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9TH REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

FINANCIAL YEAR 1980

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FOREWORD

This is the annual report of the European Social Fund for 1980 submitted by the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council in accordance with Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 858/72¹ which reads as follows:

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

So as not to delay the submission of this report the Commission's position regarding Fund expenditure in the coming years - still under consideration at the time of writing - is not included but will be given in the preliminary Draft Budget for 1982. (See Annex to Volume 7 - Triennial Financial estimates 1982-85).

Under Article 5 of Commission Decision 78/706/EEC², Member States were required to furnish by 31 March 1981 national reports on operations assisted by the Fund. Only one Member State met this deadline and by mid-May, three other reports were still outstanding. When all the reports are available, they will be forwarded as a separate annex to this report.

¹OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, P. 5.

²OJ No L 238 of 30.8.1978.

INTRODUCTION

The labour market situation in 1980, the year under review in the present report, continued to deteriorate with registered unemployment rising from an average of 6.04 million in 1979 (5.6% of the active population) to 6.8 million (6.2%) in 1980.

The Social Fund commitments budget in 1980 was 909.5 m ECU¹ and a carry-over of 112.4 m ECU from the previous year brought total resources available in 1980 up to 1,022 m ECU. Fund grants approved in 1980 totalled 1,014.9 m ECU, 31% greater than in the previous year, benefitting an estimated 1.5 million people in the Community. The volume of applications reached 1,625 m ECU, the equivalent of about 159% of total appropriations. The selection of applications to be financed was decided by the Commission in two series - in June and October respectively - after consultation with the Social Fund Committee and in accordance with criteria set out in the Guidelines for the Management of the European Social Fund for the period 1980-82.² While taking account of the social and economic situation in the Community the Guidelines recognised the need to give priority to training operations most closely linked to employment, as well as recognising the need to produce a skilled workforce in areas of the Community suffering decline in order to attract investment.

Approximately 88% of aid was for the traditional activities of training, retraining and resettlement of workers with the balance of around 12% devoted to job creation schemes for young people and, to a lesser extent, employment programmes for workers, regardless of age, in the regions qualifying for aid from the European Regional Development Fund.

Once again the fields of regions (42%) and young people (39%) accounted for more than four-fifths of Social Fund aid.

The special priority accorded in the selection criteria to the absolute priority regions - Greenland, French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno - was continued in

¹The European Currency Unit, introduced in December 1980 in place of the former unit of account, is used in this report.

²OJ No C 159 of 26.6.1979, page 2

1980. Aid approved for these regions, helped also by the fact that they benefit from grants 10% higher than the rest of the Community, amounted to 334 m ECU, 14% up on the previous year and equivalent to one-third of total commitments approved.

Further progress was achieved on payments in 1980 and by the end of November all available payment appropriations had been used. The provision of a supplementary budget on 23 December 1980 made it possible to increase total payments to 735 m ECU, 23.4% more than in the previous year.

I. THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1980

Employment

Despite the high number out of work, employment in the Community increased slightly over the previous year to reach an all-time high above its previous peak of 1974. The trend during 1980, however, taking into account the development of GDP and industrial activity, pointed to an end of the four-year period of growth in employment. The United Kingdom was the first Member State to show falls in employment indicators, but by autumn, Germany was the only Member State maintaining job levels.

A net 2 million jobs have been created in the Community since 1976, about 90% of which were filled by women whose employment continues to be concentrated largely in traditional branches and sectors). Two-thirds were employed in the services - commerce, hotels and restaurants, bank and insurance - bringing the female share of employment in the sector to around 45%. A quarter of jobs in the industrial sector were filled by women; over half of these were in textiles, leather goods, footwear and clothing and electronic and instrument engineering.

Employment in the agricultural sector continued to decline in 1980 to 7.5% of total Community employment compared with 7.6% the previous year and 8.6% in 1975. Industry, accounting for 39% of total jobs, also declined; with job losses in 1980 exceeding the total for the previous four years. The worst hit branches - mining, steel, shipbuilding, textiles and clothing, footwear and mechanical engineering - suffered an aggregate loss of 700,000 jobs since 1976. Employment growth in industry was mainly confined to parts of the energy sector and, until mid-1980, the automobile industry.

Expansion of employment in the services sector, which has seen the creation of a net 2.9 million new jobs since 1976, bringing this sector's share of total employment to 54%, has been most marked in banking, insurance, finance and the public services.

There was, however, a slight down-turn in service sector employment in the United Kingdom in 1980 attributable mainly to a reduction of posts in the public services but also in banking and insurance.

Unemployment

Unemployment in the Community rose from 5.7% at the end of 1979 to 7.3% by December 1980, the average rate for the year being 6.2%. The biggest increases were in the United Kingdom (66%), Denmark (56%) and the Netherlands (49%).

The highest average unemployment rates for the year 1980 were, however, those of Belgium 9.4%, Ireland 8.4% and Italy 8.1%.

The increase in unemployment is due both to the continued growth of the active population at an annual rate of about 700,000 and the reduction of the supply of employment which evolved into a significant net loss of jobs as the year progressed. Unlike the two preceding years, male unemployment increased more than the female rate but women still accounted for 45% of the unemployed and their unemployment rate at 7.5% was significantly higher than that of men (5.5%).

Youth unemployment at around 40% of the total remained at the same proportion as the previous year, and the unemployment rate of young women was somewhat higher than among adults. Youth unemployment rates in each Member States are given in Annex I(2).

Registered job vacancies at the end of the year were at their lowest ever in the Community, 410,000; over half of these were in Germany.

Commission documents

As a contribution towards the maximisation of recovery chances and improving the employment situation, the Commission presented a number of communications during 1980 to the Council and the Standing Committee on Employment. The subjects covered included the adaptation of the labour force to new micro-electronic technology;¹ Community guidelines for a labour market policy;² temporary work;³ part-time work;⁴ and flexible retirement.⁵

¹ OJ No C/247 of 24.9.1980, p.2.

² OJ No C/168 of 8.7.1980, p. 1.

³ COM(80)351 FINAL of 27.6.1980

⁴ COM(80)405 FINAL of 17.7.1980

⁵ COM(80)393 FINAL of 14.7.1980

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

Amendments of Decisions regarding fields of textiles and clothing, migrants, young persons, women

The Council, on the proposal of the Commission and having regard to the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, extended¹ up to 31 December 1982 the currency of the above-mentioned decisions which would otherwise have expired on 31 December 1980.

Shipbuilding

The Commission submitted on 31 May 1980² a proposal for the creation of a new Social Fund aid for the income maintenance of workers in the shipbuilding industry. Favourable opinions on this proposal were formulated by the European Parliament³ and the Economic and Social Committee⁴. The proposal was considered, but not adopted, at the Council meeting of Employment and Social Affairs on 27 November 1980.

Higher intervention rate for Greece

The Commission submitted a proposal on 17 November 1980⁵ to apply the 10% higher intervention rate provided for in Regulation (EEC) 2895/77⁶ to all of Greece except Athens and Salonica. This matter had not been decided by the end of the year.

Unit costs

Commission officials and the national administrations carried out a trial operation in 1980 on the use of unit costs as envisaged in Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71.

¹Decision 80/117/EEC; OJ No L 332 of 10.12.1980, p. 17.

²OJ No C 218 of 26.8.1980, p. 16.

³OJ No C 300 of 31.12.1980, page 105

⁴Doc. No ESC 1222/80 of 19.11.1980.

⁵COM(80)742 FINAL of 17.11.1980

⁶OJ No 337 of 27.12.1977.

⁷OJ No L 349 of 10.11.1971, p. 54.

It became clear from this trial that a further and more extended experiment was needed before it would be possible to formulate legislative proposals in this matter.

Grouped applications

1980 was the first year of operation of the new system of grouped applications provided for in the above Regulation. Although the extent of grouping achieved varied in degree, a definite contribution to efficiency was noted in the reduction of the number of individual administrative operations in connection both with commitments and payments.

Guidelines

In accordance with Article 3(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 the Commission adopted Guidelines for the Management of the Fund for the period 1981-83.¹ These include the criteria to be applied to each field of intervention in the selection of applications for approval at the various levels of priority. The necessity for them arises from the fact that the volume of applications substantially exceeds available appropriations. The guidelines for 1981-83, which continues the main lines of the basis for selection for the preceding period in most fields of intervention, constituted, nevertheless, a considerable simplification in form as compared with those previously in force. The main substantive changes occurred in the young persons field where the importance accorded to vocational preparation was extended also to vocational training, and a greater degree of priority was given to operations in the absolute priority regions, zones of industrial reconversion and certain kinds of programmes, like those catering for needs not supplied by existing systems and programmes linking work and training.

¹ OJ No C 119 of 14.5.1980, p. 2.

III. FINANCE AND BUDGET

A. COMMITMENTS

1. Available appropriations

The Budgetary Authority allocated appropriations of 909.5 m ECU to the commitments budget of the Social Fund for the year 1980 made up of Chapters 50, 51 and 52 of the general budget of the European Communities for that year. With the addition of appropriations of 112.4 m ECU carried forward consisting mainly of refunds available too late in 1979 for recommitment within the same year,¹ the total amount available for commitment in 1980 was 1,021.92 m ECU, or 19.4% more than in 1979.

The volume of available refunds, over double that of the previous year, reflects a greater degree of observance in the Member States of the obligation to notify over-estimations to the Commission before the end of the year following that in which the programmes to which they relate were approved. This prevented what would have been losses of appropriations to the Fund.

Some cases persist, however, of failure to notify refunds before the expiry of the deadline. This led the Commission to introduce in the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund for the period 1981-83 measures to discourage such omissions on the part of promoters.

The Commission considers that the end of 1981 will be an appropriate stage at which to examine in detail the results of the new refunds system. The next annual report will contain, therefore, precise figures on appropriations lost to the Social Fund through failure to notify the Commission in time. All the indications are, however, that the new system had led to considerable improvements on the old in terms of over-estimations being made available for reallocation and, consequently, in a reduction in appropriations lost to the Fund.

¹Includes also carry-over of 5 m ECU for industrial reconversion (heading 5120) for which new appropriations were not provided in the 1980 budget in the absence of a favourable decision by the Council on the Commission's proposal for the creation of a Social Fund aid for the income maintenance of redundant workers in shipbuilding.

Annex II(1) gives a detailed breakdown of 1980 commitment appropriations as between actions carried out under Articles 4 and 5 of Decision 71/66/EEC¹ and Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77² and the various fields of intervention authorised under these Articles. It will be noted that 99% of available appropriations were committed; total commitments were up 23.6% on the previous year.

Applications for assistance were considered by the Commission in two batches, after consultation with the Social Fund Committee and commitments were decided in May (42% of total) and October (58%).

2. Volume of applications

The volume of applications for assistance from the Fund amounted to 1,625.55 m ECU, an increase of 23% over 1979 and exceeded total appropriations by 59%. The excess of applications over resources was therefore in the same proportion as the previous year. The relative stability of the guidelines in recent years, the practice of publishing them in the year preceding their coming into operation, and the greater knowledge among promoters of the selection criteria seems to have led to a certain degree of voluntary restraint in the submission of applications which would not qualify for a high degree of priority.

In absolute terms, the fields of regions (596.46 m ECU) and young persons (598.14 m ECU) attracted the greatest volume of applications, but in relation to available appropriations, migrants at more than three times the budget and women at more than twice, were the fields in which the shortage of funds was most acute.

Classification of applications

Of the total applications submitted to the Social Fund, 14.95 m ECU (0.9%) were classified as either inadmissible or ineligible. The remainder were examined for priority according to the Guidelines for the Management of the Fund³ relative to the various fields of intervention, described in Chapter IV. This resulted in the classification by

¹OJ No L 28 of 4.2.1971, p. 15; OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 8.

²OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 1.

³OJ No C 116 of 19.5.1978.

priority level indicated in the following table.

