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EIGHTH REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES  
OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND  
FINANCIAL YEAR 1979

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FOREWORD

This is the annual report of the European Social Fund for 1979 submitted by the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council in accordance with Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 858/72 (1) which reads as follows :

"Every year the Commission shall, before 1 July, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council, a report on the activities of the Fund carried out during the past financial year giving inter alia a breakdown of the appropriations committed for operations during that financial year. The report shall also cover the foreseeable developments in the coming three years regarding expenditure relating to actions undertaken pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 of Decision 71/66/EEC".

In accordance with Article 5 of Commission Decision 78/706/EEC (2), member states were requested, on 28 December 1978, to furnish by 31 March 1979, national reports on operations assisted by the Fund during the year 1978. Despite the fact that the information requested related to the year 1978 and not 1979, and that the schema for these reports was drawn up by the Commission after consultation with the member states, only three member states were able to comply with the deadline (Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom).

The remaining reports - one of which has still not been received - were not submitted in time to allow publication with this report.

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(1) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.5

(2) OJ No L 238 of 30. 8.1978

## INTRODUCTION

The labour market situation in 1979, the year under review in the present report, showed a further deterioration as compared with the previous year with registered unemployment rising from an average of 5.97 million in 1978 to 6.04 million in 1979 - the highest figure ever recorded in the Community.

The total volume of applications for Social Fund assistance reached almost 1317 million European units of account, the equivalent of 160% of total budgetary resources. This situation, though proportionately less serious than in 1978, required the strict implementation of the selection criteria provided for in the Guidelines for the Management of the European Social Fund for the period 1979-1981. (1)

The guidelines, drawn up by the Commission after consultation with the Social Fund Committee, took account of the economic and social situation in the Community including imbalances in the labour market and relative economic capacity in various parts of the Community to deal with them. The need to encourage programmes linked to viable job prospects was an important objective of the guidelines, though due consideration was given to the problems posed in this regard for the least developed regions.

Applications for assistance were examined mainly in two series and decided on by the Commission in June and October respectively. A small third series (representing 1% of the total) was necessary in 1979 because of the initial low volume of women's applications, but by the end of the year, demand in that field of intervention had risen well beyond the budgetary allocation.

While most aid went towards furthering the fundamental aims of the Fund of assisting the vocational training and resettlement of workers, nearly 12% of total resources were allocated to the more recently added role of job creation for young people and in the less developed regions.

The number of persons benefitting from programmes approved in 1979 is estimated at 1.36 million, a third greater than in the preceding year.

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(1) OJ No C 116 of 19.5.1978

The proportion of Fund aid accorded to programmes in the five absolute priority regions - Greenland, French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno was maintained at a high level this year, reaching 37.8% as compared with 37.6% in 1978 and 25% in 1977. The substantial increase since 1977 is due to the 10% higher rate of intervention for these regions which came into operation on 1 January 1978(1) and to the degree of priority accorded to them in the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund.

Considerable progress was achieved during the year 1979 on payments from the Fund which amounted to 596 meua, more than twice the sum paid in the previous year. The Commission considers, nevertheless, that there is scope for a still greater use of the new payments system introduced on 1 January 1978 under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2894/77 (2).

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(1) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2895/77 : OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.7

(2) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 5

## I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN 1979

The development of the employment situation in the Community in 1979 was very similar to that experienced in the preceding year. The underlying economic situation was marked by slow but not negligible growth. Gross domestic product increased by 3.1% (1) and productivity per worker improved by 2.4% with the consequence that the increase in total employment resulting from the growth of gross domestic product was only 0.7%. There was an increase of 710,000 in total employment bringing it to a total of nearly 103 million.

The active population (2), however, increased by 780,000 of which about 240,000 is attributable to an increase in the population as a whole and the balance of 540,000 to the increase of the activity rate through greater training and preparation for work. It will be observed from Annex I (1) that, while the activity rate of women has been growing since 1974 and has been a feature in the overall increase, it remains substantially below that of men.

In 1979, the active population increased by some 70,000 more than total employment, thus contributing to the highest level of unemployment in the history of the Community - averaging 6,040,000 in 1979 as compared with 5,969,000 in the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the unemployment rate from 5.5% in 1978 to 5.6% in 1979; there were indications that by the end of 1979 unemployment had stabilised at this level.

### Youth Unemployment

Annex I(2) gives figures for the unemployment rate among young people under 25 years of age. If these figures are compared with those for overall unemployment rates, given in Annex I (3) it is clear that young people suffer disproportionately from unemployment. In all member states, the youth unemployment rate is higher than the average for the working population as a whole. The youth unemployment rate for the Community as a whole is double the general rate.

In those countries where a breakdown of youth unemployment by sex is possible, the unemployment rate for young women appears as consistently higher than that for young men.

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(1) Figures for the gross domestic product and other important factors relating to the development of the economic and employment situation in the six years 1974-1979 are presented in Annex I(1).

(2) People in employment or available for work.

## Women

Over half of the young unemployed are female. In 1979, women workers of all ages continued to be a relatively disadvantaged group on the labour market. In seven of the nine member states, the unemployment rate for female workers (1) was higher - often substantially so - than for male workers. The greatest difference was in Belgium where the unemployment rate for females was 14.9% and for males 5.3%. For the Community as a whole the unemployment rate for females was 6.7% compared with 4.9% for males. As in previous years, unemployment was not equally severe throughout the Community. The figures for the unemployment rates in the individual member states are given in Annex I(3). It can be seen that in Luxembourg unemployment was relatively low and that the rate in Germany was little more than half the Community average. However, four countries experienced unemployment rates above the Community average of 5.6%, itself an exceptionally high rate. They were - Belgium 8.8%, Ireland 7.9%, Italy 7.6% and France 6.1%. In three of these countries, the unemployment situation worsened in 1979. On the other hand, there was a significant improvement in employment in Ireland which no longer has the highest unemployment rate in the Community, having been overtaken by Belgium. It will be noted also that there was an improvement in the employment in Denmark, where in 1979 unemployment declined by 20%.

Despite the increase in unemployment, there was a significant increase (6%) in the number of job vacancies registered with the public employment services in the member states indicating a certain degree of "mismatch" between the demand and supply of labour. "Mismatch" has been analysed in detail in a Commission paper (2) (SEC(79) 634), which indicated three principal sources :

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(1) Unemployment rates for women are given in Annex I(3)

(2) Subsequently incorporated in the Commission's communication to the Council COM(80) 186 of 28.4.1980.

1. Geographical mismatch : Job vacancies tend to be concentrated in the more prosperous regions whereas a large part of the unemployed live in the more disadvantaged regions.
2. Mismatch in training and qualifications : A large proportion of the unemployed are untrained and are unable to meet the qualification requirements for available jobs imposed by employers. This is particularly striking among young people where those without vocational training or work experience are very badly hit.
3. Mismatch in working conditions : Many workers refuse to accept jobs that involve unpleasant working conditions or unsociable working hours. This is clear from the difficulty experienced by employers in filling such jobs.

The Commission has proposed a range of policies to reduce mismatch including :

- (i) improving the relevance of vocational training, especially for young people, by encouraging forms of linked work and training (ref. Council Resolution of 18 December 1979 on linked work and training for young persons).
- (ii) adapting and improving working conditions. At a meeting of the Standing Employment Committee in October 1979, it was decided to concentrate first on temporary work and part-time work, where the improvement in working conditions coincides with the Commission's policy in related to work sharing.
- (iii) strengthening the functioning of the public employment services. The Commission is fostering co-operation between the national agencies and is also drawing up guidelines for a Community labour market policy, which place particular emphasis on the need for strong and effective public employment services.

The Social Fund has clearly an important contribution to make, not only through its direct contribution to training and job creation programmes, but in its promotion - through the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund - of the kinds of programmes which correspond most closely to the labour market policy needs, having due regard to the special problems of the less developed regions.

## II. NEW MEASURES RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The following new measures were adopted in 1979 :

### Council

In order to facilitate the implementation of its Resolution of 18 December 1979 on programmes of linked work and training for young persons (1), the Council requested the Commission to :

- examine the conditions under which the European Social Fund might be associated with action by the member states by means of small-scale experimental projects within the spirit of Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 of 8 November 1971 implementing the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund (2), as amended by Regulation EEC 2893/77(3), to develop linked work and training during the period of entry into working life ;
- promote the exchange of experience gained in this field ;
- report to the Council in 1982 on the state of implementation of this Resolution.

### Commission

1. In accordance with Article 3(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71, the Commission adopted Guidelines for the Management of the Fund for the period 1980-82. These guidelines are designed to ensure that the rules governing the role and operation of the Fund are applied in a consistent manner. They also define, for each area of intervention, the kinds of operation best suited to the Fund's objectives and the conditions attached to the granting of ESF assistance. The guidelines are necessary because of the imbalances in most areas of intervention between the amount of aid requested and the appropriations available.

The guidelines take account of the economic and social situation in the Community, the extent of the imbalances in the labour market and the economic capacities available to deal with them.

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(1) OJ No C 1 of 23.1.1980, p.1

(2) OJ No L 249 of 10.11.1971, p.54

(3) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 1

In the present situation of high unemployment, the Commission accords priority in certain fields of intervention to training schemes with assured job links.

However, the situation differs somewhat in regions with serious and deep-rooted employment problems caused by lack of development or the decline of key industries. If new investments are to be attracted to these regions, considerable efforts will have to be made to train skilled workers.

In 1979, young people - in particular those wishing to start working life - continued to be one of the categories most severely hit by the unemployment crisis. For this reason, the Commission continued its support to schemes affording young people the essential preparation for access to working life.

In the light of the employment situation, the Commission decided to continue and, indeed, increase its support, in the various fields of intervention, for schemes including aid designed to encourage job creation.

2. The Commission, in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 (1), and on the basis of details supplied by the member states, published on 7 September 1979 (2), a list of the public authorities, authorised by the member states to provide financial assistance for operations aided by the Social Fund carried out by organisations or other private law bodies and to guarantee the completion of such operations.
3. The Commission also published, on the same date, pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 858/72 (3), and after consulting the member states, the procedures laid down by the member states for the submission of applications for assistance from the European Social Fund and for forwarding them to the Commission.

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(1) OJ No L 249 of 10.11.1971, p.54 : OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977 p.1

(2) OJ No C 236 of 19.9.1979, p.2

(3) OJ No L 101 of 28.4.1972, p.2

OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.5

(4) OJ No C 136 of 19.9.1979, p.4

4. In the context of endeavouring to improve the efficiency of the Fund, the Commission services prepared a working paper on the methods for applying the unit costs system to Fund assistance in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 of 8 November 1971 (1), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77 of 20 December 1977 (2). The paper has as its objective the need to simplify and rationalise the system of submitting and calculating expenditure on operations aided by the Fund.

Commission officials and representatives of national administrations had a preliminary discussion on the document on 21 November 1979. The matter was subsequently discussed in the Social Fund Committee on 6 December. An experimental phase is at present being carried out during which member state administrations and promoters are free to adapt the principles set out in the working paper to their own structures and needs.

The Commission has also asked the member states to designate organisations to take an active part in this experimental stage which relates to applications for aid to be submitted by 21 October 1980, to form part of the first series of approvals for 1981.

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(1) OJ No L 349 of 10.11.1971, p.54

(2) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 1

### III. FINANCE AND BUDGET

#### A. COMMITMENTS

##### 1. Available Appropriations

The Budgetary Authority allocated appropriations of 695.5 meua to the commitments budget of the Social Fund for the year 1979 made up of Chapters 50,51 and 52 of the general budget of the European Communities for that year. The total amount available for commitment was 823.75 meua or 44% more than in 1978 with the addition of -

- (a) refunds of 49.30 meua from commitments made the previous year notified to the Commission by the member states as being no longer required, and
- (b) transfers from Chapter 100 (provisional appropriations) of 77 meua made up of 72 meua destined for the new youth employment aids in Chapter 53, and 5 meua for measures accompanying industrial reconversion Chapter 51) - both new types of expenditure not specified provided for the time of discussion of the draft budget (1);
- (c) automatic carry-forward from 1978 of 1.95 meua.

The volume of refunds from appropriations committed in the previous year (49.30 meua) was considerably greater in 1979 than in the previous year (1.5 meua) signifying that member states are making much greater use of this procedure which avoids loss of appropriations, by notifying over-estimations to the Commission before the end of the year following that in which the relevant operations terminate. Some cases did, however, come to the Commission's attention in which a promoter had not notified the member state government in time of non-use of appropriations. This led the Commission to consider in the context of the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund for the period 1981-83 the question of introducing measures to discourage such loss of appropriations (2).

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(1) The new employment aids were subsequently provided for in Council Regulation EEC No 3039/79 - OJ No L 361 of 23.12.1978, p.3

Preparatory work by the Commission on the industrial reconversion measures had not been completed by the end of the year.  
Council Regulation EEC No 3039/79 OJ No L 361 of 23.12.1978, p.3

(2) OJ No C 119 of 14.5.1980

Annex II (1) gives a detailed breakdown of 1979 commitment appropriations as between actions carried out under Articles 4 and 5 of Decision 71/66/EEC (1) and Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77 (2) and the various fields of intervention authorised under these articles.

#### Allocation of commitments

The volume of applications for assistance from the Fund continued to increase, reaching nearly 1317 meua in 1979 which exceeded total appropriations by 60% (see Annex IV, (1). Although this proportion was less than that recorded in the previous year - 93.3% - comparison must take account of the fact that continuous applications (which are submitted for financing for one year at a time) accounted for about 90% of the 1979 applications as against 70% in 1978. There were, moreover, indications of a greater tendency on the part of member states to voluntarily restrict the submission of certain applications unlikely to be accorded priority, especially in the young persons field.

The greater majority of the applications for assistance were considered by the Commission in two batches after consultation with the Social Fund Committee and commitments were decided in June (20% of total) and October (79%). The remaining applications (1%), related mainly to women's applications, could not be agreed until December because of the initial lack of response in the submission of applications for this field of intervention referred to in Chapter IV(v). Over 774 meua, slightly more than the available budget, was committed.

As mentioned above, an additional 51.25 meua became available for commitment during 1979. This figure was essentially made up of refunds notified too late for re-commitment within the same year; the balance of 50 meua is automatically carried forward to 1980. Details of commitments made by field of intervention are given in Annex III.

In addition to the transfers already referred to, it will be noted that appropriations of 9 meua were transferred from agriculture and textiles to migrants (referred to in chapters IV (i) (ii) and (iii)), while 1.39 meua were transferred from handicapped to regions as part of the arrangements to ensure compliance with Article 9(2) of Decision 71/55/EEC described on page 17.

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(1) OJ No L 28 of 4.2.1971, p. 15 : OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 8  
(2) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 1

Classification of applications

Of the total applications submitted to the Social Fund, 14.6 meua (1.92%) were classified as either inadmissible or ineligible. The remainder were examined for priority according to the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund (1) relative to the various fields of intervention, described in Chapter IV. This resulted in the classification by priority level indicated in the following table. (It will be noted that the number of priority levels is not constant for all fields - there was only one for agriculture and textiles, for example, but five for regions).

Field of Intervention	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority	4th priority	5th priority	Non-priority
AGRICULTURE	11.96					3.54
TEXTILES	14.11					1.58
YOUNG PEOPLE - Training Aids	129.62	80.04				158.57
YOUNG PEOPLE - Employment Aids	29.16	1.07	48.87			33.54
MIGRANT'S	39.28	0.23				61.75
WOMEN	8.66					22.32
REGIONS	200.26	4.09	43.05	27.15	223.79	33.21
TECHNICAL PROGRESS	3.30	4.67	0.93	1.11		0.07
GROUPS OF FIRMS	1.09					
HANDICAPPED	59.93					30.59
TOTAL	497.37	90.10	92.85	28.26	223.79	345.17

It will be noted that the total volume of appropriations receiving priority classification (933 meua) exceed total available appropriations by some 103 meua or 12% and that the use of the weighted reduction system provided for in the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund (para I-1) was necessary in most fields of intervention.

(1) OJ No C 116 of 19.5.1978

(2) Pilot experiments and studies are not included because sufficient appropriations were available to meet eligible applications.

Weighted Reduction

Weighted reduction is applied where, at the lowest priority level for which appropriations are still available, the volume of applications exceeds that of such appropriations. A weighted reduction coefficient is calculated for each member state on the basis of the average unemployment rate and the gross domestic product per capita at current exchange rates. This takes account of the unemployment situation in various parts of the Community and the relative economic capacity of the member states to deal with it.

The total amount to be deducted is obtained by applying the appropriate coefficient to the volume of applications from each member state classified at the priority level subject to the weighted reduction. The amount thus arrived at is apportioned by the Commission between the individual applications after consultation with the national authorities.

The following table shows the results of the application of the method in 1979 in those fields of intervention where it proved necessary.

Field of Intervention	Total committed	Committed without weighted reduction	Amount subjected to weighted reduction	meua	
				Amount of III agreed	Weighted Reduction
	I	II	III	IV	V
YOUNG PEOPLE - Training Aids	230.99	209.66	116.25	21.33	94.92
YOUNG PEOPLE - Employment Aids	70.56	30.23	48.87	40.33	8.54
MIGRANTS	31.94	-	39.51	31.94	7.57
WOMEN	18.48	8.66	22.32	9.82	12.50
REGIONS	322.30	274.55	223.79	47.75	176.04
TOTAL	674.27	523.10	450.74	151.17	299.57

With the exception of migrants for which there was a particularly difficult situation described in Chapter IV (iii), applications classified as first priority, it will be noted, were approved without reduction. The greatest volume of reduction was in the regions field.

The overall size of the weighted reduction in 1979 - 300 meua - or 32% of total priority applications, is proportionately somewhat higher than the 31% recorded in the preceding year and continues

to be a cause of concern. The need to reduce the amount of Fund aid distributed in this way is a factor borne in mind by the Commission in the annual revision of the selection criteria. But the impossibility of predicting the volume and nature of member state applications and a tight budgetary situation, particularly severe in some fields of intervention, make it extremely difficult to reduce the amount subjected to weighted reduction.

The Commission will continue to keep the whole system under review.

The following table indicates the effect of weighted reduction on each member state.

Country	Applications subject to reduction	Weighted reduction indicator	Amounts allocated (1)	Amounts allocated as % of applications subject to reduction (1)
BELGIUM	9.95	1.18	3.43	34.47
DENMARK	11.13	0.77	2.31	20.75
GERMANY	177.72	0.48	28.09	15.81
FRANCE	79.22	0.88	41.73	52.68
IRELAND	0.16	3.20	0.08	50.00
ITALY	47.60	2.13	34.91	73.34
LUXEMBOURG	-	0.09	-	-
NETHERLANDS	27.25	0.62	3.42	12.55
UNITED KINGDOM	97.71	1.39	37.20	38.08
TOTAL	450.74		151.17	33.54

(1) The amounts allocated do not depend on the weighted reduction indicator alone but also on the degree of mismatch between applications and available appropriations in each field of intervention and the volume of applications per member state.

Article 9(2) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC

To complete this account of the use of commitment appropriations, it is necessary to draw attention to the effect of Article 9(2) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC. This provision requires that at least 50% of the total appropriations of the Fund be reserved each year for operations carried out under Article 5 of the same Decision in the European Regional Development Fund regions.

The effect of this provision in 1979 was as follows :

	<u>meua</u>
I. Total Social Fund Budget	767.50
II. To be committed to operations under Article 5 in ERDF regions, (50% of total)	383.75
III. Appropriations available for commitment under Article 5 to regions, technical progress, groups of firms and the handicapped	387.00
IV. Appropriations available for commitment under Article 5 outside ERDF regions (III-II)	3.25

A sum of 3.25 meua would have been wholly inadequate to deal with applications totalling around 30 meua for operations for handicapped people outside ERDF regions. It was therefore used in the field of technical progress and groups of firms.

In the handicapped field, all eligible operations located in or related to ERDF regions - some 60 meua - were financed. As the remaining 1.5 meua had to be allocated to operations under Article 5 carried out in ERDF regions, it was transferred to the regions field.

B. PAYMENTS

1. Available appropriations

The budget allocated appropriations of 502.5 meua to the 1979 payments budget of the Social Fund while a further 299.52 meua was automatically carried over from the previous year and an additional 27.5 meua was transferred from Chapter 100 of the General Budget. A total of 829.52 meua was therefore available for payments in 1979, 44% more than in the previous year.

2. Payments effected

The volume of payments effected in 1979 showed a striking advance, reaching 596 meua, more than double the figure for the previous year - 284 meua. This volume of payments used nearly 72% of available payment appropriations; the corresponding figure in 1978 was 49%. Annexes III(2) and (3) give details of use of payment appropriations broken down by field of intervention, while Annex IX gives the payments breakdown by member state. It will be noted that virtually all appropriations carried forward from 1978 were used in 1979 together with 56% of the new appropriations inscribed in the 1979 budget; the balance of 44% (233 meua) is automatically carried forward to 1980. The following table shows that about 20% (157 meua) of 1979 payments related to operations beginning within the year, which is considerably above the corresponding figure of about 5% for 1978.

