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1977 FINANCIAL YEAR

(should read 1976 Financial Year)

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F O R E W O R D

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This is the annual report of the Social Fund for the year 1976 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 Council and to the European Parliament a report on the activities of the Fund during the past financial year and on the development foreseeable in the coming three years in expenditure relating to measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 of the Council Decision 71/66/EEC."

The report is based on the presentation used last year which was welcomed by the European Parliament (2). An attempt has been made, however, towards greater clarity and to provide additional information in accordance with the Parliament's request (3).

Examples of extra material included for the first time are the overall financial impact of the Fund on the less-developed regions of the Community; the numbers of people benefitting from the various fields of interventions, and the breakdown of payments according to Member State.

Two other policy documents, however, though not strictly relevant to the context of this report because they post-date the period covered, form part of the material necessary to complete an up-to-date picture of policies pursued through the Fund. These are :

- (a) the Commission's communication to the Council concerning the review of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the Social Fund (4) and
- (b) the Commission's guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund for the year 1977 (5).

(1) OJ No L 101, 28 April 1972, p 3
(2) Resolution of 21 April 1977 (par. 1)
(3) Resolution of 21 April 1977 (par. 14)
(4) COM (77) 90 of 29 March 1977
(5) OJ No C 141, 15 June 1977, p 2

1. With the slow-down in the economic recovery which had started in the second half of 1975 and the consequent increase in unemployment from under 5 million in the summer of 1976 to the 5.5. million mark by the end of the year, the employment market background against which the Social Fund had to be operated in 1976 was, perhaps, the most critical yet experienced.
2. The situation of a couple of years ago where in certain fields of intervention applications fell short of budgetary allocations is now completely reversed with programmes submitted in 1976 more than doubling the budget (441 m.u.a.).
3. The number of persons directly benefitting from programmes approved in 1976 for assistance from the Fund is estimated at about 650,000; of these about 10,000 may be expected to have a multiplier effect as they were either teachers or social workers receiving further training.
4. The Commission's general policy during 1976, as in previous years, was to ensure an active role for the Fund in contributing towards the promotion of Community employment policy by favouring programmes with well defined and clearly visible objectives, initiatives with a catalytic or promotional effect and suitable schemes unlikely to have been carried out were it not for the provision of financing from the Fund.
5. Although the budget reached 441 m.u.a. in 1976 the amount is no more than a small fraction of many Member States' expenditure on vocational training. This is why the Commission favours increasing the degree of concentration in the use of available resources to help, for example, in the correction of structural imbalances between the various regions of the Community.

The Fund Regulations provide for assistance to operations carried out in the less developed regions of the Community (1). As a result of this type of intervention, just over half of the total Fund was expended for operations in the E.R.D.F. regions (2). Other fields of intervention

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(1) Art. 5 Council Decision 71/66/EEC

(2) Regions designated by Member States for the application of their systems of regional aid. See Article 3 of Council Regulation EEC 724/75 establishing the European Regional Development Fund (E.R.D.F.)

authorised are based on categories of persons rather than geographic location (1). When one adds the proportion of this latter type of action which in fact was carried out in the E.R.D.F. regions, the total financial impact of the Social Fund on Community Regional Policy in 1976 is estimated at at least 73% of its total budget.

6. Although the vast majority of training programmes approved for assistance from the Fund in 1976 were related to specific job prospects, there was a tendency in the present situation of high unemployment to use the Fund, particularly in less-developed regions, to combat unemployment by financing training which was not always directly linked to immediate employment.
7. Progress was also achieved during 1976 in improving the efficiency of the administration of the Fund and the volume of payments attained almost trebled that of the previous years. There are, however, very definite limits to what can be achieved in this regard without changes in the regulations governing the administration of the Fund.
8. The foregoing considerations of the increasing the degree of concentration of the Fund on the less developed regions and the most vulnerable categories of worker and improving efficiency were among the issues taken up by the Commission in connection with the review of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the European Social Fund.
9. The only change in areas of intervention of the Fund during 1976 was the addition of clothing to the textiles sector by the decision of the Council on 9 February 1976 (2).

The other areas of intervention authorised under Article 4 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC remained unchanged during 1976 at workers leaving agriculture; migrant workers; young workers; and the handicapped (demonstration projects and training of instructors). Unlike interventions under Article 5 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC (operations in underdeveloped regions or regions in decline; in groups of undertakings or connected with technical progress) the fields of intervention under

(1) Art. 4 Council Decision 71/66/EEC

(2) Decision 76/206/EEC; OJ No L 3 of 14 February 1976, p 39

Article 4 are generally authorised on a temporary basis (1) requiring periodic renewal through decision of the Council.

10. In all cases except workers leaving agriculture, the Council decisions expire in mid-1977. The Commission has submitted a proposal to the Council, in the context of its opinion on the review of the Fund, to remove the time-limits in decisions relating to Article 4. This proposal is accompanied by a suggestion that the Commission should review each year, in the Annual Report, the need for the maintenance of the various fields of intervention, making proposals for amendment where necessary. As an interim measure, the Commission proposed an extension of the validity of these fields of intervention up to 31 December 1977.

(1) the sole exception being actions for workers leaving agriculture.

I. ACTIVITIES BY FIELD OF INTERVENTION

PERSONS LEAVING AGRICULTURE

Volume of applications

11. The Social Fund is authorised by Council Decision 72/428/EEC (1) to intervene to assist persons leaving agriculture to take up employment in other sectors. The persistence of high levels of unemployment in the industrial and services sectors during 1976 has had the effect of stabilising the movement of workers from the land at a lower level than was the case some years ago. This is reflected in the slight reduction of programmes submitted which amounted to 51 m.u.a. as compared with about 52.5 m.u.a. in 1975. Moreover, there has been a tendency, as yet of slight proportions, in certain regions of the Community, for workers to return to the agricultural sector. Although the number of persons trained for ex-agricultural activity with assistance from the Social Fund has slightly diminished there has been a growing interest on the part of young people, usually but not exclusively from an agricultural background, to train for agriculture.

This field of intervention is linked to textiles and clothing for budgetary purposes with an aggregate allocation of 66.1 m.u.a. in 1976.

General characteristics of applications

12. The biggest applications both in terms of financial aid requested and numbers trained were those submitted by national training authorities, representing, in most Member States, general training programmes not specifically related to workers in agriculture.

In France, however, the applications did concern operations carried out as part of a national programme confined to the training of agricultural workers. This was also the case, but only to some extent, for Italy, whose applications tended to relate to regional programmes.

13. Among the more interesting programmes, in quality if not in quantity, mention should be made of those aimed at the re-employment in the same area of agricultural workers forced to change jobs or to add other means of livelihood to that of agriculture. Such programmes, carried out as part of the development of underdeveloped agricultural regions, and in particular mountain areas, were typically concerned with training for jobs linked with agriculture such as rural development, craft-work and tourism and avoiding workers having to leave home to learn a livelihood.
14. It is estimated that at least 50% of the persons included in the general programmes were being retrained for the building and metal-work sectors.

Guidelines used for selection of applications

15. The Commission decided that the situation in this field of intervention did not call for any basic change in the guidelines applicable in the previous year. The basic concern was to support the objectives of Community agricultural policy and of regional development through assistance for activities aimed at reducing depopulation through the creation of stable employment in rural zones.
16. First priority was, therefore, accorded to the following applications :
- those carried out in declining or backward rural areas as support measures to investments aimed at creating employment;
 - those forming part of programmes designed to permit local re-employment of farm workers in non-agricultural activities aimed at development in less-favoured areas, provided that such programmes guaranteed a reasonable level of skill and stability in the employment offered;
 - those which guaranteed suitable employment for less-favoured groups of workers; the period of assistance from the Fund to begin within two years after the cessation of activities in agriculture;

- those concerning family workers, which includes young persons unemployed or under-employed since leaving school and wives of agricultural workers who wish to have a job outside agriculture even if their husbands continue to be employed in this sector.

Applications meeting those requirements amounted to about 20.7 m.u.a. for operations in 1976, 13.9 m.u.a. for 1977 and 7.0 m.u.a. for 1978.

17. Resettlement operations with no training content were placed in second priority, but due to budgetary constraints no claims were approved in this category.

Beneficiaries

18. Programmes accepted under the ex-agricultural heading in 1976 totalling 41.6 m.u.a. and are estimated to benefit approximately 42,000 persons.

PERSONS WORKING IN THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING SECTORSVolume of applications

19. The Council Decision authorising Social Fund intervention for workers in the textile industry was extended on the occasion of its renewal on 9 February 1976 (1) to cover also the clothing industry. The result was a considerable increase in applications which amounted to 38 m.u.a. As mentioned in paragraph 11, the joint budgetary provision for this field of intervention as well as workers leaving agriculture was 66,1 m.u.a.

General characteristics of applications

20. The effects of the crisis which has affected employment in the textile industry for several years continued to be manifest in 1976; the annual loss of jobs since the signature of multi-fibre agreement (2) in January 1974 averages 200,000. Efforts are being made to transform the textile industry, traditionally characterised by high labour content at relatively low wages, into a capital intensive industry using modern technology. This restructuring is constantly hampered by a shortage of suitably qualified workers and the intervention of the Fund is aimed both at helping to remedy this and at training workers forced to find jobs in other sectors. The applications from the member states were, consequently, geared to these two objectives, with the main emphasis on persons obliged to leave this sector. Programmes which were submitted from all member states, except Belgium and Denmark, came from the public training authorities, professional organisations and private firms.

They consisted, in the main, of general, global programmes based on budgetary estimates for one or more years and involving one or more current branches of activity of the national employment services. In accordance with the requirements demanded for aid from the Fund, these applications specify the numbers of textile and clothing workers envisaged for the training courses or benefitting from other eligible measures. The programmes do not make it possible, however, to judge the type of training

(1) OJ No L 3, 14 February 1976, p. 39

(2) OJ No L 118, 30 April 1974, p

imparted or the industrial restructuring to which it is related. As regards the quality of the training and the employment prospectives offered, one can only refer to the norms and practices in operation in the various promotional organisations. These programmes do not, therefore, lend themselves to overall assessment or to the implementation in practice, of the Commission's wish, as expressed in its guidelines for the management of the Fund, to favour industrial restructuring of a kind in which Community production is likely to be competitive with third countries. Moreover, the additionality aspect of Fund aid is not readily discernible in these programmes.

Guidelines used for selection of applications

21. The Commission considered that the selection criteria established in 1975 for this field of intervention should continue to apply. Selection was, therefore, confined to
- (1) retraining and restructuring promoting the development of branches which offered the best possible use of skilled labour and in which Community production stood the best chance of meeting competition from third countries; and
 - (2) co-ordinated re-deployment operations forming part of a joint action between firms laying off workers and firms in other branches guaranteeing their reemployment.

Priority was accorded to those programmes which corresponded closest to the aims of regional development.

For the reasons explained in paragraph 20 above, national global applications gave rise to difficulties of assessment and they were approved in stages, as the promoters submitted further information to demonstrate conformity with the criteria.

Beneficiaries

22. Applications totalling 14,8 m.u.a. were approved for programmes beginning in 1976, as well as 4.6 m.u.a. for 1977 and 2 m.u.a. in 1978. These are estimated to benefit almost 34,000 persons.

MIGRANT WORKERSVolume of applications

23. During 1976 the position of migrant workers in the Community continued to be subject to the very critical labour market situation, with many unemployed workers returning home and the restrictions on fresh immigration from third countries being maintained. In spite of this, however, the total size of the migrant population did not decrease significantly, mainly because of the increasing extent to which migrant workers were joined in the host countries by members of their families. There were indications, also reflected in applications to the Social Fund, of increased activity to assist migrants - particularly those of the second generation - to adapt to the new social and working environment.

Against this background the volume of eligible applications for assistance from the Fund in 1976 for migrant workers (1) increased to 61 m.u.a. as against 42 m.u.a. in 1975.

General characteristics of applications

24. Specialised teaching of children of migrant workers

The greater part of the applications concerned courses of specialised teaching for the children of migrants. The host countries are recognising more and more that education for children of migrant workers cannot be effective simply by placing migrant children in normal school classes but that special reception and adaptation programmes are necessary in order to integrate these children successfully into the new educational system. The volume of these applications exceeded by far the total budget for operations in favour of migrants.

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(1) Council decision of 27 June 1974 on action by the European Social Fund for migrant workers (74/327/EEC) Oj No L 185, 9 July 1974. p 20.

Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands submitted comprehensive global applications in this field whereas limited individual schemes were presented by Belgium and Denmark.

Integrated programmes

25. Several Italian applications, including that mentioned in the preceding paragraph and the single Irish project were submitted in the framework of integrated programmes linking several phases of actions. Such integrated programmes are defined in the Council Decision (1) as extending to all the measures necessary to ensure the effectiveness and continuity of action throughout successive phases of migration from preparation for emigration to return to the country of origin.

Operations, which form part of such integrated programmes, designed to facilitate the employment and geographical and professional mobility of workers moving from one Member State to another are eligible for assistance.

The volume of applications linked to integrated programmes showed a marked increase during 1976 and amounted to approximately 11 m.u.a. Included were measures aiding resettlement in the country of origin reflecting a tendency towards the reversal of the migratory flow of traditionally emigrant countries.

The Commission favours integrated programmes not only because of the social advantage in helping migrants through the various stages of migration from preparation for departure to eventual return home but also because this is the most effective means of meeting manpower requirements in the host country as well as helping the regional development requirements of the country of origin.

(1) Article 1 of Council decision 74/327/EEC

Other programmes (1)

26. There was a substantial number of applications for other actions assisting migrants which were not related to integrated programmes in the sense of the preceding paragraph; these concerned actions for adaptation of migrants to their working and living conditions in the host country. They included assistance to migrants from third countries whereas integrated programmes are legally confined in scope - for social Fund purposes - to persons moving from one Community country to another.

Programmes under this heading were concentrated on employment problems and very often combined with language training. Whereas the United Kingdom and Germany included these operations in general applications, a number of private promoters in France as well as a voluntary organisation in Germany submitted separate specific programmes, aimed at preparing young migrants for work who had just left school and would otherwise be unlikely to find a job.

These programmes usually included revision of school studies inadequately followed, language training, vocational preparation and guidance.

