22366	32044	1263	2692	10479	28017	7643	25778	"	"	"	"	4000	7057	45751	96388	142139

- AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U, KINGD,		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	"	"	"	"	"	"	7.9	15.4	1.6	4.4	13.0	27.7	22.2	70.1	"	"	"	"	4.1	5.2	48.7	122.8	171.5
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.1	.1	.0	.1	1.6	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.8	2.1	3.9
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.2	7.2	"	"	.1	1.0	.2	.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.5	8.6	11.1
WAGE SUBSIDIES	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.3	1.7	"	"	"	"	"	"	.5	2.5	.8	4.2	5.0
RESETTLEMENT	"	"	"	"	"	"	.1	.1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.1	.1	.2
INTEGRATION	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	.1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	.1	.1
TOTALS	"	"	"	"	"	"	10.2	22.9	1.7	4.5	15.0	32.3	22.4	70.5	"	"	"	"	4.6	7.6	53.9	137.8	191.7

BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY TYPE OF OPERATION AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 1(2) OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

5.4 ADULTS ; OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U. KINGD,		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	2921	6772	1595	3558	8111	15333	"	"	6548	12902	"	"	7533	21213	6	13	2992	7371	17958	47354	47664	114516	162180
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	88	21	"	"	190	461	"	"	100	23	188	884	566	1389	1955
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	1251	2270	1176	1346	479	135	"	"	581	1847	"	"	104	288	"	"	29	48	589	754	4289	6648	10857
WAGE SUBSIDIES	6251	5920	3526	3918	4222	10311	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	8	"	"	54	1583	2420	4807	16479	26547	43026
RESETTLEMENT	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
INTEGRATION	"	"	30	46	186	687	"	"	3332	9624	"	"	61	57	"	"	90	85	"	"	3699	10499	14198
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	877	2792	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	511	1031	1389	3823	5212
TOTALS	10423	14962	6327	8828	13875	29258	"	"	10549	24394	"	"	7892	22027	6	13	3268	9110	21666	54830	74006	163422	237420

- AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U. KINGD,		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	5.0	9.9	2.9	3.9	4.6	8.2	"	"	13.5	30.7	"	"	15.8	46.5	.0	.1	2.4	7.7	22.9	42.8	67.1	149.8	216.8
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.2	.0	"	"	.2	.5	"	"	.1	.0	.2	.4	.6	.9	1.6
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	.3	.2	"	"	.6	1.7	"	"	.2	.4	"	"	.0	.1	.8	.9	4.4	6.7	11.1
WAGE SUBSIDIES	12.0	11.4	4.2	4.7	1.8	4.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	.0	"	"	.1	2.0	2.4	4.9	20.5	27.1	47.6
RESETTLEMENT	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
INTEGRATION	"	"	.0	.1	.1	.4	"	"	2.0	2.5	"	"	.0	.0	"	"	.0	.1	"	"	2.2	3.1	5.3
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	.2	.7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	"	.4	.8	.6	1.5	2.1
TOTALS	18.1	23.1	8.6	10.2	7.0	13.7	"	"	16.3	35.0	"	"	16.1	47.4	.0	.1	2.6	9.8	26.6	49.8	95.3	189.2	284.5

BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY TYPE OF OPERATION AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 1(2) OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

- NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U, KINGD,		TOTALS		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	6779	12514	5088	8258	33564	53656	97838	101554	129865	224459	63258	109653	120906	243439	146	268	4886	15150	250994	367864	714124	1136815	1850939
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	13	7	"	"	8	7	484	320	433	1537	47292	60885	553	799	"	"	100	23	202	1089	49085	64667	113752
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	4971	7035	7131	8053	6334	6183	12044	23551	3619	7928	6962	4841	5553	7387	"	"	2223	4333	3517	6807	52354	76118	128472
WAGE SUBSIDIES	14047	11020	23586	29326	10409	21139	1984	10939	41650	42264	2582	6239	972	2267	"	"	1246	9794	29503	72028	125979	205016	330995
RESETTLEMENT	"	30	"	"	99	184	12102	11637	"	"	1758	1997	"	"	"	"	305	610	2	3	14266	14461	28727
INTEGRATION	"	"	69	93	9410	12191	4050	3250	3332	9624	"	"	72327	166773	16	40	138	200	"	"	89342	192171	281513
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	882	2832	1	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	567	1145	1451	3996	5447
TOTALS	25810	30406	36674	45730	60706	96192	128503	151270	178899	285812	121852	183615	200311	420665	162	308	8899	30110	284785	448936	1046601	1693244	2739845

- AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

TYPE OF OPERATION	BELG,		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL,		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB,		NEDERL,		U, KINGD,		TOTALS		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	TOT,
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	12.9	21.2	7.2	8.7	22.1	35.0	36.3	55.8	118.4	186.3	89.8	154.2	168.9	384.0	.2	.5	3.9	17.3	167.8	231.1	627.5	1094.1	1721.6
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	.1	.1	"	"	.0	.0	.1	.1	.7	3.0	1.8	2.2	.4	.8	"	"	.1	.0	.2	.5	3.4	6.7	10.1
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	4.1	5.7	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.7	9.9	19.5	5.0	8.9	5.4	3.9	6.0	9.1	"	"	2.1	4.3	3.3	6.7	41.8	64.1	105.9
WAGE SUBSIDIES	27.1	21.0	11.8	14.5	6.8	12.3	.9	5.2	18.4	19.2	1.9	4.4	.8	1.8	"	"	1.5	11.9	30.3	76.2	99.5	166.6	266.1
RESETTLEMENT	"	.1	"	"	.1	.2	3.8	3.7	"	"	1.4	1.5	"	"	"	"	.4	.7	.0	.0	5.6	6.2	11.8
INTEGRATION	"	"	.1	.1	3.5	6.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	"	"	4.7	12.6	.0	.1	.1	.2	"	"	12.7	24.2	36.9
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	"	"	"	"	.2	1.0	.0	.1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	"	.4	.9	.7	1.9	2.6
TOTALS	44.2	48.0	22.2	26.8	35.6	58.1	53.4	86.1	144.5	219.9	100.3	166.2	180.8	408.2	.3	.6	8.1	34.5	202.1	315.4	791.2	1363.8	2155.0

6. BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY CATEGORY OF PERSONS AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 4 OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

6.1 YOUNG PEOPLE ; LESS-FAVOURIED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AFTER REDUCTION

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEND.		NEDEL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE							89392	99263	9856	14638	106804	146927	43737	82170					22715	20335	272498	363333	635831
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED							171	101	32	53	97	189	178	181							478	524	1002
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED								3500			442	1032	3								445	4532	4977
WOMEN											300		8								368		368
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE							371	648	9	14	1524	1980	664	1247							2568	3889	6457
MIGRANT WORKERS							12068	11579	44	28			5020	5040							17132	16647	33779
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES							4050	3250					321	270							4371	3520	7891
SHU WORKERS							60	60			2125	5296	40	60							2225	5416	7641
INSTRUCTORS							28	26			79	167	40	25							147	218	365
EXPERTS							1														1		1
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS									5	6	2	7									7	13	20
TOTALS							106141	118427	9940	14739	111373	155598	50011	88993					22715	20335	300180	398092	698272

AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEND.		NEDEL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE							35.4	52.7	19.7	28.3	76.8	122.1	69.7	143.6					36.4	32.2	238.1	378.9	617.0
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED							.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.5	.5	.7							1.1	1.4	2.5
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED								3.4			.2	.5	.0								.2	3.9	4.1
WOMEN											.0		.0								.0		.0
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE							1.2	1.5	.0	.1	6.8	8.9	2.4	4.4							10.6	14.8	25.3
MIGRANT WORKERS							3.7	3.6	.1	.1			.2	.3							4.1	4.0	8.1
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES							2.3	1.7					.1	.1							2.4	1.8	4.2
SHU WORKERS							.1	.1			1.0	1.8	.1	.2							1.1	2.1	3.2
INSTRUCTORS							.1	.1			.1	.2	.0	.0							.2	.3	.5
EXPERTS							.0														.0		.0
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS									.0	.0	.0	.0									.0	.0	.0
TOTALS							43.1	63.2	19.9	28.5	85.2	133.9	73.1	149.3					36.4	32.2	257.8	407.1	664.9

6. BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY CATEGORY OF PERSONS AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 4 OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