The following table shows the breakdown of payments made in 1979 by member state and year of execution of the operations to which they related :

Country	meua						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	-	0.05	5.49	0.29	5.83
DENMARK	-	-	0.02	10.22	5.61	8.41	24.26
GERMANY	-	-	0.69	32.53	14.53	10.27	58.02
FRANCE	1.11	5.47	31.98	41.75	8.19	4.90	93.40
IRELAND	0.01	-	0.20	8.06	5.67	24.91	38.85
ITALY	0.05	2.55	5.38	43.45	99.17	16.24	166.84
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.09
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	0.02	3.59	7.29	10.90
UNITED KINGDOM	0.18	0.84	2.18	53.08	56.01	85.21	197.50
TOTAL	1.35	8.86	40.45	189.25	198.26	157.52	595.69

Despite the very considerable improvement in the payments situation, the Commission considers that there is scope for further progress. It is recognised that this must include a shortening of the period between the consultation with the Social Fund Committee and the notification of the Commission's decision to member states. The Commission is examining this problem - in which progress expected for 1979 was not fully realised - especially in the context of the moves towards grouped applications.

Quite apart from this question, however, it is clear that member states are still not utilising advance payment facilities to anything like the maximum extent.

The following calculation indicates that commitments unclaimed but which could have been claimed in 1979 are estimated at more than 300 meua.

	<u>meua</u>
Total outstanding commitments on 31.12.1979	1341
<u>Deduct :</u>	
Likely volume of cancellations	- 135
Commitments made prior to 1.1.1979 relating to years 1980/81 (estimate)	- 300
Commitments made in 1979 on which payments could not have been claimed in the same year (estimate)	- 540
Payment applications being processed by the Commission	- <u>46</u>
	1021
Unclaimed balance	320

Although representing a relative improvement over the corresponding situation last year, (1), this figure is still unsatisfactorily high. The Commission is constantly urging member states to increase the volume of payment claims and to reduce delays. Technical assistance and advice has been granted to member states where they have so requested.

At the end of 1979, 15.6 meua were unclaimed for operations carried out before 1977 and an estimated 132.4 meua remained/outstanding on operations carried out during 1977.

During 1979, the Commission introduced procedures (2) aimed at facilitating the clearing of arrears. These provided for the submission of outstanding payment claims relating to operations carried out prior to 31 December 1977 by 31 July 1979, a date subsequently extended to 31 December 1979; commitments unclaimed by this date would be cancelled. The Commission is at present examining the claims received in response to the fixing of this deadline and will report on the outcome of this operation in next year's annual report.

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(1) When the unclaimed balance was estimated at 362 meua against total outstanding commitments of 1221 meua.  
(2) Article 4 of Commission Decision 78/706/EEC : OJ No L 238 of 30.8.1978

### III. FORECASTS OF EXPENDITURE 1980-1982

All the indications relating to probable trends in the labour market in the period 1980 to 1982 underline the need for a significant increase in expenditure of a social nature.

As far as the Social Fund is concerned, this increased expenditure is made all the more urgent in the light of forecasts of worsening unemployment throughout the Community over this period. An increasing number of new job seekers, especially young people and women, for the most part without adequate qualifications, will come on the labour market.

Furthermore, there are signs of far-reaching changes in the economies of all member states. Entire sectors will continue to be affected by rationalisation and restructuring, either as a result of the critical situation in certain industries (shipbuilding, iron and steel, textiles and clothing, etc.) or in the wake of the introduction of new technology. Apart from giving rise to redundancies, these changes will necessitate the retraining of an increasing number of workers whose qualifications have become inadequate or unusable.

In these circumstances, the gap between the disadvantaged and more developed regions of the Community will tend to widen. Employment imbalances are likely to be exacerbated in the least developed regions since the low growth rate will probably rule out sizeable investment programmes.

The impact of these factors on training and employment requirements argue in favour of an increased budgetary allocation in real terms. In view, however, of general budgetary constraints affecting payment appropriations, and the need to establish a closer relationship between commitment and payment credits, the Commission has decided not to seek an increase in the commitments budget beyond the 1000 meua mark in the 1981 preliminary draft budget.

(a) 1980 Budget - commitment appropriations

For this year, which began without the Community budget being settled, the Budgetary Authority finally decided on a commitments budget of 909.50 meua. As the volume of applications for Fund assistance is estimated at around 1640 meua a substantial weighted reduction will be inevitable at the end of the year.

(b) 1981 Budget - commitment appropriations

The Commission has proposed a figure of 1000 meua in the preliminary draft budget which represents a nominal increase of 10% over 1980. As noted in Chapter VI, however, about three quarters of Social Fund appropriations are allocated to the developing regions situated for the most part in member states with inflation rates well above the Community average. An increase of about 15% would be required, therefore, to maintain Social Fund commitments in 1981 at the same real level as in 1980, but due to the budget difficulties mentioned above the proposal had to be limited to 1000 meua.

(c) Estimates for 1982 - commitment appropriations

The Commission will shortly be adopting its three year budget hypotheses which will contain, inter alia, an indication of the possible level of Social Fund commitment appropriations for 1982.

(d) Increase in the commitment appropriations for operations to be carried out in non-ERDF regions - Article 9(2)

Reference should be made once again to the restrictions arising from the application of Article 9(2) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC (1) on operations in certain fields of intervention intended for outside the territory of the European Regional Development Fund.

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(1) OJ No L 28 of 4.2.1971, p.15 and  
OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.8

For this reason, estimates for 1981 and 1982 also take account of the need to leave a margin for manoeuvre in order to make it possible to finance operations of this kind to help the handicapped, workers affected by employment difficulties connected with technical progress; and those affected by situations among certain groups of firms. The estimates of this margin for manoeuvre are as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	meua
1980	14.74
1981	30.00
1982	30.00

(e) Payment appropriations 1980-1982

The 1980 budget provides for payment appropriations of 374.3 meua. With the addition of the 233 meua automatically carried forward from 1979, the total available becomes 607.3 meua.

It is not expected that there will be a carry-over of payment appropriations either in 1981 or in 1982. The Commission proposed a provision of 710 meua as payment appropriations in the 1981 preliminary draft budget. The Commission will shortly be adopting its three year budget hypotheses which will contain, inter alia, an indication of the possible level of Social Fund payment appropriations in 1982.

IV. ACTIVITIES BY FIELD OF INTERVENTION

(i) PERSONS LEAVING AGRICULTURE

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The downward trend of recent years in the volume of programmes submitted under Council Decision 72/428/EEC (1) to assist persons leaving agriculture showed signs of a reversal in 1979 when the volume of applications reached 15.5 meua as compared with 10 meua in the previous year.

Comparison of these figures must, however, also take account of programmes approved in 1977 under the old budgetary system for operations relating to 1978 and 1979, amounting to 9.5 meua and 5.5 meua respectively.

This intervention field is combined with that of textiles and clothing for budgetary purposes with a total allocation of 35 meua - less in real terms than the previous year's provision of 32 meua. In view of the relatively low volume of applications in these fields of intervention, 9 meua were transferred to migrant workers, leaving some 26 meua (2). Slightly under half this sum was allocated by the Commission to workers leaving agriculture; this division was influenced by the slow-down in the rate of movement of workers from the land because of the reduction of employment opportunities in other sectors.

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(1) OJ No L 291 of 28.12.1972, p.58  
OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.10

(2) Combined commitments for agriculture and textiles amounted to 26.6 meua; the extra 0.6 meua was available from the refund of appropriations not used in 1978.

### General characteristics of applications

Applications were submitted by four member states - France, Germany, Ireland and Italy. The latest available statistics (1) show rates of decline in the rural working population above the Community average (2.4%) in the case of the first three at 3.4%, 2.8% and 2.6% respectively.

The Italian figure was 1.9%, the highest rate being in Belgium (4.1%) which did not, however, submit any applications.

It may be safely assumed, however, that a substantial number of ex-agricultural workers formed part of programmes submitted under other fields of intervention, especially regions. The administration of one member state informed the Commission that the prospects of their programme being classified priority under the selection criteria did not warrant the administrative work involved in preparing an application.

An application submitted by the French Ministry of Agriculture concerned mainly a substantial programme by a public body dealing exclusively with the agricultural population consisting of training farmers and members of farming families for new jobs, mostly in their own regions.

Some smaller programmes submitted, mostly by private bodies, were designed to counteract the de-population of rural areas by providing training for newly emerging local industry. They included programmes for the Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking) regions of Ireland, the Veneto region in Italy and a French application relating to the meat-processing industry in Brittany.

Training for a supplementary means of livelihood in activities closely related to agriculture like tourism, forestry and nature conservation again figured in many applications. As in the previous year, programmes for mountain zones were submitted only by France.

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(1) Eurostat 1979

The number of general programmes declined - probably under the influence of the increased emphasis in the selection guidelines on operations limited exclusively to the agricultural sector.

The duration of courses submitted, varying from 600 to 1200 hours, suggests that a serious effort was being made to impart substantial training. The types of employment envisaged followed the pattern of the previous year covering both traditional outlets like the building, electronics/electrical sectors, the services and relatively newer fields close to agriculture like management of co-operatives and processing of agricultural products.

#### Guidelines for the selection of applications

To qualify for priority classification, operations had to either relate exclusively to persons leaving agriculture or be carried out in the hill-farming and disadvantaged areas (1) or in zones with an agricultural income below the Community average.

Applications meeting these requirements amounted to almost 12 meua in 1979.

#### Beneficiaries

Approximately 12,000 persons are estimated to benefit from training approved under this heading in 1979.

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(1) Council Directive 75/268/EEC : OJ No L 128 of 19.5.1975, p.1

(ii) PERSONS WORKING IN THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING SECTORS

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The volume of applications for assistance for workers occupied in the textile and clothing sectors provided for under Council Decision 76/206/EEC (1) totalled 15.8 meua, significantly less than that of the previous year.

The real reduction is somewhat less than it appears, because one member state reduced its volume of application by 2.4 meua (50%) after being requested by the Commission to avoid repeating over-estimations of previous years.

The scope of this field of intervention is of course limited to persons employed in the sector and programmes for people newly recruited to textiles and clothing were, therefore, submitted in other fields such as young people.

The decline in the volume of applications in this field of intervention has probably been influenced by the introduction of a new priority requirement - that operations for persons leaving the sector should be carried out in textile producing areas with a particularly high rate of unemployment.

Moreover, the severe restrictions in recent years on operations incompatible with Community guidelines, i.e. in sensitive branches with surplus capacity like synthetic fibres, have probably discouraged applications.

The original combined budget for agriculture and textiles was 35 meua, of which 9 meua were transferred to migrant workers, leaving some 26 meua, of which 14.6 meua (2) were committed to textiles.

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(1) OJ No L 39 of 13.12.1976, p. 8  
OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1976, p.10

(2) Total commitments for agriculture and textiles amounted to 26.6 meua - the extra 0.6 meua was available from the refund of appropriations not used in 1978.

### General characteristics of applications

While the majority of programmes, as in the past, were for the retraining of workers remaining in textiles and clothing, the proportion of applications for persons leaving the sector showed a marked increase, from 15% in the preceding year to 44% in 1979. The new employment for which these workers were trained varied widely from construction and metals in Belgium, to petrochemicals or automobiles in Italy.

Applications were submitted mostly by public training authorities. The majority of programmes, as in the previous year, concerned training in individual firms or in centres connected with several firms. This applied particularly to France, where many applications were from Chambers of Commerce, and to some extent to Italy, where however, other programmes were carried out by regional authorities. Applications from Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands concerned programmes organised by the national administrations.

Some applications in this field of intervention are geared to meet a situation in which jobs are threatened in an area of high unemployment in which a single firm employs a significant proportion of the work-force. This was the case in the Vosges area of France, where workers formerly employed by a large firm threatened with insolvency, were retrained in furniture-making and veneering.

### Guidelines for the selection of applications

The guidelines for the selection of applications accorded priority to :

- operations in textile producing areas with particularly high unemployment for the training of workers compelled to leave this sector to find other kinds of employment, and
  
- the retraining of workers within the industry where the type of production envisaged had prospects of viability at Community level. Training for employment in branches sensitive to low cost imports or otherwise in a critical market situation was acceptable only where a satisfactory degree of competitiveness, especially in average costs, was established.

The application of the latter provision, as in previous years, frequently necessitated detailed examination. Some programmes, included in general global applications, were accepted on guarantees as to viability by the member states subject to verification during their implementation.

Applications meeting priority requirements amounted to about 14.6 meua

#### Beneficiaries

Programmes approved in 1979 are estimated to benefit around 15,000 workers.

(iii) MIGRANT WORKERS

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The volume of applications for Social Fund aid for migrant workers and their families under Council Decision 77/803/EEC (1) rose by 38% to 101 meua in 1979. The original budget, 23 meua, was increased by transfers from the agriculture and textiles budgets, but the final total of 32 meua was still insufficient to meet the volume of first priority applications (39 meua).

As the migrant population has remained more or less static in recent years at 12 million, of whom about half are in the active population, the increased level of demand seems to reflect a greater level of activity in member states dealing with problems encountered by migrant workers and their families.

Statistics on migratory flows for the first six months of 1979 indicate that the entry of migrant workers and the movement of workers between member states both increased only slightly, remaining at a low level. Member states have increasingly restricted primary migration from outside the Community, with the result that movements within the Community and the entry of refugees constitute a more significant proportion of migratory flows. Another effect of this restriction is the increasing proportion of children in the migrant population : nearly a quarter of the population are under 15 years of age.

General characteristics of applications

The nature of the applications presented is mainly influenced by Council Decision 77/803/EEC (1) which provides for three kinds of operations :

- integrated programmes, defined as measures necessary to ensure the effectiveness and continuity of action throughout successive phases of migration, which are limited to migrants moving from one Community country to another;
- integration measures, which, although not part of an integrated programme, facilitate the social and professional integration of migrant workers and their families, and which are not limited to migration within the Community, and
- the training of teachers and welfare workers responsible for integration courses.

#### Integrated programmes

Integrated programmes, presented mostly by Italy and Germany and to a minor extent, Ireland, accounted for some 25% of the applications received and for over 50% of the Fund aid allocated to migrants in 1979.

Special educational assistance, including language courses for the children of migrant workers, forming a major part of the Italian and German programmes, accounted for over half of expenditure on integrated programmes. The Italian and German programmes also provided language and vocational training, training for teachers and welfare workers, and information and counselling services.

The Italian programmes were intended to prepare workers for migration before leaving Italy, to assist them on arrival in the country of migration and to facilitate their social and professional integration on return to Italy. The German programmes, also benefiting Italian migrants, were intended to facilitate integration into German social and working life. The Irish programme consisted of information, guidance and placement services to encourage some 200 migrants to return to Ireland to meet specific skill shortages.

### Integrated measures

Most applications for assistance for integration measures concerned language training for migrant workers from third countries or for their children. A smaller volume of applications concerned the provision of information and counselling services. In the stringent financial circumstances in this field of intervention in recent years, it has been necessary to concentrate on language courses combined with vocational preparation.

The tendency, noted in previous years, to combine vocational preparation and training with language tuition for adults and young people continued, particularly in France. Nearly one-third of the language training courses approved in 1979 involved such a combination. One French programme of this type provided language teaching for several thousand refugees from South East Asia, including some of the Vietnamese "boat people".

Fund assistance for integration measures for school-children was available only in the context of demonstration projects, designed to improve the quality of teaching for migrant children. Only one application of this type was received, for a continuing Belgian programme.

About 10% of applications specified that beneficiaries included refugees, but because refugees are often included in general programmes for third country migrants, accurate statistics on the total numbers of refugees benefitting from Fund aid are not available.

### Teachers and Welfare Workers

Applications concerning basic and advanced training courses for teachers and social workers responsible for integration courses were received from seven member states. While these applications did not constitute a major part of the volume of demand in financial terms, the training of these professional workers can have a significant effect on the quality of the services available to migrant workers and their families.

Guidelines for the selection of applications

First priority was given to -

- (a) integrated programmes for migrants moving within the Community;
- (b) the training of teachers and welfare workers;
- (c) language training or tuition with a linguistic basis for adults and young people who have left school (third country migrants) and
- (d) demonstration projects designed to improve the quality of teaching adapted to the special needs of the children of migrant workers.

Second priority was accorded to other integration measures for migrant workers, and new or extended programmes of special tuition for the children of migrant workers. Since weighted reduction had to be applied to first priority applications, appropriations were obviously not available for applications in second priority.

Beneficiaries

It is estimated that operations approved in 1979 will contribute to the education of some 85,000 children of migrant workers, to courses adapted to the linguistic and professional needs of over 200,000 adults and young people and to the training of more than 3,500 teachers and welfare workers.

(iv) YOUNG PEOPLE

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

Applications under Council Decision EEC/75/459 (1) for Social Fund assistance for training and employment programmes concerning young people under 25 years of age amounted to 506 meua in 1979. Of this, 393 meua was for training programmes and 113 meua was for employment programmes under Council Regulation EEC/3039/78 (2) which came into operation for the first time in 1979. The increased demand over the 1978 level of 388 meua can be attributed almost entirely, therefore, to the new opening for employment programmes.

The total budget for the young people's field of intervention was 302 meua, of which 72 meua was for employment aids. A further 8 meua became available following refunds by member states. The increased proportion of the Fund devoted to this field of intervention - nearly 40% in 1979 compared with 30% (180 meua) in 1978 - reflects not only the extension of its scope but also the gravity of the youth unemployment problem in the Community and the increasing efforts being made to counteract it.

General characteristics of applications

Training aids

Applications for training aids indicated a continuity in the nature of operations undertaken in member states to confront the growing problem of unemployment among young people, particularly among the unqualified. As in 1978, therefore, the majority of young people covered by applications were participants in large national programmes or programmes conceived within the framework of national legislation. The majority of applications were for vocational preparation for semi-skilled jobs or preparatory courses leading to skilled training, reflecting the emphasis on easing the transition from school to work for young people with inadequate qualifications.

The U.K. application for the Youth Opportunities Programme of vocational preparation with an emphasis on work experience was, for example, 30% higher than in 1978.

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(1) OJ No 199 of 30.7.1975, p.36

(2) OJ No L 361 of 23.12.1978, p.3

In the same vein, the Irish Government submitted a new work experience programme, combining a practical on-the-job experience in several basic trades with courses providing initiation into working life and theoretical instruction in technical colleges.

For the most part, there were no major developments in skilled training or retraining programmes. The volume of applications - no doubt influenced by the necessarily strict selection guidelines - remained similar to last year. Applications received for vocational training following vocational preparation included an interesting new programme from the U.K. concerning the training of 630 young people lacking the usual level of basic academic qualification, for training as computer operators.

Research into the link between training and job opportunities in various applications involving on-the-job training, provided the Fund with a better understanding of prevailing practice.

There was a marked progress in the response to the encouragement given in the selection guidelines to programmes for the training of young women for jobs in which women are traditionally under-represented or jobs in new fields of employment open to both sexes. Applications of this kind are accorded first priority, complementing the treatment given to similar programmes in the field of intervention concerning women over 25 years of age. The increased volume of applications was particularly marked in the case of Germany which applied for aid of 2.5 meua (0.5 meua in 1978) for five programmes covering a total of 1000 young women.

#### Employment aids

The new regulation provides for two types of aid : for job creation on projects meeting public needs, which accounted for about 14% of total applications within the young people's field of intervention and to employers for the recruitment of additional young people, which accounted for 8%. The largest volume of applications for both types of aid were presented by Italy. Most applications from France and Ireland concerned recruitment aids while Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the U.K. concentrated on aids to promote the creation of employment through projects meeting public needs.

Since the regulation was adopted as recently as December 1978 and this was its first year of operation, it is difficult to judge the extent to which applications were typical of overall policy in the member states.

In certain cases, as in the Netherlands, programmes created additional short-term posts in non-profit making organisations. In others, as in the case of Northern Ireland's "Enterprise Ulster" programme, a variety of job creation measures and formal vocational preparation were combined either to create permanent jobs or to provide temporary work experience.

#### Guidelines used for the selection of applications

Programmes qualified for a priority only where they related to first-job seekers and were carried out either in the five absolute priority regions or in other parts of the Community shown by Community labour force statistics to have youth unemployment rates above national or Community average (1). The following were exempt from some or all of these conditions :

- (a) the special programmes for young women, referred to above,
- (b) special employment aids programmes for first job seekers in urban zones with high rates of youth unemployment.

All courses accepted for a priority had to fit the individual needs of the unemployed young people concerned, and had to be backed up by active liaison with the relevant manpower services.

First priority was accorded to :

- vocational preparation (general work preparation including vocational guidance, or initial training for semi-skilled occupations) for those under 20 years of age;
- skilled training or retraining in the absolute priority regions ;
- retraining programmes for young people (excluding graduates) who have been unemployed for more than six months ;
- courses to increase the opportunities for young women (detailed above).

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(1) See list published in OJ No C 159 of 26.9.1979

Programmes classified as "first priority" amounted to 135 meua.

Second priority applied to skilled training following vocational preparation approved as first priority and, to skilled training for young people under contract to employers. In both cases, subsequent placement had to be assured.

Programmes classified as second priority amounted to 82 meua. This left a balance of only 21 meua to meet other eligible applications amounting to 175 meua and a weighted reduction of approximately 88% had, therefore, to be applied.

#### Employment aids

As this was the first year of operation of the new aids, the guidelines were provisional and open to revision in the light of experience.

First priority was given to recruitment aids, for employment with a skill content and leading to permanent jobs, and job creation programmes in the five regions of absolute priority. 27% of employment aid applications amounting to 31 meua were of this description.