Training of teachers and social workers for migrants (2)

27. A limited number of applications in the field of special training and advanced training of teachers for migrants' children and social workers responsible for integration measures for migrants was submitted by Germany, France and the Netherlands. A particularly interesting scheme was jointly presented by private organisations in Germany and Italy concerning the training of Italian welfare workers working mainly for Italian migrants in Germany. A complete training course tailored to the special needs of Italian migrants in Germany was developed for this group of welfare worker

(1) Article 2 of Council decision 74/327/EEC

(2) Article 3 of Council decision 74/327/EEC

1. ... applications up to the level of recognised social workers. The training programme included also actions concerning reintegration problems of migrants returning to Italy.

Guidelines used for the selection of applications

28. The relevant Council Decision 74/372/EEC provides for assistance for three kinds of action concerning migrants vis :

- integrated programmes (as explained in par.25)
- integration measures (see par. 26)
- basic and advanced training of social workers and teachers.

29. Integrated programmes, as in the preceding year, were classified as first priority in 1976. Measures not forming part of integrated programmes, to help migrants adapt to the new social and working life were regarded as first priority only to the extent that they were designed to lead to employment. In this context special attention was given to programmes for young migrants under 25 years of age as well as language courses, One other category was classified as first priority, namely training programmes for teachers and social workers assisting migrants and their children. These operations have an obvious although not clearly measurable multiplier effect.

Applications deemed to meet first priority requirements, amounted to about 21 m.u.a. for operations in 1976, 14 m.u.a. for 1977 and 12 m.u.a. for 1978.

30. Because of shortage of funds, teaching courses for migrant's children which were not part of integrated programmes had to be relegated to second priority.

Within this category it was further necessary to restrict assistance to cases where Fund aid could be regarded as having a promotional effect, where the actions were complementary to measures undertaken by the Ministries concerned or were in the nature of follow-up activities vital for the success of school adaptation measures. This resulted in the admission under this heading of a number of specialised teaching courses relating to the period after the first year of compulsory schooling in the host country.

The total financial commitment for claims passed in second priority was about 0.5 m.u.a. for operations in 1976; 0.1 m.u.a. for 1977 and 0.5 m.u.a. for 1978.

Beneficiaries

31. It is estimated that applications approved in 1976 will contribute to the schooling of some 125,000 children in the Community; to language and training courses for about 50,000 adult migrants; and to the training of some 2,5000 teachers and social workers. Migrants benefitting from the information and guidance services approved for financing in 1976 are estimated at more than one million.

YOUNG PEOPLEVolume of applications

32. During 1976, measures to tackle youth unemployment were given top priority by manpower authorities in most Member States, with the result that many training programmes were expanded and new schemes introduced during the course of the year, particularly in anticipation of the new wave of 1976 school leavers joining the ranks of those young people who had already been unemployed for several months. This high and ever increasing level of training activity in the Member States was inevitably translated into a very large volume of applications to the Social Fund in 1976.

The 1976 financial year, which was the first full year of operation of the Council decision on intervention by the Fund for young unemployed people (1) was therefore marked by a particularly difficult budgetary situation in which eligible applications for assistance exceeded the original budgetary provisions by more than five times. This came as an abrupt change to the exceptionally favourable situation at the end of 1975 when it had been possible to approve all eligible applications for operations in the last quarter of the year.(2)

The budgetary situation was somewhat relieved by the decision of the Commission in May 1976 to make available for young people the extra appropriations originally intended for a new field of Fund intervention under Article 4 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC in sectors and regions affected by the economic crisis.(3) The failure of this proposal to obtain approval from the Council permitted a substantial increase in the budgetary allocation for young people from some 38 to 69 million units of account, but serious problems of selection still remained.

General characteristics of applicationsPromoters

33. The vast majority of the applications received for young unemployed people concerned the training and vocational preparation programmes launched by the Member States in the framework of special measures to combat youth unemployment. These programmes, which were generally

(1) Council decision on action by the European Social Fund for persons affected by unemployment difficulties (75/459/EEC) OJ No L 1190, 30 July 1975, p 36.
 (2) See the 1975 annual report of the Social Fund COM(76) 338 final, pp 5 and 24.
 (3) See p 1 of the 1975 annual report of the Social Fund COM(76) 338 final

national in scope and consequently very sizeable - running to as many as 40,000 youngsters in a single programme. were normally under the responsibility of the public training authorities. Only four of the eligible applications came from private law bodies. Luxembourg was the only Member State not to present any applications under the 'young people' heading.

Objectives

The special national programmes submitted to the Fund reflected two main preoccupations of the training and manpower authorities. On the one hand, there was the immediate need to increase the number of training places available for young people, whether by mobilising spare training capacity in public centres and in public enterprises, or, most often, by offering incentives to private employers to increase, or at least maintain, the level of skilled training opportunities and on-the-job traineeships in spite of the general cut back in economic activity. On the other hand, there was also a concern to develop a more long term approach to the underlying problems of the transition from school to work, which prompted many training and educational authorities to introduce innovatory schemes of basic training and pre-employment courses.

Beneficiaries

The various programmes concentrated almost exclusively on the under-20 age group, giving particular attention to the needs of the least qualified youngsters, leaving school at the minimum age and unlikely even in normal economic circumstances to be interested in, let alone be eligible for, the traditional forms of vocational training. Applications concerning both first-job seekers and young people who had already worked were limited to Belgium, Germany and Denmark. The estimated number of girls and young women covered by the applications submitted during 1976 amounted to only about 20% of the total, although their unemployment rate was at least as high as that of young men in the same age group. It may be observed that girls are still rarely involved in apprenticeships and skilled training courses but are generally well represented in the various types of vocational preparation programmes for unemployed young people. Of the estimated 110,000 young persons who benefitted during 1976 from training programmes approved under the Social Fund, nearly 60% of that number were located in the E.R.D.F. Regions.

Guidelines used for the selection of applications

35. As indicated above, no precedents existed from 1975 for the selection of young people applications. Guidelines therefore had to be developed from scratch at the beginning of 1976 and against a background of a highly unfavourable and uncertain budgetary situation. The reference in the relevant Council decision to a priority category of young people in search of a first job was strictly applied with the inevitable result that programmes involving young people who had already worked, even if they were well under 20 years old had no chance of approval under Article 4 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC but, in so far as they occurred in priority regions, were in some cases considered for aid under Article 5 of the same Decision (regional interventions).
- National definitions of what constitutes a first job seeker in the various countries have been accepted on a provisional basis while attempts are made to establish a commonly acceptable Community definition.
36. Within the category of first job seekers, and taking account of the decision to increase the appropriations available, a further selection of applications was still necessary. In establishing guidelines, the basic concern of the Commission after consultation with the Social Fund Committee was to show a clear preference to the more recent initiatives to tackle the problems of youth unemployment, thereby emphasising the promotional vocation of Social Fund action,⁽¹⁾ rather than give support to ongoing well-established training programmes.
37. Given this basic orientation, a further distinction was made, for budgetary reasons, between those operations which offered a more long-term qualitative interest and those programmes which were essentially

⁽¹⁾ "Supplementary guidelines for the administration of the European Social Fund approved by the Commission on 23 July 1975 (doc.V/1242/75)"

designed to tackle the quantitative aspects of providing training facilities for unemployed young people.

First priority was accordingly reserved for programmes which introduced innovatory methods and structures of training specifically designed to ease the transition from school to working life and to meet the special needs of those unemployed young people who were most vulnerable on the labour market.

Applications passed in first priority represented a total financial commitment of some 48 m.u.a. for operations in 1976, 13 m.u.a. for 1977 and 4 m.u.a. for 1978.

Second priority was given to those programmes which were primarily designed to influence the volume rather than the content of training, and which were justified basically in terms of anti-cyclical activities. Into this category came the various schemes to expand training capacity whether in public or private centres or in on-the-job training in employer's premises. In the latter case assurances were required that such schemes would not simply provide subsidies for on-going training and recruitment and that the quality and content of such training schemes would not be subordinated to other objectives such as maximising the number of young people involved.

41. Due to budgetary constraints, it was possible to approve for assistance only those second priority applications which represented non-governmental programmes in danger of not being carried out if there was no firm financial commitment by the Fund or which were located in the E.R.D.F. regions. The total financial commitment for these applications was about 18 m.u.a. for operations in 1976, 2 m.u.a. for 1977 and 2 m.u.a. for 1978.

Volume of applications

42. Interventions aiding the integration of the handicapped into a working environment are authorised both under Article 4 and 5 of Council Decision 74/328 EEC and are dealt with together in this section of the Report.

During 1976, applications eligible for assistance exceeded the aggregate budgetary allocation more than three times.(1)

Rigorous selection criteria were therefore necessary.

General characteristics of applications

43. the promoters:

The majority of applications came from the public authorities in the Member States responsible for the integration of the handicapped into employment; the projects were, consequently, large-scale programmes aimed at improving nationally or regionally the socio-professional situation of the handicapped covering, for example, the training of persons responsible for the placement of re-trained handicapped people in suitable employment.

44. Programmes submitted by private promoters, though obviously not of the size of those of the public authorities were also valuable, playing a very important role in the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

It is to be observed, moreover, that despite the generally restricted financial resources the private centres have not been slow in undertaking complex projects of a demonstrative type in a successful manner.

(1) Art. 4 and Art. 5 of Council Decision 71/76/EEC

Objectives

45. The applications fell into three broad categories corresponding to the types of actions eligible for Fund assistance :

Article 4 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC

- (a) short-term demonstrative projects aimed at improving the quality of vocational rehabilitation facilities to the handicapped;

Programmes of this kind, which because of their multiplier effect, can potentially improve the general methods of the reintegration of the handicapped in the short-term, were submitted from Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. They concerned, for example, improved training programmes involving the use of computers and audio-visual techniques and practical means of aiding the social and professional integration of persons suffering from brain injuries.

- (b) training and advanced training courses for persons employed in the medical rehabilitation, vocational guidance, training, vocational training or rehabilitation and re-employment of handicapped persons as well as for those responsible for the training of instructors.

programmes of this kind were submitted from Belgium, France, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Article 5 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC

- (c) Programmes for the integration of the handicapped into employment. This rather broad provision opens up considerable opportunities for applications which were submitted in large numbers by operators in all the Member States.

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Guidelines used for the selection of applications

46. The guidelines used for the selection of applications remained substantially unchanged in 1976 as compared with the previous year as follows -

- Article 4 Council Decision 71/66/EEC

short-term demonstration projects were given first priority provided they

- were clearly defined as to scope, length and objectives and concerned new methods in accordance with the initial Community action programme for the vocational rehabilitation of handicapped persons (1); and
- formed part of an overall and continuous process of providing optimum conditions for the social, medical and vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped as envisaged in the Council Decision. (2)

Where however, a Member State submitted more than one application of this type, only one was accorded first priority, the remainder being considered for second priority.

Also granted first priority were training courses in regions where facilities for handicapped training were relatively underdeveloped compared with the rest of the Community.

Measures approved in first priority amounted to about 17 m.u.a. for operations in 1976, 1.4 m.u.a. for 1977 and 1.1 m.u.a. for 1978.

47. Second priority was granted to other training courses except crash courses of under 100 hours and permanent training courses. In practice, however, the budgetary situation enabled only an insignificant number of applications in this category to be accepted.

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(1) Council Resolution of 27 June 1974 - OJ C 80 of 9 July 1974

(2) Council Decision 74/328/EEC of 27 June 1974 - OJ L 185 of 9 July 1974

Article 5 Council Decision 71/66/EEC

48. The general schemes described above were accorded first priority if they formed part of an overall and continuous process of re-adaptation for the seriously disabled in specialised centres with the objective of their re-integration in open employment.
49. The budgetary situation, however, made it impossible to finance all applications meeting the foregoing criteria and the Commission was obliged to restrict the choice to the applications of greatest importance within this category, taking due account of the needs of regions where existing structures are inadequate.

Beneficiaries

50. Applications approved in 1976 are estimated to directly benefit some 3,500 persons in demonstration projects and 4,000 in training projects - both of which categories have a multiplier effect - and to contribute directly towards the re-integration of some 25,000 disabled persons into working life.

REGIONS

Volume of applications

Because of the economic situation and consequent slowdown in the creation of new industrial jobs in the regions, there was no great change during 1976 in the number of new applications received under this heading.

The number of operations dealt with in 1976 was appreciably greater than 1975 because of the significant amount of commitment credits carried forward from 1974 and 1975.

Despite the present difficulties in finding employment for trainees at the end of the courses, the volume of training was increased compared to previous years, by the use of training in certain cases as a measure to combat unemployment and by the carrying out of a reasonable volume of stock training.

The 1976 budgetary provision remained at roughly the same level as the previous year in real terms - 229 m.u.a. as compared with 206.

General characteristics of applications

During 1976, perhaps even more than in previous years, there were indications of growing co-operation between authorities responsible for regional development and the Commission in the realisation of training programmes essential for their workers and necessary for the development of sound employment policies. The role of the Social Fund proved somewhat more significant than heretofore; there was a noticeable increase in the number of programmes drawn up with a view to aid from the Fund which could not have been carried out were it not for such aid. This development, moreover, supported moves towards diversification in the regions to counter-act the effect of situations of decline in main activities or over-dependence on a single industry.

54. The quality of the applications showed definite improvement and pointed to the existence of positive policies of employment in several regions. Many of the programmes submitted involved training identifying future employment patterns or leading to jobs in new growth areas. These applications frequently contained imaginative experimental aspects of importance in the development of employment policy which led to exchanges of experience between promoters and provided a stimulus for the identification of new employment prospects and the introduction of new training methods.

55. The 1976 applications, moreover, evidenced once again the important role played by small and medium sized enterprises in the creation and safeguarding of employment.

The Promoters

56. A growing tendency was shown in 1976 towards the grouping of programmes by operators dealing with specific training projects which were usually of an innovatory character. This grouping was effected in such a way as to reduce waste through duplication or dispersal of effort while tending towards greater over-all co-ordination of training schemes and facilitating the management of the Social Fund.

57. The regionalisation of vocational training in France led to the submission of applications by the regional authorities. The number of private promoters showed a marked increase in the United Kingdom, especially in Northern Ireland. In Italy, on the other hand, private promoters continued to be few due to lack of support from public finance while on the other hand, because of the economic situation, activity by the public authorities showed little increase; but training bodies linked

to public enterprises continued to play an important role.