6.2 YOUNG PEOPLE : OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AFTER REDUCTION

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U.K/INGB.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE	15243	15495	30400	30960	41982	61909			156089	242226			65512	118531	129	229	5591	20899	236139	366182	551085	862431	1413516
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED						1			318	380			141	428							459	809	1268
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED					10	10															10	10	20
WOMEN									60				212	90							272	90	362
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE					16	89			229	646			906	1490	27	66			239	496	1417	2787	4204
MIGRANT WORKERS	8				125				377	541			24	60			40	100	26	36	600	737	1337
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES					4698	4925							67243	162588							71941	167513	239454
SMU WORKERS	10	40							26	112			272	676							308	828	1136
INSTRUCTORS	91	84							12	117			307	436							410	637	1047
EXPERTS									1	1								1			1	2	3
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	35	25											8	24							43	49	92
TOTALS	15387	15644	30400	30960	46831	66934			157112	244023			134625	284323	156	295	5631	21000	236404	366714	626546	1035893	1662439

AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U.K/INGB.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE	26.0	24.8	13.6	16.7	27.0	42.2			104.3	148.5			59.5	119.0	.2	.4	5.4	24.5	133.5	224.7	369.7	600.7	970.4
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED						.0			.6	.7			.3	1.1							.9	1.0	2.6
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED					.0	.0															.0	.0	.0
WOMEN									.2				.1	.0							.3	.0	.3
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE					.1	.6			.6	1.6			3.7	6.0	.0	.0			.8	1.1	5.2	9.3	14.5
MIGRANT WORKERS	.0				.0				.7	1.0			.1	.1			.0	.1	.0	.1	.9	1.3	2.1
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES					1.3	1.6							4.8	13.2							6.2	14.7	20.9
SMU WORKERS	.0	.0							.1	.1			.6	1.3							.6	1.5	2.1
INSTRUCTORS	.1	.0							.0	.1			.1	.1							.2	.2	.3
EXPERTS									.0	.0											.0	.0	.0
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	.0	.0											.1	.2							.1	.3	.4
TOTALS	26.1	24.9	13.6	16.7	28.5	44.3			106.4	152.0			69.1	141.0	.3	.5	5.5	24.7	134.4	225.8	384.0	629.8	1013.8

6. BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY CATEGORY OF PERSONS AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 4 OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

6.3 ADULTS : LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AFTER REDUCTION

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEND.		NEDEL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE																							
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED							17600	22574	982	2087	6139	19927	7238	24405					2589	2913	34548	71906	104454
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED							2744	8471	48	33	450	2047	126	285					889	3283	4257	14919	19176
WOMEN							997		98		102		74								1271		1271
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE							68	119	5	4	2239	2908	56	73					342	573	2730	3677	6407
MIGRANT WORKERS							34	58	30	50											64	108	172
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES																			142	229	142	229	371
SMU WORKERS							133	869	40	423	1550	2335	147	953					18	59	1888	4639	6527
INSTRUCTORS							792	758					3	60							795	818	1613
EXPERTS																							
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS									61	95											61	95	156
TOTALS							22368	32049	1264	2692	10480	28017	7644	25776					4000	7057	45756	96391	142147

AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEND.		NEDEL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE																							
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED							5.2	13.6	1.2	4.1	6.5	19.0	21.2	66.9					2.5	2.4	36.6	105.8	142.4
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED							2.2	8.0	.0	.0	.4	2.7	.2	.6					.8	3.2	3.7	14.5	18.2
WOMEN							2.1		.3		.0		.2								2.7		2.7
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE							.2	.4	.0	.0	6.3	8.1	.3	.4					1.2	1.7	8.0	10.6	18.7
MIGRANT WORKERS							.1	.1	.0	.0											.1	.1	.2
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES																			.1	.2	.1	.2	.3
SMU WORKERS							.1	.4	.0	.2	1.8	2.6	.4	2.4					.0	.1	2.3	5.6	7.9
INSTRUCTORS							.3	.3					.0	.3							.3	.6	1.0
EXPERTS																							
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS									.1	.2											.1	.2	.3
TOTALS							10.2	22.9	1.7	4.5	15.0	32.3	22.4	70.5					4.6	7.6	53.9	137.8	191.7

6. BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY CATEGORY OF PERSONS AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 4 OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