Second priority was given to specific operations to promote recruitment into employment with a skill content, or job creation projects in the regions of high youth unemployment, or in urban areas with a population of over 150,000 and with youth unemployment rates of over 15%. In practice, member states found it difficult to meet requirements for information on the specific nature of projects at the time of application. Only 0.8% of employment aid, applications amounting to 1 meua were classified as second priority.

Third priority was given to general projects within the regions of high youth unemployment. These represented a further 41% of employment aid applications amounting to 46 meua. The remaining 31.2% of employment aid applications related to activities outside the above mentioned areas of high youth unemployment and were not therefore accorded priority.

The budget allowed the financing of first and second priority programmes in full, leaving 40 meua for third priority programmes which were therefore subject to a weighted reduction of 13%.

Beneficiaries

It is estimated that 450,000 young people benefitted from programmes carried out in 1979.

(v) WOMEN

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The volume of applications in 1979, the second year of operation of the new field of intervention for women provided for by Council Decision 77/804/EEC (1), eventually reached 31 meua compared with a budgetary provision of 18 meua(2). On the expiry of the original deadline for the receipt of applications in April, the volume of aid requested stood at only 4.5 meua, equivalent to little more than half of that approved in the previous year and one-quarter of the increased budgetary allocation for 1979. Vice-President VREDELING brought the situation to the attention of the Council on Social Affairs meeting of 15 May and followed up with letters to the Ministers referring to the relative increase in women's unemployment compared with unemployment as a whole and urging a greater response through the use of the Social Fund.

In these exceptional circumstances, the deadline was extended and special arrangements were made to deal with the subsequent increased volume of applications within the year.

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(1) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 14

(2) An additional 0.55 meua were available from refunds of appropriations not used in 1978.

### General characteristics of applications

With one exception, the applications submitted fulfilled the conditions of eligibility set out in Council Decision 77/804/EEC which require, in addition to their direct training content, an initial phase providing preparation for working life or motivation for new job choices and measures to facilitate entry into occupations offering good job prospects. In many cases, such measures included periods of practical work experience in industry and some organisations provided extensive follow-up after the course to ensure that their trainees successfully entered employment. Some programmes, training women for traditionally male occupations included public relations campaigns to persuade employers to recruit women into the jobs for which they had been trained. One small French programme which trained women to provide an installation and after-sales repair service for domestic electrical appliances ran a similar campaign to familiarise consumers with the idea that the service engineer could be a woman!

While nearly two-thirds of the applications submitted concerned the orientation of some 750 women towards traditionally male jobs, these were the smaller programmes usually run by private bodies and accounted for only 5% of the total in terms of estimated number of women trainees. A further six programmes concerned a total of 200 women being trained for new occupations open to both sexes. An example of one of these was a French programme providing training in carpentry, cabinet-making and motor mechanics. The combined impact of these two categories of programme was quantitatively modest but they made a valuable contribution towards the objective of promoting a better mix between the sexes on the labour market.

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(1) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.14

The remaining programmes, mostly conducted by public training authorities were almost evenly divided between those confined to traditionally female occupations covering an estimated 8,000 women and operations leading both to traditionally female and traditionally male jobs without being specifically geared to either.

The Commission devoted a high priority during the year to promoting information about Social Fund possibilities for women's programmes and encouraging applications. Apart from the initiative taken by Vice-President VREDELING, referred to earlier in this chapter, a meeting was arranged at the Commission's request in Lyon, France, where representatives of all member states visited and discussed training projects already approved in the Rhone-Alpes Region with a view to considering what aspects would be suitable for initiation in their own countries.

The Commission, moreover, produced an information document on Women and the Social Fund (1) which was distributed widely throughout the Community in all the official languages.

While, as already noted, the volume of applications grew as the year progressed, it must be recorded, as the following table shows, that this phenomenon was not evenly spread throughout the Community, but concentrated largely in Germany, country of origin of 78% of total aid applied for, with France and Italy accounting for 16% between them.

Country	Number of applications	Volume of applications meua	
Germany	14	24.293	78%
Belgium	1	0.006	
Denmark	1	0.431	1%
France	32	2.462	8%
Ireland	5	0.232	1%
Italy	5	2.376	8%
Luxembourg	-	-	-
Netherlands	2	0.781	2%
United Kingdom	2	0.678	2%
TOTAL	62	31.259	

(1) Published as a supplement to "Women of Europe" November 1978

### Guidelines for the selection of applications

As this was only the second year of operation of a new field of intervention, formal selection criteria had not been prescribed. The Commission had, however, expressed a preference for programmes promoting equality of opportunity for women on the labour market.

All eligible applications were approved for financing in the first series of agreements. A selection procedure was necessary in connection with the third series decided in December 1979, as by then the increased demand exceeded remaining appropriations by approximately 13 meua. Programmes concerning wholly or partly the training of women for traditionally male jobs or new occupations open to both sexes were fully approved. The weighted reduction system was then applied to remaining eligible applications concerned exclusively with traditionally female occupations.

As women may well be just beginning to take up jobs in one country or region which have been elsewhere open to both sexes, even for a considerable time, the criteria referred to above were applied in accordance with the practice and structure of the labour market in the areas covered by the relevant applications.

It should be emphasised - as there are indications of some mis-understanding on this point - that efforts to increase the number of women in a particular sector where they are numerically under-represented, do not necessarily coincide with selection criteria which concern essentially the type and level of job.

### Beneficiaries

Applications approved amounted to 18.5 meua and are estimated to benefit 16,000 women of whom about one-third were returning to work after a long interruption and two-thirds had become unemployed relatively recently.

Women are, of course, eligible on an equal basis with men for the remaining fields of intervention of the Social Fund. Such statistics - as have been furnished in the context of the national reports, referred to in the Foreword - suggest that about 31% of total Social Fund beneficiaries in 1979 were women.

(vi) REGIONS

The volume of applications submitted for Social Fund aid for programmes concerning workers in the less developed or declining regions under Article 5 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC (1) reached 531 meua in 1979 - an increase of about 20% over the previous year.

The aggregate provision for the fields of regions, technical progress and groups of firms combined for budgetary purposes was 326 meua (2) as compared with 281 meua (2) in 1978. Selection problems were, therefore, no less difficult in 1979 than in the preceding year.

General characteristics of applications

There has been a considerable degree of concentration in the past two years on the five regions of absolute priority - Greenland, French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno. This is due both to the increased rate of intervention for these regions - 10% above that for the rest of the Community - which came into force on 1 January 1978 and the high priority accorded by the Commission to them in the selection criteria.

A small reduction in the volume of Irish applications in 1979 was counter-balanced by an increase in applications for Greenland, the French Overseas Departments, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno. The result was that the overall volume of programmes applied for and approved for these five regions grew to 62% of the budgetary allocation as compared with 61% in 1978.

The Commission, at the end of the year began the preparation of a study into the role of Social Fund aid in the regions in question.

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(1) OJ No L 28 of 4.2.1971, p.15 : OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.8

(2) 90% of this figure is allocated to regional applications and the balance of 10% to groups of firms and technical progress

The broad pattern of applications followed that of previous years with the greatest volume of applications coming from public authorities. Some changes did occur, however, in programmes relating to regions other than those of absolute priority to some extent due to the influence of three new features in the selection guidelines dealt with below (job guarantees, basic preparatory programmes and job creation).

A joint Italian/German programme for hotel workers provided an encouraging example of cooperation between public authorities in different member states. The Italian phase, approved in 1979, provides training in Sicily while the second phase envisaged will consist of a year's practical experience in Berlin, accompanied by language courses and training in German methods. It is envisaged that the trainees will return to the developing tourist industry in Sicily on completion of training.

#### Job Guarantees

The existence of job guarantees as a priority requirement for programmes other than those in the five absolute priority regions - a much stricter requirement in linking training to employment than that required in the past - was assessed on the basis of previous placement rates in corresponding operations by the same promoter, or firm job-offers by employers. This condition, especially in the latter category of case, which, incidentally, proved the more satisfactory to verify, was a factor in directing new initiatives towards specific labour market needs and job creating projects. There were indications, moreover that in some regions this had encouraged the search for jobs in new sectors especially in advanced technology. The volume of applications relating to small and medium-sized firms with clearly identifiable job requirements also increased.

A French programme, for example, provided training in financial and commercial management, and in the organisation of exports, to meet the new needs of small firms affected by the development of factory farming in Brittany.

The small size of many of the firms involved and the relatively low numbers in many cases could give rise to administrative problems in the management of applications concerning small and medium sized firms. These were, to a great extent, overcome by the grouping of applications at regional level but some further progress remains to be achieved in this direction in co-operation with the member states.

Certain Italian programmes were fostered by the newly created Fondo di Rotazione. This is a public fund, organised at national and regional level which provides, in particular, finance for firms to mount programmes which meet the priorities of the European Social Fund.

Programmes with job guarantees were also originated by public authorities. A U.K. programme, for example, provided training linked to recruitment for the operation of a new underground transport system for Newcastle, Gateshead and South Shields.

It should be noted also that the job guarantees provision encouraged not only training linked to job creation but also the safeguarding of jobs through, for example, programmes linked with industrial conversion. It may be observed, in this context, that the notion of threat of unemployment, interpreted according to national practice, seems to have been strictly applied by all member states.

#### Basic preparatory courses

Another new feature included in the selection criteria for 1979 were the basic preparatory courses for the unemployed.

A substantial number of potential candidates for regular training places lack the essential minimum entry requirements because they either never possessed or have not been given the opportunity to maintain basic knowledge

and skills. The Commission wished to encourage the setting up and expansion of programmes designed to give the opportunity for such persons to compete for training places on an equal basis or even to enter employment directly.

Such applications, mostly of modest size but considerable interest, were submitted by several member states. A Belgian programme, for example, carried out by a private organisation in the Liège region, prepared trainees for entry to the public authority training courses. A Danish course provided basic training for older workers who had been unemployed for very long periods. Another, in Greenland, provided courses conducted in the local language, maintaining local culture and traditions while enabling workers to acquire the basic skills necessary for access to employment or further training.

#### Job Creation

Applications for the new aid for the promotion of employment (1) commonly known as aid E showed a considerable increase, - from 3 meua in 1978 to nearly 26 meua in 1979; priority for such programmes, previously limited to the five absolute priority regions was extended, for the first time to the entire ERDF territory. Aid E provides for aids to employers based on 30% of the gross wage costs of newly recruited workers for an initial period not exceeding six months.

The sources of this increase in applications were the UK and Italy. The U.K.'s newly created Small Firms Employment Subsidy, which was eligible for assistance under this heading, accounted for 30% of that country's successful regional applications. Italian applications for aid to promote employment, three times higher than in 1978, related mainly to semi-state holding companies. Applications for aids to promote employment were also received from Germany.

#### Guidelines for the selection of applications

Five levels of priority applied, described in detail in the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund for the period 1979-1981 (2). The main features may be summarised as follows :

(1) Regulation EEC No 2893/77 (OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977 p.10)

(2) The selection criteria relating to employment aids were included in the Guidelines for 1980-1982 - OJ No C 159 of 26.6.1979

First priority was reserved to job creation schemes, resettlement programmes and the basic and vocational training of persons suffering or threatened with unemployment or underemployment as well as workers training for higher skills in the five regions of absolute priority.

Second priority related to other areas eligible for ERDF aid with serious restructuring problems covered by Community policies. Operations included were the training or resettlement of -

- (a) workers threatened with unemployment, and
- (b) the unemployed where job guarantees existed.

Third priority applied to identical operations in the remaining areas eligible for ERDF aid.

Fourth priority covered :

- (a) basic preparation training for persons with insufficient knowledge to follow regular training, and
- (b) creation of new jobs either for persons unemployed longer than six months or in firms employing fewer than 25 persons.

Fifth priority applied to other operations in the ERDF regions for the training of the unemployed or new job creation.

The application of the above Guidelines resulted in programmes being classified as follows :

Priority	Amount meua
1st	206.88
2nd	4.01
3rd	43.05
4th	27.15
5th	223.77

When the first four levels of priority had been approved, only 48 meua was available to meet applications totalling 223.8 meua in fifth priority. This necessitated a weighted reduction of about 80%.

The failure of many public authority training programmes outside the absolute priority regions to obtain financing, due to being classified as fifth priority and being eliminated in the weighted reduction process, was a cause of concern to the Commission who were examining possible ways of improving the situation in the context of the 1981-1983 Guidelines.

This shortage of funds to meet fifth level priority applications obviously excluded any possibility of financing non-priority programmes such as measures outside the absolute priority regions relating to the higher training of workers already in employment. While this is regrettable, the decision to give priority to the unemployed in present circumstances seems to be widely accepted. It should be noted, moreover, that a certain number of higher training programmes did receive priority in cases where a threat of unemployment was involved.

#### Beneficiaries

It is estimated that some 466,000 persons benefitted from programmes agreed in 1979, of whom nearly 250,000 were in the regions of absolute priority.

(vii) TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND GROUPS OF FIRMS

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

This field of intervention, provided for in Article 5 (b) and (c) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC (1) is designed to deal with the training needs involved for firms in sectors requiring substantial changes in manpower and skills in adapting to technical progress; it covers also cases where groups of firms are faced with changes in production or marketing such as to require the cessation, reduction or fundamental change in their activities.

Although an indicative figure of 32.6 meua had been envisaged for these combined fields in 1979 - 10% of the total provision for regions, technical progress and groups of firms - the volume of applications received fell well short of this at 13.8 meua compared to 18.6 meua in 1978. It should be remembered, however, that a great deal of activity of this kind is financed under the broader eligibility conditions of the regions field of intervention.

General characteristics of applications

Technical Progress

Applications under technical progress, which amounted to 12.3 meua, consisted mostly of new Italian programmes for small and medium-sized firms - frequently involving management training - and the continuation of some French application approved in previous years.

Programmes under the heading of retraining of workers threatened with redundancy related to the typography sector and the use of acoustic equipment in fishing in the Netherlands and data processing in marketing and management in Germany.

A wide variety of sectors was covered by applications relating to training in new production methods - solar energy, food production, footwear and chemicals, for example - while workers were trained also in new techniques in marketing and distribution. One programme related to the training of workers

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(1) OJ No L 28 of 4.2.1971, p.15

(2) OJ No L 339 of 27.12.1977, p.8

in small and medium-sized firms in low energy solar installation techniques in the building industry.

Two Italian applications concerned training for new technology - computer-aided car design and the application of electronic traction control systems.

Two French programmes were designed to meet skill shortages in nuclear energy and geophysical research respectively.

#### Guidelines for the selection of applications

The guidelines provided for four levels of priority as follows :

First training in sectors threatened with unemployment due to technical developments

Second modernisation of production and improved management in small and medium-sized firms

Third operations involving, for the first time in a member state, new technology of potential benefit to an economic sector ; and

Fourth training in new skills or those in short supply for the development of new technology.

In all cases, a minimum duration of 200 hours was required and apart from third level, where an individual firm could qualify, the operations had to relate to a whole sector.

The application of these guidelines at first seemed inappropriate due to the operation of Article 9(2) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC, described on page 17. With the refund, however, of amounts unused from previous years notified in the latter half of 1979, sufficient appropriations were available to meet in full all applications - amounting to 10 meua - fulfilling the priority conditions.

#### Beneficiaries

It is estimated that about 7,430 persons will benefit from applications approved under the heading of technical progress in 1979.

GROUPS OF FIRMS

As in the preceding year, only two applications were submitted under groups of firms and both were approved. One consisted of the continuation of a Danish programme financed for several years now, for the retraining of small traders for office work; the second from the Italian region of Liguria, related to the retraining of workers hit by structural changes in traditional sectors such as paper manufacture and shipbuilding.

Aid approved for these two projects amounted to 1.15 meua and the number of beneficiaries is estimated at 850 persons.

(viii) THE HANDICAPPED

Volume of applications and budgetary allocations

The total volume of applications concerning the integration of the handicapped into working life under Council Decision 71/66/EEC (1) amounted to nearly 105 meua which, while somewhat less than that of the previous year, considerably exceeded the budgetary allocation of 61 meua.

General characteristics of applications

The pattern of applications followed that of earlier years with the biggest programmes coming from the public authorities in the member states responsible for the integration of the handicapped into employment; the rest were operations by private bodies, often voluntary organisations which, though smaller in scale, contribute a great deal in terms of dedication and originality of approach.

In both cases, several programmes covered not only the rehabilitation and retraining of the handicapped but also the training and advanced training of teaching personnel. Others included the adaptation of tools and equipment to facilitate the employment of the handicapped.

The origin or type of handicap is not relevant either to eligibility for this field of intervention or to the selection criteria. The type of training varied considerably, ranging from agricultural and horticultural skills to industrial and craft training and physiotherapy.

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(1) OJ No L 28 of 4.2.1971, p.15

(2) OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.8

Demonstration projects designed to experiment and validate new methods and techniques in rehabilitation were the subject of applications amounting to just over 6 meua in 1979.

The Commission organised a seminar attended by officials and experts from the member states in Luxembourg from 21-23 March to review the results of demonstration projects aided by the Social Fund in the period 1974-1978. Many of these projects - which, in general, seem to have made a useful contribution in the Community - were addressed to the problem of meeting the training needs of the handicapped in the relatively less developed regions of the Community or of disadvantaged categories such as migrant workers disabled as a result of accidents at work. Others related to the improvement of existing structures to achieve, for example, better placement rates for the disabled in the United Kingdom or the reform of systems for the socio-professional reinstatement of the mentally handicapped in Italy. Despite differences of problems and approaches in the various parts of the Community, it was clear that a great deal of useful work has been accomplished through the demonstration projects and some common ground emerged in the discussions which assisted the Commission in the drawing up of its report on the Community Action Programme for the rehabilitation of the handicapped submitted to the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament at the end of 1979 (1).

#### Guidelines used in the selection of applications

As in the preceding year, the guidelines provided for first priority to :

- (a) programmes for the integration or reintegration of handicapped persons into open employment carried out in the zones in which such activities are least developed, and
- (b) new demonstration actions within the limit of one per type per member state.

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(1) COM(79) 572 final

The implementation of Article 9(2) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC (described in detail on page 17) precluded the application of these guidelines and required, in effect, the replacement of the zones with the least developed facilities by the ERDF regions. The two categories frequently, but not always, coincide. All eligible operations located in or relating to persons normally resident in the ERDF regions amounting to 60 meua were, therefore, approved. It was also possible, using appropriations released through cancellations in earlier programmes, to finance applications totalling 0.63 meua from outside the ERDF regions in respect of three small applications relating to the continuation of demonstration projects financed the previous year.

#### Beneficiaries

Applications approved in 1979 are estimated to contribute to the reintegration of some 103,000 handicapped persons into working life and to the training of about 930 instructors.

## V. PILOT SCHEMES AND PREPARATORY STUDIES

This field continued to expand in 1979 and the increased interest in this particular aspect of the Fund's work was reflected in the submission of 64 draft projects. Forty-one projects were eventually financed while approval was given to a new phase of one project that had received Fund assistance in previous years (see list in Annex XIII)

A small proportion of the budget of 2.5 meua was devoted to seven studies initiated by the Commission. One of these was for the updating of a European Guide to Aids for Vocational Training for Adults made necessary by changes, since the original publication, in the rules and practices in the member states in this field. This field of intervention is, of course, intended to guide the Commission and the Council in the choice of new areas of activity for the Fund and to help member states and promoters to make the most effective use of existing aids.

The Commission organised a seminar in Bristol in November 1979 to compare the results of nine completed projects - two studies and seven pilot schemes - relating to on-the-job vocational training for young people. This seminar did not, by its nature, attempt to reach detailed conclusions. But the exchange of views did underline the value of the projects in tackling the problems relating to the training of young people and devising methods better adapted to actual needs.

The main features of the pilot schemes approved in 1979 are as follows :

### Migrant Workers

A pilot scheme is being conducted in France to help the children of immigrant workers from Portugal and the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco) who have failed to cope at school.

Another project, implemented by the Service Social Belge des Etrangers, using a multi-disciplinary team is designed to help the social and professional integration of young immigrants who have fallen behind at school and have no vocational preparation.

### Young People

A scheme run by the Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd. in Ireland envisages training in the printing trade for unemployed young people belonging to marginal groups with a view to eventual employment in a cooperative printing works being set up in the Inner Dublin Area where the unemployment rate is particularly high.

Another scheme is to enable young unemployed people in the Italian Mezzogiorno from the non-agricultural sectors to obtain qualified training to prepare them for technical/administrative jobs in agriculture cooperatives being set up by the Centro Nazionale per lo Sviluppo della Cooperazione e delle altre forme associate.

A Danish scheme aims at the integration of young unemployed people from an over-populated urban area into working life through training programmes involving local people and resources.

A study being carried out in Italy is designed to analyse the motives and behaviour of young people in relation to vocational training and to devise tests to evaluate the training courses provided for these young people at various stages in the courses.

A scheme to be carried out by Task Force North in the United Kingdom to help young job-seekers relates to three kinds of activity : acquisition of the qualifications required to set up a business in an urban or rural area ; preparation for jobs offered in areas of the Community at a considerable distance from the participant's home ; training for temporary jobs in the ecological field.

The French Association "Compagnons du Devoir" and the Cologne Chamber of Handicrafts (Germany) are collaborating in a vocational training scheme designed to promote geographical and occupational mobility among 30 French and German craftsmen.