Objectives

58.

During 1976, the policy of the Commission in managing the Social Fund was to stimulate and encourage new initiatives at regional and local level while maintaining assistance to training organisations operating nationally.

59.

Member States' applications correspondingly fell into two broad categories reflecting, respectively, national training policies in the context of the overall labour market and the more specific complementary regional needs. The Member States tended to support this complementary training coinciding with the Commission's policy of increasing concentration of Fund intervention on these regional programmes. Thus, the Commission decided to give particular emphasis to programmes emanating from the regions of absolute priority as defined in paragraph 61 below. The Irish and Italian regional programmes came within this category. As in the previous year, many Italian projects had to be adjusted after approval because of financial difficulties due to the economic situation. Adult training programmes in Greenland and the French overseas departments (1) were maintained and continued to play an important role; in Greenland in 1976, 2000 persons were trained with the aid of the Social Fund out of a total population of 50,000. Many programmes in the other regions, partly under the influence of the selection criteria for Fund aid for these zones, contained innovatory features as regards training methods or skills imparted, were geared towards alleviating specific employment problems and included guarantees of jobs on the conclusion of training.

(1) Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Réunion.

60. Eligibility is confined to programmes carried out in the regions and areas which may benefit from the European Regional Development Fund (under the terms of Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 724/75 establishing that Fund)(1) Because, however, of budgetary limitations and the considerable variations between these regions' levels of employment imbalance, priorities had to be established within the Regional Fund regions. In fact three levels of priority were set - 'absolute', 'first' and 'second - in the light of such indicators as unemployment rates in the previous four years, GDP per head compared to the national average, activity rates, levels of emigration and dependence on agricultural employment.
61. Accordingly, the absolute priority category was determined as comprising the Italian Mezzogiorno, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the French overseas departments and Greenland. A satisfactory distinction between the first and second priority categories was less easy to draw on the basis of the indicators, especially in view of the rapid upward movement of one of them, unemployment rates; this led to some regions with undoubted long-term structural problems qualifying only as second priority. Mainly because of this difficulty, the Commission has decided in its guidelines for the 1977 management of the Social Fund(2) to adopt only two priority levels; the absolute priority regions, and the remaining Regional Fund regions.
62. The application of the 1976 guidelines resulted in the approval of all the applications from the absolute priority regions.

(1) OJ No L 73 of 21 March 1975, p 2

(2) OJ No C 141 of 15 June 1977, pp 6-7

63. Budget restrictions meant that of the remaining applications, those in second priority had to be refused and those in first priority could be met only partially, employing a system of linear reduction. On the basis of the proportion of total eligible first priority claims to available credits, a reduction was calculated in each Member State's total claims which was spread over the applications concerned in the last group to be processed at the end of the year.

This linear reduction was applied only to national programmes for which financing was in any case assured.

64. Applications passed in absolute priority and first priority amounted to nearly 230 m.u.a. for operations in 1976, 138 m.u.a. for 1977 and nearly 36 m.u.a. for 1978. Of this, approximately 56% was for programmes in first priority and 44% for absolute priority.

Beneficiaries

65. It is estimated that about 230,000 persons benefitted from programmes approved under this heading in the year 1976, of whom approximately 100,000 were situated in the absolute priority regions.

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Volume of applications

66. There was a substantial increase in applications for assistance to operations "aimed at facilitating adaptation to the requirements of technical progress of those branches of economic activity in which such progress gives rise to substantial changes in manpower and professional knowledge and skill."⁽¹⁾ Nevertheless, and notwithstanding a doubling of the budgetary provision to 10 m.u.a. as compared with 5 m.u.a. in the previous year, this has proved, up to now, a relatively minor field of intervention.

General characteristics of applications

67. Applications under this heading were frequently connected with technological advance requiring new skills in growth sectors such as deep-sea oil and gas (including anti-pollution techniques); the exploitation of natural resources (for example mariculture); and nuclear energy. But an important category of application encouraged by the Commission, which developed to a significant extent during 1978, was concerned with technological innovation necessary to safeguard employment in traditional industries like newspapers and footwear.
68. In order to avoid unfair competition applications in this field are not considered from individual firms but must be grouped so as to cover a particular sector at national or regional level.
- Applications were submitted from France, Italy and Germany.

(1) Regulation (EEC No 2396/71) (Article 1(1) (b)).

Guidelines used for selection of applications

69. In addition to the requirements mentioned above concerning the avoidance of unfair competition, the two other selection criteria which applied in previous years were continued in 1976, i.e.

- operations should contain innovatory features, judged not only in relation to technical aspects but also by training content. This was, moreover, interpreted in a relative manner according to the size and location of the industry; jobs, for example, could be regarded as 'innovatory' in small and medium-sized industries even if they existed already in large industries.
- preference was given to programmes contributing to the solution of the most serious employment problems particularly those confronting small and medium-sized industries.

70. Programmes approved in 1976 amounted to about 9.5 m.u.a. for operations in 1976; 17.4 m.u.a. for 1977 and 5.5. m.u.a. for 1978.

Beneficiaries

Programmes approved under this heading are estimated to benefit about 25 000 workers.

GROUPS OF UNDERTAKINGS

71. Like the preceding category and as the title implies, this field of intervention concerns applications relating not to individual undertakings but groups of firms. Eligible are "groups of undertakings with similar or connected activities which are thus forced to cease, reduce or transform their activities permanently".(1)
72. This is an area of intervention which though potentially important for the future has not yet developed greatly in volume, mainly due to the effects of the present economic situation on finding finance for reconversion. Only seven applications were received during 1976 amounting to about 6.5 m.u.a. One of them was refused as it concerned a state monopoly; three others were ruled out because they related to groups of legally related companies and not separately-owned firms. The three applications approved amounted to a total commitment of 626.300 units of account and were estimated to benefit 475 persons.

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 (Article 1(1) (c))

II. REGIONAL IMPACT OF THE SOCIAL FUND

73. The Commission emphasised, in its communication to the Council concerning the review of the Social Fund (1) the importance it attaches to increasing the degree of concentration of resources and to the role played by the Social Fund in aiding the correction of structural deficits in the less developed regions. The regional aspects of operations financed under Article 4^e would be accentuated so that the overall regional impact of the Fund would not fall below that attained up to the present. The Commission would (the communication continues) verify the regional impact of interventions of the Fund each year in its annual report on the activities of the Fund.

As a consequence of the Commission's decision of 29 March 1977 in the matter, information necessary for this calculation is being sought for applications being examined in 1977 with a view to including the results in next year's annual report, in relation to not only regional impact as a whole but also the absolute priority regions. Applications submitted during 1976 were not required to give this kind of information. The Commission's services have, nevertheless, attempted an estimate which suggests the following break-down of financial commitments from the Social Fund approved in 1976.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

74. Summary statement of breakdown of interventions approved in 1976 (in m.u.a.'s)

Intervention Sector	E.R.D.F. Regions	Rest of Community
Persons leaving Agriculture	25	20.
Persons working in the textile and clothing sectors	6	10.
Migrant workers	2	19
Young people	42	27
The Handicapped	12.5	32.
Regions (Art. 5)	229	-
Technical Progress/Groups of Undertakings	5	15
TOTAL	321.5	123

The regional impact for 1976 may therefore be estimated in financial terms at not less than 321 mu.a. or 73 % of the total Fund.

(1) COM(77) 90 of 29 March 1977

(2) Council Decision 71/66/EEC

75. Apart from the reservations on the accuracy of the foregoing estimates due to incomplete data, it must be stressed that without examining the use to which the resources were put in relation to policies of regional development, it is not possible to indicate the impact of the Social Fund in its role of co-ordinator with Community regional policy. There are, moreover, the following two further qualifications on the use of the figures :
- (a) as regards migrants the vast majority of the programmes are conducted in the host countries in areas normally outside the E.R.D.F limits. Nevertheless, while these actions do facilitate the employment market of the host countries the direct beneficiaries are people who originate in the regions. Regional impact is therefore an ambiguous notion in this context;
 - (b) in the case of demonstrative projects for the handicapped the majority of actions take place in non E.R.D.F regions but an important objective is to raise training standards generally applicable throughout the Community. As regards rehabilitation programmes patients often come from and return to areas other than those in which the centres are located.
76. Finally, it should be emphasised that important as the regional impact is, there is no question that it is but one of the Commission's policy objectives in the operation of the Fund; another important aim stressed for example in the Communication referred to above is that of concentrating interventions on sectors requiring restructuring. Moreover, the Commission is also concerned in concentrating on assisting the most vulnerable categories of worker especially young persons.
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III. PILOT EXPERIMENTS AND PREPARATORY STUDIES

77. One million units of account were allocated in the 1976 budget for pilot schemes and preparatory studies designed both to guide the Council and Commission in their choice of areas of intervention of the Fund and to help Member States and promoters of projects to make the most effective use of Social Fund aids. The degree of interest in this area showed a marked increase over previous years and consequently, more rigorous selection was required. The selection of projects for financing took account not only of the intrinsic merits of the applications but the degree of innovation and the extent to which they coincided with the aims and policies of the Fund; the tendency, in the present economic situation, was to favour pilot experiments rather than studies and to give priority to projects which offered the best prospects of leading to improvement or expansion of employment in the relatively short-term.
78. A list of studies and pilot schemes financed in 1976 appears in Annex VIII of this report. Paragraphs 79 to 98 below summarise very briefly the main features of the projects completed, in progress and initiated during 1976.

Training for new Technology

79. A pilot scheme for the training of trainers and technicians in new uses of lasers in the production of crystal glass is being carried out by the Centre de Co-opération Technique et Pédagogique, Seraing, Belgium.

The National Computing Centre, Manchester, has begun a study on the effects on employees attitudes and working skills of the introduction of computer-based data-processing systems in small and medium-sized companies.

Training for Employment

80. A study carried out by the Association pour le Développement de la Promotion Sociale en Bretagne (ADPSB) France, deals with the sectoral and geographical imbalances in employment during the seventh regional (1976-81) plan in Brittany and analyses where possible interventions might be made through training and social integration with the help of the Social Fund. It recommends the need for special training programmes which are related to local and regional problems adaptable in changing employment conditions.

A comprehensive study completed by the Institut pour la Promotion pour la Formation Permanente (IPROFOP), France, during 1976, resulted in the compilation of a Community handbook on aids for adult vocational training at national and Community level. It contains useful information on aids available, conditions and rules, and analyses results and experience.

Community Training

81. Muintir na Tire, Ireland, began the third stage of a project started in 1974 in rural community development at a 'grass-roots' community level. This aims at the development of a training programme for trainer-leaders in the context of Community development through job improvement and creation in rural areas to facilitate economic and social development.

Multidisciplinary Training

82. Clarks Ltd., Minehead, United Kingdom, are developing and carrying out an experiment in polyvalent training through autonomous work group activity in the footwear sector which aims, apart from improving job satisfaction, at the broadening of a worker's range of traditional skills and the acquisition of supervisory skills.
83. With the introduction of completely new photo composition technology into the newspaper industry, the Mirror Group Newspapers, London, United Kingdom, are carrying out a pilot scheme to investigate and determine optimum polyvalent training methods in data processing for informatic application in newspapers.

Vocational Training

84. 1° Istituto per lo Sviluppo della Formazione professionale dei lavoratori (ISFOL), Italy, completed an experimental training course for vocational instructors designed to add to their existing teaching skills extra qualifications enabling them to create and manage training programmes.

85. A second project entered its final stage during 1976 - that of Ente Nazionale ACLI per l'Istruzione Professionale (ENAIIP) Italy, which is concerned with the introduction of science material as a subject into the vocational training function in the industrial sector. The aim is to give a multi-disciplinary training, which would improve students' employment mobility.

Unemployed Middle Management Training

86. A pilot scheme was begun by Centre d'Etudes Supérieures Industrielles (CESI), Obernai, France, to train unemployed middle-management to meet the new demands of undertakings. Its aim is to combat structural unemployment by developing training programmes for future production conditions particularly in small companies.

Development of training standards

87. Two pilot projects for diving undertaken in Scotland by the Training Services Agency, United Kingdom, were completed in 1976. The first was concerned with air-diving at depths of less than 50 metres, the second with training divers to operate safely using mixed-gas techniques and diving from a submersible compression chamber using bounce and saturation diving techniques at depths greater than 50 metres. These two projects have led to the formation of training standards, taking into account safety requirements, for the supply of manpower for the development of off-shore oil and gas.

Training of Trainers

88. The Training Services Agency, United Kingdom, carried out a pilot scheme for improving the qualifications of unemployed training officers; nine of the ten course members had taken up new employment shortly after the end of the course.
89. Ente-Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), Italy, completed a project designed to make use of knowledge and skills of technicians and adult workers with long professional experience, by training them as instructors. The project defined the most appropriate methods, teaching techniques and occupational versatility required to achieve rapid retraining of adult workers at the work place.

90. The Stiftung Rehabilitation, Heidelberg, Germany, completed an assessment study on the development of a micro-teaching model for training adult vocational training instructors. This teaching system enables teachers to acquire specific skills needed for their courses by improving conventional forms of teaching. As a further part of the overall research programme being undertaken at the Heidelberg Stiftung, a pilot scheme was also initiated by the same organisation for the development, testing and evaluation of materials and training units used in situational teacher training.

Migrants.

91. During 1976 a pilot scheme was completed under the guidance of Maria Grimbel of the Katholisches Sozial Institut 'KSI', Freising, Germany, which consisted of a training course for social workers dealing with migrant workers.

This was not merely a theoretical course; the project had a very practical and innovative aspect in that those taking part - who were themselves migrants - received additional training, help and advice at their place of work in the individual communities from visits by KSI representatives, who were able to assess individual capabilities and give guidance in actual situations, to new groups of migrants arriving and seeking assistance.

Handicapped

92. During 1976 the second stage of a pilot scheme for training teachers to train handicapped adults was completed by the Centre de Réadaptation, Mulhouse, France. It concerns the setting up of an inter-disciplinary project group to associate these responsible for evaluating requirements and determining objectives with those engaged in the production and assessment of training courses.
93. A pilot scheme to train handicapped persons who have lost the use of their upper limbs, to use typewriters operated by light impulses, entered its second phase at De Hoogstraat Rehabilitation Centre, Leersum.