6.4 ADULTS ; OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AFTER REDUCTION

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE																							
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED	74	2227	113		153	344			1507	5538			4650	14236			179	930	4707	20822	11383	52097	63480
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	8102	9901	4700	5223	9484	19944			4321	6205			602	1470			2047	7024	8478	12316	37734	62083	99817
WOMEN	869	633			1851				499	1			240	182			688		3961	12	8108	828	8936
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	1284	2026	1178	1349	1314	6780			280	738			237	398	6	13	199	1804	7323	6103	18816	24919	
MIGRANT WORKERS	24		30	46	100				3492	10645			274	676			70	78	1214	2273	5204	13730	18942
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES					58				15	15			61	57			30	70			164	142	306
SKW WORKERS	24	120	304	2209	327	959			397	1202			1604	4635			149	574	1367	3642	4172	13341	17513
INSTRUCTORS	35	29			588	1233			17	35			221	424			76	235	2	40	939	1996	2935
EXPERTS									27								1		1		29		29
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	14	26											4	10			1	1	139	416	158	453	611
TOTALS	10426	14962	6325	8827	13875	29260			10555	24399			7893	22078	6	13	3241	9111	21673	54844	73994	163494	237488

AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE																							
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED	.4	2.2	.2		.1	.3			3.0	12.5			10.1	32.7			.2	2.0	3.9	20.7	17.8	70.4	88.2
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	13.9	16.5	5.6	6.2	3.4	6.9			8.5	12.9			1.7	4.3			1.3	5.0	6.6	11.6	41.1	63.4	104.5
WOMEN	1.6	1.2			2.6				1.2	.0			.5	.2			.7		9.9	.0	16.5	1.5	17.9
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.1	.7	5.9			.7	2.3			.9	1.3	.0	.0	.8	3.7	13.1	10.7	29.8	40.6	
MIGRANT WORKERS	.0		.0	.1	.0				2.3	5.6			.3	.7			.0	.0	1.2	1.6	3.8	8.0	11.8
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES					.0				.0	.0			.0	.0			.0	.1			.1	.1	.2
SKW WORKERS	.0	.0	.1	.8	.1	.2			.5	1.5			2.2	6.9			.2	1.7	1.1	2.5	4.2	13.6	17.8
INSTRUCTORS	.0	.0			.1	.5			.0	.0			.5	1.2			.1	.3	.0	.1	.8	2.0	2.8
EXPERTS									.1								.0		.0		.1		.1
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	.0	.0											.0	.0			.0	.0	.1	.3	.1	.3	.5
TOTALS	18.1	23.1	8.6	10.2	7.0	13.7			16.3	35.0			16.1	47.4	.0	.0	2.6	9.8	26.6	49.8	95.3	189.1	284.4

6. BREAKDOWN OF 1985 APPROVALS BY CATEGORY OF PERSONS AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 4 OF COUNCIL DECISION 83/516/EEC

6.5 TOTALS 1985

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AFTER REDUCTION

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U.KINGD.		TOTALS		GT
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
YOUNG PEOPLE	15243	15495	30400	34960	41982	61989	89392	99263	165939	254864	106804	144927	189249	206701	129	229	5591	20899	258854	386517	823583	1225764	2049347
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED	74	2227	113	"	153	345	17771	22675	2839	8058	6236	20116	12207	39250	"	"	179	930	7296	31735	46868	125336	172204
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	8102	9901	4700	5223	9494	19954	2744	11971	4369	6238	892	3879	731	1755	"	"	2047	7024	9367	15599	42446	81544	123996
WOMEN	869	633	"	"	1851	"	997	"	657	1	402	"	534	272	"	"	688	"	3961	12	9959	918	10877
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	1284	2026	1178	1349	1330	6869	439	767	523	1402	3763	4888	1863	3198	33	79	"	199	2405	8392	12818	29169	41987
MIGRANT WORKERS	32	"	30	46	225	"	12102	11637	3943	11284	"	"	5318	5776	"	"	110	178	1240	2309	23000	31230	54230
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES	"	"	"	"	4756	4925	4050	3250	15	15	"	"	67625	162915	"	"	30	70	142	229	76618	171404	248022
SMU WORKERS	34	160	304	2209	327	959	193	929	463	1737	3675	7631	2063	6324	"	"	149	574	1385	3701	8593	24224	32817
INSTRUCTORS	126	113	"	"	588	1233	820	784	29	152	79	167	571	945	"	"	76	235	2	40	2291	3669	5960
EXPERTS	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	28	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	31	2	33
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	49	51	"	"	"	"	"	"	66	101	2	7	12	34	"	"	1	1	139	416	269	610	879
TOTALS	25813	30606	36725	45787	60706	96194	128509	151276	178071	285853	121853	183615	200173	421170	162	308	8872	30111	284792	448950	1046476	1693870	2740346

AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

CATEGORY OF PERSONS	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		U.KINGD.		TOTALS		GT
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
YOUNG PEOPLE	26.0	24.8	13.6	16.7	27.0	42.2	35.4	52.7	124.0	176.8	76.8	122.1	129.2	262.6	.2	.4	5.4	24.5	170.0	256.9	607.8	979.6	1587.4
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED	.4	2.2	.2	"	.1	.3	5.5	13.7	4.8	17.4	6.7	19.4	32.1	101.3	"	"	.2	2.0	6.4	23.1	56.3	179.4	235.7
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	13.9	16.5	5.6	6.2	3.4	7.0	2.2	11.5	8.5	13.0	.6	3.2	2.0	5.0	"	"	1.3	5.0	7.5	14.7	45.0	81.9	126.9
WOMEN	1.6	1.2	"	"	2.6	"	2.1	"	1.7	.0	.0	"	.7	.2	"	"	.7	"	9.9	.0	19.5	1.5	20.9
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.1	.8	6.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	4.0	13.2	17.0	7.3	12.0	.0	.1	"	.8	5.7	15.9	34.6	64.5	99.1
MIGRANT WORKERS	.0	"	.0	.1	.1	"	3.8	3.7	3.2	6.7	"	"	.5	1.1	"	"	.0	.1	1.2	1.7	8.9	13.4	22.3
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES	"	"	"	"	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.7	.0	.0	"	"	4.9	13.3	"	"	.0	.1	.1	.2	8.8	16.9	25.6
SMU WORKERS	.0	.0	.1	.8	.1	.2	.1	.5	.5	1.8	2.8	4.3	3.2	10.9	"	"	.2	1.7	1.1	2.6	8.2	22.8	31.0
INSTRUCTORS	.1	.1	"	"	.1	.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.6	1.6	"	"	.1	.3	.0	.1	1.5	3.2	4.7
EXPERTS	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	"	.1	.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.2
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	.0	.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	.1	.2	.0	.0	.1	.3	"	"	.0	.0	.1	.3	.3	.8	1.2
TOTALS	44.2	48.0	22.2	26.8	35.6	58.1	53.3	86.1	144.3	220.0	100.3	166.2	180.7	408.2	.3	.5	8.1	34.5	202.1	315.4	791.0	1363.9	2154.9

7. SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF FUND AID BY POINT OF THE GUIDELINES AND BY AGE GROUP

- WOMEN, LESS THAN 25 YEARS OLD
 - WOMEN, MORE THAN 25 YEARS OLD
 - MEN, LESS THAN 25 YEARS OLD
 - MEN, MORE THAN 25 YEARS OLD

		B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
A0	W -25	.	.	.	10	89	.	34	.	.	.	133
	W +25	.	.	.	14	95	.	719	.	.	.	828
	M -25	.	.	.	280	112	.	658	.	.	.	1050
	M +25	.	.	.	145	202	.	859	.	.	.	1206
	TOT	.	.	.	449	498	.	2270	.	.	.	3217
B0	W -25	.	.	45	.	.	.	314	.	.	.	359
	W +25	.	.	.	.	22	.	29	.	.	.	51
	M -25	.	.	75	.	.	.	346	.	.	.	421
	M +25	.	.	.	.	15	.	119	.	.	.	134
	TOT	.	.	120	.	37	.	808	.	.	.	965
C1	W -25	495	.	6173	13447	63253	46729	37138	81	539	194988	362843
	W +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M -25	582	.	6766	18596	133693	43200	84007	136	807	265362	553149
	M +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	1077	.	12939	32043	196946	89929	121145	217	1346	460350	915992
C2	W -25	1518	3005	12262	5051	53631	44410	28692	.	515	19570	168654
	W +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M -25	2361	3472	21997	9165	66848	74297	42961	.	2500	28645	252246
	M +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	3879	6477	34259	14216	120479	118707	71653	.	3015	48215	420900
C3	W -25	.	.	10	158	753	.	18387	.	3	786	20097
	W +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M -25	.	.	108	151	3259	.	30565	.	6	2824	36913
	M +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	.	.	118	309	4012	.	48952	.	9	3610	57010
D1	W -25	30	.	.	250	311	.	608	.	37	235	1471
	W +25	35	.	.	.	1047	.	2620	.	91	3783	7576
	M -25	105	.	7	180	542	.	1015	.	311	8193	10353
	M +25	2165	.	31	.	4233	.	12616	.	832	28185	48062
	TOT	2335	.	38	430	6133	.	16859	.	1271	40396	67462
D2	W -25	24	.	134	60	20	463	1288	.	2	765	2756
	W +25	19	297	318	105	296	1547	5926	.	85	1559	10152
	M -25	116	.	427	95	96	1537	2760	.	10	1350	6391
	M +25	117	2202	952	763	1288	2332	16641	.	571	4569	29435
	TOT	276	2499	1831	1023	1700	5879	26615	.	668	8243	48734
D3	W -25	.	.	41	20	93	.	33	.	.	36	223
	W +25	.	.	9	6	54	.	76	.	.	2	147
	M -25	.	.	15	138	77	.	220	.	.	36	478
	M +25	1	.	6	26	150	.	326	.	.	37	546
	TOT	1	.	71	182	374	.	655	.	.	111	1394
D4	W -25	10	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	19
	W +25	.	.	.	.	10	.	205	.	76	2	293
	M -25	10	.	.	.	111	.	.	.	.	.	121
	M +25	.	.	.	.	25	.	358	.	234	33	650
	TOT	20	.	.	.	155	.	563	.	310	35	1083