### Women

A scheme carried out by the Manpower Service Commission in the United Kingdom is designed to implement a practical training programme to enable women to obtain equal opportunities with men at their place of work and to gain promotion to senior managerial positions.

### Regions

A project carried out by the Association pour le Développement général de la région des Trois Vallées "Eau Blanche, Eau Noire et Viroin" in Belgium is designed to contribute, by means of a training scheme, to the development of new techniques in this region and to enable the people to stay in the area rather than have to seek employment elsewhere.

Another project is designed to revitalise the economy of disadvantaged rural areas in the Languedoc-Roussillon (France) by setting up a training workshop/centre, providing courses in traditional and craft carpentry for 15 couples wishing to set up business in this field.

A training project in the Italian Mezzogiorno forms part of a wider project designed to create jobs on the basis of local capacity. The intention is to train a group of young unemployed people for work in arts and crafts and on the restoration and maintenance of historic buildings and monuments.

### Technical Progress

A scheme being carried out in France is designed to implement, on an experimental site run by a number of small and medium-sized construction firms, a training programme geared to the needs of renovation and restoration. These requirements differ from the compartmentalised and repetitive tasks involved in large-scale construction projects which is the traditional market for these firms.

A study being carried out to examine in detail the technological changes that have taken place in the petrochemical, printing, electronics and mechanical engineering industries and the practical implications of these changes for training needs.

### The Handicapped

A project to be carried out by the National Association for Mental Health (UK) is designed to prevent loss of employment, a problem frequently encountered by mentally handicapped workers as a result of their disability. The project involves experimenting with self-help counselling in four settings, a hospital, a school, an office environment and a manufacturing firm.

Another scheme to be carried out in Belgium is designed to try out various forms of occupational and social rehabilitation to meet the needs of over-protected mentally handicapped youngsters who have just come out of psychiatric institutions or a family environment, by providing training in practical every-day tasks and enabling them to acquire elementary occupational skills.

### Training of Instructors

A scheme being carried out in Ireland is designed to implement and assess practical courses to improve instructors' training. The scheme is carried out by AnCO, the Industrial Training Authority, together with the Irish Institute of Training Managers and the Irish Management Institute. It is designed to contribute to improving the skills and knowledge of instructors.

Another scheme, devised by the Runnymede Trust (UK), is designed to enable migrant workers from different racial groups to take up employment. The aim of the scheme is to prepare training staff for this task.

A scheme to be carried out by the Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg (Germany) is designed to devise and test a programme for training in communication techniques for staff engaged in training and teaching.

Finally, the Federazione Italiana Industrie del Legni e del Sughero, del Mobile e dell'Arredamento is to promote a policy for training staff in the timber and woodworking industry in modern production methods.

The assisted scheme consists in training two groups of instructors in production, processing and marketing methods. The project aims to help unemployed men and women, who, for personal or social reasons, cannot take up full-time work, to find employment.

A study carried out by the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Security is designed to assess and try out the means needed to create regional employment monitoring offices.

The Ministry aims to create instruments to help deal with the consequences of the employment crisis, contribute to the setting up of a national employment service and the reform of the placement services, meet vocational training needs more efficiently and thus increase the effectiveness of assistance from the Fund.

## VI. REGIONAL IMPACT OF THE FUND

In 1979 the Social Fund enhanced its contribution to rectifying structural deficits, particularly in the less developed regions of the Community, and 660 meua or 85% of total resources were allocated to operations in regions and zones eligible for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund (1). Of this amount, 293 meua or 37.8% of total applications went towards operations in the five absolute priority regions - Greenland, the French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno. The comparable figures for 1978 were 79.4% and 37.6%. The average amount of aid per capita of active population for these five regions (2) works out at 33.96 ua compared with an average of 7.16 ua for the Community as a whole. A breakdown by field of intervention for each of the five regions of absolute priority is given in Annex VII.

The increased share of the Fund allocated to the absolute priority regions is due partly to the higher rate of intervention authorised by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2895/77 and partly to the prominence given to these regions in selection criteria. It accords with the Commission's views expressed in its communication to the Council of 23 March 1977 that the Fund should be used as an instrument to aid the correction of structural deficits in the less developed regions of the Community.

### Detailed information on other regions

The Commission has frequently been asked, notably by members of the European Parliament, for more information on the proportion of Social Fund aid destined to particular regions or electoral constituencies. As can be noted from the foregoing, a good deal of detailed information is available for the five regions of absolute priority. However, the structure of the Social Fund at present does not facilitate the extension of such information to other regions. This is largely because a high proportion of aid is allocated to programmes which are very broad in scale (frequently national or extending over several regions) and so a breakdown by beneficiary regions is not available.

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(1) See table I, page 54

(2) See table II, page 65

The Commission began, during 1979, an examination with the member states, of the technical problems that lie in the way of a more detailed breakdown of information.

Table I

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INTERVENTION APPROVED IN 1979

Field of Intervention	Regions of absolute priority		Other ERDF Regions		Other Community Regions		Total
	Amount meua	%	Amount meua	%	Amount meua	%	Amount meua
Persons leaving AGRICULTURE	0.8	6.7	5.7	47.9	5.4	45.4	11.9
Persons working in the TEXTILE and CLOTHING INDUSTRY	0.6	4.1	7.4	50.7	6.6	45.2	14.6
MIGRANT WORKERS	0.7	2.2	5.5	17.2	25.8	80.6	32.0
YOUNG PEOPLE	71.6	23.5	174.3	57.2	58.8	19.3	304.7
WOMEN	1.3	7.2	2.7	14.8	14.2	78.0	18.2
HANDICAPPED	15.2	25.1	44.7	73.9	0.6	1.0	60.5
REGIONS	202.2	62.6	120.6	37.4			322.8
TECHNICAL PROGRESS	0.9	9.0	5.5	55.0	3.6		10.0
GROUPS OF FIRMS			0.5	45.0	0.6		1.1
TOTAL	293.3	37.8	366.9	47.3	115.6	14.9	775.8

Table II

COMMITMENTS 1979

Aid per region per head of active population

Region	Active population (1000's)	Commitments (meua)	Aid per capita (u.a.)
NORTHERN IRELAND	604	37.4	61.92
IRELAND	1107	58.6	52.93
MEZZOGIORNO	6780	173.5	25.58
GREENLAND	approx. 23	5.6	243.47
FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS	291	24.0	82.47
TOTAL	8805	299.1	33.96

Sources

Figures for Northern Ireland and Ireland taken from "Labour force sample survey - Eurostat 1978". Figures for 1977.

Figures for Mezzogiorno and Greenland taken from "Programmes - The regional development programmes 17". Figures for 1977 and 1978 respectively.

Figures for French Overseas Departments taken from "Statistical year Book of France 1978". Figures for 1967.

VII. COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

The Commission, as in previous years, was aided in its task of management of the Fund by a close and fruitful cooperation with the Social Fund Committee, an advisory body set up of representatives of governments, trade unions and employers.

Four plenary sessions were held during the year. Three of these were concerned with applications for assistance from the Fund and, in two cases, were immediately preceded by a meeting of the Working Party on examination of applications, a procedure which enabled the Committee to deal rapidly with a large volume of applications.

During 1979, the Commission was consulted on :

- three series of applications for aid from the Fund ;
- the draft guidelines established by the Commission for the management of the European Social Fund for the period 1980-1982 ;
- the draft budget for 1980 ;
- the question of linked training and work ;
- the introduction of unit costs.

ANNEXES

MAJOR ECONOMIC VARIABLES 1974 - 1979

Average figures for each year and percentage changes between years (1)

	1974	%	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979
I. Civilian Employment	103.004	- 1.36	101.607	+0.05	101.655	+0.35	102.007	+0.23	102.245	+0.70	102.960
II. Unemployment	3.070	+50.3	4.614	+13.6	5.241	+9.39	5.733	+4.17	5.972	+1.14	6.040
III. Civilian working population (I + II)	106.074	+ 0.14	106.221	+ 0.64	106.896	+0.79	107.740	+0.44	108.217	+0.72	109.000
IV. Inactive and others (Note 2)	151.673	+ 0.31	152.137	-0.20	151.839	-0.26	151.443	-0.001	151.442	-0.14	151.237
V. Total Population (III + IV)	257.747	+ 0.24	258.358	+0.15	258.735	+0.17	259.183	+0.18	259.659	+0.22	260.237
VI. Gross Domestic Product (Index)	100	- 1.6	98.4	+5.0	103.3	+2.3	105.7	+3.1	109.0	+3.1	112.4
VII. Productivity per Worker (Index)	100	+ 1.0	101	+5.1	106.1	+1.9	108.2	+2.7	111.1	+2.4	113.8
VIII. Unemployment Rate (II : III)	2.9%		4.3%		4.9%		5.3%		5.5%		5.6%
IX. Activity Rate (III : V)	Overall	41.2%	41.1%	41.3%	41.6%	41.7%	41.9%				
	Men	54.4%	54.1%	54.1%	54.0%	53.9%	not available				
	Women	28.6%	28.8%	29.2%	29.8%	30.1%	not available				

Notes : 1. Source : Annual Economic Review 1979-1980 (Commission of the European Communities)

2. Line IV: 'Inactive and others' includes the armed services, housewives, students, among other categories

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN 1979

(Young People under 25)

Country	Female	Male	Total
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	20%
Denmark	12%	7%	9%
Germany	5%	3%	4%
France	19%	12%	16%
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	9%
Italy	22%	17%	19%
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	2%
Netherlands	10%	8%	9%
United Kingdom	10%	9%	9%
Community	n.a.	n.a.	11%

Note : n.a. = not available

Source : Eurostat "Statistical Telegramme"

This statistical telegramme is based on national data on numbers of persons registered at public employment offices, regularly transmitted to the Statistical Office of the European Communities in as standard a format as possible. In some cases, this may differ from the usual understanding of unemployment.

A satisfactory degree of comparability can not be attained as long as legislation and administrative practices remain very different from one Member State to the other. Data should, therefore, be used only for analysis of trends, they are not suitable for a comparison of absolute levels.

EMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MEMBER STATES 1979

1978-1979

Member State	1978			1979		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
BELGIUM	13.7%	5.3%	8.4%	14.9%	5.3%	8.8%
DENMARK	6.8%	6.4%	6.6%	6.0%	4.8%	5.3%
GERMANY	5.1%	3.1%	3.9%	4.7%	2.6%	3.4%
FRANCE	7.1%	4.1%	5.3%	8.3%	4.7%	6.1%
IRELAND	6.4%	9.7%	8.8%	6.4%	8.5%	7.9%
ITALY	9.1%	6.2%	7.1%	10.2%	6.3%	7.6%
LUXEMBOURG	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%
NETHERLANDS	4.6%	3.8%	4.1%	5.2%	3.7%	4.2%
UNITED KINGDOM	4.3%	6.5%	5.7%	4.2%	6.1%	5.3%
COMMUNITY	6.4%	5.0%	5.5%	6.7%	4.9%	5.6%

Source : Eurostat "Statistical Telegramme"

(See Annex I (2) )

APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMMITMENT AVAILABLE IN 1979

ANNEX II (1)

(million EUA)

BUDGET NOMENCLATURE	APPROPRIATIONS ENTERED IN 1979 BUDGET	1978 APPROPRIATIONS TO BE RE-USED	TRANSFERS OF APPRO- PRIATIONS (+or -)	TOTAL
500 AGRICULTURAL AND TEXTILE SECTORS	35.00	7.13	- 9.00	33.13
501 YOUNG PEOPLE	230.00	14.86	-	244.86
502 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	-	0.15	-	0.15
503 MIGRANT WORKERS	23.00	- 0.06	+ 9.00	31.94
505 WOMEN	18.00	0.55	-	18.55
50	306.00	22.63	0.00	328.63
510 REGIONS GROUPS OF UNDER- TAKINGS, TECHNICAL PROGRESS)	326.00	26.78	+ 1.39	354.17
511 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	61.00	1.21	- 1.39	60.82
512 INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION	0.00	-	+ 5.00 (1)	5.00
51	387.00	27.99	+ 5.00	419.00
520 PILOT SCHEMES	2.50	0.63	-	3.13
530 AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT	0.00	-	+72.00 (1)	72.00
50 - 53 TOTAL	695.50	51.25	+77.00	823.75

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PAYMENT AVAILABLE IN 1979

(million EUA)

BUDGET NOMENCLATURE	APPROPRIATIONS ENTERED IN THE 1979 BUDGET	APPROPRIATIONS AUTO- MATICALLY CARRIED OVER	TRANSFERS OF APPROPRIA- TIONS (+ or -)	TOTAL
500 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ) TEXTILE SECTOR ) AGRICULTURAL + TEXTILE SECTORS	38.00	40.26	-	78.26
501 YOUNG PEOPLE	150.00	49.10	- 15.00	184.10
502 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	1.60	1.11	-	2.71
503 MIGRANT WORKERS	15.40	14.34	+ 15.00	44.74
505 WOMEN	10.00	2.50	-	12.50
50	215.00	107.31	0.00	322.31
510 REGIONS ) GROUPS OF UNDER- ) TAKINGS TECHNICAL PROGRESS)	245.00	175.63	-	420.63
511 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	40.00	15.65	-	55.65
512 INDUSTRIAL CON- VERSION	token entry	-	+ 2.50 (1)	2.50
51	285.00	191.28	+ 2.50	478.78
520 PILOT SCHEMES	2.50	0.93	-	3.43
530 AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT	token entry	-	+ 25.00	25.00
50 - 53 TOTAL	502.50	299.52	+ 27.50	829.52

(1) Transfers from Chapter 100.

## UTILIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMMITMENT IN 1979

ANNEX III (1)

(million EUA)

BUDGET NOMENCLATURE	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR 1979	COMMITMENTS ENTERED INTO IN 1979	% USED	APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE AT 31.12.1979
5000 AGRICULTURAL AND TEXTILE SECTORS }	33.13	26.07	78.7	7.06
5010 YOUNG PEOPLE	244.86	230.99	94.3	13.87
5020 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	0.15	-	0.0	0.15
5030 MIGRANT WORKERS	31.94	31.94	100.0	-
5050 WOMEN	18.55	18.48	99.6	0.07
50	328.63	307.48	93.6	21.15
5101 REGIONS GROUPS OF UNDERTAKINGS TECHNICAL PROGRESS }	354.17	333.40	94.1	20.77
5110 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	60.82	59.93	98.5	0.89
5120 INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION	5.00	0.00	0.0	5.00
51	419.99	393.33	93.7	26.66
5200 PILOT SCHEMES	3.13	3.08	98.4	0.05
5300 AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT	72.00	70.56	98.0	1.44
50 - 53 TOTAL	823.75	774.45	94.0 (1)	49.30

(1) Refunds have, for the most part, been notified too late for the re-use of appropriations made available during this fiscal year.

UTILIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PAYMENT IN 1979

ANNEX III (2)

(million EUA)

BUDGET NOMENCLATURE	Total available for 1979	Payments made in 1979	% used	Appropriations lapsed	Appropriations available at 31.12.1979					
5000 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR )	78.26	40.17	51.3	0.09	38.00					
5001 TEXTILE SECTOR )										
500 AGRICULTURAL AND ) TEXTILE SECTORS )										
5010 YOUNG PEOPLE						184.10	150.05	81.5	--	34.05
5020 HANDICAPPED PERSONS						2.71	2.53	93.4	--	0.18
5030 MIGRANT WORKERS						44.74	33.48	74.8	--	11.26
5050 WOMEN	12.50	1.92	15.4	0.58	10.00					
50	322.31	228.15	70.8	0.67	93.49					
5100 REGIONS )	420.63	321.78	76.5	--	48.85					
5101 GROUPS OF UNDER- ) TAKINGS )										
5102 TECHNICAL PROGRESS )										
5110 HANDICAPPED PERSONS )										
5120 INDUSTRIAL CON- VERSION	55.65	43.30	77.8	--	12.35					
	2.50	-	0.0	--	2.50					
51	478.78	365.08	76.3	--	113.70					
5200 PILOT SCHEMES	3.43	1.10	32.1	--	2.33					
5300 AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT	25.00	1.36	5.4	--	23.64					
50 - 53 TOTAL	229.52	575.69	71.8	0.67	233.16					

BREAKDOWN SHOWING NEW APPROPRIATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS  
CARRIED OVER

ANNEX III (3)  
(million EUA)

Budget heading	Appropriations for payment entered in budget 1979	Final appropriations, financial year 1979	Payments						Utilization of carry-overs from 1978 financial year				
			Made		Carried over		Cancelled		Amount	Payments made		Cancelled	
			Absolute figures	%	Absolute figures	%	Absolute figures	%		Absolute figures	%	Absolute figures	%
5000 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR 5001 TEXTILE SECTOR 5001 TEXTILE-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS	38.00	38.00	-	-	38.00	100.0			40.26	40.17	99.8	0.09	0.2
5010 YOUNG PEOPLE	150.00	135.00	100.94	74.8	34.06	25.2			49.10	49.10	100.0		
5020 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	1.60	1.60	1.43	29.1	0.17	10.9			1.11	1.11	100.0		
5030 MIGRANT WORKERS	15.40	30.40	19.14	63.0	11.26	37.0			14.34	14.34	100.0		
5050 WOMEN	10.00	10.00	-	0.0	10.00	100.0			2.50	1.92	76.9	0.58	23.1
50	215.00	215.00	121.51	36.5	93.49	43.5			107.31	106.64	99.4	0.67	0.6
5100 REGIONS 5101 GROUPS OF UNDERTAKINGS TECHNICAL PROGRESS	245.00	245.00	146.15	59.7	98.85	40.3			175.63	175.63	100.00		
5110 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	40.00	40.00	27.65	69.1	12.35	30.9			15.65	15.65	100.00		
5120 INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION	token entry	2.50	-	0.0	2.50	100.0			-	-	-		
51	285.00	287.50	173.80	60.5	113.70	65.4			191.28	191.28	100.0		
5200 PILOT SCHEMES	2.50	2.50	0.17	6.7	2.33	93.3			0.93	0.93	100.0		
5300 AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT		25.00	1.36	5.4	23.64	94.6			-	-	-		
50 - 53 TOTAL	502.50	530.00	296.84	56.0	233.16	44.0			299.52	298.85	99.8	0.67	0.2

(\* Changes by transfers or supplementary and amending budgets.

TABLE OF COMMITMENTS ENTERED INTO

Declaration by commitment year of amount remaining to be paid at 31 December 1979

in U.S.D.