Women's Employment

84. The "Retravailer" Centre, Paris, carried out a study of some 400 cases of women wishing to resume working careers after interruption for family reasons, identifying their sociological characteristics and the obstacles, including psychological and motivational states, in their way.
95. A project completed at Manchester University consisted of a follow-up study on women, following their completion of a course designed to fit them for reintegration into working life, based on the extent to which they obtained jobs corresponding to their wishes and aptitudes. It also examined such questions as the degree of satisfaction derived from the employment obtained, the effect of going back to work on family relationships and the impact on society of different attitudes on women returning to work.
96. A pilot experiment conducted by Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes pour l'Adaptabilité des Cadres, Paris, for the retraining of women in secretarial skills involving also socio-psychological support through self-help group discussions and programmes proved remarkably successful in that 85% of the participants had secured jobs within a month of the conclusion of the programme.
97. Further projects at present being carried out but not yet concluded deal respectively with the training of women for a return to work in new types of part-time activities, some of which replace work formerly carried out on a voluntary basis; pre-vocational training of women of rural origin for adaptation to a priority development zone and the problems of women in employment in the textile sector.

Youth

98. A study was started by the Training Services Agency, United Kingdom, to investigate the selection and training practices for young entrants to industry aimed at producing a better match between school-leavers and available occupational and training opportunities and identifying obstacles to occupational mobility for young people and the initial impact on young female workers of the

new legislation regarding equality of opportunity in employment and training.

99. Another study, initiated during the year with La Fondation Européenne de la Culture, Netherlands, is concerned with preparing a detailed inventory and critical analysis of the measures undertaken by the Member States in recent years in the field of vocational preparation.

IV. EFFECTIVENESS OF AID

100. The Commission continued to develop in 1976, its follow-up work on the question of evaluating the effectiveness of Social Fund aid. The original approach to the problem in 1974 involved the study, by a team of experts, in conjunction with the national administrations concerned, of four training programmes in different member states which had been granted Fund aid. Further programmes were similarly examined in 1975 and the principal conclusions reported in the annual report for that year.
101. During 1976, the question was approached from a different angle; the Commission appointed a team of experts to analyse training programmes in different member states before the completion of the procedure for the taking of decisions on the applications. The team were asked to provide an opinion on the technical efficiency and economic value of the projects presented in relation to the cost of the projects and aids requested. The experts were also asked to evaluate the technical and pedagogical value of the training programme planned or under way, as well as their probable effectiveness within the framework of an employment policy. This survey was still in progress at the end of 1976.
102. The Commission attaches great importance to the question of effectiveness of aid and announced in its communication to the Council in connection with the review of the operations and tasks of the Social Fund that it would be initiating a further series of measures in this connection.
103. Thus, as subsequently announced in the guidelines for the management of the Fund for 197 the Commission will seek annual reports from the member states synthesising the results of operations aided by the Fund. These reports, summaries of which will

be included in future annual reports of the Fund, are intended to facilitate the evaluation of the quality of training and the results of the programmes aided in terms of subsequent job placement. It is also envisaged that verifications will be carried out, in a limited number of carefully selected cases, by the Commission's services with the assistance of members of the Social Fund Advisory Committee. The results of these verifications will also be included in future annual reports.

V. IMPROVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT OF FUND

104. The Commission considers that if maximum efficiency is to be attained in the management of the Fund, a number of basic changes in the present system require to be made. These are outlined in the Commission's opinion on the Review of the Rules governing the tasks and operations of the Fund.
105. The Commission has, however, been continuing its efforts to improve efficiency within the existing rules. Work begun on the previous year on a standardised application form was developed on a broader basis in 1976; this is designed to make for greater clarity and uniformity in the presentation of applications and, consequently, accelerate procedures for dealing with them.
106. In pursuit of the same objectives of co-ordination and efficiency, experiments were also begun in 1976 on the use of a computer in the processing of applications.
107. Finally, mention should be made of the volume of payments effected in 1976 which amounted to three times that of the previous year.

VI. SOCIAL FUND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

108. The Commission, as in previous years, was aided in its task of management of the Fund by a close and fruitful co-operation with the Social Fund Advisory Committee, a body set up under Article 124 of the Treaty of Rome which is made 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 were, in each case, immediately preceded by a meeting of its working party "examination of applications", a procedure which enabled the main Committee to deal rapidly with a large volume of applications.
109. During 1976, the Committee gave opinions on :
- three series of applications for aid from the Fund;
 - the draft budget for the year 1977. On this occasion, the Committee adopted an opinion in July 1976 by a majority vote, recommending an increase in the financial resources of the Fund. This opinion stated that despite the existing budget austerity, the needs to be met by the Fund required a greater increase in budgetary resources. At the preceding meeting, in March 1976, the Committee, on the proposal of the trade union members, adopted a resolution calling for increased resources for the Fund.
110. The Committee also considered, on 2 December 1976, the question of the review of the operation and tasks of the Fund.

VII. FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS

1976 BUDGET

Allocation and apportionment of resources

111. The Social Fund differed from other Funds up to the recent change in Community budgetary practice in that it was allocated a budget of credits relative to the year in question as well as being authorised to make commitments for the two succeeding financial years. Thus, for 1976, the Budgetary Authority allocated 441 m.u.a. in Chapters 50, 51 and 52 of the general budget of the European Communities for operations in the year 1976 while authorizing commitments for 1977 and 1978 of 150 m.u.a. and 75 m.u.a. respectively. (1)

As credits for the year 1975 had been used in full there were no supplementary resources available in 1976 by way of unused credits from the previous year. The budgetary provision for 1976 showed an increase of 14% in real terms over the previous year - assuming an average inflation rate of 10%.

The bulk of the increased resources were, in accordance with priorities in Commission policy and that of the Member States in combatting youth unemployment, allocated to interventions in favour of young persons (par. 32 to 41).

Apportionment of resources

112. The structure of the budget in 1976, by decision of the Budgetary Authority, differed from that of previous years. Whereas formerly, the budget was broken-down only in two broad divisions - interventions authorised by Article 4 of Decision 71/66/EEC and those authorised by Article 5, the new structure decided on by the Budget Authority and used for the first time in 1976,

(1) Article 104 of the Financial Regulations of 25 April 1973
O J No. L 116 of 1 May 1973. p 25

gives a breakdown for the various fields of intervention as shown in Annex I.

113. The Commission had, as the year progressed, to make some modifications to the original apportionment of budgetary resources as between the various fields of intervention in the light of applications received and developments in the employment situation. The urgent need to increase the allocation for young persons in the light of the enormous response of the Member States to this field of intervention was a case in point, the original provision under this heading being doubled to 69.9 m.u.a.

Annex I shows the initial and final appropriations for 1976 and the commitment appropriations for 1977 and 1978.

Use of Resources

114. The 1976 budgetary allocation was almost entirely committed as were the commitments authorised for 1977 and 1978 (see Annexes II and III).
115. As in previous years however, a number of programmes representing 48 m.u.a. in Fund aid which had been approved were delayed or cancelled, because of organisational or financial difficulties on the part of promoters. Most of these cases, amounting to 38.28 m.u.a., were regional programmes under Article 5 of Decision 71/66/EEC and the resources thus released were reallocated almost exclusively to reduce the extent of the linear reduction on first priority applications referred to in para. 63.

116. A table is also attached (Annex IV) which shows the breakdown of allocations of Fund assistance by country or origin of the promoters for each of the years 1972 to 1976.

Payments

117. Payments during 1976 amounted to 245.47 m.u.a. which is the largest sum ever paid out in one year and represented an increase of three times the amount paid out in the previous year.

PAYMENTS

Operations under	1974	1975	1976	Total
Article 4	19.48	26.54	1.61	47.63
Article 5	86.06	105.50	6.28	197.84
TOTAL	105.54	132.04	7.89	245.47

118. A table is attached (Annex V) showing the breakdown of payments effected up to the end of 1976 according to country of origin of the promoters.

119. At the end of 1976, arrears of payment in respect of 1974 had been reduced to about 15 m.u.a. (1)
120. Difficult legal questions and matters affecting the financial regulations are involved in clearing the outstanding balances and the Commission was in contact with the Member States concerned in the search for solutions. Some of these difficulties arose from differences between operations actually realised compared with programmes originally approved; others derive from certain structural differences between Social Fund aids and national aid systems.
121. About 60% of payments in respect of 1975 operations were payments on account. Taking into account the fact that programmes actually carried out sometimes require reduction of allocations originally agreed, it seems likely that the net amount of payments effected during 1976 for operations relating to the year 1975 will be of the order of 165 m.u.a. It should be noted that the volume of claims which had not been submitted by the Member States by the end of 1976 for operations relating to 1975, came to about 40 m.u.a.
122. All claims for 1976 operations received by 31 October 1976, totalling 7.89 m.u.a. were paid. It had not been possible to process late applications, amounting to 10.4 m.u.a. by the year end. It will be observed that only a very small number of applications relating to 1976 were in fact received during the year.
123. This tardiness in the submission of claims and the frequent incompleteness of data accompanying claims continue to be major obstacles to the shortening of the timelag between operations and payments. Moreover, applications are frequently submitted without clearly indicating the apportionment of costs as between different organisations involved. While clearly there is room for improvement in these matters, as mentioned earlier in this Report, the Commission considers also that certain changes are necessary in the present financial rules if the maximum acceleration of payments is to be achieved.

(1) Article 1 of the Financial Regulations of 24 November 1975 provided that in the case of the Social Fund, unlike the Financial Regulation as a whole, the term for transferring resources for which commitments had been undertaken was to be extended by another year to the end of 1976. Thus commitments dating back to 1974 could be settled without drawing from the appropriation for the financial year 1976.

Forecast of expenditure

124. The forecasting of Social Fund budgets has been carried out in a situation which up to now has shown very little progress if any towards the reduction of unemployment. Moreover, improved economic trends towards recovery would not necessarily solve all problems of unemployment. Policies of rationalisation are prevalent in all branches of industry and the degree of under-utilisation of production indicates that employment prospects, even with recovery in demand and investment are likely to remain poor. For this reason, continued high unemployment is to be feared.
125. This reduction of job outlets differs in its impact on categories of person in the labour force, the most vulnerable being the young, who have little or no professional experience or training, women, the disabled, migrants and elderly workers whose qualifications have very often become obsolete. Workers in mid-career who are usually the best integrated in the firms where they are employed are those best placed to adapt to production changes. The impact on young persons, and particularly first job-seekers has been particularly severe and it is generally recognised that youth unemployment is likely to remain a serious problem at least for the period covered by the forecasts.

Focal points of intervention

126. The Commission with the limited resources at its disposal wishes to concentrate Fund intervention on the most vulnerable categories of worker, particularly young persons as well as, in conjunction with other Community instruments, on the regions most in need of aid because of their long-standing structural weaknesses.

Changes in Budgetary procedures

127. The new budgetary procedures which came into effect on 1 January 1977 mark the end of the system described in para. 111. The new regime enables the Commission to commit credits for pluriannual operations and the corresponding payments to be effected over several budgetary years, taking account of the duration of the programmes and the timing of payment applications. It also means that as there is no time limit on payments in the new system, the former practice of requesting authorisation to carry forward unused commitments is no longer necessary. The amounts entered in the budget for commitments and payments may not, of course, be exceeded.

Budget Forecasts 1977-1979

Commitment resources

128. In view of the general austerity budgetary policy and the need to concentrate resources on the areas where they are most needed, these forward budgets are based on maintaining the various fields of intervention at existing levels in real terms i.e. adjusted for rising costs, and providing for growth only in the case of programmes to assist young persons. The budget forecasts for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 are reproduced in Annex VI. The figures for 1977, it should be noted, are as approved by the Budgetary Authority for the 1977 budget, while those for 1978 and 1979 are as proposed by the Commission in its budgetary proposals for 1978. It should also be noted that while the possibility of new types of intervention by the Fund is envisaged for the future, corresponding figures have not been included for the moment, the budgetary inscription for the present being "pro memoria".

The amounts concerned are expressed, in the case of figures for 1978, in the new European unit of account which has been proposed by the Commission for use in all Community financial instruments from the beginning of that year. (1)

Payment appropriations

129. Of the sum of 600,6 m.u.a. provided for in the 1977 payment appropriations, an amount of 428,6 m.u.a. represents commitments from the 1976 budget which are automatically carried forward.

Payment allocations for each year up to 1979 cannot be accurately forecast at this stage, particularly at a time of transition between the old and new budgetary systems. In the longer term, the establishment of more accurate forecasts for payment commitments will obviously depend on the extent to which it is possible to standardise procedures for agreeing the payments breakdown by year of pluriannual programmes. Moreover, the revised arrangements proposed in connection with the review of the operation and tasks of the Fund are designed, inter alia, to accelerate payments.

(1) COM 76/513 of 4 October 1976

Old Social Fund

130. The final payments, under the old Social Fund, totalling 10.044 u.a., were made during 1976. The following table sets out total payments in the framework of the old Social Fund :

Period from 20 September 1960 to 31 December 1976 (m.u.a.)

Member State	Vocational retraining (Item 5301)	Resettlement (Item 5302)	Total Chapter 53 of the Budget	%
Belgium	12.7	—	12.7	3.2
Germany	168.0	4.3	172.3	43.7
France	49.0	2.5	51.5	13.1
Italy	137.4	4.7	142.1	36.0
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	15.6	0.1	15.7	4.0
TOTAL	382.7	11.6	394.3	100.0

This Fund, which was replaced by the present Social Fund set up on 1 February 1971, was continued for a time to enable commitments undertaken to be fulfilled and is now defunct.

BUDGET 1976ANNEX I

m.u.a.