(It will be noted that the number of priority levels is not constant for all fields - there was only one for agriculture and textiles, for example, but five for regions.)

m ECU

Field of Intervention	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority	4th priority	5th priority	Non-priority
AGRICULTURE	15.71					0.55
TEXTILES	18.90					3.71
YOUNG PEOPLE - Training aids	218.65	70.84	2.93			173.20
YOUNG PEOPLE - Employment aids	18.03	16.48	75.50			18.21
MIGRANTS	85.66					77.10
WOMEN	13.86	54.90				1.03
REGIONS	228.28	7.49	100.36	33.04	202.27	25.02
TECHNICAL PROGRESS	15.28	3.18	3.14	1.64		0.23
GROUPS OF FIRMS	2.65					-
HANDICAPPED	33.72	43.93				40.65
TOTAL	650.74	196.82	181.93	34.68	202.27	339.70

It will be noted that applications accorded priority classification, 1,266.44 m ECU, exceeded total available resources by some 244 m ECU, i.e. about 24%. The use of the weighted reduction method was, therefore, necessary in several fields of intervention.

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

The total amount to be deducted is obtained by applying the appropriate coefficient to the volume of applications from each Member State classified at the priority level subject to the weighted reduction. The amount thus arrived at is apportioned by the Commission between the individual applications after consultation with the national authorities. Excluded, as far as possible, from the reduction are operations in the absolute priority regions and programmes by private organisations heavily dependent on Fund aid.

The following table shows the results of the application of the method in 1980 in those fields of intervention where it proved necessary.

Field of Intervention	Total committed	Committed without weighted reduction	Amount subjected to weighted reduction	Amount of III agreed	Weighted reduction
	I	II	III	IV	V
YOUNG PEOPLE - Training aids	283.66	273.28	14.62	10.38	4.24
MIGRANTS	37.66	0.15	85.65	37.51	48.14
WOMEN	20.95	13.86	54.90	7.09	47.81
REGIONS	423.78	355.72	202.01	68.06	133.95
TOTAL	766.05	643.01	357.18	123.04	234.14

Apart from migrants, for which there was a critical shortage of funds, described in more detail in Chapter IV(iii), first priority applications, it will be noted, were met without reduction. The greatest volume of reduction was in the regions field but the proportion of applications subjected to reduction was highest in migrants, followed by women's; in both cases the volume reduced exceeded the volume committed.

The overall volume of the weighted reduction in 1980 at 234 m ECU, the equivalent of 13.8% of total priority applications, is a considerable improvement over the 30-32% level of previous years. In deciding on selection criteria, the Commission is conscious of the need to avoid too great a proportion of the Fund being distributed through the weighted reduction. But unpredictability of applications and budgetary shortages make this difficult. The Commission will continue to keep the system under examination, especially in connection with the forthcoming review of the Fund.

m ECU

Country	Applications subject to reduction	Weighted reduction indicator	Amounts allocated*	Amounts allocated as % of application subject to reduction*
Belgium	11.00	1.25	5.16	46.90
Denmark	7.16	0.64	1.73	24.16
Germany	176.44	0.43	29.09	16.68
France	70.02	0.95	28.92	41.30
Ireland	0.14	-	0.14	100.00
Italy	24.23	2.24	22.01	90.84
Luxembourg	-	0.09	-	-
Netherlands	3.33	0.61	0.59	17.72
United Kingdom	66.86	1.38	35.40	52.95
Total	357.18	-	123.04	34.45

*The amounts allocated do not depend on the weighted reduction indicator alone but also on the degree of mismatch between applications and available appropriations in each field of intervention and the volume of applications per Member State.

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

This provision requires that at least 50% of the budget of the fund be reserved each year for operations carried out under Article 5 of the above Decision in the European Regional Development Fund regions.

The effect of this provision in 1980 was as follows:

	<u>m ECU</u>
I Budget	909.50
II To be committed to operations under Article 5 in ERDF Regions (50% of total)	454.75
III Budget for operations under Article 5 of Decision EEC/71/66	469.50
IV Appropriations available for commitment under Article 5 outside ERDF Regions (III-II)	14.75

This calculation results in a sum of only 14.75 m ECU for commitment to operations outside the ERDF regions in the fields of technical progress, groups of firms and the handicapped, but as mentioned in Chapter IV use was made of the extra appropriations available as refunds to ease the situation.

B. PAYMENTS

1. Volume of appropriations

Social Fund payment appropriations amounted to 933.86 m ECU in 1980, 13% higher than the previous year and were made up as follows:

	<u>m ECU</u>
Provided by the Budgetary Authority at the beginning of the year:	374.30
Carried forward from 1979:	233.16
Provided by the Budgetary Authority in a supplementary budget (No 2) at the end of the year:	<u>326.4</u>
	<u>933.86</u>

2. Payments effected

The improvement in the volume of payments noted in 1979 showed a further advance in 1980 amounting to some 735 m ECU, 23.4% more than the previous year. With payments reaching 607.46 m ECU by the end of November the original budgetary allocation and the carry-over from 1979 were fully utilised; this was the reason for the Commission's request for a supplementary budget of 100 m ECU. The Budgetary Authority in fact allocated a supplementary budget of 326.40 m ECU from which it proved possible to make payments amounting to 127.72 m ECU by the end of the year.

Payments effected thus amounted to 100% of appropriations available at the beginning of the year and almost 80% of total credits for the year; the proportion of available commitments used in 1979 was 71.8%. Despite the fact that the supplementary budget became available only on 23 December, the balance of unused payment commitments at the end of 1980 was less than 200 m ECU as compared with 233 m ECU twelve months earlier.

3. Payments procedures

The improved payments situation was due to the more efficient use by the Commission and Member States of the new payment procedures which came into operation in 1978. In 1980 the total

number of payment orders and decommitments¹ numbered 3,017, almost 50% higher than the previous year. About 41% of payments (300 m ECU) in 1980 related to commitments made in the same year compared with 20% in 1979 and only 5% in 1978. This reflects the increasing extent to which promoters and Member States are making use of the advance payments system. Indeed two-thirds of all advance payments in 1980 related to commitments entered into in the same year; about 29% of commitments made in 1980 were paid within the year. While this is a considerable improvement on the past, the Commission considers 33% to be a reasonable target in this regard. This would have increased payments in 1980 by about 40 m ECU.

The following table shows the breakdown of payments made in 1980 by Member State and year of execution of the operations to which they related.

m ECU

Country	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Belgium	--	--	0.01	0.09	0.56	7.97	0.26	8.89
Denmark	--	--	--	0.64	3.69	2.21	8.02	14.56
Germany	--	--	0.04	3.34	21.90	18.76	30.76	74.80
France	0.01	0.77	2.59	39.01	51.81	39.44	59.38	193.01
Ireland	--	--	0.01	4.67	10.46	14.58	41.77	71.49
Italy	0.03	2.08	6.96	17.01	16.56	88.20	68.85	199.69
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	0.18	--	--	0.18
Netherlands	--	--	--	0.79	2.67	0.77	0.22	4.45
United Kingdom	--	0.07	0.01	12.18	42.57	19.30	88.70	162.83
TOTAL	0.04	2.92	9.62	77.73	150.40	191.23	297.96	729.90

Commission Decision 78/706/EEC which prescribes an eighteen-month deadline from the end date of the operations for the submission of the final payment claim has had a beneficial effect on the clearing of arrears. Between 1978 and 1979, for example, before this provision applied, the volume of new commitment appropriations made available to the Fund was 8% lower than the budget for the

¹For example amounts not claimed or refused following the examination of final payment claims are decommitted.

preceding year and the balance of commitments for which payment claims had not been made rose by 28% (see table below). In 1979, the first year of the new rule, new commitments were up more than 36% on the previous year, but the unclaimed balance rose by less than 10%. 1980 showed a further improvement with the addition of new commitments 31% greater than the previous year but an increase of just over 4% in the unclaimed balance.

Year	Commitment appropriations	% variation	Balance of payment commitments at year end	% variation
1977	616.63	--	953.37	--
1978	568.08	- 7.87	1,221.15	+ 28.09
1979	774.45	+ 36.32	1,341.00	+ 9.81
1980	1,014.93	+ 31.05	1,399.88	+ 4.24

The following analysis of the unclaimed commitments situation shows that the balance which could have been claimed at the end of 1980 is estimated at 472 m ECU.

	<u>m ECU</u>
Total outstanding commitments on 31.12.1980	1,400
<u>Deduct:</u>	
Likely volume of cancellations	120
Commitments made prior to 1.1.1980 relating to years 1981/82 (estimate)	250
Commitments made in 1980 on which payments could not have been claimed in the same year (estimate)	500
Payment applications being processed by the Commission	58
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 928
Unclaimed balance	472

The following table shows that the increased volume of payments

in 1980 was due to an increase in complementary and final payments rather than advances.

m ECU

Year	Advance payments ¹	Complementary and final payments	Total
1979	441.79 (74.3%)	152.81 (25.7%)	594.60
1980	479.08 (65.6%)	250.82 (34.4%)	729.90

¹Includes (a) payments on account in 1979 under the former payments system amounting to 10.94% of total; and (b) in 1979 and 1980 both first and second advances.

As the initial advances (30% payable at the beginning of programmes) are heavily availed of, scope for further improvement in the payments situation lies in the second advances (30% payable at the half-way stage) which seem to be under-used and, indeed, in some cases not applied for at all.

IV. ACTIVITIES BY FIELD OF INTERVENTION

1. Persons leaving agriculture

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation (commitments)

The increase noted in the volume of programmes submitted under Council Decision 72/428/EEC¹ to assist persons leaving agriculture was not sustained in 1980, the total amounting to 16.3 m ECU as compared with 15.5 m ECU in the previous year.

This relative weakness of demand was anticipated in the combined budgetary provision² of 29 m ECU for agriculture, textiles and clothing down over 17% on the 1979 figure. Refunds from operations approved in previous years, however, amounted to 12 m ECU and enabled all priority applications - amounting to 15.8 m ECU in the case of agriculture - to be met. A balance of 6 m ECU remained for transfer to ease the severe budgetary shortage in migrant workers described in (iii) below.

Selection guidelines and general characteristics of applications

Priority was accorded to programmes either relating exclusively to persons leaving agriculture or carried out in the hill-farming and disadvantaged areas³ or in zones with an agricultural income below the Community average.

The bulk of the applications fell within the first category and indeed frequently their location would have also made them eligible under the second. As in previous years, French applications accounted for most of the aid requested (two-thirds in 1980). These included a large national programme by a public body, CNASEA, set up to cater for the needs of the farming Community. Another French application grouped together programmes by three different ministries for farmers in zones with an agricultural income per capita below the Community average. In these cases, the new jobs envisaged were in building and public

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

²Separate provision is made in the 1981 budget for these fields.

³Council Directive 75/286/EEC; OJ No L 128 of 19.5.1975, p. 1.

works, metallurgy, electromechanics and agricultural related industries as well as administrative, public health and the trade sector.

Smaller French programmes were related to the development needs of small areas with serious depopulation problems. These included training for new food-processing industries in Brittany which originated from a pilot experiment carried out with Fund aid¹.

A pilot experiment² formed the basis of another interesting French programme which provided the necessary training back-up to an innovatory programme for the setting up of local initiatives to promote employment in 17 different mountain zones³ remote from normal training facilities. These programmes which - to judge by Social Fund applications in various fields - seem to be a growing phenomenon, provided training for over 2,000 persons. The skills covered included both the setting up and management of the new forms of economic activity and services as well as broadly based training in tourism, the crafts, environmental protection and processing and marketing of goods produced locally. Paramedical, cultural, social and educational training was also available in an endeavour to prevent a drain of resources from these regions.

Italian applications, which showed a considerable increase over the previous year, also concentrated mainly on training for persons leaving agriculture in mountain or less-developed zones. Programmes carried out by the regional authorities of Lombardy and Veneto and a joint social institution envisaged the training of more than 3,800 people in various sectors such as building, precision equipment, office work and health and social services. Other Italian applications were aimed at

¹E.P. No 35/77.

²E.P. No 93/77.