Article	Heading	Commitment financial year	Amounts outstanding to be paid at the close of fiscal year	Payments made	Adjustment of balances of commitments due to cancellations (in fluctuations)	Commitments cancellations		Amounts outstanding to be paid at 31.12.1979 (C - 1 + 2)	Appropriations financial year 1979		Amount outstanding to be paid in fiscal year	Total of amount outstanding to be paid at the close of fiscal 1979 (C + 12)
						during the year to (credit)	remaining credits available		Commitments for the financial year	Payments made		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
300	Chapter 10 - New Special Fund - Developmental work activity 2 of Council Session of 17/1/79  Plan to Agriculture and Wildlife sectors	1974	1,642,850.48	3,794.09	- 35,181.76			1,688,088.27				
		1975	6,827,697.74	259,471.51	- 944,193.84		21,771.02	6,844,941.77				
		1976	24,553,842.76	3,340,682.56	- 73,500.97		543,213.69	20,279,243.78				
		1977	32,378,096.96	90,084,460.80	- 209,079.27		7,981,976.19	12,288,787.72				
		1978	37,811,815.27	90,082,216.83	- 299,649.20		61,362.61	27,965,346.29				
	<b>Total art. 300</b>	<b>189,211,361.53</b>	<b>31,823,536.31</b>	<b>- 777,361.53</b>	<b>1,546,349.63</b>	<b>3,609,283.61</b>	<b>68,276,790.83</b>	<b>26,074,731.97</b>	<b>7,243,849.38</b>	<b>16,829,327.97</b>	<b>109,106,078.29</b>	
301	Resources for young people	1974	4,106,449.36	576,194.37	- 54,864.83			3,577,310.76				
		1975	21,746,244.11	3,972,182.36	- 128,102.80		274,611.63	11,274,333.52				
		1976	12,073,673.32	6,321,660.77	- 19,779.20		118,066.19	5,942,868.16				
		1977	19,644,091.60	19,684,784.35	- 910,360.32		4,843.23	76,070,137.33				
		1978	6,429,979.11	16,829,426.99	- 23,296.36			6,429,979.11				
	<b>Total art. 301</b>	<b>107,294,563.81</b>	<b>53,599,830.01</b>	<b>- 2,644,236.34</b>	<b>377,303.63</b>	<b>12,688,019.09</b>	<b>108,129,961.68</b>	<b>230,991,611.58</b>	<b>36,443,643.37</b>	<b>174,345,948.33</b>	<b>378,475,909.03</b>	
302	Resources for handicapped persons	1974	154,230.96		- 2,078.87			156,189.89				
		1975	1,186,407.23	90,472.90	- 1,478.76		48,000.14	682,296.21				
		1976	990,430.97	97,696.64	- 12,396.55			880,337.78				
		1977	534,460.22	384,452.42	- 14,380.23			394,467.70				
		1978	3,878,720.29	1,991,790.43	- 78,795.87		18,743.33	3,183,627.02				
	<b>Total art. 302</b>	<b>9,400,615.72</b>	<b>2,334,936.44</b>	<b>- 151,716.96</b>	<b>76,743.23</b>	<b>6,639,218.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,639,218.79</b>	
303	Resources for widows	1974	168,442.36		- 723.98		2,119.09	168,488.25				
		1975	21,866,811.30	1,281,007.64	- 1,478.76		24,411.69	1,628,281.01				
		1976	6,074,644.23	1,305,708.22	- 45,574.12		176.50	6,803,887.39				
		1977	18,009,949.48	6,867,100.56	- 23,296.36			11,952,653.09				
		1978	24,923,831.19	13,609,273.48	- 73,723.49		12,741.58	11,378,239.15				
	<b>Total art. 303</b>	<b>52,003,658.53</b>	<b>23,083,186.27</b>	<b>- 123,398.30</b>	<b>18,631.34</b>	<b>18,631.34</b>	<b>47,369,727.39</b>	<b>31,938,360.48</b>	<b>3,844,340.43</b>	<b>22,077,844.64</b>	<b>72,438,229.67</b>	
305	Resources for women	1974	76,948,819.38	29,619,208.68	- 75,822.51		69,424.32	16,631.34	47,369,727.39			
		1975	7,690,847.36	369,399.94	- 152,730.58		82,403.33	6,886,339.69				
		1976	7,690,847.36	369,399.94	- 152,730.58		82,403.33	6,886,339.69				
		1977	1,941,631.94	3,742.09	- 33,939.41		2,119.09	1,869,201.19				
		1978	17,028,848.13	2,041,046.44	- 235,256.08		118,138.82	16,667,712.25				
	<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 30</b>	<b>109,964,443.32</b>	<b>59,444,539.63</b>	<b>- 3,627,634.82</b>	<b>2,128,083.97</b>	<b>17,990,896.97</b>	<b>347,991,848.13</b>	<b>307,448,643.61</b>	<b>68,904,196.00</b>	<b>138,581,709.61</b>	<b>566,176,336.34</b>	
310	Chapter 31 - New Special Fund - Developmental work activity 2 of Council Session of 17/1/79  Resources to improve the environment situation in certain regions in certain economic sectors or certain periods of unemployment	1974	3,874,153.30	1,370,278.56	- 54,374.44		26,608.28	1,442,876.20				
		1975	20,870,443.82	3,484,150.44	- 291,308.86		733,297.29	11,639,187.71				
		1976	40,181,878.04	22,728,827.28	- 118,236.96		1,159,216.19	27,654,544.07				
		1977	46,044,073.61	24,733,372.87	- 1,644,313.83		3,406,958.01	37,297,928.68				
		1978	37,779,139.30	61,900,711.08	- 696,493.33		188,264.24	74,333,266.50				
	<b>Total art. 310</b>	<b>174,657,688.08</b>	<b>104,446,932.18</b>	<b>- 2,432,645.22</b>	<b>18,667,554.15</b>	<b>18,667,554.15</b>	<b>141,351,711.16</b>	<b>333,398,680.24</b>	<b>71,079,891.48</b>	<b>282,318,688.71</b>	<b>566,671,486.89</b>	
311	Resources for handicapped persons	1974	10,462.80		- 407.31			9,995.39				
		1975	2,343,278.48	1,343,690.44	- 48,108.23		292,714.72	436,254.78				
		1976	3,640,180.00	2,953,226.44	- 36,443.51		4,283.07	2,642,208.93				
		1977	1,186,400.75	1,700,079.76	- 30,851.51			910,000.18				
		1978	1,361,083.65	9,722,189.48	- 23,677.27		159,064.12	3,490,217.24				
	<b>Total art. 311</b>	<b>9,994,405.78</b>	<b>17,112,179.14</b>	<b>- 109,944.82</b>	<b>16,749.66</b>	<b>493,060.91</b>	<b>61,627,231.23</b>	<b>59,929,148.47</b>	<b>10,403,903.39</b>	<b>44,525,945.08</b>	<b>86,152,976.23</b>	
TOTAL CHAPTER 31		1974	3,884,338.10	1,370,278.56	- 54,728.77		16,608.28	1,442,876.20				
		1975	23,214,003.20	4,819,811.08	- 340,417.21		746,511.51	12,277,232.20				
		1976	44,824,058.04	25,682,126.72	- 1,680,761.39		1,181,126.64	44,944,254.00				
		1977	71,332,073.34	26,433,492.63	- 1,699,133.46		3,406,184.01	32,287,037.16				
		1978	72,093,324.91	12,442,910.77	- 83,021.26		412,821.26	79,802,817.58				
	<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 32</b>	<b>20,991,717.88</b>	<b>3,275,029.48</b>	<b>- 527,794.12</b>	<b>1,387,290.73</b>	<b>20,374,904.24</b>	<b>373,651,770.32</b>	<b>393,384,123.81</b>	<b>14,483,345.07</b>	<b>306,840,733.84</b>	<b>642,624,461.28</b>	
312	Chapter 32 - Social Fund - 1979 Income and expenditure studies	1974	4,407.87	4,780.27	- 21.00			378,729.25				
		1975	388,520.78	162,777.39	- 1,091.43		8,104.69	433,999.51				
		1976	644,356.10	180,339.48	- 1,218.20			831,723.84				
		1977	1,177,498.15	337,907.08	- 941.62		8,104.69	3,079,343.13				
		1978							79,508,583.29			
	<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 32</b>	<b>1,777,498.15</b>	<b>337,907.08</b>	<b>- 941.62</b>	<b>8,104.69</b>	<b>831,723.84</b>	<b>3,079,343.13</b>	<b>79,508,583.29</b>	<b>8,219,789.09</b>	<b>1,191,131.09</b>		
313	Chapter 33 - New Special Fund - 1979 Income and expenditure studies	1974										
		1975										
		1976										
		1977										
		1978										
	<b>TOTAL CHAPTER 33</b>	<b>70,562,825.64</b>	<b>1,361,680.84</b>	<b>- 68,800,945.01</b>	<b>69,800,945.01</b>	<b>69,800,945.01</b>	<b>69,800,945.01</b>	<b>69,800,945.01</b>	<b>69,800,945.01</b>	<b>69,800,945.01</b>	<b>69,800,945.01</b>	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>		<b>1,221,144,951.64</b>	<b>431,193,843.41</b>	<b>- 10,743,284.98</b>	<b>9,437,343.47</b>	<b>18,363,203.21</b>	<b>729,487,276.47</b>	<b>799,494,760.21</b>	<b>127,508,583.29</b>	<b>614,986,177.34</b>	<b>1,341,393,093.83</b>	

## COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS AND APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE

(million EUA)

BUDGET NOMENCLATURE	APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	% SURPLUS
5000 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	33.13	31.33	- 5.4
5001 TEXTILE SECTOR			
5010 YOUNG PEOPLE	244.86	389.79	59.2
5020 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	0.15	-	-
5030 MIGRANTS	31.94	101.26	217.0
5050 WOMEN	18.55	30.90	66.6
50	328.63	553.28	68.4
5100 REGIONS			
5101 GROUPS OF UNDERTAKINGS	354.17	542.72	53.2
5102 TECHNICAL PROGRESS			
5110 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	60.82	104.63	72.0
5120 INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION	5.00	-	-
51	419.99	647.35	54.1
5200 PILOT SCHEMES	3.13	3.33	6.4
5300 AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT	72.00	112.76	56.6
50 - 53 TOTAL	823.75	1,316.72	59.8

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AMOUNTS REQUESTED AND REFUSED IN 1979

Breakdown by budget heading

ANNEX V (1)  
(million EUA)

BUDGET NOMENCLATURE		AMOUNTS REQUESTED	AMOUNTS APPROVED	AMOUNTS REFUSED				
				not admissible	not eligible	non-priority (1)	weighted reduction	Total
500	AGRICULTURE	15.50	11.96	-	-	3.54	-	3.54
	TEXTILES	15.83	14.11	0.14	-	1.58	-	1.72
501	YOUNG PEOPLE	389.79	230.99	0.23	-	42.32	94.92	137.24
502	HANDICAPPED PERSONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
503	MIGRANT WORKERS	101.26	31.94	-	-	61.75	7.57	69.32
505	WOMEN	30.90	18.48	-	-	-	12.50	12.50
50	TOTAL	553.28	307.48	0.37	-	109.19	114.99	224.55
510	REGIONS	531.55	322.30	-	-	33.21	176.04	209.25
	GROUPS OF UNDERTAKINGS	1.09	1.09	-	-	-	-	-
	TECHNICAL PROGRESS	10.08	10.01	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
511	HANDICAPPED PERSONS	104.63	59.93	-	14.11	30.59	-	44.70
512	INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	TOTAL	647.35	393.33	-	14.11	63.87	176.04	254.02
520	PILOT SCHEMES AND STUDIES	3.08	3.08	-	-	-	-	-
530	AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT	112.76	70.56	0.12	-	33.54	8.54	42.20
50-51-52-53 TOTAL		1315.47	774.45	0.49	14.11	206.60	299.57	580.77

## AMOUNTS REQUESTED AND REFUSED IN 1979

Annex V (2)

## Breakdown by Member State

(million EUA)

MEMBER STATE	AMOUNTS REQUESTED	AMOUNTS APPROVED	AMOUNTS REFUSED				TOTAL
			not admissible	not eligible	non-priority (1)	weighted reduction	
BELGIUM	25.14	15.94	-	-	2.40	6.61	9.01
DENMARK	30.06	14.70	-	-	6.42	8.76	15.18
GERMANY	261.58	52.88	-	-	55.80	149.61	205.41
FRANCE	186.10	134.82	0.37	-	11.27	37.45	49.09
IRELAND	58.53	58.13	-	0.24	-	0.08	0.32
ITALY	316.58	281.23	-	-	22.66	12.68	35.34
LUXEMBOURG	1.06	1.00	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
NETHERLANDS	59.29	19.32	0.12	-	14.52	23.83	38.47
UNITED KINGDOM	378.13	196.43	-	13.87	93.53	60.49	167.89
TOTAL	1,316.47	774.45	0.49	14.11	206.60	299.57	520.77

(1) Amounts relating to applications classified at a priority level below those to which the weighted reduction is applied.

AMOUNTS APPROVED IN 1979

ANNEX VI

Breakdown by Member State and Sector

(million EUA)

BUDGET NOMENCLATURE	BELGIUM		DENMARK		GERMANY		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALY		LUXEM- BOURG		NETHER- LANDS		UNITED KINGDOM		TOTAL	
	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%	mEUA	%
5000 AGRICULTURE	-	-	-	-	0.81	6.8	8.66	72.3	0.80	6.8	1.69	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.96	100
5001 TEXTILES	0.97	6.9	-	-	2.38	16.9	1.08	7.6	-	-	3.56	25.2	-	-	2.61	18.5	3.51	24.9	14.11	100
5010 YOUNG PEOPLE	3.64	1.6	2.84	1.2	13.18	5.7	35.44	15.3	18.64	8.1	53.89	23.3	0.51	0.2	6.31	2.8	96.54	41.8	230.99	100
5020 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5030 MIGRANT WORKERS	1.07	3.4	0.38	1.2	5.69	17.8	10.82	33.9	0.04	0.1	12.19	38.2	-	-	0.78	2.4	0.97	3.0	31.94	100
5050 WOMEN	0.01	0.1	0.39	2.1	12.10	65.5	2.35	12.7	0.23	1.2	2.29	12.4	-	-	0.45	2.4	0.66	3.6	18.48	100
50	5.69	1.9	3.61	1.2	34.16	11.1	58.35	19.0	19.71	6.4	73.62	23.9	0.51	0.2	10.15	3.8	101.68	33.03	27.48	100
5100 REGIONS	4.12	1.3	6.65	2.1	11.78	3.7	40.76	12.6	26.46	8.2	150.21	46.6	-	-	5.89	1.8	76.43	23.7	22.30	100
5101 GROUPS OF UNDER- TAKINGS	-	-	0.66	60.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	100
5102 TECHNICAL PROGRESS	1.52	15.2	-	-	0.68	6.8	2.24	22.4	-	-	4.10	40.9	-	-	1.47	14.7	-	-	10.01	100
5110 HANDICAPPED PERSONS	4.11	6.8	2.86	4.8	5.46	9.1	8.23	13.7	9.03	15.1	11.97	20.0	0.49	0.8	1.44	2.4	16.34	27.3	59.93	100
5120 INDUSTRIAL CONVERSION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	9.75	2.5	10.17	2.6	17.92	4.6	51.23	13.0	35.49	9.0	166.71	42.4	0.49	0.1	8.80	2.2	92.77	23.63	93.33	100
5200 PILOT SCHEMES	0.50	16.2	0.14	4.6	0.37	12.0	0.41	13.3	0.17	5.5	0.77	25.0	-	-	0.27	8.8	0.45	14.6	3.0	100
5300 AID TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT	-	-	0.78	1.1	0.22	0.6	24.83	35.2	2.76	3.9	10.13	56.9	-	-	0.11	0.1	1.53	2.3	70.5	100
50 - 53 TOTAL	15.94	2.1	14.70	1.9	52.80	6.8	134.87	17.4	58.10	7.5	251.2	69.3	1.00	0.1	19.37	2.5	96.43	25.4	77.45	100

ANNEX VII

BREAKDOWN OF APPROPRIATIONS APPROVED IN 1979 BY ABSOLUTE PRIORITY REGIONS  
(million EUA)

REGION	SECTOR	AMOUNT APPROVED	Total amount approved per region
GREENLAND	Regions	5.6	5.6
FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS	Young people Regions Technical Progress	0.6 23.2 0.2	24.0
IRELAND	Persons leaving agriculture Young people Women Regions Handicapped persons	0.8 21.4 0.2 26.5 9.7	58.6
MEZZOGIORNO	Persons working in the textile and clothing industries Migrant workers Young people Women Regions Technical progress Handicapped persons	0.5 1.2 28.8 1.7 137.4 0.6 3.3	173.5
NORTHERN IRELAND	Persons working in the textile and clothing industries Young people Regions Handicapped persons	0.1 20.8 14.3 2.2	37.4
TOTAL		299.1	299.1 (1)

(1) 213.8 million EUA in 1978

Breakdown of aid by country of origin of the promoter

Member States	Amounts committed up to 1976 for operations to be carried out in					Amounts committed in			%							
	1973 mUA	1974 mUA	1975 mUA	1976 mUA	1977- 1978 mUA	1977 mUA	1978 mEUA	1979 mEUA	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977- 1978	1977	1978	1979
BELGIUM	7.20	6.54	8.02	7.85	1.85	9.33	11.08	15.94	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.1
DENMARK	5.05	11.97	8.94	10.43	0.59	11.78	14.24	14.70	2.8	4.7	2.4	2.4	0.2	2.3	2.5	1.9
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	19.94	27.93	41.73	44.42	15.88	59.29	57.26	52.88	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.2	5.9	9.6	10.1	6.8
FRANCE	32.19	49.95	73.83	76.60	49.80	125.74	86.20	134.82	17.7	19.6	19.8	17.5	18.6	20.4	15.2	17.4
IRELAND	9.79	16.87	22.57	31.67	19.63	46.97	44.41	58.13	5.4	6.6	6.1	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.5
ITALY	43.70	72.33	95.53	146.46	54.16	120.00	83.10	281.23	24.0	28.4	27.7	33.3	57.5	19.5	41.0	36.3
LUXEMBOURG	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.23	0.01	0.23	1.00	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
NETHERLANDS	6.77	6.71	10.94	12.58	0.09	12.26	9.81	19.32	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	-	2.0	1.7	2.5
UNITED KINGDOM	57.40	62.27	110.24	106.39	26.14	228.25	111.75	196.43	31.5	24.5	29.6	24.4	9.7	37.1	19.7	25.4
TOTAL	182.08	254.58	371.83	436.47	268.37	616.63	568.08	774.45	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**N.B. :** Figures in this table are comparable subject to two qualifications:

- Figures for years up to and including 1976 refer to commitments relating to operations to be carried out in a particular year. Owing to the introduction of the new budgetary system, figures from 1977 onwards refer to the amounts committed in the year concerned.
- Amounts up to and including 1977 are calculated in the old unit of account. From 1978, the new European Unit of Account applies. Thus, percentages for 1973 are not comparable with those for 1978 and 1979.

PAYMENTS MADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE PROMOTER  
AND YEAR OF COMMITMENT

ANNEX IX

1973 - 1979 (3)

MEMBER STATES	million EUA					million EUA	
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1)	1979 (2)
BELGIUM	4.23	4.70	5.23	5.92	8.75	5.60	0.08
DENMARK	4.66	11.79	8.49	9.71	11.38	7.94	8.37
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	16.16	25.08	39.32	30.71	48.82	24.63	10.27
FRANCE	26.60	43.31	56.04	56.76	59.97	7.68	4.76
IRELAND	8.68	13.04	16.56	25.89	34.77	18.51	24.27
ITALY	32.48	60.04	68.55	101.12	103.22	99.14	16.00
LUXEMBOURG	-	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.07	-	-
NETHERLANDS	5.96	5.51	7.74	9.36	9.32	3.59	7.29
UNITED KINGDOM	52.95	58.49	93.80	99.24	185.65	57.79	85.12
TOTAL							

(1) December 1978 rate

(2) December 1979 rate

(3) Excluding 5.200 pilot schemes and studies

CANCELLATIONS RELATING TO COMMITMENT FOR  
THE YEARS 1973 to 1977 (1)

MEMBER STATES	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	mUA	%	mUA	%	mUA	%	mUA	%	mUA	%
BELGIUM	2.97	41.25	1.85	28.24	1.42	17.71	1.93	24.62	1.19	10.97
DENMARK	0.39	7.72	0.53	4.30	0.44	4.93	0.72	6.90	0.69	4.81
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	3.78	18.96	2.87	10.27	2.42	5.80	13.24	29.80	9.54	13.30
FRANCE	5.59	17.37	6.14	12.24	7.99	10.82	4.58	5.94	1.51	0.96
IRELAND	1.11	11.34	3.84	22.74	6.01	26.62	4.76	14.69	1.93	3.13
ITALY	11.22	43.70	12.64	17.39	17.97	18.81	17.99	12.28	8.35	3.59
LUXEMBOURG	0.04	100.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	14.28	-	-
NETHERLANDS	0.81	11.96	1.21	18.01	3.15	28.79	3.22	25.58	0.96	7.77
UNITED KINGDOM	4.45	7.75	3.74	6.01	16.40	14.88	6.21	3.02	32.22	13.02
TOTAL	30.36	16.67	32.82	12.84	55.80	15.01	52.66	12.06	56.39	6.97

(1) Figures are provisional given that the programmes in question have not yet been officially closed.

## COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS

ANNEX VI

Appropriations for 1980 - 1981

MEUA

Chap. Art. Item	Heading	1980 Appropriations authorised		1981 Appropriations requested		Percentage change	
		Total appropriations for commitments	Total appropriations for payments	Total approps. for commitments	Total approps. for payments	Total approps. for commitments (3.1)	Total approps. for payments (4.2)
		1	2	3	4	5	6
500 <sup>+</sup>	Aids for sectors :	29.00	15.00				
5000	- Agriculture	of which 9.30	of which 4.80	7.00	6.00	-24.73	25.00
5001	- Textiles <sup>++</sup>	19.70	10.20	13.00	6.00	-34.01	-41.17
501	Measures for young people <sup>++</sup>						
5010	- Aid in the fields of vocational training and geographical mobility	250.00	100.00	264.00	197.00	5.60	97.00
5011	- Aid to promote employment	108.00	35.70	108.00	80.00	-	124.09
502	Measures for handicapped persons	-	3.00	-	1.00	-	-66.67
503	Measures for migrant workers <sup>++</sup>	30.00	22.10	46.00	32.00	53.33	44.80
505	Measures for women <sup>++</sup>	20.00	5.00	28.00	16.00	40.00	222.00
Chap.	50 Expenditure under Article 4 of Decision 71/66/EEC	437.00	180.80	466.00	338.00	6.63	86.94
510	Operations to promote employment	395.50	167.50				
	of which	of which					
5100	for certain regions	368.00	156.00	395.00	290.00	7.33	85.90
5101	for certain groups of firms	8.00	3.00	15.00	7.50	87.50	133.33
5102	for technical progress	19.50	8.50	25.00	19.50	28.21	135.29
511	Handicapped persons	74.00	25.00	89.00	50.00	20.27	100.00
512	Effects for industrial reconversion	p.m	p.m	6.00	3.00	-	-
Chap.	51 Expenditure under Article 5 of Decision 71/66/EEC	469.50	192.50	530.00	370.00	12.89	92.21
Chap.	52 Pilot schemes and studies	3.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	33.33	100.00
TOTAL CHAPTERS 50-51-52		909.50	374.30	1000.00	710.00	9.95	89.69

+ Articles 500 and 510 are broken down from 1981 onwards by headings corresponding to fields of intervention.

++ The corresponding Decision of the Council permit agreed allocations until the end of 1980. The extension of these Decisions will be sought by the Commission in good time. The margin for manoeuvre is 30,00 meua.