Art.	Heading	Original Appropriations	Final	Commitment appropriations*	
				1977	1978
	<u>CHAPTER 50</u>				
500	Aids to the agricultural and textile sector	66,115	61,638		
501	Aids to young people	37,780	69,923		
502	Aids to handicapped persons	17,001	17,001	60,000	30,000
503	Aids to migrant workers	20,779	21,438		
504	Aids to sectors and regions affected by the crisis	28,325	0,000		
	<u>CHAPTER 50 Total</u>	170,000	170,000	60,000	30,000
	<u>CHAPTER 51</u>				
510	Aids to improve the employment situation in certain regions, economic sectors or groups of companies	242,071	240,212	90,000	45,000
511	Measures to help handicapped persons not eligible to receive aid under Article 4	28,929	29,788		
	<u>CHAPTER 51 Total</u>	270,000	270,000	90,000	45,000
	<u>CHAPTER 52</u>				
520	Social Fund - Pilot schemes and preparatory studies				
	Item 5200 Pilot Schemes and preparatory studies	1,000			
		1,000			

* Commitment appropriations adopted in the 1975 financial year for 1977 amount to 75m.u.a. (of these, 20 m.u.a. are under Chapter 50, and 45 m.u.a. are under Chapter 51)

ANNEX VI

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND
Summary of operations adopted for 1976 in m.u.a.
Breakdown by Member States and by sectors

ITEM	SECTOR	BELGIUM		DENMARK		GERMANY		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALY		LUXEMBOURG		NETHERLANDS		UNITED KINGDOM		TOTAL	
		mua	%	mua	%	mua	%	mua	%	mua	%	mua	%	mua	%	mua	%	mua	%	mua	%
5000	Agriculture	0,13	0,4	-	-	4,71	14,9	13,31	42,2	3,28	10,4	5,43	17,2	-	-	0,35	1,1	4,33	13,8	31,54	100
5001	Textiles	0,54	3,2	-	-	4,41	26,5	0,70	4,2	0,13	0,8	3,23	19,4	-	-	2,30	13,8	5,36	32,1	16,67	100
5002	Agric.+ Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,59	4,5	2,45	18,7	10,03	76,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,07	100
Total		0,67	1,1	-	-	9,12	14,9	14,60	23,8	5,86	9,6	18,69	30,5	-	-	2,65	4,3	9,69	15,8	61,28	100
5010	Young people	1,75	2,6	0,61	0,9	7,18	10,7	15,32	22,9	1,86	2,8	14,04	21,-	-	-	0,56	0,8	25,67	38,3	66,99	100
5020	Handicapped persons	0,18	1,-	-	-	11,22	66,-	0,71	4,2	0,15	0,9	2,30	13,5	0,03	0,2	-	-	2,42	14,2	17,01	100
5030	Migrant Workers	0,06	0,3	0,08	0,4	3,84	17,9	3,55	16,6	0,05	0,2	10,99	51,2	-	-	1,74	8,1	1,13	5,3	21,44	100
Total Chap. 50		2,66	1,6	0,69	0,4	31,36	18,8	34,18	20,5	7,92	4,7	46,02	27,6	0,03	0,1	4,95	3,-	38,91	23,3	166,72	100
5100	Regions	4,21	1,8	5,62	2,5	10,65	4,6	34,28	15,0	19,22	8,4	91,85	40,-	-	-	3,14	1,4	60,27	26,3	229,24	100
5101	Groups of undertakings	-	-	0,36	28,3	-	-	-	-	0,01	0,8	0,62	45,8	-	-	-	-	0,28	22,1	1,27	100
5102	Technical progress	-	-	-	-	0,31	3,3	2,03	21,4	0,02	0,2	4,92	51,8	-	-	1,47	15,5	0,74	7,8	9,49	100
Total		4,21	1,8	5,98	2,5	10,96	4,6	36,31	15,1	19,25	8,-	97,39	40,6	-	-	4,61	1,9	61,29	25,5	240,-	100
5110	Handicapped persons	0,98	3,3	3,77	12,7	2,10	7,1	6,62	22,2	4,00	13,4	3,05	10,2	0,04	0,1	3,03	10,2	6,19	20,8	29,78	100
Total Chap. 51		5,19	1,9	9,74	3,6	13,06	4,9	42,93	15,9	23,25	8,6	100,44	37,2	0,04	0,1	7,64	2,8	67,48	25,-	269,77	100
Total Chap. 50+51		7,85	1,8	10,43	2,4	44,42	10,2	77,11	17,6	31,17	7,1	146,46	33,6	0,07	-	12,59	2,9	106,39	24,4	436,49	100

Summary of authorizations for commitments in the 1976 financial year
for multi-annual operations in m.u.a.

Article	Authorisation of commitment 1976 for 1977	Authorisation of commitment 1976 for 1978
500 Agriculture + Textiles	Item 5000 17,16 Item 5001 4,91 Item 5002 0,94	Item 5000 6,52 Item 5001 3,16 Item 5002 0,62
	Total 23,01	Total 10,30
501 Young People	Total 15,36	Total 5,94
502 Handicapped Persons	Total 1,36	Total 1,12
503 Migrant Workers	Total 14,06	Total 12,03
Total Chapter 50	53,79	29,39
510 Regions Groups of undertakings Technical Progress	Item 5100 79,01 Item 5101 0,14 Item 5102 7,44	Item 5100 35,82 Item 5101 0,08 Item 5102 5,47
	Total 86,59	Total 41,37
511 Handicapped Persons	Total 2,75	Total 2,29
Total Chapter 51	89,34	43,66
Total Chapters 50 + 51	143,13	73,05

BREAKDOWN OF AID FROM THE SOCIAL FUND PER COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE PROMOTERS
COMMITMENTS

Member State	Amount in million u.a.					%				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
BELGIUM	1,74	7,20	6,54	8,02	7,85	6,2	3,9	2,6	2,2	1,8
DENMARK	-	5,05	11,97	8,94	10,43	-	2,8	4,7	2,4	2,4
GERMANY	10,12	19,94	27,93	41,73	44,42	36,3	10,9	10,9	11,2	10,2
FRANCE	8,32	32,19	49,95	73,83	76,60	29,8	17,7	19,6	19,8	17,5
IRELAND	-	9,79	16,87	22,57	31,67	-	5,4	6,6	6,1	7,2
ITALY	5,77	43,70	72,33	95,53	146,46	20,7	24,0	28,4	25,7	33,5
LUXEMBOURG	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,07	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
NETHERLANDS	1,92	6,77	6,71	10,94	12,58	6,9	3,7	2,6	2,9	2,9
UNITED KINGDOM	-	57,40	62,27	110,24	106,39	-	31,5	24,5	29,6	24,4
TOTAL	27,89	182,08	254,58	371,83	436,47	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Note : It should be noted that the above figures are expressed in budgetary units of account which do not reflect present-day currency values.

PAYMENTS FROM EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND
in years 1972 - 1976
according to country of origin of promoters and year of
realisation of operations
(in million units of account)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Belgium	-	4,00	4,50	4,83	-	13,33
Denmark	-	4,65	11,73	8,26	-	24,64
Germany	-	16,16	23,43	31,47	-	71,06
France	-	26,60	32,19	10,01	-	68,80
Ireland	-	8,68	12,64	10,96	-	32,28
Italy	-	32,48	59,22	42,97	-	134,68
Luxembourg	-	-	0,005	0,005	-	0,01
Netherlands	-	5,96	5,32	7,61	-	18,89
United Kingdom	-	52,95	57,16	41,20	-	151,31
Total 1973 - 1976	-	151,49	206,20	157,31	-	515,00
Breakdown not available for 1972	24,22	-	-	1,23	7,89	33,34
General Total	24,22	151,49	206,20	158,54	7,89	548,34

Note : It should be noted that the above figures are expressed in budgetary units of account which do not reflect present-day currency values.

BUDGET FOR 1977 and DRAFT BUDGETS FOR 1978 AND 1979

COMMITMENT CREDITS

ARTICLES	1977		1978		1979	
	m.u.a.	m.e.u.a.*	m.u.a.	m.e.u.a.*	m.u.a.	m.e.u.a.*
500						
5000 Agriculture	} 53	} (43)	} 43	} 35	} 54	} 44
5001 Textiles						
5002 Mixed						
501 Young persons	172	(140)	220	179	275	224
502 Handicapped	23	(19)	60	49	75	61
503 Migrants	25	(20)	20	16	25	20
504 Anti-crisis	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
TOTAL CHAPTER 50	273	(222)	343	279	429	349
510						
5100 Regions	} 310	} (253)	} 344	} 281	} 382	} 312
5101 Groups of Enterprises						
5102 Technical Progress						
511 Handicapped	33	(27)	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
TOTAL CHAPTER 51	343	(280)	344	281	382	312
TOTAL CHAPTERS 50 + 51	616	(502)	687	560	811	661

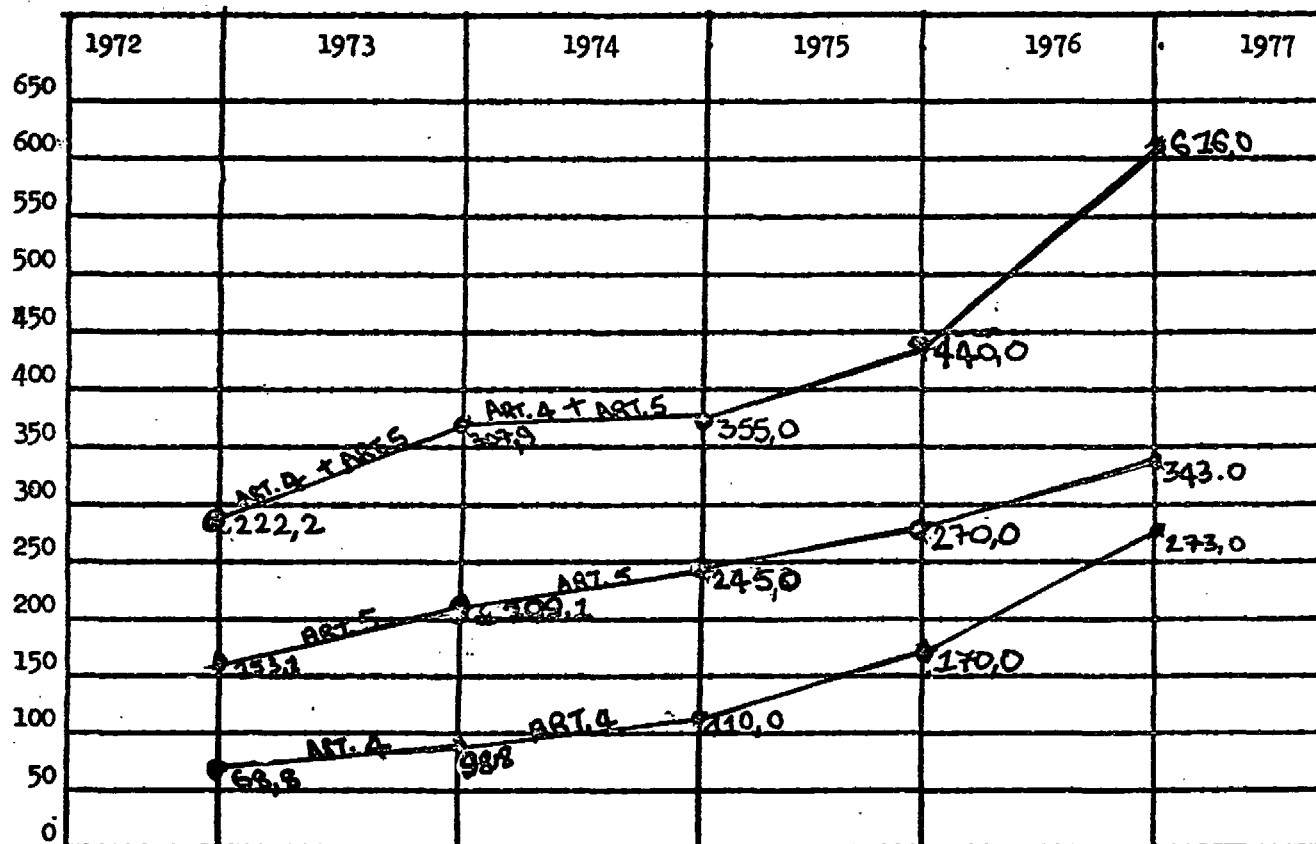
*See Commission's proposal to the Council (COM76/513 of 4 October 1976) about introduction of new European Unit of Account from 1 January 1978, at the rate 1 u.a. = 0.815 e.u.a. in respect of Social Chapters of Budget.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

(Council Decision 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971)

TRENDS IN BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

Unit : million u.a.



Key :

Unit : million u.a.

Social Fund Budget
(Total for operations
under Art. 4 + 5 of
Decision of 1 Feb. 1971)

Social Fund Budget
(Operations under Art. 4
of Decision of 1 Feb. 1971)

Social Fund Budget
(Operations under Art. 5
of Decision of 1 Feb. 1971)

Note: 1977 figure, unlike previous years, includes forward commitments
(See para. III)

LIST OF PREPARATORY STUDIES AND PILOT SCHEMES ASSISTED FROM 1976 BUDGET

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

Article 7

			<u>in u.s.</u>
<u>Youth</u>			
84/76 ET	Young People attitudes	Training Services Agency London UK	15,774
86/76 ET	Vocational preparation in the European Community	Fondation Européenne de la Culture Amsterdam, Holland	30,000
73/76 EP	Training of young workers for integration into active work	La Souche, Monthléry France	59,451
<u>Women</u>			
70/76 ET	Examination of the problem of women in management (textile sector)	Cotton Training Board, Manchester UK	10,380
76/76 EP	Training for the re-integration of women	C.R.E.A.C. Paris, France	20,970
81/76 EP	Training of women for a return to work in a new type of part-time activity	IHFA, Metz, France	58,050
83/76 EP	Information campaign and pre-vocational training of women of rural origin in a priority development zone	C.E.S. de Boisrobert de Hérouville, Calvados, France	67,005
<u>Handicapped</u>			
50/76 EP	Training handicapped persons in the use of type- writers operated by light pulses	De Hoegstraat Rehabilitation Leersum, Netherlands	38,392
65/75 EP	Training of trainers for handicapped adults	Centre de Réadaptation de Mulhouse France	61,046

ET-Preparatory Study / EP-Pilot Scheme

Training of Trainers

			<u>in u.s.</u>
74/76 EP	Training of trainers	ENI Rome, Italy	40,000
72/76	Integrated pedagogic training for trainers	Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg, Germany	112,914

Training of Social Workers

69/76 EP	Training of social workers	IRESS Emilia Romagna, Italy	88,435
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Unemployed Middle Management

88/76 EP	Training of unemployed managers	CESI Obernai France	10,000
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Development of Training Standards

75/76 EP	Creation and validation of a training standard related to mixed gases (deep) diving	Training Services Agency London UK	120,000
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Multidisciplinary Training

78/76 EP	Polyvalent training for autonomous work groups in the shoe industry	Clarks Ltd., Minehead, Somerset UK	30,000
80/76 EP	Polyvalent training for the utilisation of infomatic techniques in the newspaper industry	Mirror Group Newspapers London UK	30,000
35/76 EP	Multidisciplinary training in the meat industry in Brittany	Association pour le Développement de la Promotion Sociale en Bretagne (ADPSB) Rennes	21,150

Vocational Training

in u.s.