³In the Alpine region of Provence - the Riviera (in the Upper Alps, the Alps of Upper Provence, the Maritime Alps) and in the Alpine region of the Rhône (in the Drôme, Isère and Savoie).

imparting complementary skills to about 1,380 farm workers in the Mezzogiorno, the Aosta Valley and the north-central regions to help them to supplement their agricultural incomes.

As in previous years an application from Germany benefitted nearly 800 trainees in hill farming areas and those with an income below the Community average. Two training programmes were submitted from Ireland, the first in response to the needs of small and medium-sized firms (930 trainees) and the second exclusively for those who have left agriculture for training as nurses (206 trainees). A smaller Dutch programme concerned the retraining of 25 farmers in the clothing, administrative and service sectors.

Beneficiaries

Programmes approved in 1980 are estimated to cover about 16,700 persons.

2. PERSONS WORKING IN THE TEXTILE AND CLOTHING SECTORS

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The volume of applications for assistance for workers in the textile and clothing sectors provided for under Council Decision 76/206/EEC¹ was, at 22.6 m ECU, 40% up on the previous year. This reversal of the diminishing trend of recent years reflected the need of so many firms in this sector to restructure or reconvert to survive the present crisis.

The combined budgetary provision for agriculture and textiles was 29 m ECU, over 17% less than in 1979, but the availability of refunds brought the figure up to 41 m ECU. Of this, 18.9 m ECU was allocated to textiles and clothing, an amount which corresponded to the volume of priority applications.

Selection guidelines and general characteristics of applications

As in 1979, priority was awarded to two categories of operations:

- (1) for persons in textile-producing areas of high unemployment having to leave the sector to find other kinds of jobs;
- (2) for retraining within the sector in types of production with prospects of viability at Community level.

Most applications were submitted by public training authorities but there was an increase of programmes concerning firms, especially from the United Kingdom and Italy.

The majority of applications (80%) - as in 1979 - were in the second category mentioned above and related to retraining within the sector linked to increasing productivity, adapting production to changing market

¹OJ No L 39 of 14.2.1976, p. 39; OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 10.

needs, and plant organisation including new tasks and the reorganisation of work. The question of viability frequently necessitated detailed examination. As in previous years, some programmes - especially those relating to groups of firms - were accepted on the basis of guarantees on viability by the Member States subject to verification during implementation. Examples of applications not accorded priority on the issue of viability were those relating to nylon tights, cotton-spinning and synthetic fibres.

The remaining 20% of eligible priority applications came within the first category and concerned the training of workers leaving textiles and clothing for a wide variety of other sectors. They included, typically, construction, metal work, electronics, chemical manufacture and textile machinery as well as administrative employment.

Beneficiaries

Programmes approved in 1980, which amounted to 18.9 m ECU are estimated to benefit around 17,300 workers.

3. MIGRANTS

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The volume of applications for Social Fund aid for migrant workers and their families, in accordance with Council Decision 77/803/EEC(1) rose from 101 m ECU in 1979 to 163 m ECU in 1980, with the increase heavily concentrated in first priority programmes.

The budgetary allocation of 30 m ECU was augmented by transfers from agriculture and textiles and refunds but the total appropriations of 38 m ECU proved sufficient to meet little more than half the volume of programmes submitted in first priority.

Although statistics of migration flows in the Member States for 1980 are not yet available it seems unlikely that the total of 12 million migrants in the Community changed significantly in 1980. There are indications of a balancing out between return flows (returning migrants) and new arrivals, mainly due to migrants being joined in the host country by members of their families and a certain influx of refugees from third countries. There has also been a further increase in the second generation migrant population.

Selection criteria and general characteristics of applications

Three types of action are eligible under Council Decision 77/803/EEC:

- integrated programmes, defined as measures necessary to ensure the effectiveness and continuity of action throughout successive phases of migration, and limited to migrants moving from one Community country to another;
- integration measures i.e. programmes to assist the integration into the social and working environment which, although not part of an integrated programme, facilitate the social and vocational integration of migrant workers and their families, and are not limited to migration within the Community;

(1) OJ No L 337 of 17.12.1977, p. 12.

and

- the training of teachers and welfare workers.

The Guidelines awarded priority to the first and third of these, provided that in the case of integrated programmes they covered at least two phases of the migrating process.

Under the heading of integration measures, first priority was given to language training or tuition with a linguistic bias for adults and demonstration projects designed to improve the quality of teaching adapted to the special needs of the children of migrant workers.

Integrated programmes

Integrated programmes were submitted mostly by Italy and Germany but as in previous years there was a small Irish programme to assist the return of emigrants to take up employment in key skills at home. This kind of action was also featured in some Italian programmes but most of the activity concerned social and vocational integration into the new country. The German programmes were to facilitate the integration of migrants from Italy. Educational assistance for children - frequently combining the maintenance of mother tongue with the acquisition of the new language - accounted for a substantial part of the German and Italian integrated programmes; other actions included adult language tuition, vocational training, and information and counselling services.

Aid was, for example, approved for a bicultural project in the Cologne area, enabling students to obtain both the German Hauptschule certificate and the Italian licenza media. Another approved project included special boarding school courses set up by a private Italian body to facilitate the re-integration of returning children into the Italian school system.

Integrated programmes amounted to 21 m ECU in 1980 or 33 % of total first priority applications.

Most programmes submitted as first priority integration measures were either language courses in the traditional sense or vocational training courses with a strong linguistic bias and aimed particularly at the younger migrants of the second and sometimes third generation.

For example, a project run in a Brussels school, based on a pilot scheme aided by the Fund, combined schooling and vocational preparation with language training for maladjusted young migrants to give them the necessary qualifications and psychological stability for access to normal training courses and jobs.

In order to help promoters in learning from each other, the Commission organized a meeting in October 1980 in Marseilles between the organisers of this project and a French promoter to compare similar problems and methods of surmounting them.

Integration measures classified as first priority in 1980 amounted to 63 m ECU.

First priority was also accorded to the basic and advanced training of teachers and welfare workers whether connected with integrated programmes or integration measures. Special complementary teacher training programmes were submitted from a number of Member States, all of which concerned teachers from the migrants' country of origin. Similarly, a large number of the social workers in the schemes which qualified for approval were from the country of origin.

Programmes approved in this category amounted to 1 m ECU.

Applications consisting of demonstration projects designed to improve the adaptation of children to the educational system of the host country were few, amounting to 0.2 m ECU.

An interesting French project provided special schooling and integration for migrants of different origin especially refugees from south-east Asia, stressing importance of contact with French children and families.

Beneficiaries

It is estimated that operations approved in 1980 will contribute to the education of some 90,000 children of migrant workers, to courses adapted to the linguistic and professional needs of over 175,000 adults and young people and to the training of more than 2,500 teachers and welfare workers.

4. YOUNG PEOPLE

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The volume of applications under Council Decision EEC/75/495¹ for Social Fund assistance for young persons reached 598 m ECU in 1980, a 18% increase over the previous year. Of this, 466 m ECU was for training programmes and 132 m ECU for employment promotion under Council Regulation EEC/3039/78². The budgetary allocation of 358 m ECU (250 m ECU for training and 108 m ECU for employment aids) was augmented by refunds of 34.8 m ECU to bring total available appropriations in this field to a level of 19% above the previous year. Funds available to assist employment programmes designed to counteract the serious youth unemployment situation increased by over 50% over the previous year while appropriations for training aids were 15% up on 1979.

General characteristics of applications and selection criteria

Programmes qualified for priority only where they related to first-job seekers and were carried out either in the five absolute priority regions or in other parts of the Community shown by Community labour force statistics to have youth unemployment rates above national or Community average³. The following were exempt from some or all of these conditions:

- (a) the programmes for the training of young women for jobs in which women are under-represented or jobs in new fields of employment open to both sexes;
- (b) special employment aids programmes for first-job seekers in urban zones with high rates of youth unemployment.

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

¹OJ No 199 of 30.7.1975, p. 36; OJ No 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 10.

²OJ No L 361 of 23.12.1978, p. 3.

³See list published in OJ No C 159 of 26.6.1979, page 7.

Training programmes

First priority was accorded to:

- vocational preparation (general work preparation including vocational guidance, or initial training for semi-skilled occupations) for those under 20 years of age;
- skilled training or retraining in the absolute priority regions;
- retraining programmes for young people (excluding graduates) unemployed for more than six months;
- equality courses for young women as mentioned at (a) on the preceding page.

The types of programme submitted did not differ greatly from those of previous years, thus marking a degree of continuity in the approach to combatting youth unemployment especially among those without training who account for most of the long-term unemployed. This continuity of approach is also influenced by the Commission's selection criteria. There was, however, a marked increase in the youth opportunities programme submitted by the United Kingdom which covered 75% more people than in the previous year. Applications from Ireland also increased and were geared towards the shortage of skilled workers in the construction, civil engineering, and electrical and mechanical engineering sectors.

The most striking development concerned applications for the training of young women for jobs in which they have been under-represented which increased enormously in 1980 extending to 11,000 trainees, 11 times greater than the previous year. As in Section (v) (Women) this increase was made up largely of German programmes and the jobs envisaged included the training of women as turners, blacksmiths, mechanics and electricians.

Programmes classified as first priority amounted to 215.3 m ECU.

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

Applications classified as second priority in 1980 amounted to 71 m ECU which slightly exceeded remaining appropriations and required, therefore, a weighted reduction of 4.24 m ECU.

Employment aids

The regulations¹ provided for two types of aid: for job creation on projects meeting public needs which accounted for one-fifth of the applications (measured according to the number of persons covered by the schemes); and for the recruitment of additional young people by employers which concerned the remaining four-fifths. The largest volume of applications for both types of aid was presented by Italy. Most applications from France and Ireland concerned recruitment aids while Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the U.K. concentrated on aids to promote the creation of employment through projects meeting public needs.

First priority was prescribed for recruitment aids to employment with a skill content and leading to permanent jobs in the five absolute priority regions. Programmes qualifying for this classification amounted to 18 m ECU or 16% of the total resources for employment aids.

Second priority were accorded to specific programmes of the same type in the regions of high youth unemployment published by the Commission² or in urban areas with a population of over 150,000 with a youth unemployment rate of at least 15%.

Programmes classified as second priority amounted to 16.5 m ECU.

¹OJ No L 361 of 23.12.1978, p. 3.

²See list published in OJ No C 159 of 26.9.1979.

Third priority was given to general programmes in the regions of high youth unemployment. Special provision was also made for aid on a one-off basis to help new programmes aimed at filling gaps in existing training structures.

In practice most programmes submitted under this priority level were of the first-mentioned type, but under the second two U.K. programmes involving 37,000 young people in Wales received allocations totalling 14 m ECU. The total volume of programmes classified as third priority came to just over 75.5 m ECU, and sufficient appropriations remained to approve them without reduction.

Commission's report

The Commission has made a separate report on the impact of Social Fund employment aids for young persons¹. This report states that definitive conclusions cannot be drawn at this relatively early stage of implementation of the new aids but remarks that the higher rates of unemployment experienced by young women are not reflected in the distribution of beneficiaries as between the sexes in programmes submitted to the Social Fund. The report stresses the need for a suitable training content and the fact that the real test of this is whether employment is maintained after the expiry of the period of aid. The Commission draws attention, moreover, to the need to increase the upper limit of 30 m ECU to take account of inflation and expresses its intention to make a proposal in this regard.

Beneficiaries

It is estimated that applications approved in 1980 will help to train 389,000 young persons and create jobs for some 266,000.

¹Doc. COM(81) 1 Final of 15 January 1981.

5. WOMEN

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The volume of applications in 1980, the third year of operation of the new field of intervention for women provided for by Council Decision 77/804/EEC¹, reached 71 m ECU (compared to 31 m ECU in 1979) amounting to about three and a half times the total available appropriations made up of a budget of 20 m ECU and refunds of 1.14 m ECU. This increased volume of applications is partly attributable to the Commission's promotional work and information activity to stimulate applications and contrasts sharply with the situation at the end of the first quarter of 1979 when the demand was falling well short of the budgetary allocation.