Estimated number of Beneficiaries by Interventior. Sector for 1977, 1978 and 1979			
Field of Intervention	Applications approved in 1977	Applications approved in 1978	Applications approved in 1979
Persons leaving AGRICULTURE	20,000	16,000	12,000
Persons working in the TEXTILE and CLOTHING INDUSTRY	19,300	13,500	15,500
MIGRANT WORKERS	233,250	234,000	288,500
YOUNG PEOPLE	486,000	300,000	450,000
WOMEN	---	12,000	16,000
HANDICAPPED	30,450	72,000	103,950
REGIONS	210,000	349,000	466,000
TECHNICAL PROGRESS	5,000	9,350	7,450
GROUPS OF FIRMS	1,450	500	850
TOTAL	1,005,450	1,006,350	1,360,250

Note : This table is based on the number of beneficiaries indicated by promoters ; it does not distinguish between the duration of programmes approved.

OVERSIGT OVER FORBEREDENDE UNDERSØGELSER OG MODELFORSG (BUDGETTET FOR 1979)  
 LISTE DER AUS MITTELN DES HAUSHALTS 1979 GEFÖRDERTEN VORSTUDIEN UND MODELLVORHABEN  
 LIST OF PREPARATORY STUDIES AND PILOT SCHEMES ASSISTED FROM 1979 BUDGET  
 LISTE DES ETUDES PREPARATOIRES ET DES EXPERIENCES PILOTES BENEFICIANT DE L'AIDE DU FONDS  
 SOCIAL EUROPEEN AU TITRE DU BUDGET DE 1979  
 ELENCO DEGLI STUDI PREPARATORI E DEI PROGRAMMI PILOTA SOVVENZIONALI DAL BILANCIO 1979  
 LIJST VAN VOORBEREIDENDE STUDIES EN MODELPROJECTEN DIE VOOR BIJSTAND VAN HET EUROPEES  
 SOCIAAL FONDS IN AANMERKING KOMEN OP DE BEGROTING 1979

MIGRANTS

UCE

136/79 EP F	Mise au point de méthodes de formation en faveur des enfants de travailleurs migrants.	CLAB - Centre de Linguistique Appliquée de Besançon	12.564,25
139/79 EP F	Intégration dans le système scolaire français des enfants de migrants d'origine portugaise et maghrébine en situation d'échec scolaire.	B.E.L.C.	4.449,48
145/79 EP UK	The improved integration of migrant workers into employment through the development and testing of special training programmes for managers responsible for multiracial workforces.	THE RUNNYMEDE TRUST	69.473,19
149/79 ET F	Etude sur les possibilités d'accueil, d'emploi et de logement de migrants asiatiques ruraux, afin d'établir par zones géographiques, un diagnostic des possibilités qu'elles ont pour absorber et intégrer cette population.	C.E.T.E.F.	22.392,73
157/79 EP B	Expérience pilote qui vise à promouvoir une meilleure insertion dans la vie active de jeunes immigrés qui sont écartés du milieu scolaire et qui ne sont pas préparés à entrer dans le monde professionnel.	Service Social des Etrangers Bruxelles	205.821,46

PROGRAMMES REGIONAUX

137/79 ET I	Progetto tendente a stabilire un sistema coordinato di osservatori del mercato del lavoro per la migliore efficacia della formazione professionale e del collocamento della manodopera.	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale	225.867,12 (1979) 203.078,09 (1980)
156/C/79 EP UK	To assist first time job hunters in areas of acute unemployment in their search for jobs in other parts of the U.K. or elsewhere within the EEC.	Task Force North (T.F.N.)	45.931,67

FONDS SOCIAL EUROPEEN

UCE

138/79 ET ESF	A survey of the role of pilot schemes and studies for young persons financed by the European Social Fund.		6.124,22
151/79 ET F	Mettre à jour le guide européen des aides à la formation professionnelle des adultes	Institut pour le développement de la formation permanente IPROFOP	103.253,69
167/79 ET FSE	Efficacité des aides du F.S.E.	Experts divers	50.443,19

JEUNES

140/79 EP IR	A training programme to provide or improve employable skills for young persons who are on employment of a temporary nature.	CO.MEATH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE	9.390,49
141/79 EP IR	The promotion of industry in a depressed area of high unemployment through the medium of an industrial co-operative.	Industrial Co-operative Society (Inner City Dublin)	43.747,79
143/79 EP I	La realizzazione di una esperienza pilota volta alla preparazione e sperimentazione di un programma di formazione destinato a qualificare un gruppo di giovani disoccupati provenienti da settori produttivi extra-agricoli per dei posti di lavoro stabili in seno a delle cooperative agricole.	CENASCA-CISL	61.236,22
148/79 ET I	Conoscere le motivazioni e i comportamenti dei giovani dai 14 ai 16 anni, nei confronti della formazione professionale. Determinare i bisogni specifici della formazione nei suoi contenuti e metodi.	I.R.E.F.	23.986,08
152/79 EP I	La realizzazione di un'esperienza pilota concernente la formazione di giovani disoccupati per i mestieri dell'artigianato artistico ed il ricupero del patrimonio storico.	A.F.S.A.I.	40.295,11

156/A/79 EP	UK	To assist young unemployed persons (19 - 24 years) in two urban areas (to be selected from Liverpool, Manchester or other North-West towns) to acquire the business skills and expertise needed to establish their own enterprises based on manufacturing and service trades.	Task Force North (T.F.N.)	UCE 30.161,80
156/B/79 EP	UK	To assist mainly young unemployed people (19-24 years) in rural Cumbria to acquire the business skills and expertise needed to establish their own enterprises in the tourism and leisure sector, including craft industries; To develop in this sector a "young enterprise" training package for possible inclusion in future programmes for young persons.	Task Force North (T.F.N.)	27,559,00

FORMATION DE FORMATEURS

142/79 EP	IR	To study the role of training management in Ireland with particular emphasis on its present and potential contribution to the volume and quality of vocational training.	Anco - The Industrial Training Authority	27.202,63
166/79 EP	I	Preparazione dei corsi e formazione professionale di due gruppi di formatori incaricati, in seguito, di insegnare a titolo sperimentale le professioni del settore del legno ad allievi che dovranno applicare tecniche moderne nel campo della produzione ed in quello della commercializzazione.	Federazione Italiana Industrie Italic del Legno e del Inghero; del Mobile e dell'arredamento (FEDERLEGNO)	21.447,26

FEMMES

144/79 EP	UK	To develop a practical training programme which could be introduced into various organisations to train women for senior managerial positions.	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	68.228,44
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- 147/79 EP I La realizzazione di un'esperienza pilota volta, da un lato, a conoscere la reale portata delle esigenze di rinnovamento e delle conseguenti necessità di formazione per gli interventi formativi, destinati a donne adulte, diversi dalle attività tradizionalmente svolte, dall'altro a elaborare e sperimentare un programma di riqualificazione professionale del personale insegnante in linea con le nuove esigenze. C.I.O.F.S. 82.786,42
- 163/79 EP F Création d'un Centre sous forme d'un atelier - école de formation professionnelle en menuiserie traditionnelle pour 15 couples (femmes et hommes) dans les régions rurales de l'arrière pays du Languedoc-Roussillon. I.R.S.A. 66.357,70
- 165/79 EP UK A training programme for women re-entering banking after an extended period of absence, aimed at progressing their careers towards supervisory and managerial positions. London School of Economics and Political Science 14.541,96

HANDICAPES

- 146/79 EP UK To demonstrate, after acquisition of training and skills, the potential value of self-help counselling among colleagues in a variety of work settings aimed at contributing towards the prevention of loss of employment. The training programme would include counselling in the special problems of people re-entering employment after treatment for mental illness or mental handicap. National Association for Mental Health (MIND) 13.546,78
- 168/79 EP NL Het ontwerpen en vervaardigen van technische hulpmiddelen ter wederaanpassing van door verkeers- of arbeidsongeval gehandicapten. Lucas Stichting Hoensbroek 273.354,49
- Het opstellen van een programma van ingebruikname van de ontworpen middelen.
- De opleiding van 6 multidisciplinaire opleiders voor het aanleren van het nieuwe trainingsprogramma.
- Nagaan in hoeverre het trainingsprogramma op 24 gehandicapten kan worden toegepast.
- 164/79 EP B Expérience pilote visant à une formation professionnelle accompagnée d'un apprentissage à la vie sociale de jeunes adultes handicapés mentaux, sortant de milieux surprotégés, afin de les employer en économie libre. Proposer à ces jeunes inadaptés une aide et un soutien intensif pour assurer une intégration professionnelle durable. Papenkasteel 102.918,37

168/79 EP	D	Aufstellung und Erprobung eines Programms zur Ausbildung in Kommunikationstechniken für Lehrer und Ausbilder im Bereich der beruflichen Rehabilitation Erwachsener.	Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg	202.273,18
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PROGRES TECHNIQUE

TECHNOLOGIES NOUVELLES

150/79 ET	UK	Introduction of micro-processing technologies. Study of retraining needs based on labour requirements	Jim Conway Foundation	38.812,26
154/79 EP	F	Mettre en oeuvre dans le cadre d'un chantier expérimental, une formation aux nouvelles exigences des métiers du bâtiment et des travaux publics.	Centre d'Etudes et de formation Sud-Est-Grenoble	30.115,66
156/79 EP	UK	To use three specially developed labour intensive environmental improvement training schemes (Townscape - for inner cities; Landman - for the countryside and Vanguard - for urban and rural areas) as a basis for: - disseminating project experience, training material, operational aids and practical training for project managers and instructors from the U.K. and other Community countries to initiate their own environmental and community schemes; - assessing the relative cost effectiveness in terms of training, employment and community benefit of the three schemes.	Task Force North (T.F.N.)	43.864,75

CREATION D'EMPLOIS/FORMATION DANS LE SECTEUR DES PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES

153/79 EP	B	Dispenser une formation permettant de développer des techniques nouvelles dans la région des trois vallées. Contribuer à maintenir sur place la population par une expérience pilote de création d'emploi.	Association pour le développement général de la région des trois vallées "Eau Blanche, Eau Noire et Viroin.	108.243,87
155/79 EP	UK	To devise an inservice training programme for those engaged in supervising and managing Community based enterprises involving employment creation and training.	National Workshops Association (in conjunction with the National Council of Social Service)	46.505,82

162/79 EP IR	To pilot scheme aims to - identify the training and skill requirements of the Construction Industry in Ireland for the period from 1980-1985 with particular reference to the role of the site-based sector within; - to develop and test training programmes to meet the needs of the industry.	The Industrial Training Authority (Anco)
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REPARTITION DU TEMPS DE TRAVAIL (Work-sharing)

161/79 EP D	Der Modellversuch zielt darauf ab, Arbeitslose (Frauen und Männer), die aus persönlichen oder sozialen Gründen keine Vollzeitbeschäftigung ausüben können, ins Erwerbsleben einzugliedern.	Rheinland-Pfalz	54.643,19
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BILAG/ANLAGE/ANNEX/ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE XIV

LISTE OVER ANSØGNINGERNE GODKENDT I 1979  
 LISTE DER 1979 GENEHMIGTEN ZUSCHUSSANTRÄGE  
 LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR AID APPROVED IN 1979

LISTE DES DEMANDES DE CONCOURS AGREEES EN 1979  
 ELENCO DELLE RICHIESTE DI CONTRIBUTO NEL 1979  
 LIJST VAN DE IN 1979 GOEDGEKEURDE AANVRAGEN

Land	Kategori	Ansvarlig myndighed	gennemførelses- periode	Antal personer	Kommissionens tilskud
Land	Kategorie	Träger	Durchführungs- zeitraum	Anzahl der Arbeitneh- mer	Zuschuss von der Kommission genehmigt
Country	Category	Responsible bodies	Implemen- tation period	Number of workers	Assistance of the Commission
Pays	Catégorie	Organismes responsables	Période de réalisation	Effectifs concernés	Concours agréé par la Commission
Paese	Categoria	Organismi responsabili	Periodo di realizzazione	Numero di effettivi	Contributo concesso dalla Commissione
Land	Categorie	Verantwoordelijke instelling	Tijdvak van uitvoering	Aantal betrokken personen	Door de Commissie toegekende bijstand
1	2	3	4	5	6
					( n.v. ( n.W. ( n.c. ( m.n. ( m.n. ( n.m. I/in/en
					1979                      1980                      1981

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
B E L G I Q U E	<u>Textile</u> Textiel	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	750	39.000.000,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Conseil consultatif des Immigrés de Charleroi	01.01.79-31.12.79	30	554.500,-		
	Migrants Migrerende werknemers	Ecole d'Alphabétisa- tion, Mons-Borinage	01.01.79-31.12.81	170	517.000,-	569.500,-	626.370,-
	Migrants Migrerende werknemers	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	250	38.500.000,-		
B E L G I E	Migrants Migrerende werknemers	Ministère de La Culture Française pour le compte de promoteurs divers	04.01.79-31.12.79	400	2.517.500,-		
	<u>Jeunes</u> Jongeren	Office National de l'Emploi	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.950	52.500.000,-		
	Jeunes Jongeren	Fonds National de re- classement Social des Handicapés (Centre de Formation et de Réadaptation Professionnelle de Tournai)	01.01.79-31.12.79	30	8.671.052,-		
	Jeunes Jongeren	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	771	110.000.000,-		
	<u>Femmes</u> Vrouwen	Centre REPARTIR	04.05.79-28.03.80	21	250.000,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
B E L G I Q U E	Régions Gebieden	Foyer Culturel du Sart-Tilman	01.01.79-31.12.79	600	11.000.000,-		
	Régions Gebieden	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	900	27.000.000,-		
	Régions Gebieden	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	925	48.000.000,-		
	Régions Gebieden	Office National de l'Emploi	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.303	83.076.000,-		
	Progrès technique	Office National de l'Emploi	01.04.79-31.12.79	25	4.500.000,-		
	Progrès technique	Office National de l'Emploi	01.01.79-31.12.79	150	7.800.000		
B E L G I E	Progrès technique	Office National de l'Emploi	01.01.79-31.12.79	900	49.000.000,-		
	Handicapés Gehandicaptten	Fonds National de Reclassement Social de Handicapés	01.01.79-31.12.79	3.200	147.230.312,-		
	Handicapés Gehandicaptten	Prévoyance Sociale	01.01.79-31.12.79	28	18.144.000,-		
	Handicapés Gehandicaptten	Centre de cardiologie du travail de l'hôpi- tal Universitaire Saint-Pierre	01.01.79-31.03.79	25	577.902,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
D A N M A R K	Vandrende arbejdstagere	Undervisningsministeriet på følgende kommuners vegne : København, Albertslund, Ishøj og Høje Tåstrup	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.500	1.883.965,41		
	Vandrende arbejdstagere	Socialministeriet på Ishøj kommunes vegne	01.01.79-31.12.79	10/20	12.500,-		
	Vandrende arbejdstagere	Direktoratet for Københavns kommunale skolevæsen	01.10.79-30.09.80	150	1.002.500,-		
	Unge	Arbejdsministeriet Direktoratet for arbejdsmarkedsuddannelserne	01.01.79-31.12.79	3.900	20.350.000,-		
	Unge	Arbejdsministeriet Direktoratet for arbejdsmarkedsuddannelserne	01.01.79-31.12.79	399	1.377,317,29		
	Unge	Undervisningsministeriet - forskellige kommuner og amtskommuner	06.04.79-31.12.79	3.943	5.966.185,78		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
D A N M A R K	<u>Kvinder</u>	Arbejdsministeriet	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.230	3.000.000		
	<u>Regioner</u>	Ministeriet for Grønland	01.01.79-31.12.79	3.600	34.324.208,-		
	<u>Regioner</u>	Undervisningsministeriet	01.01.79-31.12.79	361	3.745.020,-		
	<u>Regioner</u>	Undervisningsministeriet	01.01.79-31.12.79	36	390.500,-		
	<u>Regioner</u>	Arbejdsministeriet	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.040	12.147.771,-		
	<u>Regioner</u>	Undervisningsministeriet	06.04.79-31.05.79	26	170.000,-		
	<u>Regioner</u>	Ministeriet for Grønland	01.09.79-31.12.79	30	136.950,-		
	<u>Grupper af virksomheder</u>	Arbejdsministeriet Direktoratet for Arbejdsmarkedsuddannelserne	01.01.79-31.12.79	525	5.050.000,-		
	<u>Erhvervshaemmede</u>	Socialministeriet	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.550	21.889.500,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6			
					1979	1980	1981	
D E U T S C H L A N D	<u>Landwirtschaft</u>	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.79-31.12.79			2.003.095,-		
	<u>Textil</u>	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.000		5.879.204,-		
	<u>Wanderarbeitnehmer</u>	Mannheimer Abendakademie und Volkshochschule e.V.	10.10.78-30.06.79 01.07.79-30.06.80	90		6.800.000,-	9.000,-	
	Wanderarbeitnehmer	Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung für den Bund, die Länder und bestimmte Gemeinden	01.01.79-31.12.79	37.000 (Zusätzlich 568.000 P. für Konsultationen)		4.559.232,-		
	Wanderarbeitnehmer	Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung für den Bund, die Länder und bestimmte Gemeinden	01.01.79-31.12.79	52.000		9.776.711,99		
	Wanderarbeitnehmer	Bayerischer Staatsminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	01.09.79-31.12.79	240		28.392,05		
	Wanderarbeitnehmer	Bayerischer Staatsminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	01.10.79-31.03.80	30		59.625,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
D E U T S C H L A N D	Jugendliche	Senator für Arbeit und Soziales, Berlin	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.120	985.872,-		
	Jugendliche	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	13.02.79-31.12.79	525	455.185,-		
	Jugendliche	Hessischer Minister für Wirtschaft und Technik	01.07.79-30.06.80	500	1.250.000,-		
	Jugendliche	Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit und Sport, Rheinland-Pfalz	03.04.79-31.03.80	2.713	476.947,-		
	Jugendliche	Hessischer Minister für Wirtschaft und Technik	01.07.79-30.06.80	500	1.250.000,-		
	Jugendliche	Bundeanstalt für Arbeit	01.09.79-31.08.80	4.948	26.388.889,85		
	Jugendliche	Land Baden-Württemberg	01.09.79-31.08.80	800	2.600.000,-		
	Jugendliche	Minister für Soziales, Gesundheit und Sport, Rheinland-Pfalz	10.04.79-09.04.80	11	21.554,50		
	Jugendliche	Berufsbildungswerk DGB	01.09.79-31.08.80 01.09.80-31.08.81 01.09.81-31.08.82	40	421.841,-	421.841,-	421.841,-
	Jugendliche	VFW-Fokker GmbH, Bremen	01.09.79-31.08.80 01.09.80-31.08.81 01.09.81-31.08.82	8	52.666,-	54.975,-	57.689,-
Jugendliche	VFW-Fokker GmbH, Bremen	01.09.82-28.01.83	8	29.842,-			