38/76 EP

Introduction of science material into the vocational training function in the industrial sector

Ente Nazionale ACLI per l'Istruzione Professionale (ENAIIP) Rome

48,727

62/76 ET

Aid for vocational training in the European Community

I PROFOP Paris

10,285

Community Training

27/76 EP

Third stage of the Community Development Training in the regions

Muintir na Tíre, Dublin Ireland

120,000

Training for new Technology

64/76 EP

Training of workers in new uses of lasers as cutting tools

(CE. CO. TE. PE)
Centre de Coopération Technique et Pédagogique (Seraing) Belgique

57,883

79/76 ET

Effect of introducing computer based data processing systems on employee attitudes and working skills in small and medium-sized companies

National Computing Centre Ltd., Manchester UK

22,920

European Social Fund

85/76 ET

Setting up of machinery to measure the efficiency of occupational training schemes submitted by the Social Fund

Independent Experts

30,000

LIST OF APPLICATIONS AGREED IN 1976

Land Land Country Pays Paese Land	Kategori Kategorie Category Catégorie Categoria Categorie	Ansvarlig myndighed Träger Responsible bodies Organismes responsables Organismi responsabili Verantwoordelijke instelling	Gennemførelses- periode Durchführungs- zeitraum Implementation period Période de réalisation Periodo di realizzazione Tijdvak van uitvoering	Antal per- soner Anzahl Ar- beitnehmer Number of workers involved Effectifs concernés Numero di effettivi Aantal be- trokken personen	Kommissionens tilskud Zuschuss von der Kommission genehmigt Assistance of the Commission Concours agréé par la Commission Contributo concesso dalla Commissione Door de Commissie toegekende bijstand		
					i/in/en	f.e./RE/u.a./u.c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
B E L G I E	Agriculture / Landbouw	Article 4 Office National de l'Emploi Rijksdienst voor Arbeid O.N.E.M./R.V.A.		200	127.000	140.000	
	Textile/ Textiel- industrie	Office National de l'Emploi Rijksdienst voor Arbeid O.N.E.M./R.V.A.		1.500	543.000	603.000	
	Migrants / Migrerende werknemers	Administration Communale de Saint Josse ten Noode		80	2.267	2.060	
	Handicapés/ Gehandicap- ten	Prévoyance Sociale Sociale Voorzorg		700	216.000	236.000	260.000
	Handicapés/ Gehandicap- ten	Centre de Cardiologie du Travail, Hôpital, St. Pierre	1.4.1976-31.6.1979	1 équipe pour 300 handicapés	24.390	37.060	41.620
	Migrants/ Migrerende werknemers	Stadsbestuur van Gent	1.10.1976-31.6.1977	165	15.828	31.656	
	Migrants/ Migrerende werknemers	Association pédagogique d'accueil aux jeunes immigrés, Saint Josse ten Noode	12.11.1976-30.6.1977	20	1.628	4.095	
	Migrants/ Migrerende werknemers	Conseil Consultatif des Immigrés de La Ville de Charleroi Entr'aide aux Immigrés de La Ville de Charleroi	15.9.1976-31.12.'78	152	9.011	29.138	32.232

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
	Jeunes/ Jongeren	O.N.E.M. / R.V.A.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	2.000	1.303.600		
	Jeunes/ Jongeren	O.N.E.M. / R.V.A.	1.1.76 - 1.3.77	1.250	450.000	40.000	

64

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
B E L G I Q U E / B E L G I E	Handicapés Gehandicapten	Fonds National de reclassement des travailleurs handicapés (FNRSH) Rijksfonds voor sociale reclas- sering van reclassering	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.027	980.143		
	Régions/ Gebieden	Office National de l'Emploi Rijksdienst voor Arbeid (O.N.E.M. / R.V.A.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	500	260.700		
	Régions/ Gebieden	Office National de l'Emploi (O.N.E.M./R.V.A.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	5.800	3.165.400	30.400	
	Régions/ Gebieden	Office National de l'Emploi (O.N.E.M. / R.V.A.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	380	172.900	15.200	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
D		<u>Artikel 5</u>					
A	Områder	Ministeriet for Grønland	1. 1.76-28. 2.77	2304	1.731,013	15,667	
N	Erhvervs-	Socialministeriet	1. 1.76-31.12.76	2431	3.766,667		
M	hæmmede						
A	Områder	Direktoratet for Arbejdsmarkeds-	1. 1.76- 1. 6.77	7000	3.413,333	93,333	
		uddannelserne					
R	Områder	Undervisningsministeriet	20. 8.76-31.12.76	260	190,000		
K	Områder	Ministeriet for Grønland	1. 9.76-31.12.76	378	203,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
D A N M A R R K		<u>Artikel 4</u>					
	Unge	Arbejdsministeriet	1. 1.76- 31. 7.77	320	240,000		
	Unge	Undervisningsministeriet	1.10.76- 31. 7.77	130	35,333	35,333	
	Unge	Undervisningsministeriet	1.10.76- 31.12.78	70	33,333	73,333	37,333
	Unge	Arbejdsministeriet	1.10.76- 30. 6.77	800	220,000	300,000	
	Unge	Undervisningsministeriet	1. 1.76- 31. 7.76	210	80,000		
		Undervisningsministeriet	1. 8.76- 31.12.76	600	78,667		
	arbejdere						

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
		<u>Artikel 4</u>					
D							
E	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Internationaler Bund für Sozial- arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	7.557	299,044		
U	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland	12.4.76 - 31.12.76	25	50,996		
T							
S	Landwirt- schaft	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	2.400	4.705.601,		
C	Behinderte	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	500	16,003		
H	Behinderte	Bundesminist. f. Arbeit und Sozialo.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	-	2.695.214		
L	Textilin- dustrie	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.370	1.747,188		
A	Behinderte	Bundesmin. für Arbeit und Sozial.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	5.000	8.511,885		
N	Behinderte	Bundesmin. für Arbeit und Soz.		35.000			
D	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	111.860	253,757		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Ministerium für Arbeit, Gesundheit u. Sozialordnung, Baden-Württemberg	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	203.170	245,049		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Der Hessische Sozialminister, Hessen	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	54,500	196,448		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Rheinland-Pfalz, Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit und Sport	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30.000	54.098		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Der Minister für Arbeit, Gesundheit u. Soziales des Landes Nordrhein- Westfalen	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	300.750	716,660		
	Wanderar-	Der Niedersächsische Sozialminister, Hannover	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	35.000	47,814		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
D E U T S C H L A N D	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Der Senator für Arbeit und Soziales Berlin	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	115.800	249,399		
	Landwirt- schaft	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.77 - 31.12.77	1.510	2.442,371		
	Textilin- dustrie	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	418	541,945		
	Textilin- dustrie	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.682	2.125,594		
	Jugendliche	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.8.76	5.600	2.734,973		
	Jugendliche	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.9.76 - 31.8.77	9.480	2.473,088	4.946,175	
	Jugendliche	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.9.76 - 31.8.77	254	25,145	50,290	
	Jugendliche	Bundesminister für Bildung u. Wissenschaft	15.8.76 - 31.12.78	1.480	1.536,885	2.732,240	2.732,240
	Jugendliche	Senator für Arbeit u. Soziales in Berlin	20.11.76 - 31.12.76	2.000	94,877	1.043,648	
	Jugendliche	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.8.76	906	313,379		
	Behinderte	Bundesministerium für Arbeit u. Sozialordnung	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	2.695,214		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit u. Sozialordnung	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	7.740	168,538	168,538	169,904
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Ministerium für Arbeit und Sozial- ordnung, Baden-Württemberg	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	13.146	173,497		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Senator für Schulwesen, Berlin	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	588	76,694		
Wanderar- beitnehmer	Senator für Familie, Jugend und Sport, Berlin	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	200	14,508	18,962		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
D E U T S C H L A N D	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Niedersächsischer Kultusminister	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	6030	132,719		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Minister für Arbeit, Gesundheit u. Soziales des Landes Nordrhein-West- falen	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	14122	1.124,518		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Minister für Familie, Gesundheit u. Sozialordnung, Saarland	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	900	17,350		
	Wanderar- beitnehmer	Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Bundesverband e.V.	1.11.76 - 31.3.77	20	2,963	6,390	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
D E U T S C H L A N D		<u>Artikel 5</u>					
	Gebiete	Senator für Arbeit und Soziales in Berlin	1.1.76 - 30.6.77	1.230	806,585	241,093	
	Gebiete	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	1.830	1.935,406	751,270	125,219
	Gebiete	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	460	452,955	169,604	28,229
	Gebiete	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	2.240	2.266,355	869,536	144,945
	Gebiete	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	3.120	3.083,698	1.171,489	195,260
	Technische Fortschritt	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	1.5.76 - 31.12.77	400	306,725	166,440	
Behinderte	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	1.1.76 - 31.12.76			2,098,924		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
		<u>Article 4</u>					
F	Migrants	Institut de Sciences Sociales appliquées, Lyon	1.2.76 - 31.12.78	465	103,075	123,330	123,330
R	Migrants	Centre Régional d'Etudes et de Promotion du Travail (CREPT)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	390	45,911	49,224	75,132
A							
N	Migrants	Association du Centre de Préformation Marseille	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	1.500	61,215	72,018	81,020
C							
E	Agriculture	Minist. de l'Agriculture	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	5.650	7.898,960	4.691,193	1.749,281
	Agriculture	Institut Nat. de Form. Prof. pour l'Animation des Collectivités	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	152	144,035		
	Agriculture	Centre de Promotion de Corse (Corse)	1.5.76 - 31.12.77	60	37,775	27,019	
	Textile	Min. de l'Industrie et de la Recherche	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1 842	691,064		
	Handicapés	Min. Santé Dir. Action Sociale	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	20 équipes pour 4000 handicapés	603,148		
	Migrants	C.A.N.A.-Centre d'Accueil Nord-Africain	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	540	78,557	113,263	123,560
	Migrants	Union Chrétienne de Jeunes Gens (U.C.J.G.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	540	88,875	102,609	117,709
	Migrants	Centre d'Enseignement technique et Social de la Chambre de Commerce de Nîmes (C.E.T.S.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	90	4,141	5,401	6,302
	Migrants	Promotion Sociale des travailleurs immigrés (P.S.T.I.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	1 440	163,238	187,737	215,894
	Migrants	Arada Hommes et Migrations	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	180	23,766	25,206	26,106
	Migrants	Accueil et Promotion des Etrangers (A.P.E.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	135	16,564	18,220	20,043

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
F	Migrants	Association aide aux travailleurs étrangers (A.T.E.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	360	16,042	5,815	12,819
R	Migrants	Association pour l'Accueil et la Formation des Travailleurs migrants (AFTAM)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	360	36,801	40,474	44,525
A	Migrants	Association Culturelle et amicale des familles d'Outre-mer et migrants	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	120	10,803	13,503	18,004
N	Migrants	Association du Centre de Préformation de Marseille (ACPM)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	2 700	281,594	332,314	390,896
C	Migrants	Groupement des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie Hainaut-Cambrésis	5.2.76 - 31.12.76	100	15,059		
E	Migrants	Association Aide aux travailleurs d'Outre-mer (ATOM)	6.4.76 - 31.12.78	340	88,003	134,939	155,179
	Migrants	ACUCES-Association du Centre Universitaire de Coopération Economique et Sociale	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1 805	345,064		
	Migrants	Office National d'Immigration	5.7.76 - 31.12.77	3 600	674,086	337,043	
	Agriculture	8 Centres de Formation Professionnelle privés regroupés par le Préfet de la Loire Atlantique	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	648	173,351		
	Agriculture	8 Centres de Formation Professionnelle privés regroupés par le Préfet de la Loire Atlantique	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	648	411,966		
	Agriculture	Centre de formation professionnelle et de la promotion agricole Ste. Femmes sur Loire	1.5.76 - 30.5.76	28	18,716		
	Agriculture	Centre de Formation professionnelle et de la promotion agricole Ste Femmes s. Loire	1.1.76 - 31.5.75	28	9,558		
	Agriculture	Chambre régionale de Commerce et d'Industrie -Provence-Côte d'Azur	1.1.77 - 31.12.79	1.215	-	140,435	191,747 1979: 225,055

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
F R A N C E	Textile	Sté Moulinages Emile Rey	15.11.76 - 31.12.77	40	2,578	4,763	
	Textile	Sté Moulinages Emile Rey	15.11.76 - 31.12.77	40	1,729	5,735	
	Textile	BVR SA (EXE, BEN, PRI)	1.10.76 - 31.12.76	40	4,204		
	Textile	BVR SA (EXE-PRI) - FNE (FIN-BEN-PUB)	1.10.76 - 31.12.76	40	5,079		
	Jeunes	A.F.P.A. préformation	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.440	889,491		
	Jeunes	Secrétariat Général de La Formation Professionnelle	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	22.670	12.963,186	48,612	
	Jeunes	SNCF	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	6.000	1.432,297	1.575,527	1.733,080
	Jeunes	Descours et Cabaud	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	68	30,986	34,394	38,177
	Migrants	Association Française pour le Développement et L'Enseignement Techniques (A.F.D.E.T.)	1.10.76 - 1.10.78	8.200	148,867	654,877	817,739