But although the overall volume of applications is obviously no longer a cause for concern, the Commission must again express disappointment at the unevenness of the response as between Member States. Once again Germany provided over 60% of applications with projects of significant volume coming only from France and Italy among the other Member States. The result was that German programmes made up two-thirds of aid approved and with the other two Member States mentioned, accounted for just over 95% of total appropriations.

Selection criteria and general characteristics of applications

First priority was accorded to operations designed to widen the range of jobs available to women and promote a more even mix of job opportunities on the labour market, through training programmes to improve the integration of women into new occupations filled by both sexes or jobs where women are under-represented. The objective is to provide practical support and incentive towards the Community objective of achieving equality for women in training and employment.

Despite the difficult economic situation there has been a significant rise in the volume of programmes of this kind from 0.5 m ECU in 1978 to 6.6 m ECU in 1979 and 14 m ECU in 1980².

¹OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p. 14.

²The 1981 figure is estimated to continue this trend.

The largest German application, submitted by the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, covered a range of programmes organised through their local offices in several Länder in conjunction with training centres. Of these about 12% came within the first priority category.

A typical example, run in conjunction with a training centre in Stuttgart, trained women for cabinet-making and engineering. The organisers overcame initial resistance to the employment of female cabinet-makers to the extent that this has now come to be regarded as normal in the area; the centre is now working on the same approach in regard to car servicing and repair.

French applications in first priority, which showed a substantial increase over the previous year, concerned programmes smaller in scale run mainly by Chambers of Commerce and private training bodies. One interesting programme, by a private body, which has been extended to several French regions and has influenced programmes in another Member State, starts with a phase of confidence-building and is followed by in-firm training¹. The promoters maintain close contact with local firms and training organisations to overcome traditional prejudices.

The Italian programmes, also up on the previous year, concerned projects run by the regional authorities, semi-state bodies and private organisations. Programmes in the Mezzogiorno, which were more numerous than in previous years, tended to be based on local new employment initiatives such as the creation of cooperatives - a growing tendency in many sections of the Fund.

¹The conditions of eligibility require, in addition to the training content, an initial phase providing preparation for working life or motivation for new job choices and measures to facilitate entry into occupations offering good job prospects.

Craft trades like cabinet-making, carpentry, painting and decorating, tiling and upholstery frequently figure in the applications submitted generally under first priority. Other skills provided for were maintenance mechanic, electrician, welding, turning and printing. Administrative and management were also included. The new jobs were mostly in the electronics sector and in computer programming.

Applications classified in first priority amounted to 13.86 m ECU.

Second priority was accorded to programmes preparing for jobs traditionally occupied by women provided they either concerned women victims of mass dismissals or provided training holding out employment prospects at a higher level than the jobs previously held.

To date no application has been received under the first of these headings, while applications coming within the second category amounted to 54.9 m ECU. With funds remaining after first priority applications amounting to only 7.09 m ECU, a weighted reduction of about 87% had to be applied to second priority applications.

Beneficiaries

Applications approved in 1980 are estimated to benefit about 11,300 women of whom about two-thirds were trained for jobs in which women are under-represented.

As noted in Section (iv) above, programmes approved under Young Persons for the training of women under 25 for jobs in which

they are under-represented or in new occupations open to both sexes amounted to 26.24 m ECU.

Women are, of course, eligible on an equal basis with men for the other fields of intervention of the Social Fund and figures supplied by Member States suggest that just over 30% of all Social Fund beneficiaries are women.

6. REGIONS

Volume of applications and budgetary allocations

The volume of applications submitted for Social Fund aid for programmes concerning workers in less-developed or declining regions under Article 5 of Council Decision 71/66/EEC¹ amounted to nearly 600 m ECU in 1980, a 12% increase on 1979.

The aggregate provision for the fields of regions, technical progress and groups of firms combined for budgetary purposes² was 395 m ECU compared with 326 m ECU in 1979, an increase of more than 21%. As in previous years, 90% of the combined budgetary provision (i.e. 355.50 m ECU) was devoted to programmes under Article 5 (1a) (Regions) of the above Decision. When account is taken of refunds from 1979, considerably higher than in the previous year, the total volume of appropriations available for commitment under Article 5 (Regions) in 1980 was 455 m ECU compared to 354 m ECU in 1979, showing a 28.5% increase. The relative shortage of funds to meet eligible applications was, therefore, less severe than in the previous year. Programmes classified in the first four priority levels were, as in 1979, fully financed while the remaining balance for fifth priority applications amounted to 34% of eligible applications as compared with 22% in the previous year.

In general terms, the nature of applications did not vary significantly from 1979.

The stability resulting from the continuation of the main criteria of selection for a number of years facilitated the management of this section of the Fund particularly. New programmes submitted usually conformed to the selection criteria and as promoters have become more familiar with the content of the criteria, they were in a better position to predict the likely outcome of their applications.

Selection criteria and characteristics of applicants

Five levels of priority applied, described in detail in the Guidelines

¹OJ No L 28 of 4.2.1971, p. 15; OJ No L 337, of 27.12.1971, p. 8.

²In 1981 separate budgetary allocations were introduced.

for the Management of the Fund for the period 1980-82.

First level priority was accorded to schemes in the five absolute priority regions (Greenland, French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno) for job creation; resettlement with guaranteed employment; basic and vocational training for persons suffering or threatened with unemployment or under-employment; and training for higher skills.

There was a growth in the volume of programmes submitted for the absolute priority areas largely due to increased applications from Ireland, up 40% over the previous year, where there was an increase in applications coming from the Irish Industrial Training Authority (AnCo) and the Industrial Development Authority (IDA). Training programmes were run by AnCo for a number of trades in specialised training centres (woodworking, metalworking, tailoring, etc.) and by the IDA to prepare unemployed persons for jobs in new industries (manufacturing and services).

Programmes classified as first priority increased to 228 m ECU, as compared with 207 m ECU in the previous year. Because, however, the availability of a much greater volume of refunds increased total resources in this field of intervention to the benefit of fifth priority applications, grants to the absolute priority regions accounted, at 54%, for a slightly smaller proportion of the total than in the previous year (62%).

Social Fund aid in these regions assists a high proportion of training activity by public authorities. Because job guarantees are not a general requirement at this level of priority, the extent to which training leads to jobs is not always evident.

There has, however, been a growth in programmes relating to enterprises reflected especially in applications from Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno in which cases job placement and improvement in training standards are usually more evident. The

setting up of the "Fondo di Rotazione" in Italy under the framework law, 1980, has facilitated the financing of joint state/private programmes at the request of enterprises and is in many cases, carried out in cooperation with public training centres. This new development is an example where resources have successfully contributed towards both employment creation and raising training levels.

A considerable volume of aid has been allocated to the absolute priority regions in recent years and has contributed to a large proportion of total public expenditure on training in those regions. The Commission attaches a great deal of importance to the high concentration of aid in these regions in recent years and is carrying out a study on the impact of Fund aid in those regions.

Second priority operations related to other areas eligible for ERDF aid with serious restructuring problems covered by Community policies.¹ Operations included were the training and resettlement of unemployed workers or those threatened with unemployment where job guarantees exist.

Second priority operations accounted for 7.49 m ECU and operations relating to steel reconversion were approved for operations in France and the UK. A number of new and successful programmes leading directly to employment were carried out. For example, a French programme provided retraining for heavy work workers in small and medium-sized sub-contracting firms in the steel sector, for employment in micro-chip technology in the aeronautical industry. Another programme run by a subsidiary of British Steel, looked into alternative employment and investment outlets in areas affected by the closure of steel plants, and provided training for unemployed workers in priority regions, especially in Wales and N. England.

Third priority programmes, providing for training with guaranteed employment in the remaining ERDF regions accounted for 100.36 m ECU.

In certain regions Fund aid for small and medium-sized firms often contributed towards the evolution of regional employment policy objectives and the diversification of the economic and industrial base.

¹ Special mention was made of the serious restructuration problems faced by the steel industry.

In other Member States, especially the U.K., aid for programmes under this heading was given for operations forming part of national programmes for priority regions.

Fourth priority programmes, covered basic preparatory training courses for persons with insufficient knowledge to follow regular courses and job creation for persons either unemployed for longer than six months or in firms employing less than 25 people.

These programmes, accounting for 33.04 m ECU, showed a significant development in 1980, rising from 27 m ECU in 1979. This is mainly attributable to the basic preparatory training courses provided for candidates who lacked the essential minimum entry requirements for regular training courses because they never possessed or have not had the opportunity to maintain basic knowledge and skills. The Commission will continue to encourage these courses which experience has shown are increasingly necessary with rising unemployment. Significant operations were carried out in both declining areas at Liège and Charleroi in Belgium, and in Merseyside in the UK, as well as rural regions of Normandy, Brittany and the regions of the Loire in France, which had corresponding courses. Applications for basic preparatory courses in 1980 amounted to 31.4 m ECU.

The volume of applications for aid to promote employment for the long-term unemployed or those recruited by small enterprises - commonly known as aid E¹ was significantly down on 1979, falling from 26 m ECU in 1979 to 15.3 m ECU² in 1980. U.K. applications were reduced to 9.5 m ECU as compared with 14 m ECU in 1979 following the withdrawal of the Small Firms' Employment Subsidy (SFES) scheme. Applications were also received from Italy and Germany.

Exceptional cases

Special provision was made in the 1980 Guidelines, in exceptional circumstances under a special limited category, for assistance for the initial stages of programmes for adaptation to labour market needs of local training structures faced with training

¹Aid E provides for aids to employers based on 30% of the gross wage costs of newly recruited workers for an initial period not exceeding six months.

²i.e. total for Aid E at all priority levels.

demands beyond their capacities. Grants totalling 620,929 ECU were provided for programmes carried out in both rural and industrial areas, as found in the Ardechois plateau and St Etienne respectively.

These programmes, together with other activities financed by the Social Fund, especially in the pilot projects field, point to the potential for further development of work in this area.

Fifth priority programmes were applied to other operations in the ERDF regions for the training of the unemployed and job creation. Eligible applications amounted to 203 m ECU against remaining appropriations of 68.80 m ECU. These applications were again subject to the weighted reduction procedure, which in consultation with Member States, was mainly applied to large programmes of a national character. A limited number of programmes of a modest size that did not fully satisfy requirements of guaranteed employment, but which seemed to be well integrated in regional plans, were fully financed.

The Commission was glad to be able to finance not only all applications in the second, third and fourth priorities, but also a higher proportion of traditional public authority training schemes in fifth priority.

Beneficiaries

It is estimated that 488,000 persons benefitted from programmes agreed in 1980.

7. TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND GROUPS OF FIRMS

Volume of applications and budgetary allocations

These fields of intervention provided for under Article 5 (1b) and 5(1c) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC, are designed to:

- Safeguard and promote employment in sectors undergoing technical progress resulting in substantial changes in manpower and vocational knowledge and skills; and
- retrain persons employed in groups of firms forced to cease, reduce or transform their activities permanently as a result of substantial changes in production or distribution.

A notional budgetary allocation of 39.55 m ECU, equivalent to 10% of the total provision for regions, technical progress and groups of firms was planned for these two fields of intervention. The volume of applications, however, though double that of the previous year, reached only 26.72 m ECU. The increase in applications is a reflection not only of the difficulties faced by firms in the present economic situation, but also of the greater degree of adaptability in the Member States in mounting programmes eligible for this hitherto under-used section of the Fund¹. The majority of applications under Technical Progress were submitted from Italy, Germany and France.

Selection guidelines and general characteristics of applicants

Technical progress

First priority was accorded to programmes providing training in sectors threatened with unemployment due to technical developments. A number of programmes were submitted from Germany for training in the data processing industry, and from France and the Netherlands in the printing industry. Other programmes concerned quartz clockmaking and aquaculture in France and shipbuilding and steel and energy production in Germany.

¹

The 1981 volume of applications is expected to show another substantial increase.

Second priority was accorded to programmes for modernisation of production methods and management in small and medium-sized firms. Most applications came within this priority level. Training was orientated towards management, marketing and new production techniques, and was undertaken both in training centres and within enterprises. Interesting Italian programmes were carried out in the new energy, electronic (musical instruments), the woodworking and shoe sectors. A novel French application provided training for the creation of small businesses in France. A British application concerned the woodworking sector.