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
D E U T S C H L A N D	<u>Frauen</u>	Jugendsozialwerk Berlin	01.01.79-31.12.79	12 - 15	67.351,-		
	Frauen	Stadt Frankfurt (Amt für Volksbildung)	01.02.79-31.12.79 01.01.80-31.12.80 01.01.81-31.12.81	45	372.396,-	1.106.283,-	695.440,-
	Frauen	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	05.04.79-31.12.79 01.01.80-31.12.80 01.01.81-31.07.81	150	770.809,-	1.246.620,-	567.600,-
	Frauen	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	13.07.79-13.07.80 13.07.80-17.10.81	18	504.600,-	133.750,-	
	Frauen	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	13.07.79-12.07.80 13.07.80-14.07.81 15.07.81-10.08.82	21	275.005,-	274.250,-	21.790,-
	Frauen	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	15.08.79-14.08.80	10.316	23.893.239,97		
	<u>Gebiete</u>	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.500	2.250.000,-		
	Gebiete	Senator für Arbeit und Soziales (Berlin)	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.177	8.088.975,-		
	Gebiete	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.79-31.12.79	5.996	18.212.378,-		
	Gebiete	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.09.79-31.08.80	420	567.999,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
D E U T S C H L A N D	<u>Technischer- Fortschritt</u>	Bildungszentrum für Informationsverarbei- tende Berufe (e.v.)	01.01.70-31.12.79	875	1.669.245,-		
	<u>Behinderte</u>	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozial- ordnung	01.04.79-31.03.80	3.000	13.500.000,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	<u>Agriculture</u>	Parc Naturel régional des Volcans - Auvergne	05.11.79-30.04.80	250	150.000,-		
	Agriculture	Association pour la formation permanente des Côtes du Nord	01.02.79-31.12.79	120	1.408.580,-		
	Agriculture	INFAC Tourisme Hotellerie	01.01.79-31.12.79	313	2.504.000,-		
	Agriculture	Ministère de l'Agriculture, pour lui-même et d'autres Ministères ou organismes publics	01.01.79-31.12.79	6.389	46.251.695,-		
	<u>Textile</u>	Centre de Perfectionnement des industries textiles de l'Etat. Fortex (Vosges)	08.02.79-31.12.79	100	174.631,-		
	Textile	Centre de la Bonneterie de Troyes (Aube) Région Champagne-Ardennes	01.01.79-31.12.79	100	873.623,-		
	Textile	Société Industrielle d'Amiens (Centre de formation)	01.01.79-31.12.79	60	106.660,-		
	Textile	Groupement d'apprentissage de formation dans l'industrie textile (G.A.F.I.T.) (Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais)	01.01.79-31.12.79	60	56.300,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Textile	Boussac-Formation	17.01.79-31.12.79	1.000	4.654.734,30		
	Textile	Courtaulds S.A. Zone de Calais	15.05.79-31.12.79	132	417.324,-		
	<u>Migrants</u>	Association pour la Diffusion des Aides Pédagogiques (A.D.A.P.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	630	1.581.850,-		
	Migrants	Ministère de l'Éduca- tion	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.160	1.582.759,-		
	Migrants	Comité de Liaison pour l'Alphabétisation et la Promotion (C.L.A.P.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	45	520.849,-		
	Migrants	Association pour l'Accueil et la Forma- tion des Travailleurs Migrants (AFTAM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	315	716.625,-		
	Migrants	Fonds d'Action Sociale pour les Travailleurs migrants (F.A.S.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	45.000	34.952.479,50		
	Migrants	Ministère du Travail pour l'ACUCES (Association du Centre universitaire de coopé- ration économique et sociale)	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.390	1.908.500,-		
	Migrants	Ministère du Travail, pour le compte de pro- moteurs divers publics et privés	01.01.79-31.12.79	9.073	26.147.433,66		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Migrants	Association Française pour le Développement de l'Enseignement Technique (A.F.D.E.T.)	01.10.79-31.12.79	6.165	2.020.327,-		
	Migrants	Maison de la Promotion sociale, Chambéry	01.05.79-30.09.79	30	87.038,50		
	Migrants	Association pour l'Accueil et la Formation des Travailleurs Etrangers (A.A.F.T.E.) Centre "Jim Vaillant"	15.09.79-31.12.79	19	25.992,-		
	<u>Jeunes</u>	Union des Foyers de Jeunes Travailleurs (U.F.J.T.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	6.070	14.788.416,-		
	Jeunes	Association provençale de culture et d'Enseignement populaire (Asprocep)	01.01.79-31.12.79	90	275.000,-		
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation	01.01.79-31.12.79	206	2.030.225,-		
	Jeunes	Secrétariat Général de la Formation Professionnelle (S.G.F.P.)	01.01.79-30.06.79	11.100	59.300.000,-		
	Jeunes	Union nationale des Maisons Familiales rurales d'éducation et d'orientation	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.260	3.157.784,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Jeunes	Association pour la réinsertion de l'enfance et de l'adolescence (ARENA)	01.01.79-31.12.79	70	200.000,-		
	Jeunes	Centre de la Bonneterie de Troyes - Aube	01.01.79-31.12.79	149	1.016.992,-		
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail (Délégation à l'emploi)	01.01.79-31.12.79	9.391	60.000.000,-		
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail (Aides F 3)	01.03.79-31.12.79	65.274	136.192.840,98		
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail (aides F4)	01.03.79-29.02.80	1.787	8.104.203,67		
	Jeunes	Association des Clubs et Ateliers de la Ville Nouvelle d'Evry (A.C.A.V.E.)	01.03.79-31.12.79	40	296.000,-		
	Jeunes	Société nationale des chemins de Fer Français (S.N.C.F.)	01.07.79-30.06.80	290	793.800,-		
	Jeunes	Ecole privée d'enseignement maritime (Bretagne)	01.10.79-31.05.80	56	518.287,-		
	Jeunes	Institut de formation aux techniques d'implantation et de maintenance (I.F.T.I.M.)	01.04.79-31.12.79	474	1.766.540,-		
	Jeunes	Association d'aide aux jeunes travailleurs Marseille	01.04.79-31.12.79	72	47.772,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Jeunes	Service intercon- sulaire ARTOIS-DOUAISSIS (SIADEP)	05.01.79-30.12.79		192.200,-		
	Jeunes	Secrétariat général de la Formation pro- fessionnelle	01.09.79-31.12.79	15.500	48.750.000,-		
	Jeunes	Groupement des Cham- bres de Commerce et d'Industrie Hainaut- Cambrésis	01.10.79-30.06.80	50	561.600,-		
	<u>Femmes</u>	Lycée Pierre et Marie Curie - Saint-Lo	01.10.79-31.03.80	50	652.300,-		
	Femmes	Université ouvrière	20.11.78-27.04.79	20	178.400,-		
	Femmes	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Dunkerque	01.04.79-31.12.79	30	345.600,-		
	Femmes	Chambre de commerce et d'Industrie de Toulouse	01.01.79-31.12.79	40	235.000,-		
	Femmes	Institut de Recherche Sociale Appliquée (I.R.S.A.)	01.02.79-30.06.79	30	102.000,-		
	Femmes	Université des Science Sociales de Toulouse	01.01.79-31.12.79	20	37.800,-		
	Femmes	Centre de Recherche et d'Etude pour l'Adapta- bilité des cadres (C.R.E.A.C.)	08.10.79-01.03.80	14	212.045,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Femmes	Service Interconsu- laire Artois - Douaisis Education Permanente (S.I.A.D.E.P.)	12.01.79-30.12.79	5	41.786,-		
	Femmes	Institut Régional For- mation d'Adultes (I.R.F.A.)-Montpellier	05.03.79-19.10.79	30	136.000,-		
	Femmes	Institut Régional pour la formation des Adultes (I.R.F.A.)	01.03.79-31.10.79	40	206.560,-		
	Femmes	Retravailler	01.09.79-31.08.80	2.061	1.518.446,-		
	Femmes	Greta des Hautes Pyrénées	01.09.79-01.09.80	30	694.700,-		
	Femmes	BTE Formation Promotion	01.09.79-31.08.80	340	6.079.000,-		
	Femmes	Ecole Supérieure Privée de Technologie - FAX	15.09.79-15.05.80	80	230.000,-		
	Femmes	Centre interentrepri- ses d'Etudes, de For- mation et de Perfection- nement (C.I.E.F.O.P.)	15.10.79-06.03.80	30	356.610,-		
	Femmes	DAFCO 94 (Branly) Inspection Académique Creteil Val de Marne	01.10.79-30.04.80	16	83.200,-		
Femmes	DAFCO(Macée) Inspection Académique du 94	15.10.79-30.06.80	12	49.421,-			

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Femmes	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bretagne	05.11.79-17.05.80	70	130.000,-		
	Femmes	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie (C.C.I.) Epinal (Institut de formation permanente pour l'industrie et le commerce)	15.10.79-12.08.80	15	156.750,-		
	Femmes	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie (C.C.I.) Rouen	01.09.79-01.09.80	75	536.100,-		
	Femmes	CEGOS	01.11.79-16.03.80	30	264.000,-		
	Femmes	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie (C.R.C.I.) Limousin-Poitou-Charentes	17.09.79-21.12.79	24	85.968,-		
	Femmes	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie (C.C.I.) de Valence et de la Drôme (Service enseignement de la C.C.I.)	19.11.79-29.08.80	16	425.000,-		
	Femmes	Centre Consulaire GERAPE - ASFO	01.09.79-30.04.80	60	326.440,-		
	Femmes	Lycée d'Enseignement Jules Verne	10.10.79-01.06.80	10	108.557,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F	Femmes	SERFOP APS (Sélection Recrutement, Formation Orientation, Pédagogie scolaire)	02.07.79-31.12.79	30	115.099,50		
R							
A	Femmes	Greta de FLERS - Lycée Polyvalent	01.11.79-30.04.80	12	147.500,-		
N	Femmes	Institut Rural de Rumengol	01.09.79-30.06.80	10	124.084,-		
C	Femmes	Centre d'Etudes Féminines de L'Université de Provence-C.E.F.U.P.	15.10.79-01.07.80	170	75.000,-		
E							
	<u>Régions</u>	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bastia-Corte-Balagne	04.10.78-31.12.78 01.01.79-27.08.79	102	422.026,-	1.586.699,-	
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Ajaccio-Sartene	06.11.78-30.06.79	38	738.975,-		
	Régions	Houillères du Bassin de Lorraine (HBL) (région en reconversion sidérurgique)	01.01.79-31.12.79	200	994.066,-		
	Régions	Ministère de l'Éducation- Rectorat d'Académie(Bretagne)	01.01.79-31.12.79	270	3.507.877,-		
	Régions	Préfet de Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais	01.01.79-31.12.79	884	3.355.772,-		
	Régions	Syndicat de la promotion professionnelle Landerneau(Bretagne)	01.01.79-31.12.79	64	1.175.972,-		
	Régions	Institut de Promotion sociale des Ouvriers et Paysans(IPSOP)	01.01.79-31.12.79	312	2.917.350,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Régions	Chambre Régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bretagne pour C.C.I. St. Malo	02.01.79-28.12.79	25	549.150,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bretagne pour C.C.I. Quimper	09.01.79-20.10.79	40	805.750,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Ariège	01.01.79-31.12.79	64	577.124,-		
	Régions	Centre de Formation professionnelle et de promotion de Lannemezan (CFPPA)	01.01.79-31.12.79	214	630.489,-		
	Régions	Association pour la formation permanente des Côtes du Nord	05.03.79-31.12.79	60	765.459,-		
	Régions	Association nationale pour la formation professionnelle dans l'industrie hôtelière	01.01.79-31.12.79	42	495.421,-		
	Régions	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bretagne pour les C.C.I. de Brest, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan et Rennes	01.01.79-31.12.79	179	4.388.568,50		
	Régions	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bretagne pour les C.C.I. de Brest, Morbihan et Morlaix	01.01.79-31.12.79	170	3.873.000,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Régions	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie du Limousin - Poitou - Charentes (Limoges)	08.01.79-30.06.79	18	292.625,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Moulin-Vichy	01.01.79-31.12.79	90	1.702.800,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Angoulême	01.01.79-31.12.79	24	911.700,-		
	Régions	Préfecture de Région Martinique	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.830	24.368.079,-		
	Régions	Chambre d'Industrie et de Commerce de Toulouse	01.01.79-31.12.79	178	3.791.000,-		
	Régions	Préfecture de La Région Guyane	01.01.79-31.12.79	193	3.890.552,-		
	Régions	Préfet de Région Poitou-Charente	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.077	15.784.136,-		
	Régions	Préfecture de La Région Guadeloupe	01.01.79-31.12.79	3.193	16.123.209,-		
	Régions	Association pour la gérance d'écoles d'apprentissage maritime (AGEAM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	171	1.203.800,-		
	Régions	Union des maisons familiales et rurales	01.01.79-31.12.79	280	1.365.280,-		
Régions	Centres d'études supérieures industrielles	01.01.79-31.12.79	332	3.407.900,-			

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Régions	Bumidom et SMA	01.01.79-31.12.79	5.550	28.018.375,-		
	Régions	Ministère du Travail (Opérations Association pour la Formation professionnelle des Adultes (A.F.P.A.))	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.454	26.327.357,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Clermont-Ferrand	01.01.79-31.12.79	0	2.912.816,-		
	Régions	Secrétariat d'Etat aux Départements d'Outre- Mer, pour la Région de l'Ile de la Réunion	01.01.79-31.12.79	6.811	43.971.492,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Limoges	01.01.79-31.12.79	39	475.200,-		
	Régions	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation	01.01.79-31.12.79	162	2.176.800,-		
	Régions	Association Formation Professionnelle des Adultes (A.F.P.A.) Départements d'Outre- Mer	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.200	18.455.000,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie Arras Douai Béthune	05.02.79-30.11.79	24	641.057,-		
	Régions	Chambre Régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bretagne pour la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de St.Malo	05.03.79-02.11.79	50	1.046.000,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Dunkerque	01.06.79-30.05.80	24	289.200,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mulhouse	02.05.79-30.04.80	45	792.118,-		
	Régions	Société Wavin	01.05.79-31.12.79 01.01.80-31.12.80 01.01.81-31.12.81	183	266.340,-	231.163,-	598.134,-
	Régions	INFAC Corse	01.10.79-01.10.80	48	1.174.000,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bastia/Corte/Balagne	17.09.79-31.07.80	108	2.144.770,-		
	Régions	Bureau des Temps Elémentaires (B.T.E. Formation et Promotion)	01.09.79-31.08.80	94	2.218.500,-		
	Régions	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bretagne pour La Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Rennes	02.10.79-30.05.80	47	813.800,-		
	Régions	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Ariège	01.07.79-30.06.80	825	10.615.200,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Progrès Technique	Centre International Télémechanique d'Enseignement et de Formation (CITEF)	01.01.79-31.12.79	495	615.000		
	Progrès Technique	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bourgogne	01.09.79-31.12.79	20	192.000,-		
	Progrès Technique	Chambre de Commerce de Dunkerque-SIFOP	01.01.79-31.12.79	100	1.895.500,-		
	Progrès Technique	Comité Professionnel Interrégional de L'Horlogerie (C.I.H.) (Franche Comté)	01.01.79-31.12.79	305	335.150,-		
	Progrès Technique	Centre de Formation d'assistants en ges- tion industrielle. (CEFAGI)	01.01.79-31.12.79	150	2.417.000,-		
	Progrès Technique	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Arles	01.01.79-31.12.79	59	293.200,-		
	Progrès Technique	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Marseille(CETRAVIM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	240	4.554.499,-		
	Progrès Technique	Centre de Formation de géophysique appliquée (CEFOGA)	01.01.79-31.12.79	210	600.000,-		
	Progrès Technique	Groupement Interpro- fessionnel de formation d'orientation et de perfectionnement- Mulhouse(GIFOP)	01.08.79-29.02.80	24	669.910,-		
	Progrès Technique	Chambre départementale d'agriculture de la Martinique	01.09.79-31.07.80 01.09.80-31.07.81 01.09.81-31.07.82	50	330.000,-	660.000,-	440.000,-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
F R A N C E	Handicapés	Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie (C.N.A.M.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	803	14.506.378,-		
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.253	10.296.000,-		
	Handicapés	Office National des Anciens Combattants	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.740	22.588.280,-		
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail (Centre Régional d'Etudes et de Promotion du Travail C.R.E.P.T.)	06.09.79-25.07.80	15	120.463,-		
	Handicapés	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Dunkerque et SIFOP	01.09.79-30.08.80	15	294.450,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I R E L A N D	<u>Agriculture</u>	National Rehabilitation Board	01.01.79-31.12.79	179	126.507,-		
	Agriculture	Gaeltarra Eireann	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.073	412.500,-		
	<u>Migrant Workers</u>	National Manpower Service	01.01.79-31.12.79	200	28.435,-		
	<u>Young People</u>	Industrial Training Authority	01.06.78-30.09.79	3.800	556.776,-		
	Young People	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.500	1.249.050,-		
	Young People	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.900	5.054.582,50		
	Young People	National Manpower Service of the Department of Labour	01.01.79-31.12.79	5.876	1.986.768,-		
	Young People	Department of the Environment	29.03.79-31.12.79	897	384.380,-		
	Young People	Department of Education	29.03.79-31.12.79	1.293	213.345,-		
	Young People	Department of Education and National Manpower Service	01.09.78-31.08.80	3.600	1.334.157,-		
	Young People	Department of Education and National Manpower Service	01.09.79-31.08.80	2.446	2.272.514,20		
	Young People	National Manpower Service of the Department of Labour (Aid F3)	02.04.79-31.12.79	6.000	1.251.360,-		
	<u>Women</u>	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	24	27.500,-		
	Women	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	35	19.250,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I R E L A N D	Women	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	35	19.250,-		
	Women	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.04.79-31.12.79	42	46.750,-		
	Women	The Industrial Training Authority	01.10.79-30.09.80	16	39.820,-		
	Women	The Industrial Training Authority	10.09.79-02.11.79	10	3.520,-		
	<u>Regions</u>	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	6.500	1.742.177,25		
	Regions	Industrial Development Authority (I.D.A.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.000	550.000,-		
	Regions	Irish Management Institute (I.M.I.)	01.01.79-31.12.70	870	419.000,-		
	Regions	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	10.000	385.550,-		
	Regions	The Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.000	85.250,-		
	Regions	Industrial Training Authority (ANCO) and expenditure of the National Manpower Service (NMS) related to the ANCO-programmes	01.01.79-31.12.79	12.600	8.338.852,50		
Regions	Council for Education recruitment and training for the hotel industry (C.E.R.T.) Ltd. and expenditure of the National Manpower Service relating to the C.E.R.T.-programme	01.01.79-30.06.79	480	111.056,-			

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I	Regions	Aer Lingus	01.01.79-31.12.79	65	111.940,-		
R	Regions	Industrial Development Authority (IDA)	01.01.79-31.12.79	6.000	3.795.951,50		
E	Regions	Shannon Free Airport Company Ltd	01.04.79-31.12.79	370	238.823,-		
L	Regions	Department of Education	01.09.79-31.08.80	1.000	85.050,-		
A	Regions	Council for Education Recruitment and Training (CERT) Department of Education and National Manpower Services will bear costs connected with these programmes	01.09.79-31.08.80	1.946	1.189.760,-		
N	Regions	Industrial Training Authority Department of Environment Department of Education	01.04.79-31.12.79	304	601.385,-		
D	Regions	Electricity Supply Board (E.S.B.)	01.05.79-01.03.80	48	48.285,-		
	Regions	National Manpower Services	01.01.79-31.12.79	500	51.755,-		
	<u>Handicapped Persons</u>	National Rehabilitation Board	01.01.79-31.12.79	14.201	6.488.749,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I	<u>Agricoltura</u>	Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI)	15.02.79-30.06.79	40	123.580.000.-	-	-
T	Agricoltura	Regione Veneto	01.01.79-31.12.79	3.424	1.848.798.000.-	-	-
A	<u>Tessile/Abbigliamento</u>	SOVECOM, S.p.A. (Piemonte)	01.01.79-31.12.79	128	174.342.333.-	-	-
L	<u>Tessile/Abbigliamento</u>	Regione Marche	(01.06.79-31.12.80	1.750	559.825.000.-	240.000.000.-	-
I	<u>Tessile/Abbigliamento</u>	Regione Lombardia	01.09.79-30.08.80	334	1.019.714.000.-	-	-
A	<u>Tessile/Abbigliamento</u>	Regione Veneto	15.04.79-31.12.79	111	70.050.000.-	-	-
	<u>Tessile/Abbigliamento</u>	Regione Umbria	15.05.79-30.06.80	102	91.000.000.-	-	-
	<u>Tessile/Abbigliamento</u>	Ministero del Lavoro per conto di varie imprese	01.05.79-30.04.80	2.100	1.992.000.000.-	-	-
	<u>Lavoratori Migranti</u>	Regione del Veneto	01.01.79-31.12.79	180	184.275.000.-	-	-
	Lavoratori Migranti	Ente sindacale di interesse sociale e pubblico (ACAP-CGIL)	01.01.79-31.08.79		90.000.000.-	-	-
	Lavoratori Migranti	Regione Lazio	01.04.79-31.12.79	1.900	350.000.000.-	-	-
	Lavoratori Migranti	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale	01.04.79-31.12.79	70.000	333.569.500.-	-	-
	Lavoratori Migranti	Ministero degli Affari Esteri	01.09.79-31.08.80	92.284	*)	-	-
	Lavoratori Migranti	Ente Nazionale ACLI Istruzione Professionale (E.N.A.I.P.)	01.09.79-31.08.80	5.186	DM 1.551.546,39 LIT 519.387.500,00	-	-
	<u>Giovani</u>	Enti Scuola dell'Edilizia	01.01.79-31.12.79	130	210.242.500.-	-	-
	Giovani	Regione Lazio	01.01.79-30.08.79	600	372.600.000.-	-	-
	Giovani	Istituto Addestramento Lavoratori-Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (I.A.L.-C.I.S.L.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	360	445.994.000.-	-	-