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
F R A N C E		<u>Article 5</u>					
	Handicapés	Association Pont-Achard	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	62	24,486		
	Handicapés	Association pour form. soc. aveugles et autres handicapés (A.P.S.A.H.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	173	847,505		
	Handicapés	Association pour emploi par réinsert. prof. (ASSERPRO)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	100	210,202		
	Handicapés	C.E.T. Santos Dumont	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	45	6,942	7,636	8,341
	Régions	C.R.C.I. - Bretagne	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	525	386,181	442,980	499,367
	Régions	Ch. de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Ariège	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	384	253,191	291,169	334,844
	Régions	CESI	pas mentionné ds doc.	1 220	854.850,12	1.064.241,59	1.291.097,35
	Progrès technique	CE TRAVIM	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	500	579,836	669,129	769,549
	Régions	Préfet région Poitou-Charentes	1.4.76 - 31.12.78	532	522,967	216,004,85	120,073,13
	Régions	A.D.P.S.B.	1.2.75 - 31.12.78	1 140	505,942	558,789	633,612
	Régions	Assoc. Gérance d'écoles d'apprentissage maritime Rég. Poitou-Charentes	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	950	344,241	389,550	461,641
	Progrès technique	C.R.C.I. de Bourgogne (756)	1.12.76 - 30.6.78	60	6,405	49,345	34,365
	Régions	INFAC	pas mentionné	185	39,609		
	Régions	R. CORSE	1.5.76 - 30.7.77	158	218,027	95,073	
Régions	C.E.P.T.	pas mentionné	1236	748,310	860,542	989,611	
Régions	Secrétariat d'Etat aux Départements d'Outre-mer	1.1.76 - 30.6.77	12500	11.629,553	2.552,217		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
F R A N C E	Régions	SNIA S	4.2.76 - 30.6.77	200	413,456	192,743	
	Progrès technique	CITEF (673) Centre Internat: Télé-mécanique d'Enseignement et de Formation	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	4700	138,641	155,134	177,372
	Progrès technique	IFCE/SIFOP	15.2.76 - 31.12.77	200	131,792	144,936	
	Régions	CRCI de Bretagne	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	1800	360,989	1.985,438	1.305,798
	Progrès technique	Institut de Régulation et Automatisation de La CCI d'Arles	1.2.76 - 31.12.78	306	18,004	21,605	26,106
	Régions	AFPA	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1520	1.633,902		
	Régions	SGFP	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1520	990,243		
	Régions	AFPA	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	4570	3.328,584		
	Régions	SGFP	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	4570	1.852,951		
	Régions	CCI Midi-Pyrénées ALBI-CASTRES-MAZAMET	1.6.76 - 1.9.78	270	36,499	85,033	93,905
	Régions	SGFP	1.6.76 - 1.9.78	270	40,889	93,319	104,811
	Régions	Préfet Région Limousin CHRV-Limoges	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	680	81,918	334,907	208,026
	Régions	Préfet de Région Limousin CHRV-Limoges	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	680	113,105	465,992	253,355
	Région	Préfet Région Limousin Fédération Compagnonnique du Bâtiment	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	130	36,009	189,046	207,051
Régions	Préfet Région Limousin S.G.F.P.	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	130	14,404	74,718	85,521	
Régions	Préfet Région Limousin S.G.F.P.	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	360	18,004	90,022	56,714	
Régions	Préfet Région Limousin S.G.F.P.	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	360	31,508	108,027	108,027	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
F	Régions	Préfet Région Auvergne S.G.F.P.	1.11.76 - 31.12.77	438	18,426	57,979	
R	Régions	Préfet Région Auvergne-Ligier	1.11.76 - 31.12.77	438	22,376	67,126	
A	Régions	Préfet Région Auvergne - C.C.I. Clermont Ferrand Issoire	1.11.76 - 31.12.78	145	9,110	135,033	135,033
N	Régions	Préfet Région Auvergne - S.G.F.P.	1.11.76 - 31.12.78	145	16,636	283,570	283,570
C	Régions	Préfet de Région Poitou-Charentes CIPECMA	25.10.76 - 18.2.77	20	5,905	4,897	
E	Régions	SGFP	25.10.76 - 18.2.77	20	5,719	4,003	
	Régions	Préfet de Région Poitou-Charentes	25.10.76 - 9.3.77	45	12,141	13,599	
	Régions	SGFF	25.10.76 - 9.3.77	45	10,522	11,786	
	Régions	Préfet Région Poitou-Charentes C.C.I. - Angoulême	- 1976 -	12	3,370		
	Régions	Préfet de Région Poitou-Charentes SGFP	- 1976 -	12	5,833		
	Régions	Préfet de Région Limousin - C.C.I. Limoges - CRCI Limoges Chambre des Métiers Haute Vienne	15.1.76 - 1.9.78	341	98,986	137,428	91,553
	Régions	Préfet de Région Limousin SGFP	15.1.76 - 1.9.78	341	125,221	222,355	142,685
	Régions	Préfet de Région Limousin SAVIEM - WESTON- ADLER - SGF	15.1.76 - 1.9.78	390	260,444	152,999	372,256
	Régions	Préfet Région Limousin SGFP	15.1.76 - 1.9.78	390	69,197	47,578	85,223
	Régions	Préfet Région Limousin - Chambre des Métiers	15.1.76 - 1.9.78	49	9,051	10,263	7,562
	Progrès technique	CCI - Montpellier (UIMM)	15.9.76 - 31.12.77	544	36,575	73,151	
	Progrès technique	SGFP - (UIMM)	15.9.76 - 31.12.77	544	5,430	10,861	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
F R A N C E	Progrès technique Progrès technique	UIHM - Creusot-Loire	1.10.76 - 31.3.77	40	9,848	9,848	
		(UIHM) SGFP	1.10.76 - 31.3.77	40	4,078	4,078	
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail (Centre ADAPT)	1.10.76 - 31.12.76	1172	1.056,203		
	Handicapés	ONAC	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	493	744,200		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre de Mulhouse)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	175	288,071		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre de Metz)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	65	108,027		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre de Hérisson - 03)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	80	171,042		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre A UREP Paris)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	35	54,013		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre Auxilia - 92 Levallois Perret)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	36,009		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (CRIC - 31 Toulouse)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	45,011		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre Jean Moulin 91 - Ste Geneviève des Bois)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	55	105,866		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre de Clairvivre, 24 Excideuil)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	45,011		
	Handicapés	Ministère de la Santé (Centre "Crillonais" 44 Verton)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	45,011		
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (St. Estève)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	45	45,695	51,708	58,723

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (Centre de Hyères)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	45	173,410	199,421	229,334
F	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (Centre Chantoiseau)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	50	117,354	134,956	155,200
R	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (Centre retour à la Vie)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	120	98,085	158,538	175,284
A	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (Centre "La Rose")	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	65	272,632	311,240	355,411
N	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (Centre Richebois)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	120	358,442	409,528	468,009
C	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (Centre "La Rouquière")	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	255	186,777	207,348	234,642
E	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Provence Côte d'Azur (Centre de Briançon)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	495	140,354	159,019	180,246
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail - Direction Sécurité Sociale (Centres de Nancy et Bordeaux)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	270	731,056		
	Handicapés	Union des Caisses Centrales de la Mutualité agricole	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	150	559,721		
	Handicapés	Union des Caisses Centrales de la Mutualité agricole	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	70,434		
	Handicapés	Vivre	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	60,585	62,205	66,976
	Handicapés	Comité de Liaison d'alphabétisation et de promotion (CLAP)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	135	22,750	29,196	32,103

1	2	3	4	5	6			
					1976	1977	1978	
I R E L A N D		<u>ARTICLE 4</u>						
	Agriculture	Gaeltarra Eireann	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	1,099	674,815	118,673		
	Agriculture	Paclene Co.	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	82	27,965	26,790	21,949	
	Agriculture	Newmarket Cooperative Creameries	15.3.76 - 30.9.76	16	8,820			
	Textile	Castleguard Textile Co.	1.4.76 - 31.3.78	300	101,025	35,676	7,292	
	Textile	Irish Ropes	3.5.76 - 31.12.77	70	26,956	44,967		
	Handicapped	National Rehabilitation Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	90	148,963			
	Agriculture	Shannon Meat Ltd.	1.7.76 - 31.12.77	42	12,636	11,465		
	Agriculture	Department of Education	1.1.76 - 31.8.78	328	208,464	565,632	235,612	
	Agriculture	Ballybay Tanners Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.79	35	11,760	20,554	20,422	
	Young People	AnCO Industrial Training Authority	15.10.76 - 30.9.78	50	26,640	92,940	40,260	
	Young People	Department of Education	15.10.76 - 30.9.78	50		54,960		
	Young People	Department of Education	1.1.76 - 31.8.77	400	640,608	366,979		
	Young People	Department of Education	1.9.76 - 31.8.78	492	312,696	848,448	428,419	
	Young People	Industrial Development Authority	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	50	96,636	47,341		
	Young People	Department of Education	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	50	51,720	32,160		
	Young People	AnCO	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,000	600,000			
	Young People	Department of Education	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	529	127,212	168,252		
Migrant Workers	National Manpower Service	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	200	52,272				

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I R E L A N D		<u>ARTICLE 5</u>					
	Regions	National Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	3,950	22,680		
	"	AnCO Industrial Training Authority	1.1.76 - 31.1.76	165	436,200		
	"	AnCO Industrial Training Authority	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,500	184,843		
	"	Butlers Engineering Ltd.	7.6.76 - 6.6.78	113	67,008	100,615	33,629
	"	Glen Abbey Limited	1.9.76 - 31.12.77	85	19,546	41,218	
	"	De La Rue - Smurfit	30.9.76 - 31.12.78	57	33,545	29,803	41,661
	"	Thomas de La Rue & Co. Ltd.	6.9.76 - 31.1.78	200	67,726	159,797	42,809
	"	John A. Wood Ltd.	2.8.76 - 1.11.76	105	32,673		
	"	Irish Rubber Ltd.	20.9.76 - 1.7.77	101	17,822	18,204	
	"	Adhesive Tapes (Export) Ltd.	17.9.76 - 31.12.77	46	20,542	21,802	
	"	I.D.A. (Industrial Development Authority)	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	3,079	1,072,079	1,614,428	918,102
	"	Department of Education - Certain Vocational Education Committee	4.10.76 - 31.9.77	856	31,200	76,920	
"	Dublin Meat Packers Limited	1.11.76 - 1.11.77	55	14,880	26,472		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I R E L A N D	Regions	Pharaon Textiles Ltd.	18.10.76 - 31.3.77	123	10,414	59,009	
		Inc. Food Products, Sligo	19.11.76 - 1.3.77	26	9,324	6,216	
		Wyett (Ireland) Ltd.	18.11.76 - 31.12.78	70	12,905	38,834	7,435
		Arklow Gypsum Limited	6.12.76 - 1.11.78	66	4,754	57,905	38,603
		Scripto Industries, Shannon Ltd.	6.12.76 - 1.8.77	13	4,212	13,9	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I R E L A N D	Handicapped	Polio Fellowship	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	16	7,800		
	Handicapped	Rehabilitation Institute	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	240	462,000		
	Handicapped	Central Remedial Clinic	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	60	60,000		
	Handicapped	Cherry Group Training Workshop	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	10,120		
	Handicapped	Retes Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	30	35,638		
	Handicapped	Cork Polio & General After-Care Association	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	105	82,972		
	Handicapped	St. Michael's House	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	60	61,425		
	Handicapped	R.S.W. Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	8	7,834		
	Regions	Irish Industrial Training Authority AnCO	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	8,854	9,248,479	2,950,490	
	Regions	Irish Management Institute (IMI)	1.1.76 - 31.5.77	3,645	720,000	132,000	
	Regions	Ballyfree Farms Ltd.	20.4.76 - 30.9.76	26	18,936		
	Regions	The Irish Times Ltd.	1.5.76 - 31.12.78	126	120,984	256,190	114,329
	Regions	Shannon Free Airport Development Co. Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	193	74,144		
	Regions	E.S.B. Electricity Supply Board	1.3.76 - 30.9.78	100	83,131	19,186	25,058
	Regions	The Leinster Leader Ltd.	26.7.76 - 1.8.77	29	21,991	7,644	
Regions	Irish Carton Printers/Carton Export Ltd.	1.3.76 - 31.12.78	29	38,057	36,718	45,048	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I R E L A N D	Regions	I.D.A.	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	4,432	1,886,382	1,008,246	629,857
	Regions	I.J.N.	--.6.76 - --.7.78	63	34,625	86,561	51,938
	Regions	AnCo - Industrial Training Authority	1.1.76 - 31.8.77	650	1,728,480	1,397,680	
	Regions	Department of Education	1.1.76 - 31.8.77	650	256,740	295,800	
	Regions	C.E.R.T.	1.9.76 - 31.8.78	432	73,985	262,704	199,450
	Regions	Department of Education	1.9.76 - 31.8.78	432	71,160	296,820	314,112
	Handicapped	National Rehabilitation Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	490	36,000		
	Handicapped	National Rehabilitation Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,300	277,202		
	Handicapped	National Rehabilitation Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	500	118,800		
	Handicapped	National Rehabilitation Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	—	12,000		
	Handicapped	Retos Limited	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	81	73,322		
	Handicapped	Rehabilitation Institute	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	350	462,000		
	Handicapped	North Western Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	500,760		
	Handicapped	North Eastern Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	66,871		
	Handicapped	Eastern Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	276,600		
	Handicapped	South Eastern Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	290,484		
	Handicapped	Southern Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	312,504		
	Handicapped	Mid-Western Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	170,846		
	Handicapped	Western Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	461,352		
	Handicapped	Kidland Health Board	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	?	216,432		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
L U X E M B O U R G		<u>Article 4</u>					
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail (H.M.C.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	10	13,153	26,365	26,366
	Handicapés	Association d'Assurance contre les accidents	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	90	5,035	20,139	30,139
		<u>Article 5</u>					
	Handicapés	Office de placement et de rééducation professionnelle des travailleurs handicapés	7.3.76 - 31.12.78	11	18,500	19,500	9,000
	Handicapés	Office de placement et de rééducation professionnelle des travailleurs handicapés	7.3.76 - 31.12.78	10	17,000	19,000	5,800
	Handicapés	Office de placement et de rééducation professionnelle des travailleurs handicapés	7.3.76 - 31.12.78	4	2,500	3,500	2,000