Third priority was accorded to operations involving, for the first time in a Member State, the introduction of new technology capable of being of benefit to the whole of a sector. Two programmes were submitted from Italy. The first introduced the use of a central computer system and the use of robots in the production of motor cars, benefiting 314 people. The second programme, involved the training of 900 persons for the introduction of electronics in the central telephone system.

Fourth priority was for programmes involving training in new skills or those in short supply for the development of new technology. Programmes were submitted for the improvement of skills in the nuclear energy sector in Germany and solar energy in Italy along with a French application involving the training of specialists for the geophysical exploration of oil and minerals.

There was considerable doubt during the year as to the extent to which approval could be made for applications outside the ERDF regions because of the application of Article 9(2) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC¹. Sufficient appropriations became available, however, as a result of refunds, to meet in full all applications, amounting to 24.5 m ECU, fulfilling priority conditions. The inevitable delay in establishing this situation does, however, seem to have led to the postponement of some programmes.

¹For detailed explanation see page 13.

Beneficiaries

The total number of beneficiaries under technical progress is estimated at 16,586 persons.

Groups of firms

Priority was accorded to operations concerned with training redundant workers in sectors affected by structural change for jobs in other sectors. Such applications numbered four, and amounted to 2.65 m ECU, double the volume of the previous year, benefiting about 2,800 persons. The new applications concerned a British programme for the retraining of fishermen in the light of changes in national fishing zones and an Italian programme providing retraining of 340 persons in scattered small and medium-sized enterprises in sectors experiencing difficulty (e.g. shoes, food, electro-mechanical) in Lombardy.

8. THE HANDICAPPED

Volume of applications and budgetary allocation

The total volume of applications concerning the reintegration of the disabled into working life under Art. 5(1d) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC amounted to 127 m ECU as compared with a budgetary allocation of 74 m ECU. Refunds amounted to 4 m ECU bringing to 78 m ECU the total appropriations available for commitment in 1980.

Selection criteria and general characteristics of applications

As in previous years the largest applications were submitted by public authorities responsible for preparing the disabled for re-entry into employment but these were complemented by the private bodies, often private organisations whose programmes though small in scale showed much originality of approach and a high sense of dedication.

First priority was accorded to rehabilitation and training in the five absolute priority regions as well as demonstration projects, regardless of location, designed to experiment new approaches and techniques.

Most of the applications came within the former category and many ranged over the whole integration process from functional rehabilitation to vocational training and included the training of instructors.

Nine new demonstration projects, representing 13.5 m ECU were approved in 1980. A German application grouped under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs five experiments in different centres each dealing with a separate aspect of training and employment of the disabled. A French application featured the development of a modular approach to training while Italian projects concerned the upgrading of disabled workers at present employed below their capacities.

Total first priority applications amounted to 34 m ECU and were approved without reduction. As explained on page 13, the application of Article 9(2) of Council Decision 71/66/EEC meant that only 4 m ECU of the handicapped budget could be committed outside the territory of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Because, however, availability of refunds from previous years referred to above, it proved possible to approve in full all the demonstration projects submitted.

Second priority was accorded to vocational training, job adaptation, (premises and equipment) and aids to promote employment in the rest of the Community, but because of the budgetary regulation referred to above, only programmes within the territory of the ERDF could be approved. Most of these programmes consisted of vocational training with aids to employment and job adjustment accounting for not more than 10%.

The volume of programmes approved in second priority was 44 m ECU, with the remaining balance of 0.8 m ECU being transferred to the regions field.

Beneficiaries

Approximately 57,500 persons benefitted from training approved under this heading in 1980.

V. PILOT SCHEMES AND PREPARATORY STUDIES

1. Interest in studies and pilot schemes was maintained in 1980 - 46 applications were approved for a total of 2.96 m ECU.
2. A small proportion of the budget of 3 m ECU was allocated to projects concerned with the preparation or analysis of the Fund's interventions. One concerned training measures coming within the scope of assistance from the Fund in the various fields of intervention in the five absolute priority regions (French Overseas Departments, Greenland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Mezzogiorno).

The aim of the other is to evaluate two studies and eight pilot schemes carried out with financial assistance from the Fund in the sector of small and medium-sized firms.

As part of this process, the Commission organized a two-day meeting of promoters of such studies and schemes in Grenoble (France) in December 1980. The discussions, which ranged over the origins, aims, methods and means used and results obtained enabled progress to be made in tackling problems concerned with management training and job creation in small and medium-sized firms.

3. Annex XV gives a list of studies and schemes approved in 1980, broken down by field of intervention and indicating the nature of the study or scheme, the name of the promoter and the amount approved.

The basic aspects of the studies and pilot schemes approved in 1980 may be summarised as follows:

- (a) As far as migrant workers were concerned, the schemes and studies involved vocational and language training with a view to eventual return to the country of origin, and the introduction of teachers to a new pattern of inter-cultural teaching.

- (b) The two main aims of schemes for young people were concerned with guidance for specially disadvantaged young people and their integration in jobs and in society in general and the specialized training of technicians in trades where job prospects were good.

- (c) As regards women, two related pilot schemes were aimed at improving the employment situation of women who have a job but no prospect of career advancement within their firm. One of these, carried out by the Bureau des Temps Elémentaires, is being conducted jointly in Lyon (France) and Milan (Italy). The other, organised by the Commission du Travail des Femmes in the Belgian Ministry of Labour and Employment, is being conducted in a firm and in an insurance company.

The other pilot schemes aimed to provide training for the creation of firms and jobs in a cooperative or on behalf of the Community.

- (d) As regards handicapped persons, one study was concerned with the development of vocational guidance services (Germany) and another with a search for the best ways of reintegrating handicapped persons into jobs and society bearing in mind changes in attitudes and in the economic and social situation in France.

The aim of another pilot scheme was to develop an appropriate modular training programme for craftsmen in the surgical footwear industry in the United Kingdom.

- (e) As regards regions, the aim of the schemes approved was to provide training for the creation of employment opportunities to meet special needs such as those of poor inner city areas and less-favoured rural areas (United Kingdom).
- (f) Finally, programmes were implemented in the field of technical progress with the aim of promoting the use of new technologies in teaching.

4. The Commission regularly organises seminars for the purpose of assessing and promoting wider information and possible follow-up on groups of projects on related subjects assisted by the Fund. The meeting referred to above (page 45) was concerned with studies and pilot schemes relating to small and medium-sized firms. The main points resulting from the meeting are summarised below:

- (a) Those in the first category concerned young people looking for employment. In some cases, it was a question of how to integrate them into experimental production units taking into account technological innovation and social change. In another, assistance was given to people conducting individual projects relating to the creation of jobs.

The results of studies were evaluated in the light of their degree of acceptance by institutions, firms and public authorities while pilot schemes were assessed on the basis of the actual number of jobs created and the possibilities of transferability of the methods used.

- (b) The studies and schemes in the second category were for young people and adults with a minimum of employment experience. The results of these studies and pilot schemes were examined in the light of the subsequent situation of firms whose managers or supervisory staff were trained and, again, the possibilities of transferring the methods implemented.

An expert was appointed by the Commission to draw up a report on the results of the joint evaluation of studies and pilot schemes relating to the creation of jobs in small and medium-sized firms.

VI. REGIONAL IMPACT OF THE SOCIAL FUND

As indicated in Chapter IV(vi), Social Fund grants approved in 1980 specifically for programmes in the regions eligible for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund amounted to 423 m ECU. With the addition of grants approved in other areas of intervention, the total Social Fund assistance destined in 1980 for these regions was 825 m ECU, 25% above the corresponding figure in the previous year. Of this amount 334 m ECU, nearly 14% up on 1979, were allocated to operations in the five absolute priority regions: Greenland, the French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno.

In accordance with the Commission's view that the Fund should be used as an instrument to aid the correction of structural deficits, these regions, especially those of absolute priority, have been maintained at a consistently high level of Fund aid in recent years. This has been achieved in the case of the absolute priority regions partly through the higher rate of intervention¹ and partly through the prominence given to these regions in the selection criteria. The 31% increase in the total volume of commitments made in 1980 as compared with the previous year helped to reduce the impact of the weighted reduction to the benefit of programmes at lower priority levels. Therefore, although aid to the ERDF regions increased in absolute terms in 1980 it declined as a proportion of total appropriations (Table I).

The average aid per capita in the five absolute priority regions increased from 33.96 ECU in 1979 to 42 ECU in 1980 (Table II). This compares with an average of 10.2 ECU for the Community as a whole in 1980 (7.16 ECU in 1979).

A breakdown by field of intervention for each of the five regions of absolute priority is given in Annex VII.

¹ Authorised by Council Regulation EEC No 2895/77
OJ No L 337 of 27.12.1977, p.7

Detailed information on other regions

The present structure of the Fund does not facilitate the collection of detailed information regarding its impact on individual regions apart from those of absolute priority. This is largely because a high proportion of aid is allocated to programmes which are very broad in scale (frequently national or extending over several regions) and so a breakdown by beneficiary regions is not available.

The Commission has decided to introduce, in stages, a computerised system of regionalised information in connection with all Community financial instruments in the framework of the CIRCE (European Communities Information and Documentary Research Centre) system. Preliminary work on this has started.

Table I

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INTERVENTION APPROVED IN 1980

(figures are based on information provided by member states)

Field of intervention	Regions of absolute priority		Other ERDF Regions		Other Community Regions		Total m ECU
	m ECU*	%	m ECU*	%	m ECU*	%	
Persons leaving AGRICULTURE	1.2	7.8	6.3	39.8	8.2	52.4	15.70
Persons working in the TEXTILE and CLOTHING INDUSTRY	1.8	9.9	8.1	43.6	8.6	46.5	18.50
MIGRANT WORKERS	1.74	4.6	7.3	19.4	28.5	76	37.5
YOUNG PEOPLE	77.2	19.6	206.3	52.7	108.7	27.7	392.2
WOMEN	1.0	4.8	8.7	41.6	11.2	53.6	20.90
HANDICAPPED	21.4	27.6	49.4	63.6	6.9	8.8	77.7
REGIONS	228.2	53.8	195.6	46.2	-	-	423.8
TECHNICAL PROGRESS	1.5	6.4	8.7	37.9	12.7	55.6	22.9
GROUPS OF FIRMS	-	-	1.1	43.0	1.5	57.0	2.6
TOTAL	334.04	33.0	491.50	48.6	186.30	18.4	1,011.80

*ECUs based on December 1980 exchange rate.

Table IICOMMITMENTS 1980Aid per region per head of active population

Region	Active population ¹ ('000)	Commitments (m ECU)	Aid per capita (ECU)
NORTHERN IRELAND	587	45.0	76.6
IRELAND	1,208	82.50	68.29
MEZZOGIORNO	5,875	172.79	29.41
GREENLAND	approx. 25	5.7	228.0
FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS	291	29.16	100.2
TOTAL	7,986	335.15	42.0

¹ Source: For Northern Ireland, Ireland and Mezzogiorno:
Eurostat: "Labour Force Sample Survey - 1979"
(not yet published).
Labour force by Region (persons with a main
occupation + unemployed persons). Figures for 1979.

For Greenland: "Programmes - The Regional development
programmes 17". Figures for 1978.

For French Overseas Departments: "Statistical Yearbook
of France - 1978". Figures for 1967.

VII. COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

The Committee of the European Social Fund, an advisory body made up of representatives of governments, trade unions and employers and set up by the Treaty, continued to give valuable assistance to the Commission in its task of management of the Fund.

The Committee met in plenary session three times during the year to consider

- two series of applications for aid from the Fund;
- the draft guidelines established by the Commission for the management of the European Social Fund for the period 1981-83;
- the draft budget for 1981;
- proposal on assistance from the European Social Fund to provide income support for workers in the shipbuilding industry;
- renewal of decisions under Council Decision 71/66/EEC (Textile/Clothing, Migrants, Young People and Women);
- proposal to extend the system of higher rate of intervention from the European Social Fund to Greece (amendment of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2895/77).