\*) FB 73.214.285,00  
Flux 6.331.000,00

DM 11.460.000,00  
LIT 2.038.384.480,00

FF 5.508.000,00  
UKL 523.610,00

HPL 508.519,00

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I	Giovani	Regione Toscana	01.01.79-31.12.79	180	377.136.000.-	-	-
T	Giovani	Regione Calabria	01.10.79-31.12.80	800	1.067.385.000.-	-	-
A	Giovani	Regione Lazio	01.04.79-31.12.79	263	141.739.950.-	-	-
L	Giovani	Regione Emilia Romagna	01.04.79-31.07.81	2.340	678.520.000.-	1.171.900.000.-	696.720.000.-
I	Giovani	Regione Marche	01.10.79-30.09.80	289	216.500.000.-	-	-
A	Giovani	Ente Scuola dell'Edilizia		427	925.307.500.-	-	-
	Giovani	Regione Liguria	01.07.79-31.12.80	200	124.700.000.-	495.900.000.-	-
	Giovani	Regione Puglia	01.09.79-31.05.81	150	455.400.000.-	455.400.000.-	-
	Giovani	Regione Umbria	15.10.79-30.09.80	285	308.451.700.-	-	-
	Giovani	Comitato per la gestione degli interventi sociali (COGEFIS) Toscana	02.04.79-31.03.80	100	22.500.000.-	-	-
	Giovani	Camera di Commercio di Reggio Emilia	01.10.79-30.09.80	40	121.800.000.-	-	-
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro (regioni del Centro-Nord)	01.10.79-30.09.80	78.635	52.677.128.000.-	-	-
	Giovani	Regione Toscana	01.11.79-31.07.80	50	107.780.000.-	-	-
	Giovani	Regione Toscana	01.11.79-31.07.80	60	150.424.000.-	-	-
	Giovani	Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (E.N.I.)	02.04.79-31.12.80	200	507.114.817.-	257.491.474.-	-
	Giovani	Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI)	01.04.79-31.12.79	1.500	1.373.109.350.-	-	-
	Giovani	Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI)	01.04.79-31.12.79	125	115.164.010.-	-	-
	Giovani	Regione Friuli	01.09.79-31.12.80	1.250	498.330.000.-	1.494.635.000.-	-
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	02.04.79-31.03.80	17.000	9.225.000.000.-	-	-
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	02.04.79-31.03.80	35.159	35.462.079.112.-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I T A L I A	Giovani	PROTER Progetto terziario	01.09.79-31.08.80	30	111.600.000.-	-	-
	<u>Donne</u>	Regione Lazio	01.06.79-30.04.80	350	196.437.500.-	-	-
	Donne	Regione Lombardia	01.07.79-30.06.80	60	192.000.000.-	-	-
	Donne	Centro Italiano Opere Femminili Salesiane C.I.O.F.S.	01.09.79-31.08.80	(880 Donne+ 94 Formatori)	1.612.801.000.-	-	-
	Donne	Confederazione Generale Italiana dell'Artigianato	01.09.79-31.05.80	90	145.500.000.-	-	-
	Donne	Centro europea studi Aziendali CESA	01.09.79-31.12.80	300	401.250.150.-	133.750.050.-	-
	<u>Regioni</u>	Regione Umbria	01.01.79-31.12.79	320	250.400.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale Energia Elettrica (ENEL)	01.01.79-30.06.80	120	330.541.000.-	169.510.000.-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale Energia Elettrica (ENEL)	01.01.79-31.12.79	375	1.156.667.050.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale Energia Elettrica (ENEL)	01.01.79-31.08.79	62	341.154.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione siciliana (Assessorato del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale)	03.09.79-17.05.80	320	396.394.900.-	453.025.100.-	-
	Regioni	Ente Scuola-Centro Addestramento Professionale per le Maestranze Edili	01.04.79-31.12.79	100	39.675.350.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Puglia	01.02.79-31.07.79	216	165.000.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Piemonte	01.01.79-31.12.79	64	210.600.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Puglia	01.01.79-31.12.79	250	333.300.000.-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I T A L I A	Regioni	Ente Regionale di Sviluppo Agricolo della Puglia	01.02.79-30.09.80	485	316.978.750.-	178.571.250.-	-
	Regioni	Associazione Nazionale Addestramento Professionale (ANAP)	01.03.79-28.02.80	150	404.053.938.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Basilicata	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.305	1.495.318.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Gestione e Partecipazione Industriale(GEPI)	01.04.79-31.12.79	60	82.500.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Partecipazioni e Finanziamento Industria Manifatturiera (EFIM)	04.04.79-15.04.80	42	184.540.590.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI)	01.01.79-31.12.80	196	149.507.050.-	164.137.050.-	-
	Regioni	Provincia autonoma di Trento	01.01.79-31.01.80	90	112.425.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.)	01.01.79-31.12.80	4.542	9.169.174.104.-	1.074.281.800.-	-
	Regioni	Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.)	01.01.79-31.12.80	9.955	20.208.858.645.-	3.339.147.624.-	-
	Regioni	Regione Sicilia	01.10.79-30.09.80	588	99.409.750.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Abruzzo	01.10.79-30.09.81	2.000	495.000.000.-	495.000.000.-	-
	Regioni	Ente Partecipazione e Finanziamento Industria Manifatturiera (EFIM)	17.04.79-15.03.80	59	254.392.600.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Abruzzo	01.04.79-31.12.79	100	130.482.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI)	01.03.79-31.12.81	480	447.425.000.-	1.343.149.500.-	485.107.700.-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I T A L I A	Regioni	Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.)	01.04.79-31.03.81	2.656	8.427.794.752.-	6.448.608.100.-	742.302.000.-
	Regioni	Regione Liguria	01.07.79-31.12.80	200	120.450.000.-	481.550.000.-	-
	Regioni	Regione Marche	01.10.79-30.09.80	114	63.000.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Scuola per l'Istruzione e l'Addestramento Professionale dei Lavoratori Edili di Matera.	01.10.79-31.03.80	100	123.000.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente formazione professionale maestranze edili e affini di Potenza	01.06.79-31.01.80	175	231.000.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Scuola Edile della Provincia di Avellino	01.10.79-30.06.80	60	94.050.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Centro formazione maestranze edili ed affini di Roma e provincia	01.04.79-31.12.79	30	14.775.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Scuola per l'Industria Edilizia ed Affini della provincia di Viterbo	01.10.79-31.03.80	20	48.960.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Confederazione Generale Italiana dell'Artigianato	01.11.79-30.09.80	760	390.133.688.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Sicilia	01.10.79-30.09.80	180	273.240.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Calabria	01.10.79-30.09.82	774	806.272.500.-	766.177.500.-	850.575.000.-
	Regioni	Ente Partecipazioni e Finanziamento Industria Manifatturiera (EFIM)	01.05.79-31.12.80	610	827.200.000.-	677.050.000.-	-
	Regioni	Regione Campania	02.04.79-31.12.79	291	940.500.000.-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I T A L I A	Regioni	Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)	01.06.79-31.05.80	302	929.544.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)	01.07.79-30.06.80	179	344.754.354.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)	01.11.79-31.10.80	100	328.927.081.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI)	10.04.79-31.12.80	406	697.777.627.-	485.992.792.-	-
	Regioni	Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)	01.04.79-31.12.79	1.680	1.228.796.250.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Molise	01.05.79-30.03.80	30	94.669.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Sardegna	01.04.79-31.12.80	1.689	805.891.075.-	1.239.011.675.-	-
	Regioni	Ministero del Lavoro, per conto delle regioni	01.10.79-30.09.80	118.000	87.120.576.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	COOP-SIND	21.05.79-30.11.80	230	430.287.250.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Sardegna	02.05.79-01.05.80	3.000	5.335.110.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Sicilia	01.10.79-30.09.80	150	645.612.000.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Sicilia	01.10.79-30.09.80	145	173.225.250.-	-	-
	Regioni	Ministero del Lavoro, per conto di organismi vari	01.05.79-30.09.80	2.290	7.107.565.998.-	-	-
	Regioni	Regione Campania	01.04.79-31.03.80	530	1.253.065.000.-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I	<u>PROGRESSO TECNICO</u>	Regione Lazio	15.03.79-31.12.79	133	171.719.100.-	-	-
T	Progresso tecnico	Regione Emilia Romagna	01.01.79-31.12.79	350	297.300.000.-	-	-
A	Progresso tecnico	Regione Emilia Romagna	01.01.79-31.12.79	35	90.488.000.-	-	-
L	Progresso tecnico	Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI)	01.04.79-28.02.81	180	253.120.120.-	434.848.150.-	65.855.460.-
I	Progresso tecnico	Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI)	01.04.79-31.12.79	50	135.050.000.-	-	-
A	Progresso tecnico	Regione Marche	01.07.79-31.12.80	100	42.500.000.-	67.500.000.-	-
	Progresso tecnico	Regione Marche	01.07.79-30.06.81	30	141.000.000.-	240.000.000.-	-
	Progresso tecnico	UNIONCAMERE	01.10.79-30.04.81	640	1.278.735.000.-	426.245.000.-	-
	Progresso tecnico	Regione Lombardia	01.10.79-30.09.81	180	13.725.000.-	41.175.000.-	27.450.000.-
	Progresso tecnico	Regione Liguria	01.07.79-31.12.80	120	102.510.000.-	239.190.000.-	-
	Progresso tecnico	Ministero del Lavoro	01.05.79-30.04.80	955	708.749.960.-	-	-
	<u>Gruppo di imprese</u>	Regione Liguria	01.06.79-31.12.80	330	149.557.500.-	348.967.500.-	-
	<u>Minorati</u>	Ente Nazionale ACLI Istruzione Professionale (ENAIIP)	01.10.79-30.09.80	616	1.490.720.000.-	-	-
	Minorati	Opera Juventutis (Centro formazione)	01.01.79-31.12.79	110	155.677.500.-	-	-
	Minorati	Regione Piemonte	01.01.79-31.12.79	277	443.280.500.-	-	-
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale per Famiglie e Fanciulli Subnormali (ANFFAS)	01.02.79-31.12.81	20	261.478.218.-	-	-
	Minorati	Regione del Veneto	01.01.79-31.12.79	940	1.150.500.000.-	-	-
	Minorati	Amministrazione Provinciale di Trieste	01.01.79-31.12.81	400	500.631.000.-	519.381.500.-	552.957.000.-
	Minorati	Ente Nazionale ACLI-Istruzione professionale (E.N.A.I.P.)	01.10.79-30.09.80	955	2.101.000.000.-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
I	Minorati	Regione Lombardia	01.01.79-31.12.79	692	430.995.500.	-	-
T	Minorati	Regione Autonoma Friuli e Venezia	01.01.79-31.12.79	383	570.457.000.	-	-
A		Giulia					
L	Minorati	Regione Toscana	01.10.79-30.09.80	2.092	912.385.000.	-	-
I	Minorati	Regione Liguria	01.01.79-31.12.79	900	1.732.078.000.	-	-
A	Minorati	Provincia di Modena	01.01.79-31.12.79	235	207.550.000.	-	-
	Minorati	Provincia di Parma	01.01.79-31.12.79	80	149.851.000.	-	-
	Minorati	Provincia autonoma di Bolzano	01.01.79-31.12.79	180	405.000.000.	-	-
	Minorati	Amministrazione provinciale di Forlì	01.01.79-31.12.79	82	151.176.668.	-	-
	Minorati	Regione Lazio	01.01.79-31.12.79	25	42.046.875.	-	-
	Minorati	Regione Siciliana Assessorato Lavoro e Previdenza sociale	01.09.79-31.08.81	400	976.250.000.	1.196.250.000.	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
N E D E R L A N D E N	<u>Textiel</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.000	7.425.000,00	-	-
	Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	700	612.500,00	-	-
	Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Cultuur, Recreatie en Maatschappelijk Werk (C.R.M.)	01.01.79-31.12.79	40.000	1.190.267,70	-	-
	Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Cultuur, recreatie en maatschappelijk werk (C.R.M.)	01.01.79-31.12.79		121.700,00	-	-
	Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen	01.01.79-31.12.79	250	225.000,00	-	-
	<u>Jongeren</u>	Ministerie van Cultuur, Recreatie en Maatschappelijk werk (CRM)	01.01.79-31.12.79	125	837.500,00	-	-
	Jongeren	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	21.725	12.100.000,00	-	-
	Jongeren	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	03.04.79-31.12.79	256	274.803,97	-	-
	<u>Vrouwen</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.000	825.000,00	-	-
	<u>Vrouwen</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	19.07.79-31.12.79	380	399.166,35	-	-
	<u>Gebieden</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.000	3.086.000,00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
N E D E R L A N D E N	Gebieden	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	3.169	12.367.037,00	-	-
	<u>Technische Vooruitgang</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.000	3.720.000,00	-	-
	Technische Vooruitgang	Onderwijsfonds van het Visserijschap	01.05.79-30.04.82	100	97.000,00	105.000,00	111.000,00
	<u>Gehandicapten</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.79-31.12.79	250	2.819.375,00	-	-
	Gehandicapten	Lucasstichting voor revalidatie	01.07.79-31.12.81	40	200.000,00	440.000,00	480.000,00

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
L	<u>Jeunes</u>	Ministère du travail	12.04.79-01.04.80	477	6.937.500,00	-	-
U	<u>Handicapés</u>	Office de Placement et	01.01.79-31.12.79	85	3.015.000,00	-	-
X		de rééducation profes-					
E		sionnelle des travail-					
M		leurs handicapés					
B	Handicapés	Association d'assu-	01.01.79-31.12.79	153	1.500.000,00	-	-
O		rance contre les acci-					
U		dents, Section industri-					
R	Handicapés	elle - Luxembourg					
G		Ligue pour l'aide aux	23.03.79-31.12.81	40	1.559.233,00	6.500.000,00	7.050.000,00
		infirmes moteurs					
		cérébraux					

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	<u>Textiles and Clothing</u>	Department of Employment	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.552	1.738.706,31	-	-
	Textiles and Clothing	J. & H. Clothing Co.Ltd	01.11.78-31.03.79	47	7.560,00	-	-
	Textiles and Clothing	Department of Employment, on behalf of various promoters	01.01.79-31.12.79	3.000	750.000,00	-	-
	Textiles and Clothing	Clothing and Footwear Industry Training Board (Northern Ireland)	01.08.79-31.07.80	72	13.301,00	-	-
	Textiles and Clothing	Textiles Industry Training Board (Northern Ireland)	01.09.79-31.08.80	51	30.832,00	-	-
	<u>Migrant Workers</u>	The Home Office and local authorities	01.01.79-31.12.79	22.191	435.394,00	-	-
	Migrant workers	Manpower Services Commission-Training Serv. Division	01.01.79-31.12.79	4.000	175.000,00	-	-
	<u>Young People</u>	Road Transport Industry Training Board (Northern Ireland)	01.01.79-31.12.79	60	30.339,00	-	-
	Young people	Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland	01.01.79-31.03.80	9.104	1.391.414,03	5.658.335,89	-
	Young people	Department of Education for Northern Ireland	01.01.79-31.08.80	3.000	421.982,55	1.013.257,85	-
Young people	Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.12.79	27.500	6.755.300,00	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	Young people	Manpower Services Commission ESD	01.01.79-31.12.79	315	184.677,00	-	-
	Young people	Department of Manpower Services (Northern Ireland)	01.01.79-31.03.80	783	232.289,78	917.143,30	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.12.79	13.800	7.529.000,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission (Training Workshops)	01.01.79-31.12.79	5.400	4.131.000,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Project-Based Work Experience	01.01.79-31.12.79	10.800	6.210.000,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Community Service	01.01.79-31.12.79	7.350	8.330.000,00	-	-
	Young people	Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland	01.01.79-31.03.80	5.548	510.385,34	2.502.671,30	-
	Young people	Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board	01.01.79-15.09.79	29	21.750,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.12.79	22.980	5.637.944,96	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Training Services Division	01.01.79-31.12.79	597	202.759,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Training Services Division	01.01.79-30.06.79	500	188.426,00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D  K I N G D O M	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Training Services Division	01.01.79-31.12.79	17.158	7.376.746,97	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Community Industry	01.01.78-31.12.79	2.700	3.514.000,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Training Services Division	01.01.79-31.12.79	420	414.680,00	-	-
	Young people	Construction Industry Training Board (Northern Ireland)	01.08.79-31.07-80	45	29.854,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission (MSC) - Training Services Division	01.03.79-31.12.79	630	321.212,00	-	-
	Young people	Department of Employment - Training Services Division	01.09.79-31.12.80	250	5.000,00	500.000,00	-
	Young people	Distributive Industry Training Board - Northern Ireland	01.04.79-31.03.80	90	38.552,00	-	-
	Young people	Department of Manpower Services (Northern Ireland)	01.04.79-31.03.80	650	254.719,83	-	-
Young people	Distributive Industry Training Board - Northern Ireland	01.04.79-31.03.80	90	38.552,00	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D  K J N G D O M	Young people	Manpower Services Commission (MSC) - Training Services Division	02.04.79-31.12.79	1.855	431.822,00	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission (MSC)	02.04.79-31.03.80	157	37.837,89	-	-
	Young people	Manpower Services Commission - Training Services Division	02.04.79-31.12.79	5.134	707.036,00	-	-
	Young people	Catering Industry Training Board (CITB) Northern Ireland	01.09.79-31.08.80	483	106.422,00	-	-
	Young people	Engineering Industry Training Board (Northern Ireland)	01.09.79-31.08.80	49	53.417,00	-	-
	Young people	Northern Ireland Training Executive (NITE)	01.09.79-31.08.80	40	26.735,00	-	-
	Young people	Northern Ireland Training Executive	04.09.79-31.08.79	200	55.678,00	-	-
	Young people	Road Transport Industry Training Board (RTITB) Northern Ireland	01.05.79-30.04.80	240	344.517,00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	<u>Women</u>	Distributive Industry Training Board - Northern Ireland	01.04.79-31.03.80	45	10.993,00	-	-
	<u>Women</u>	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	696	425.791,00	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Road Transport Industry (Northern Ireland)	30.01.79-23.06.79	12	9.913,00	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Welsh Development Agency (W.D.A.)	01.04.79-31.03.80	320	100.000,00	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Manpower Services Commission	01.04.79-31.03.80	600	544.401,00	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Department of Manpower Services, on behalf of private enterprises in Northern Ireland	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.000	1.000.000,00	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Department of Education for Northern Ireland	01.01.79-31.08.80	510	205.645,00	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Council for Small Industry in rural areas (COSIRA)	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.440	86.075,00	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland	01.04.79-31.03.80	181	155.687,08	-	-
	<u>Regions</u>	Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland	01.04.79-31.03.80	5.450	1.818.957,26	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	Regions	Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland	01.04.79-31.03.80	6.511	3.741.572,91	-	-
	Regions	Department of Manpower Services of Northern Ireland	01.01.79-31.03.79	275	213.990,70	-	-
	Regions	Cooperative Bank Ltd.	01.01.79-31.12.81	348	32.469,00	37.159,00	51.342,00
	Regions	Highlands and Islands Development Board (HIDB)	01.01.79-31.12.79	1.809	246.223,00	-	-
	Regions	Tyne and Wear Passenger Transport Executive	01.07.79-30.11.81	600	664.500,00	1.085.500,00	1.232.000,00
	Regions	Chesterfield Borough Council	01.01.79-31.03.80	149	7.607,00	1.902,00	-
	Regions	White Fish Authority	01.04.79-30.03.82	15.420	181.000,00	195.500,00	220.000,00
	Regions	Department of Employment, on behalf of several private undertakings	01.01.79-31.12.79	2.000	500.000,00	-	-
	Regions	Department of Employment	01.01.79-31.12.79	136.500	13.734.888,00	-	-
	Regions	Welsh Engineers and Founders Group	01.09.79-31.08.82	55	25.290,00	23.720,00	33.720,00
	Regions	Department of Manpower Services (N.-Ireland)	01.04.79-31.03.80	1.100	1.213.706,88	-	-
	Regions	Talres Development Ltd.	14.03.79-31.12.79	100	20.000,00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	Regions	National Coal Board	01.10.79-31.12.81	300	57.000,00	947.500,00	1.060.000,00
	Regions	Department of the Environment (N.Ireland)	01.04.79-31.03.80	100	27.456,00	-	-
	Regions	Department of Employment for the Manpower Services Commission (MSC)	01.07.79-30.09.80	50	40.910,00	64.290,00	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	319	1.314.043,00	-	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	3.686	13.387.875,00	-	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	1.603	1.952.032,00	-	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	2.911	3.342.943,00	-	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	226	280.922,00	-	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	1.271	1.627.864,00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	1.696	1.953.227,00	-	-
	Regions	Northern Ireland Training Executive	01.09.79-31.07.80	40	21.263,00	-	-
	Regions	Department of Employment/Manpower Services Commission	01.04.79-31.03.80	3.811	2.105.766,00	-	-
	Regions	N. Ireland Training Executive	01.09.79-31.08.80	100	21.197,00	-	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (Training Services Division)	01.04.79-31.03.80	1.705	532.212,00	-	-
	Regions	Northern Ireland Electricity Service	01.09.79-31.08.82	167	487.077,00	513.516,00	-
	Regions	Schreiber Furniture Ltd	01.04.79-31.03.82	250	21.000,00	27.000,00	33.000,00
	Regions	N.Ireland Catering Industry Training Board	01.09.79-31.08.80	61	41.751,00	-	-
	Regions	J. and W.Kerr Electrical Ltd.	01.04.79-31.12.80	200	4.800,00	7.400,00	-
	Regions	Carron Company Ltd.	01.06.79-31.12.81	54	4.657,00	14.737,00	6.461,00
	Regions	Scottish Development Agency (SDA)	01.04.79-31.03.80	730	96.750,00	-	-
	Regions	Manpower Services Commission (ESD)	01.04.79-31.03.80	8.778	2.672.160,00	-	-
	Regions	Department of Manpower Services, N. Ireland	01.04.79-31.03.80	140	53.988,00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	<u>Handicapped persons</u>	Department of Health and Social Services (NI)	01.01.79-31.03.80	43.750	193.875,00	775.500,00	-
	Handicapped persons	Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland	01.01.79-31.03.80	4.939	109.822,12	396.375,66	-
	Handicapped persons	Department of Employment-Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.12.79	350	50.000,00	-	-
	Handicapped persons	Department of Employment - Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.12.79	8.382	3.211.014,10	-	-
	Handicapped persons	Department of Employment - Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.03.79	146	278.796,00	-	-
	Handicapped persons	Manpower Services Commission	01.04.79-31.03.80	6.676	1.231.458,00	-	-
	Handicapped persons	Department of Employment - Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.03.79	698	908.825,00	-	-
	Handicapped persons	Department of Employment - Manpower Services Commission	01.04.79-31.03.80	2.418	3.154.268,00	-	-
	Handicapped persons	Department of Employment - Manpower Services Commission	01.01.79-31.12.79	234	135.896,78	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1979	1980	1981
U N I T E D  K I N G D O M	Handicapped persons	Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled	01.01.79-31.12.81	19	35.018,00	40.795,00	46.915,00
	Handicapped persons	The Michaelmas Trust	01.05.79-30.04.80	20	52.785,00	50.899,00	-