NEXT PAGE :

		B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
E1	M -25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M +25	1355	.	4987	.	3764	.	491	.	1598	5164	17359
	M -25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M +25	2196	.	9866	.	4417	.	1197	.	5323	6430	29429
	TOT	3551	.	14853	.	8181	.	1688	.	6921	11594	46788
E2	M -25	.	.	.	55875	2647	6580	14596	.	.	6681	86379
	M +25	.	.	.	18415	489	6132	4211	.	.	1385	30632
	M -25	.	.	.	43165	2875	23888	27637	.	.	2183	99748
	M +25	.	.	.	22517	1487	19920	13456	.	.	784	58164
	TOT	.	.	.	139972	7498	56520	59900	.	.	11033	274923
E3	M -25	11516	26041	12481	14464	44728	10862	7102	.	4034	29650	160878
	M +25	7479	4693	4284	2743	556	449	218	.	76	3884	24382
	M -25	9715	32184	17158	30881	48626	10520	18167	.	16388	71180	246659
	M +25	7528	5218	10368	8427	1840	2847	538	.	1601	8802	47169
	TOT	36238	68136	44291	56435	95750	24678	18025	.	22099	113436	479088
E4	M -25	156	.	112	38	486	2	264	.	387	1869	3314
	M +25	67	.	.	.	1110	.	18	.	134	1969	3298
	M -25	239	.	138	102	734	7	428	.	433	1810	3891
	M +25	201	.	3	.	1825	.	124	.	168	2733	5054
	TOT	663	.	253	140	4155	9	834	.	1122	8381	15557
E5	M -25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M -25	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	210
	M +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	210
E6	M -25	156	.	15	25	.	79	6	.	.	.	281
	M +25	42	.	586	778	16	.	12	.	.	1	1435
	M -25	139	.	25	25	.	167	5	.	1	.	362
	M +25	32	.	1230	734	.	.	95	.	.	.	2091
	TOT	369	.	1856	1562	16	246	118	.	1	1	4169
F1	M -25	129	113	2568	.	57	720	803	.	.	1749	6139
	M +25	65	108	2198	150	379	101	276	.	937	4457	8671
	M -25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	M +25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	194	221	4766	150	436	821	1079	.	937	6206	14810
F2	M -25	69	50	12433	16118	362	.	72982	.	96	90	102280
	M +25	24	27	156	34	3480	.	330	.	220	1234	5505
	M -25	204	55	19049	14829	511	.	168447	.	187	110	283392
	M +25	.	43	.	57	10681	2908	726	.	148	2303	16866
	TOT	297	175	31638	31038	15034	2908	242485	.	651	3737	327963
F3	M -25	1284	1128	443	616	322	1524	2289	74	10	2272	9962
	M +25	1284	1168	1286	61	260	2238	279	5	.	2199	8780
	M -25	2023	1179	1066	981	953	1980	3857	158	285	5036	17438
	M +25	2026	1342	6747	113	717	.	445	13	190	7966	19559
	TOT	6617	4817	9542	1691	2252	5742	6870	250	485	17473	55739
TOT	M -25	15387	30337	46717	106132	166761	111369	184536	155	5623	258691	925708
TOT	M +25	10370	6293	13824	22306	11578	10467	15410	5	3217	25639	119109
TOT	M -25	15644	36890	66831	118420	258437	155596	373073	294	20988	386649	1432822
TOT	M +25	14266	8805	29283	32782	24880	28007	47580	13	9067	61842	258365
TOT	TOT	55667	82325	156575	279640	463656	305439	620519	467	38895	732821	2736004