A N N E X E S

ANNEX I

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN 1980

1. Major economic variables 1974-1980

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

	1974	%	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980 (1)
I. Civilian Employment	103.004	-1.36	101.607	+0.05	101.655	+0.35	102.007	+0.23	102.245	+0.70	102.960	+0.2	103.166
II. Unemployment	3.067	+50.3	4.612	+13.6	5.239	+9.39	5.736	+4.17	5.973	+1.50	6.060	+12.3	6.805
III. Civilian working population (I + II)	106.074	+0.14	106.221	+0.64	106.896	+0.79	107.740	+0.44	108.217	+0.72	109.000	+0.6	109.972
IV. Inactive and others (note 2)	151.673	+0.31	152.137	-0.20	151.839	-0.26	151.443	-0.001	151.442	-0.14	151.237	-0.2	150.925
V. Total population (III + IV)	257.747	+0.24	258.358	+0.15	258.735	+0.17	259.183	+0.18	259.659	-0.22	260.237	+0.2	260.897
VI. Gross Domestic Product (index)	100	-1.6	98.4	+5.0	103.3	+2.3	105.7	+3.1	109.0	+3.1	112.4	+1.3	113.9
VII. Productivity per worker (index)	100	+1.0	101	+5.1	106.1	+1.9	108.2	+2.7	111.1	+2.4	113.8	+1.1	115.1
VIII. Unemployment Rate (II:III)	2.9%		4.3%		4.9%		5.3%		5.5%		5.5%		6.2%
IX. Activity Rate (II:V)	Overall	41.2%	41.1%	41.3%	41.6%	41.7%	41.9%	42.2%					
	Men	54.4%	54.1%	54.1%	54.0%	53.9%	not available	n.a.					
	Women	28.6%	28.8%	29.2%	29.8%	30.1%	not available	n.a.					

Notes: 1. Source: Annual Economic Review 1980-81 (Commission of the European Communities)

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

(1) 1980 provisional figures.

ANNEX I

2. PROPORTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER 25 AMONG TOTAL
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED (%)

Situation at end of October 1980

COUNTRY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Belgium	41.8	40.6	41.4
Denmark	39.4	26.8	32.6
Germany (1)	29.9	24.1	27.3
France	52.9	38.4	46.4
Ireland	36.0	21.8	25.2
Italy	58.9	44.7	51.4
Luxembourg	62.8	41.7	53.3
Netherlands	64.5	37.2	47.2
United Kingdom	55.8	34.9	41.4
Community (EUR-9)	50.5	36.5	46.5

(1) Situation at end of September.

Source: Eurostat "Employment and unemployment: rapid information"

ANNEX I

3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MEMBER STATES 1980

(in %)

	1979			1980		
	W	M	T	W	M	T
Belgium	14.5	5.2	8.7	15.7	5.7	9.4
Denmark	5.9	4.8	5.3	6.4	6.1	6.2
Germany	4.6	2.6	3.4	4.6	2.7	3.4
France	8.1	4.6	6.0	8.9	4.8	6.4
Ireland	6.1	8.0	7.4	7.1	8.8	8.3
Italy	9.8	6.3	7.5	10.8	6.5	8.0
Luxembourg	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7
Netherlands	5.0	3.7	4.1	5.5	4.5	4.8
United Kingdom	4.2	6.1	5.3	5.5	7.8	6.9
Community (EUR-9)	6.6	4.9	5.5	7.3	5.4	6.2

Source: Eurostat - Unemployment Monthly Bulletin.

ANNEX II

BUDGETARY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR 1980

1. Appropriations for commitment available

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature		Approps. entered in the 1980 budget	Approps. carried over from 1979	Transfer of appropriations (+ or -)	TOTAL
5000	Agriculture	} 29,00	12,06	- 6,00	35,06
5001	Textiles				
5010	Young people - training	250,00	30,04	+ 1,08	281,12
5011	Young people - employment	108,00	4,73	- 1,08	111,65
5020	Handicapped persons	-	0,08	-	0,08
5030	Migrant workers	30,00	2,03	+ 6,00	38,03
5050	Women	20,00	1,14	-	21,14
50		437,00	50,08	0,00	487,08
5100	Regions	} 395,50	58,31	+ 0,80	454,61
5101	Groups of firms				
5102	Technical progress				
5110	Handicapped persons				
5120	Industrial conversion	74,00 token entry	3,98 -	- 0,80 -	77,18 token entry
51		469,50	62,29	0,00	531,79
5200	Pilot schemes	3,00	0,05	-	3,05
50 - 52	TOTAL	909,50	112,42	0,00	1.021,92

ANNEX II

2. Appropriations for payment available

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature		Approps. entered in the 1980 budget	Automatic carry-overs	Transfer of approps. (+ or -)	Supplementary budget	TOTAL
5000	Agriculture	15,00	38,00	- 14,00	4,00	43,00
5001	Textiles					
5010	Young people - training	100,00	34,06	+ 35,75	52,80	222,61
5011	Young people - employment	35,70	23,64	- 21,00	28,40	66,74
5020	Handicapped persons	3,00	0,17	- 0,75	-	2,42
5030	Migrant workers	22,10	11,26	-	-	33,36
5050	Women	5,00	10,00	-	6,00	21,00
50		180,80	117,13	0,00	91,20	389,13
5100	Regions	167,50	98,85	- 14,00	217,00	469,35
5101	Groups of firms					
5102	Technical progress					
5110	Handicapped persons					
5120	Industrial conversion	-	2,50	- 2,50	-	-
51		192,50	113,70	0,00	234,20	540,40
5200	Pilot schemes	1,00	2,33	-	1,00	4,33
50 - 52	TOTAL	374,30	233,16	0,00	326,40	933,86

ANNEX III

DESCRIPTION OF THE UTILISATION OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR 1980

1. Utilisation of appropriations for commitment

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature		TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR 1980	COMMITMENTS MADE IN 1980	UTILISATION RATE (%)	APPROPS. FOR COMMITMENT AVAILABLE ON 31.12.1980
5000	Agriculture	35,06	34,22	97,6	0,84
5001	Textiles				
5010	Young people - training	281,12	281,09	99,9	0,03
5011	Young people - employment	111,65	111,64	99,9	0,01
5020	Handicapped persons	0,08	-	-	0,08
5030	Migrant workers	38,03	37,51	98,6	0,52
5050	Women	21,14	20,96	99,1	0,18
50		487,08	485,42	99,6	1,66
5100	Regions	454,61	449,39	98,8	5,22
5101	Groups of firms				
5102	Technical progress	77,18	77,16	99,9	0,02
5110	Handicapped persons				
5120	Industrial conversion				
51		531,79	526,55	99,0	5,24
5200	Pilot schemes	3,05	2,96	96,9	0,09
50 - 52	TOTAL	1.021,92	1.014,93 (*1)	99,3	6,99

(*1) Amount based on budgetary situation on 31.12.1980. In the following tables, the amounts committed differ slightly from this figure because the conversion rate on 31.12.1980 was used in order to make the necessary comparisons easier.

2. Utilisation of appropriations for payment

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature		Approps. available for 1980	Amounts paid in 1980	%	Appropriations cancelled	Approps. available on 31.12.1980
5000	Agriculture	43,00	41,29	96,02	-	1,71
5001	Textiles					
5010	Young people - Training	222,61	200,23	89,95	-	22,38
5011	Young people - Employment	66,74	45,16	67,67	-	21,58
5020	Handicapped persons	2,42	2,42	99,96	-	-
5030	Migrant workers	33,36	33,25	99,68	-	0,11
5050	Women	21,00	17,06	81,24	-	3,94
50		389,13	339,41	87,22	-	49,72
5100	Regions	469,35	324,93	69,23	-	144,42
5101	Groups of firms					
5102	Technical progress					
5110	Handicapped persons					
5120	Industrial conversion					
51		540,40	393,39	72,80	-	147,01
5200	Pilot schemes	4,33	2,38	54,97	-	1,95
50 - 52	TOTAL	933,86	735,18 (*1)	78,72	-	198,68

(*1) Amount based on budgetary situation on 31.12.1980. In the following tables, the amounts committed differ slightly from this figure because the conversion rate on 31.12.1980 was used in order to make necessary comparisons easier.

ANNEX III

3. Utilisation of appropriations for payment

Breakdown by appropriations for payment for the year and appropriations carried over

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature	Approps for payment provided for in the Budget	Approps for payment available for 1980 (*)	Payments						Utilisation of appropriations carried over from 1979					
			made		carried over		cancelled		Original amount	Final amount(*)	Paid		Cancelled	
			absolute	%	absolute	%	absolute	%			absolute	%	absolute	%
5000 Agriculture	15,00	5,00	3,29	65,8	1,71	34,2	-	-	38,00	38,00	38,00	100	-	-
5001 Textiles			166,17	88,1	22,38	11,9	-	-	34,06	34,06	34,06	100	-	-
5010 Young people - Training	100,00	188,55	21,52	49,9	21,58	50,1	-	-	23,64	23,64	23,64	100	-	-
5011 Young people - Employment	35,70	43,10	2,25	100,0	-	-	-	-	0,17	0,17	0,17	100	-	-
5020 Handicapped persons	3,00	2,25	21,09	95,4	0,11	4,6	-	-	11,26	11,26	11,26	100	-	-
5030 Migrant workers	22,10	22,10	7,06	64,2	3,94	35,8	-	-	10,00	10,00	10,00	100	-	-
5030 Women	5,00	11,00												
50	180,80	272,00	222,28	81,7	49,72	18,3	-	-	117,13	117,13	117,13	100	-	-
5100 Regions	167,50	370,50	226,08	61,0	144,42	39,0	-	-	98,85	98,85	98,85	100	-	-
5101 Groups of firms			53,61	95,4	2,59	4,6	-	-	12,35	14,85	14,85	100	-	-
5102 Technical progress			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,50	-	-	-	-
5110 Handicapped persons	25,00	56,20												
5120 Industrial conversion	-	-												
51	192,50	426,70	279,69	65,6	147,01	34,4	-	-	113,70	113,70	113,70	100	-	-
5200 Pilot schemes	1,00	2,00	0,05	2,5	1,95	97,5	-	-	2,33	2,33	2,33	100	-	-
50 - 52 TOTAL	374,30	700,70	502,02	71,7	198,68	28,3	-	-	233,16	233,16	233,16	100	-	-

(*) Changes because of transfers and supplementary budget.