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
N E D E R L A N D	Landbouw	Artikel 4 Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	340	575.691		
	Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen	1.12.76- 31.12.77	1.500	5.928	65.205	
	Textiel-industrie	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.100	883.978		
	Textiel-industrie	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	900	621.547		
	Textiel-industrie	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	3.250	794.199		
	Jongeren	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	170	46.961		
	Jongeren	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	245	101.519		
	Jongeren	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.000	414.365		
Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen	1.12.76- 1.7.77	120	4.627	27.831		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
N E D E R L A N D		<u>Article 5</u>					
	Gebieden	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.380	1.214.870		
	Gebieden	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	2.825	1.926.743		
	Technische Vooruit- gang	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.800	1.469.614		
	Gehandi- capten	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	700	958.322		
	Gehandi- capten	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	25	20.028		
	Gehandi- capten	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	55	30.725		
Gehandi- capten	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	950	2.021.374			

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
		<u>Articolo 4</u>					
I	Migranti	Associazione Nazionale Addestramento Professionale (A.N.A.P.)	1.4.76 - 31.3.77	450	1.431,199	620,183	
T	Migranti	Ente Nazionale ACLI Istruzione Professionale (E.N.A.I.P.)	1.1.76 - 31.8.77	15.943	2.440,672	1.763,344	
A	Minorati	Provincia di Trieste	1.3.76 - 31.12.78	600	351,924	378,857	425,649
L	Tessili	Regione Emilia Romagna	1.2.76 - 31.7.76	230	538,388		
I	Agricoltura	Regione Lombardia	1.1.76 - 30.9.76	5.209	1.055,880		
A	Agricoltura	Regione Lombardia	1.11.76 - 30.9.77	4.927	330,970	992,910	
	Agricoltura	Regione Emilia Romagna	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	175	107,088		
	Agricoltura	Regione del Veneto	1.1.77 - 31.12.78	6.848		2.958,077	2.958,077
	Agricoltura	Regione Autonoma della Valle d'Aosta	1.1.77 - 30.11.79	200		219,927	126,104 1979: 74,316
	Agricoltura	Istituto Addestramento Lavoratori	1.1.77 - 31.12.78	1.020		1.009,597	1.514,396
	Tessili	E.N.I. Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi SAPEL	23.8.76 - 23.11.76	60	117,624		
	Tessili	Regione Emilia Romagna	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	120	109,551		
	Tessili	Regione Emilia Romagna	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	90	20,000		
	Tessili	Regione Toscana	1.1.77 - 31.12.78	5.568		975,209	1.778,391
	Tessili	Regione del Veneto	1.1.77 - 30.6.77	117		186,120	
	Tessili	Regione del Veneto	1.1.77 - 30.6.77	909		1.378,995	
	Tessili	Regione del Veneto	1.1.77 - 31.12.79	600		90,346	108,461 1979: 63,058
	Tessili	Regione del Veneto	1.1.77 - 31.12.78	360		74,400	74,400

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I T	Tessili	E.N.I. - Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi	1.1.77 - 31.12.77	222		405,773	
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro / Regioni Centro Nord	1.1.77 - 31.12.77	36.850	12.336,410		
A L	Giovani	Regione Toscana	1.1.77 - 30.6.77	1.470	1.588.152		
	Giovani	Camera di Commercio industria artigianato e agricoltura di Reggio Emilia	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	225	117,600	784,400	886,000
I A	Migranti	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previ- denza Sociale Pubblica	1.7.76 - 30.6.77	32.000	311,200	423,200	
	Migranti	Ministero degli Affari Esteri	1.9.76 - 31.12.76		1,995,082	7,671,335	9,222,683
	Migranti	Regione del Veneto	1.1.77 - 31.12.78	360		210,600	336,960
	Migranti	Ente Confederale Addestramento Professionale della Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (E.C.A.P. - C.G.I.L.)	15.10.76 - 30.6.77	490	14,600	43,000	
	Migranti	Istituto per la formazione e l'Orientamento dei Lavoratori	1.7.76 - 31.1.78	1.740	373,987	18,157	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I		<u>Articolo 5</u>					
T	Minorati	E.N.A.I.P.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	100	326,376		
A	Minorati	E.N.A.I.P.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	200	308,818		
L	Minorati	Regione Emilia Romagna	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	80	81,556	59,576	
I	Regioni	A.N.A.P.	1.4.76 - 77	1.290	3.923,780	1.395,302	
A	Regioni	E.N.I. Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi	corrente 1976, 1977 e 1978	3.912	4.291,141	6.784,647	10.029,0
	Regioni	Regione Abruzzo	12.5.76 -	696	743,220		
	Regioni	Cassa per il Mezzogiorno	20.3.76 -	719	1.698,297	252,540	
	Regioni	E.N.E.L.	corrente 1976 e 1977	149	876,481	292,157	
	Regioni	A.N.A.P.	corrente 1976 e 1977	150	459,033	162,171	
	Regioni	Regione Basilicata	.8.76 -	1.255	458,766	1.007,604	
	Regioni	Regione Puglia	.6.76 -	1.950	1.257,127	1.889,430	
	Regioni	Regione Molise	12.5.76 -	600	583,680		
	Regioni	Regione Lazio	25.5.76 -	2.140	2.179,848		
	Regioni	Gestione Partecipazioni Industriali	corrente 1976 e 1977	500	883,120	970,306	
	Regioni	I.R.I.	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	9.244	a) 4.117,231 b) 2.864,163 c) 1.583,824 d) 985,696	1.322,012 1.167,197 1.100,523 124,628	
	Prog. Tech.	Unioncamere	1.1.77 - 31.12.79	120	142,400	342,400	614,400

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I T A L I A	Regioni	I.R.I.	1.7.76 - 31.12.78	10.414	a) 2.064,215 b) 616,249 c) 2.568,602 d) 658,142	6.766,266 646,996 4.555,985 205,648	3.647,980 3,510,256
	Regioni	E.N.I.	1.9.76 - 31.12.78	53	25,650	116,879	7,330
	Regioni	E.N.I.	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	127	63,374	269,290	191,024
	Regioni	E.N.E.L.	1.10.76 - 31.12.77	480	404,090	367,894	
	Regioni	Regione Lazio	1.7.76 - 31.12.77	145	172,080	172,080	
	Regioni	E.F.I.M.	20.9.76 - 31.12.78	155	53,078	497,893	46,167
	Regioni	SACIEM	1.10.76 - 31.12.78	190	62,019	548,438	94,307
	Regioni	Provincia autonoma di Trento	1.11.76 - 31.12.78	153	55,017	283,188	210,173
	Minorati	Regione Lombardia	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1.359	1.374,527		
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi del Lavoro (A.N.M.I.L.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	75	197,880		
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi del Lavoro (A.N.M.I.L.)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	180	613,200	399,600	
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi Lavoro (Centro di Cagliari)	1.12.76 - 31.7.78	15	9,320	78,040	46,720
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi Lavoro (Centro di Livorno)	1.12.76 - 31.7.78	15	7,920	61,880	39,120
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi Lavoro (Centro di Milano)	1.12.76 - 31.7.78	15	8,160	64,920	38,480
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi Lavoro (Centro di Pistoia)	1.12.76 - 31.7.78	15	7,760	61,960	36,080

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
I T A L I A	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi Lavoro (Centro di Roma)	1.12.76 - 31.7.78	30	16,080	127,040	77,040
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi Lavoro (Centro di Spoltore)	1.12.76 - 31.7.78	15	7,360	63,160	37,920
	Minorati	Associazione Nazionale Mutilati Invalidi Lavoro (organizzazione ed amministrazione dei corsi).	1.12.76 - 31.7.78	19	16,400	64,800	38,000

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
		<u>ARTICLE 4</u>					
U	Agriculture	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	75	218,472		
N	Handicapped	Queen Elizabeth Foundation	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	32	159,886	179,870	197,858
I	Handicapped	Dept. of Health & Social Security	1.1.76 - 31.12.76		156,000		
T	Handicapped	Employment Service Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	6,210	223,469		
E	Handicapped	Northern Ireland Dept. of Social Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.76		127,464		
D	Handicapped	Northern Ireland Dept. of Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.76		32,028		
K	Agriculture	Northern Ireland Dept. of Agriculture	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	215	197,040		
I	Agriculture	Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	499	417,600		
H	Textile	Northern Ireland Development of Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	415	538,840		
G	Textile	Training Services Agency. Employment Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	850	2,353,916		
D	Textile	Cotton and Allied Textiles	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	4,620	727,500	774,756	
O	Agriculture	Northern Ireland D.M.S.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	250	331,829		
M	Agriculture	Northern Ireland D.M.S.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	505	275,200		
	Agriculture	Northern Ireland D.M.S.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	160	240,000		
	Agriculture	Northern Ireland D.M.S.	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,065	2,576,062		
	Agriculture	Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland	1.1.77 - 31.12.78	90		88,152	17,630
	Agriculture	Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland	1.1.77 - 31.12.78	600		475,200	142,560
	Textile	The Training Services Agency	1.7.76 - 31.12.76	850	2,263,308		
	Young People	Road Transport Industry Training Board	25.10.76 - 18.11.77	100	7,110	40,290	
	Young People	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	3,000	6,810,029		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
U	Young People	Aylesbury Industrial Group Training Centre	1.9.76 - 31.3.78	84	6,408	18,792	12,000
N	Young People	Engineering Industrial Training Board + Training Service Agency	1.1.76 - 30.6.76	84	134,400		
T	Young People	Shipbuilding Industry Training Board + Training Service Agency	1.1.76 - 30.6.76	750	840,000		
F	Young People	Department of Employment (Community Industry)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,310	3,064,320		
D	Young People	Northern Ireland Department of Man-power Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	1,485	4,516,065	1,985,131	
	Young People	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,740	1,603,896		
K	Young People	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	4,129	4,201,550		
I	Young People	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	3,011	2,510,897		
H	Young People	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	809	1,977,996		
G	Handicapped	Department of Health and Social Security	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	2,112	1,268,400		
D	Handicapped	Scottish Home and Health	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	621	536,376		
O							
M	Migrant Workers	Home Office	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	128,830	1,045,297		
	Migrant Workers	Training Services Agency (National Centre for Industrial Language Teaching)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	200	86,580		

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1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
		<u>ARTICLE 5</u>					
V	Regions	Courtaulds Ltd. Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	1,259	759,487	1,148,650	812,786
W	Regions	GEU Turbine Generations Ltd. Northern Ireland	1.3.76 - 31.12.77	126	33,382	65,018	
I	Regions	Lairds Packaging	2.7.76 - 31.12.76	26	18,000		
M	Regions	Betten & Burward Ltd.		45	25,200	5,500	
W	Regions	Department of Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	2,945	2,109,967	501,413	
D	Regions	Department of Manpower Services		197	173,400	22,800	6,000
	Regions	Strelak Ltd. Northern Ireland	1.2.76 - 30.5.77	106	19,200	9,350	
	Regions	Davidson & Co. Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	15	38,228	38,228	
F	Regions	Department of Education, Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,921	758,400		
W	Regions	Smith Bros. Ltd. Whitehaven, Region Cumbria	1.4.76 - 31.6.76	50	13,000		
S	Regions	National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.78	161	10,594	8,400	9,400
D	Regions	Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board	1.2.76 - 31.12.76	100	283,675		
M	Regions	Scottish Development Agency (Sieras)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,307	25,396		
	Regions	Employment Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	430	175,920		
	Regions	British Gas Corporation	1.1.76 - 31.3.78	1,124	427,200	213,600	
	Regions	Department of Agriculture, Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	40	8,562		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
U	Regions	Department of Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,000	540,000		
N	Regions	Department of Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	940	1,103,297		
I	Regions	Department of Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	250	110,081	35,678	
T	Regions	Department of Manpower Services	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	1,750	1,711,954	370,570	
E	Regions	Roylan Caravan Co. Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	30	16,502	2,153	
D	Regions	Abbey Meat Packers Ltd.	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	347	73,073	41,314	
	Regions	Hotel Everglades	1.1.76 - 31.7.77	60	28,752	15,413	
	Regions	Gilbert Tunney Engineering Ltd.	1.6.76 - 31.12.78	95	20,520	18,180	16,596
	Regions	Training Services Agency	1.8.76 - 31.7.77	8,500	2,983,279	10,238,018	
K	Regions	Training Services Agency	1.8.76 - 31.7.77	4,100	1,150,231	4,835,808	
I	Regions	Training Services Agency	1.8.76 - 31.7.77	6,400	2,174,189	9,140,736	
N	Regions	Training Services Agency	1.8.76 - 31.7.77	4,726	1,578,422	6,636,010	
G	Regions	Training Services Agency	1.8.76 - 31.7.77	130	114,360	160,104	
D	Regions	Buchan Meat Producers	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	85	35,633	3,960	
O	Regions	Catering Industry Training Board	6.9.76 - 31.8.78	116	15,331	39,590	24,895
M	Regions	Catering Industry Training Board	6.9.76 - 31.8.78	542	138,326	412,056	306,857
	Regions	C.E.G.B.	7.10.76 - 31.12.78	640	254,107	242,333	40,390
	Regions	Berkshire International (UK) Ltd.	15.10.76 - 31.10.78	126	17,510	23,148	12,607
	Regions	Northern Ireland Training Executive	1.11.76 - 11.8.78	100	10,358	73,496	13,405
	Regions	S & P Harris Ltd.	1.8.76 - 31.12.78	100	79,200	264,000	7,200
	Regions	Smith Brothers (Whitehaven) Ltd.	1.8.76 - 1.11.76	50	6,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1976	1977	1978
U	Regions	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,575	511,200		..
W	Regions	Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	1,575	132,720		
I	Regions	COSIRA (Council for small Industries)	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	35	32,515		
P	Regions	Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	280	220,613	48,290	
D	Regions	Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.77	165	501,785	220,570	
	Regions	Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	300	540,000		
R	Regions	Northern Ireland Electricity Service	1.9.76 - 31.8.78	90	208,140	724,610	556,186
I	Technical Progress	C.E.G.B. (Central Electricity Generating Board)	1.9.76 - 1.9.78	150	110,075	620,941	497,012
U	Technical Progress	Joint Standing Committee for the National Newspaper Industry	1.9.76 - 31.12.78	7,200	612,000	3,000,000	3,626,400
N	Groups of Undertaking	Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board	1.1.77 - 31.12.79	715		83,700	83,700
O							2979:83,700
W	Handicapped	Employment Services Agency and Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	730	2,973,686		
	Handicapped	Employment Services Agency and Training Services Agency	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	12,000	2,924,000		
	Handicapped	Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	200	155,652		
	Handicapped	Department of Manpower Services Northern Ireland	1.1.76 - 31.12.76	22	66,810		

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