8. SUMMARY OF 1985 COMMITMENTS

BY MEMBER STATE
BY BUDGETARY ITEM AND
BY POINT OF THE GUIDELINES

Y-LFR → YOUNG PEOPLE LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS
YP-OR → YOUNG PEOPLE OTHER REGIONS
A-LFR → ADULTS LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS
A-OR → ADULTS OTHER REGIONS

		B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,
A0	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.259	.	.	2.188	.	.	.	2.448
	YP-OR	.	.	.	.	.084	.	.163	.	.	.	.247
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.178	.037	.	6.574	.	.	.	6.790
	A-OR	.	.	.	.	.058	.	.363	.	.	.	.422
	TOT	.	.	.	.438	.179	.	9.289	.	.	.	9.966
B0	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.472	.	.	.	.472
	YP-OR	.	.	.743	.	.	.	.219	.	.	.	.963
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A-OR	.	.	.	.	.052	.	.604	.	.	.	.655
	TOT	.	.	.743	.	.052	.	1.295	.	.	.	2.090
C1	Y-LFR	.	.	.	26.741	18.971	35.284	47.543	.	.	42.719	171.259
	YP-OR	1.638	.	17.828	.	127.791	.	57.852	.462	1.077	193.958	400.604
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A-OR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	1.638	.	17.828	26.741	146.761	35.284	105.395	.462	1.077	236.677	571.863
C2	Y-LFR	.	.	.	15.618	12.139	117.943	57.800	.	.	.726	284.226
	YP-OR	7.394	3.968	7.082	.	68.916	.	45.017	.	3.151	35.084	170.611
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A-OR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	7.394	3.968	7.082	15.618	81.054	117.943	102.817	.	3.151	35.810	374.837
C3	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.405	.214	.	17.546	.	.	.	18.165
	YP-OR	.	.	.090	.	4.418	.	41.893	.	.073	4.111	50.586
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A-OR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	.	.	.090	.405	4.632	.	59.439	.	.073	4.111	68.751
D1	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.738	.	.	.718	.	.	.456	1.912
	YP-OR	.227	.	.042	.	1.615	.	3.194	.	1.314	8.733	15.125
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.070	.	.	1.448	25.518
	A-OR	2.095	.	.172	.	12.391	.	21.839	.	2.174	20.551	59.222
	TOT	2.322	.	.214	.738	14.006	.	49.821	.	3.488	31.188	101.778
D2	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.456	.	1.201	1.777	.	.	.928	4.361
	YP-OR	.040	.	.091	.	.199	.	8.972	.	.046	1.155	10.502
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.327	.122	4.391	14.994	.	.	.472	20.305
	A-OR	.027	.093	.199	.	1.802	.	27.703	.	1.915	3.846	36.385
	TOT	.068	.093	.289	.782	2.122	5.592	53.446	.	1.961	6.401	71.554
D3	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.521	.	.	.	.	.	.	.521
	YP-OR	.	.	.033	.	.688	.	1.356	.	.	.102	2.378
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.123	.	.	.089	.	.	.	.212
	A-OR	.010	.	.009	.	.091	.	1.229	.	.	.096	2.236
	TOT	.010	.	.042	.645	1.579	.	2.874	.	.	.198	5.348
D4	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	YP-OR	.060	.	.	.	.075	.	.	.	.	.	.135
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.012	.	.	.	.012
	A-OR	.	.	.	.	.054	.	1.524	.	.359	.059	1.997
	TOT	.060	.	.	.	.129	.	1.536	.	.359	.059	2.143
E1	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	YP-OR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.049	.	.185	.	.	.	.234
	A-OR	6.183	.	4.350	.	19.577	.	5.505	.	3.409	8.567	47.591
	TOT	6.183	.	4.350	.	19.627	.	5.690	.	3.409	8.567	47.825