Art.	Item	Heading	Commitment financial year	Amounts outstanding to be paid at the end of financial year 1979	Payments made	Adjustment of balances of commitments due to cancellations and ECU fluctuations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
500		<u>CHAPTER 50 - SOCIAL FUND</u> <u>EXPENDITURE UNDER ARTICLE 4</u> <u>OF COUNCIL DECISION OF</u> <u>1 FEBRUARY 1971</u>					
		Measures to agriculture and textiles sectors	1974 1975 1976 aut. 1977 1977 aut. 1978 1978 1979	1.560.088,57 6.461.491,77 20.374.343,76 12.326.787,72 27.565.366,55 4.833.129,12 15.113.543,31 16.629.327,47	7.653,59 479.044,85 450.645,26 1.412.062,34 7.122.659,57 2.730.350,55 6.726.363,50 6.615.055,43	- - - - - - + -	20.354,43 80.266,37 283.605,69 236.642,58 379.832,68 79.979,18 80.996,06 107.921,19
		Total Art. 500		107.106.078,29	25.744.239,53	-	1.107.808,06
501		Measures for young people					
	5010	Measures for vocational training and geographical mobility	1975 1976 aut. 1977 1977 aut. 1978 1978 1979	5.575.310,76 11.276.333,32 5.422.668,14 74.030.151,35 6.305.026,44 95.815.451,67 174.545.543,25	- 496.592,31 825.392,09 38.451.466,76 5.089.286,27 36.354.627,75 43.024.806,59	+ + - + - - +	67.022,13 12.750,32 61.610,62 300.060,79 184.460,88 664.156,19 4.949.204,12
		Total 5010		372.975.050,03	124.252.173,77	+ +	4.418.795,67
	5011	Measures to promote employment	1979	69.200.545,02	29.071.637,69	-	1.741.459,48
		Total 5011		69.200.545,02	29.071.637,69	-	1.741.459,48
		Total Art. 501		442.175.035,05	153.324.011,46	+ -	2.677.336,19
502		Measures for handicapped persons	1974 1975 1976 aut. 1977 1977 aut. 1978 1978 1979	154.152,09 986.744,51 880.137,78 355.447,70 3.821.623,00 437.113,71	29.561,07 226.359,69 250.626,30 206.177,49 1.362.621,43 323.023,47	- - - - - +	689,44 6.631,11 3.755,04 1.216,15 70.079,13 857,06
		Total Art. 502		6.639.218,79	2.419.010,13	-	81.513,81
503		Measures for migrants	1974 1975 1976 aut. 1977 1977 aut. 1978 1978 1979	165.620,53 1.624.221,01 4.663.207,39 6.515.463,79 11.378.259,81 12.313.835,84 10.399.691,58 28.077.649,66	- 114.833,76 718.300,01 1.109.666,56 4.178.776,58 3.521.784,60 5.221.415,57 10.775.105,09	- - - - - - - -	3.298,71 18.408,49 34.884,62 120.059,33 110.603,40 166.345,56 85.096,03 372.655,71
		Total Art. 503		75.438.229,61	25.639.912,57	-	911.351,85
505		Measures for women	1978 1979	6.886.333,89 17.131.583,93	1.603.327,65 6.106.309,40	- -	137.271,17 322.691,69
		Total Art. 505		24.017.917,82	9.909.637,05	-	459.962,86
		<u>TOTAL CHAPTER 50</u>	1974 1975 1976 aut. 1977 1977 aut. 1978 1978 1979	1.699.661,19 14.667.766,05 37.194.162,27 24.926.567,35 116.795.400,71 23.889.105,44 126.219.020,45 307.785.254,43	37.615,26 820.278,30 1.916.363,50 3.553.328,66 51.135.926,74 11.664.444,93 50.105.734,67 57.803.118,20	- - - - - - - +	24.342,58 36.274,04 309.655,03 419.520,66 240.457,42 429.942,36 605.567,33 2.404.476,05
				655.372.079,56	217.036.011,14	+ +	116.659,61

ANNEX III

SECTION - COMMISSION

ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF COMMITMENTS IN 1980

ANNEX - EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

4. BREAKDOWN BY COMMITMENT YEAR OF AMOUNTS REMAINING TO BE PAID AT 31 DECEMBER 1980

ECU

Commitments cancellations		Amounts outstanding to be paid for years previous to 31.12.1980 (5 - 6 to 9)	Appropriations Financial Year 1980			Total of sums outstanding to be paid at the close of financial year 1980 (10 + 11)
giving rise to cancellation of appropriations	rendering appropriations re-usable		Commitments for the financial year	Payments made	Sums outstanding to be paid in financial year	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.552.080,55 4.391.994,32 16.192.127,78 4.887.227,32 8.742.266,41 658.360,61 1.192.246,31	3.691.158,41	- 1.530.184,23 3.447.565,05 5.792.655,48 11.320.407,49 1.364.438,74 7.275.929,16 8.015.168,44				
37.616.303,30	3.691.158,41	38.746.568,59	34.215.186,48	15.544.946,65	18.670.239,83	57.416.808,42
3.843.328,79 9.945.732,35 4.237.315,17 17.050.209,97 676.369,92 8.338.993,07	20.595.716,21	1.799.010,10 846.798,98 298.550,26 18.828.533,41 - 354.889,37 50.461.634,66 115.864.629,67				
44.091.949,27	20.595.716,21	188.454.046,45	281.093.993,99	75.976.496,57	205.117.497,42	353.571.543,87
	1.548.317,62	36.838.930,23	111.635.779,09	16.088.398,06	95.547.381,03	132.366.311,26
	1.548.317,62	36.838.930,23	111.635.779,09	16.088.398,06	95.547.381,03	132.366.311,26
44.091.949,27	22.144.033,83	225.292.976,68	392.729.773,06	92.064.894,63	300.664.876,45	525.957.855,13
123.500,98 520.706,15 625.756,36 152.054,06 788.014,23 107.732,79		233.007,56 1.580.708,21 7.214,51				
2.317.764,57		1.820.930,28				1.820.930,28
162.321,82 1.174.799,23 2.577.451,55 484.602,30 2.003.265,32 876.890,30 150.164,89	1.110.265,06	- 316.179,53 1.332.651,21 5.101.105,20 5.085.614,51 7.748.855,38 4.943.015,09 15.819.823,50				
7.429.455,41	1.110.265,06	40.347.244,72	37.515.280,23	7.615.678,77	29.899.601,46	70.246.846,18
198.049,40	618.151,34	4.747.685,67 8.084.431,50				
198.045,40	618.151,34	12.832.117,17	20.956.756,34	7.151.653,88	13.805.102,46	26.637.219,63
1.637.903,35 9.930.620,45 29.341.068,04 9.767.190,85 26.505.755,95 2.319.313,00 9.879.453,67	27.763.608,64	- 3.878.381,42 5.627.015,24 11.192.510,94 30.015.205,00 5.475.500,00 67.428.204,58 184.623.003,64				
91.653.521,95	27.763.608,64	319.039.837,44	405.416.940,13	142.377.173,93	163.039.822,20	602.079.039,64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		CHAPTER 51 - SOCIAL FUND EXPENDITURE UNDER ARTICLE 5 OF COUNCIL DECISION OF 1 FEBRUARY 1971												
510		Interventions to improve the employment situation in certain regions in certain economic sectors or certain groups of undertakings												
	5100	Interventions to improve the employment situation	1974	2,442,074,20	7,053,05	-	48,263,38	2,367,557,77	-					
			1975	74,623,127,41	2,165,532,32	-	41,116,50	5,956,476,46	6,432,060,13					
			1976	37,615,445,07	7,664,165,52	-	608,077,76	1,257,264,41	21,065,693,38					
			aut. 1977	37,257,520,00	5,524,505,51	-	531,249,26	8,541,000,76	22,256,172,95					
			1977	76,433,356,30	15,545,543,52	+	132,994,74	26,657,169,71	33,799,257,41					
			aut. 1978	22,413,753,11	7,711,852,72	+	26,552,74	2,665,166,77	11,636,266,36					
			1978	143,351,971,16	50,245,093,97	+	164,955,33	5,667,310,26	81,503,602,26					
			1979	266,574,966,76	66,674,167,43	+	460,936,66		32,102,514,25	149,555,223,70				
		Total Art. 510		596.671.464,69	170.224.270,84	-	423,929,43	56.991.966,14	32.102.514,29	326.932.776,19	449.350.476,53	146.706.963,98	302.661.452,55	625.614.268,74
	511	Measures for handicapped persons	1974	5,955,55	-	-	127,72	9,867,87	-					
			1975	632,044,75	30,065,12	-	4,245,34	401,574,62	2,133,71					
			1976	2,664,208,53	39,212,94	-	56,379,38	662,616,26	1,734,600,33					
			aut. 1977	510,606,28	159,431,51	-	7,217,75	293,534,36	48,617,66					
			1977	3,455,217,24	2,302,274,58	+	56,662,53	1,100,679,30	112,945,85					
			aut. 1978	2,047,657,26	1,772,626,53	-	20,639,69	171,136,41	83,194,47					
			1978	32,279,659,16	21,073,763,41	+	230,143,66	4,209,620,75	7,226,418,66					
			1979	44,523,745,08	15,556,534,51	+	552,222,60		3,854,035,66	25,673,397,79				
		Total Art. 511		66.152.576,33	40.526.242,60	+	755.840,05	7.249.025,59	3.854.035,66	34.881.500,51	77.158.956,80	27.527.695,52	49.631.261,26	84.512.769,79
		TOTAL CHAPTER 51	1974	2,452,069,79	7,053,05	-	45,391,30	2,397,425,64	-					
			1975	15,277,232,20	2,199,621,44	-	45,366,84	6,558,051,08	6,434,193,84					
			1976	40,469,654,00	7,955,322,46	-	654,457,14	9,116,260,65	22,820,593,71					
			aut. 1977	37,767,937,16	5,666,544,42	-	535,067,01	9,234,535,12	22,304,990,61					
			1977	79,652,613,54	16,212,216,50	+	189,677,27	27,557,669,01	33,912,203,30					
			aut. 1978	24,461,650,37	5,491,779,25	-	5,912,89	3,096,323,16	11,919,460,83					
			1978	175,631,770,32	75,416,057,38	+	414,436,99	7,677,131,01	66,750,220,92					
			1979	306,640,733,84	96,224,725,54	+	1,013,163,56		35,956,549,57	175,672,621,49				
				682.624.461,22	215.146.521,44	-	335.910,62	66.241.015,73	35.956.549,97	361.614.264,70	526.549.433,33	174.236.675,56	352.312.753,53	714.127.036,53
		CHAPTER 52 - SOCIAL FUND PILOT SCHEMES AND PREPARATORY STUDIES	1976	-	250,621,15	+	4,420,03	46,813,62	85,714,81					
			1977	375,729,55	292,512,83	+	6,096,34	14,320,07	152,257,85					
			1978	452,994,41	1,042,444,54	+	3,028,03		1,267,427,54					
			1979	2,315,789,09					12,945,04					
		TOTAL CHAPTER 52		3.151.513,05	1.545.576,52	+	13.544,40	61.133,69	12.945,04	1.345.400,20	2.961.450,27	836.648,05	2.124.602,22	3.670.002,42
		GRAND TOTAL		1.341.353.053,83	437.730.911,10	+	466.154,63	157.555.671,37	63.733.103,65	662.399.522,34	1.014.927.879,73	297.450.701,48	717.477.178,25	1.359.676.700,59

ANNEX IV

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMMITMENT
AND REQUESTS FOR AID FOR 1980

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature		APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE	AMOUNT REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE SURPLUS
5000	Agriculture	35,06	38,87	10,9
5001	Textiles			
5010	Young people - Training	281,12	465,71	65,7
5011	Young people - Employment	111,65	132,43	18,6
5020	Handicapped persons	0,08	-	-
5030	Migrant worknrs	38,03	163,00	328,6
5050	Women	21,14	70,83	235,1
50		487,08	870,84	78,8
5100	Regions	454,61	623,84	37,2
5101	Groups of firms			
5102	Technical progress			
5110	Handicapped persons			
5120	Industrial conversion	token entry	-	-
51		531,79	750,88	41,2
5200	Pilot schemes	3,05	3,83	25,6
50 - 52	TOTAL	1.021,92	1.625,55	59,1

ANNEX V

AMOUNTS REQUESTED AND AMOUNTS REFUSED IN 1980

1. Breakdown by budget item

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature		Amounts requested	Amounts agreed(*1)	Amounts refused				
				non-acceptable	non-eligible	non-priority	Weighted reduction	TOTAL
5000	Agriculture	16,26	15,71	-	-	0,55	-	0,55
5001	Textiles	22,61	18,45	-	-	3,71	-	3,71
5010	Young people - Training	465,71	283,66	0,05	0,01	173,20	4,24	177,50
5011	Young people - Employment	132,43	108,54	-	4,21	18,21	-	22,42
5020	Handicapped persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5030	Migrant workers	163,00	37,66(*2)	-	0,24	77,10	48,14	125,48
5050	Women	70,83	20,95	0,22	0,82	1,03	47,81	49,88
50		870,84	484,97	0,27	5,28	273,80	100,19	379,54
5100	Regions	597,12	423,78	0,19	0,47	25,02	133,95	159,63
5101	Groups of firms	2,65	2,65	-	-	-	-	-
5102	Technical Progress	24,07	22,84	-	-	0,83	-	0,83
5110	Handicapped persons	127,04	77,02	0,46	8,28	40,65	-	49,39
5120	Industrial conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51		750,88	526,29	0,65	8,75	66,50	133,95	209,85
5200	Pilot schemes	3,83	2,96(*3)	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 52	TOTAL	1.625,55	1.014,22(*4)	0,92	14,03	340,30	234,14	589,39