NEXT PAGE :

		D	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
E2	Y-LFR	.	.	.	15.227	15.491	32.044	78.531	.	.	13.115	154.408
	YP-OR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A-LFR	.	.	.	21.510	5.011	25.424	45.166	.	.	3.407	100.518
	A--OR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	.	.	.	36.737	20.502	57.468	123.697	.	.	16.521	254.926
E3	Y-LFR	.	.	.	29.708	1.059	15.619	6.136	.	.	8.831	61.354
	YP-OR	31.477	21.166	18.346	.	48.309	.	13.394	.	21.487	96.053	250.232
	A-LFR	.	.	.	9.339	.	3.086	.651	.	.	3.980	17.056
	A--OR	26.343	11.791	6.076	.	2.316	.	.569	.	2.125	8.775	57.995
	TOT	57.820	32.957	24.422	39.047	51.684	18.705	20.750	.	23.613	117.639	386.637
E4	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.549	.294	.023	1.822	.	.	.	2.688
	YP-OR	.677	.	1.093	.	.838	.	2.538	.	1.096	2.573	8.815
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.566	.	.052	.	.	.	.618
	A--OR	.882	.	.036	.	2.167	.	.280	.	.124	4.016	7.505
	TOT	1.559	.	1.128	.549	3.866	.023	4.692	.	1.220	6.589	19.626
E5	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	YP-OR	.080	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.119	.	.199
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A--OR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOT	.080	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.119	.	.199
E6	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.168	.	.289	.	.	.	.	.457
	YP-OR	.193	.	.067	.	.	.	.134	.	.041	.	.435
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.614	.	.	.272	.	.	.	.886
	A--OR	.026	.	.570	.	.130	.	.181	.	.009	.032	.948
	TOT	.218	.	.637	.782	.130	.289	.588	.	.049	.032	2.726
F1	Y-LFR	.	.	.	.	.	1.003	.082	.	.	.	1.085
	YP-OR	1.242	.091	1.419	.	.202	.	2.750	.	.	4.464	10.169
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.163	.338	.001	.148	.	.	.	.650
	A--OR	.322	.163	2.707	.	.948	.	.654	.	1.364	10.722	16.881
	TOT	1.564	.253	4.126	.163	1.489	1.003	3.635	.	1.364	15.187	28.784
F2	Y-LFR	.	.	.	11.380	.186	.	.706	.	.	.	12.271
	YP-OR	.337	.182	19.734	.	1.480	.	18.284	.	.295	.267	40.579
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.202	.022	.	.	.	.	.	.224
	A--OR	.021	.095	.053	.	7.892	.	.990	.	.113	3.265	12.430
	TOT	.358	.277	19.787	11.583	9.580	.	19.980	.	.408	3.531	65.505
F3	Y-LFR	.	.	.	4.582	.124	15.713	7.076	.	.	1.836	29.332
	YP-OR	7.648	4.880	6.308	.	3.781	.	14.233	.278	1.413	13.750	52.290
	A-LFR	.	.	.	.624	.012	14.458	.727	.	.	2.908	18.728
	A--OR	5.273	5.805	6.580	.	3.019	.	2.179	.014	.832	16.511	40.221
	TOT	12.921	10.685	12.897	5.206	6.936	30.171	24.214	.291	2.245	35.004	140.571
TOT,	Y-LFR	.	.	.	106.353	48.478	219.120	222.397	.	.	68.611	664.958
TOT,	YP-OR	51.012	30.287	72.875	.	258.397	.	210.199	.740	30.111	360.249	1013.869
TOT,	A-LFR	.	.	.	33.081	6.158	47.359	92.940	.	.	12.214	191.753
TOT,	A--OR	41.184	18.747	20.760	.	51.298	.	63.621	.014	12.424	76.441	284.488
TOT,	TOT	92.195	49.034	93.635	139.434	364.330	266.480	589.157	.753	42.535	517.515	2155.048
G1	Y	1.608	.180	9.599	.393	7.349	.912	5.198	.	1.616	5.794	32.649
	A	2.441	.440	1.477	.384	16.286	1.706	6.717	.145	1.559	9.323	40.477
	TOT	4.049	.620	11.076	.777	23.635	2.618	11.915	.145	3.175	15.117	73.125
TOT	TOT	96.244	49.654	104.711	140.211	387.965	269.097	601.071	.898	45.710	532.632	2228.194