- (*1) Amounts after refunds of commitments under the first Decision C(80)509 of 13.5.80: 15,36 m ECU
 (*2) Including the Land Bayern commitment made in 1980 against 1981 appropriations : 0,15 m ECU
 (*3) Committed against 1981 appropriations : 0,87 m ECU
 (*4) Taking into account amounts released from 1980 appropriations and recommitted against 1981 appropriations through lack of appropriations : 5,86 m ECU

ANNEX V

AMOUNTS REQUESTED AND AMOUNTS REFUSED IN 1980

2. Breakdown by Member State

m ECU

MEMBER STATE	Amounts requested	Amounts agreed	Amounts refused				Total
			non-acceptable	non-eligible	non-priority	Weighted reduction	
Belgium	43,14	29,30	-	0,05	7,94	5,84	13,83
Denmark	35,46	19,43	-	-	10,54	5,43	15,97
Germany	371,25	107,96	-	4,22	113,76	145,35	263,33
France	263,83	194,96	0,23	0,27	27,27	41,10	68,87
Ireland	82,07	79,69	-	0,81	0,03	-	0,84
Italy	350,82	327,15	0,69	0,55	8,43	2,22	11,89
Luxembourg	0,94	0,93	-	-	0,01	-	0,01
Netherlands	55,52	18,30	-	-	33,69	2,74	36,43
United Kingdom	422,53	236,50	-	8,13	138,63	31,46	178,22
TOTAL	1.625,55	1.014,22	0,92	14,03	340,30	234,14	589,39

ANNEX VI

BREAKDOWN OF REQUESTS FOR AID IN 1980

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature		Priorities					non-priority	non-acceptable	non-eligible	Total requested
		1	2	3	4	5				
5000	Agriculture	15,71	-	-	-	-	0,55	-	-	16,26
5001	Textiles	18,90	-	-	-	-	3,71	-	-	22,61
5010	Young people - Training	218,68	70,84	2,93	-	-	173,20	0,05	0,01	465,71
5011	Young people - Employment	18,03	16,48	75,50	-	-	18,21	-	4,21	132,43
5020	Handicapped persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5030	Migrant workers	85,66	-	-	-	-	77,10	-	0,24	163,00
5050	Women	13,80	54,96	-	-	-	1,03	0,22	0,82	70,83
50		370,78	142,28	78,43	-	-	273,80	0,27	5,28	870,84
5100	Regions	228,28	7,49	100,36	33,04	202,27	25,02	0,19	0,47	597,12
5101	Groups of firms	2,65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,65
5102	Technical Progress	15,28	3,18	3,14	1,64	-	0,83	-	-	24,07
5110	Handicapped persons	33,72	43,93	-	-	-	40,65	0,46	8,28	127,04
5120	Industrial conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51		279,93	54,60	103,50	34,68	202,27	66,50	0,65	8,75	750,88
5200	Pilot schemes	3,83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,83
50 - 52	TOTAL	654,54	196,88	181,93	34,68	202,27	340,30	0,92	14,03	1625,55
x			78,15				20,93	0,92		100,00

ANNEX VII

AMOUNTS APPROVED IN 1980

Breakdown by Member State and by budget item

m ECU

Budget Nomenclature	Belgium		Denmark		Germany		France		Ireland		Italy		Luxem- bourg		Nether- lands		United Kingdom		TOTALS	
	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%
5000 Agriculture	-	-	-	-	1,68	10,7	10,03	63,9	0,80	5,1	3,18	20,2	-	-	0,02	0,1	-	-	15,71	100
5001 Textiles	0,84	4,6	-	-	1,81	9,8	3,16	17,1	0,34	1,8	9,45	51,2	-	-	0,73	4,0	2,12	11,5	18,45	100
5010 Young people-Training	4,04	1,4	6,78	2,4	26,40	9,3	53,23	18,8	24,44	8,6	80,16	28,3	0,32	0,1	2,34	0,8	85,95	30,3	283,66	100
5011 Young people-Employ- ment	11,44	10,5	-	-	2,99	2,8	31,24	28,8	4,51	4,2	19,63	18,1	0,27	0,2	0,77	0,7	37,69	34,7	108,54	100
5020 Handicapped persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5030 Migrant workers	1,14	3,0	0,34	0,9	10,99	29,2	8,63	22,9	0,14	0,4	13,85	36,8	-	-	0,43	1,1	2,14	5,7	37,66	100
5050 Women	0,47	2,2	-	-	13,85	66,1	3,63	17,3	0,22	1,1	2,50	11,9	-	-	0,16	0,8	0,12	0,6	20,95	100
50	17,93	3,7	7,12	1,5	57,72	11,9	109,92	22,7	30,45	6,3	128,77	26,5	0,59	0,1	4,45	0,9	128,02	26,4	484,97	100
5100 Regions	6,93	1,6	7,79	1,8	36,45	8,6	66,18	15,6	37,48	8,9	169,91	40,1	-	-	10,02	2,4	89,02	21,0	423,78	100
5101 Groups of firms	-	-	1,16	43,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,52	19,6	-	-	-	-	0,97	26,6	2,65	100
5102 Technical Progress	0,45	2,0	-	-	2,87	12,6	5,22	22,8	-	-	11,80	52,7	-	-	1,26	5,5	1,24	5,4	22,84	100
5110 Handicapped persons	3,49	4,5	3,30	4,3	10,70	13,9	12,95	16,8	11,72	15,2	15,46	20,1	0,34	0,5	2,42	3,1	16,64	21,6	77,02	100
5120 Industrial conver- sion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	10,87	2,1	12,25	2,3	50,02	9,5	84,35	16,0	49,20	9,3	197,69	37,6	0,34	0,1	13,70	2,6	107,87	20,5	526,29	100
5200 Pilot schemes	0,50	16,9	0,06	2,0	0,22	7,4	0,69	23,3	0,04	1,4	0,69	23,3	-	-	0,15	5,1	0,61	20,6	2,96	100
50 - 52 TOTAL	29,30	2,9	19,43	1,9	107,96	10,6	194,96	19,2	79,69	7,9	327,15	32,3	0,93	0,1	18,30	1,8	236,50	23,3	1014,22	100

ANNEX VIII

BREAKDOWN OF APPROPRIATIONS APPROVED IN 1980 BY
ABSOLUTE PRIORITY REGIONS

(m ECU)

REGION	SECTOR	AMOUNT APPROVED	Total amount approved per region)
GREENLAND	Regions	5.7	5.7
FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS	Young People Handicapped Regions	0.46 2.0 26.7	29.16
IRELAND	Agriculture Textiles and clothing Migrants Young People Women Handicapped Regions	0.80 0.34 1.4 30.3 0.22 12.04 37.4	82.50
MEZZOGIORNO	Agriculture Textiles and clothing Migrants Young People Women Handicapped Regions Technical Progress	0.44 1.43 1.6 21.4 0.84 5.31 140.3 1.47	172.79
NORTHERN IRELAND	Textiles and clothing Young People Handicapped Regions	0.06 25.03 2.01 17.9	45.00
TOTAL		335.15	335.15

Breakdown of aid by country of origin of promoters

MEMBER STATE	million u.a.					million ECU				Percentages								
	Amounts committed up to 1976 for operations to be carried out in					Amounts committed in												
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977/1978	1977	1978 (m ECU)	1979 (m ECU)	1980 (m ECU)	73	74	75	76	77/78	77	78	79	80
Belgium	7,20	6,54	8,02	7,85	1,85	9,33	11,08	15,94	29,30	3,9	2,6	2,2	1,8	0,7	1,5	2,0	2,1	2,9
Denmark	5,05	11,97	8,94	10,43	0,59	11,78	14,24	14,70	19,43	2,8	4,7	2,4	2,4	0,2	2,3	2,5	1,9	1,9
Germany	19,94	27,93	41,73	44,42	15,88	59,29	57,26	52,88	107,96	10,9	10,9	11,2	10,2	5,9	9,6	10,1	6,8	10,6
France	32,19	49,95	73,83	76,60	49,80	125,74	86,20	134,82	194,96	17,7	19,6	19,8	17,5	18,6	20,4	15,2	17,4	19,2
Ireland	9,79	16,87	22,57	31,67	19,63	46,97	44,41	58,13	79,69	5,4	6,6	6,1	7,2	7,3	7,6	7,8	7,5	7,9
Italy	43,70	72,33	95,53	146,46	154,16	120,00	233,10	281,23	327,15	24,0	28,4	27,7	33,3	57,5	19,5	41,0	36,3	32,3
Luxembourg	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,07	0,23	0,04	0,23	1,00	0,93	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	-	-	0,1	0,1
Netherlands	6,77	6,71	10,94	12,58	0,09	12,26	9,81	19,32	18,30	3,7	2,6	2,9	2,9	-	2,0	1,7	2,5	1,8
United Kingdom	57,40	62,27	110,24	106,39	26,14	228,25	111,75	196,43	236,50	31,5	24,5	29,6	24,4	9,7	37,1	19,7	25,4	23,3
TOTAL	182,08	254,58	371,83	436,47	268,37	616,63	568,08	774,45	1014,22	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

NB. The following two qualifications apply to comparisons of the figures in this table:

- (1) Up to and including 1976 the amounts committed are those for operations to be carried out in the year concerned. Because of the introduction of the new budgetary system, figures from 1977 are the amounts committed in the year.
- (2) Amounts up to and including 1977 are calculated in the old unit of account. From 1978 the new European unit of account applies. It is therefore impossible to compare the percentages from 1973 to 1977 with those from 1978 to 1980.

ANNEX X

PAYMENTS MADE IN 1973-1980 ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY

OF ORIGIN OF PROMOTERS AND THE YEAR OF COMMITMENT

Member State	million u.a.					million ECU		
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1)	1979 (2)	1980 (3)
Belgium	4,23	4,70	5,23	5,93	8,83	6,18	8,19	0,26
Denmark	4,66	11,79	8,49	9,71	12,05	12,08	10,63	8,02
Germany	16,16	25,08	39,32	30,75	52,35	46,88	29,68	30,76
France	26,60	43,33	56,87	59,52	101,61	60,77	45,00	59,38
Ireland	8,68	13,04	16,56	25,91	42,45	29,19	39,77	41,77
Italy	32,48	60,10	72,58	114,62	136,22	117,00	107,64	68,85
Luxembourg	-	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,07	0,19	-	-
Netherlands	5,96	5,51	7,74	9,36	10,22	6,29	8,07	0,22
United Kingdom	52,95	58,49	93,90	99,25	202,05	93,33	101,68	88,70
TOTAL	151,72	222,05	300,73	355,09	565,85	371,91	350,66	297,96

(1) at the December 1978 rate.

(2) at the December 1979 rate.

(3) at the December 1980 rate.

(4) not including Item 5200 Pilot Schemes and Studies.

ANNEX XI

SITUATION OF AMOUNTS PAID IN 1980 BY COUNTRY AND YEAR OF COMMITMENT

m ECU

MEMBER STATE	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	TOTALS
Belgium	-	-	0,01	0,09	0,56	7,97	0,26	8,89
Denmark	-	-	-	0,64	3,69	2,21	8,02	14,56
Germany	-	-	0,04	3,34	21,90	18,76	30,76	74,80
France	0,01	0,77	2,59	39,01	51,81	39,44	59,38	193,01
Ireland	-	-	0,01	4,67	10,46	14,58	41,77	71,49
Italy	0,03	2,08	6,96	17,01	16,56	88,20	68,85	199,69
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	0,18	-	-	0,18
Netherlands	-	-	-	0,79	2,67	0,77	0,22	4,45
United Kingdom	-	0,07	0,01	12,18	42,57	19,30	88,70	162,83
TOTALS	0,04	2,92	9,62	77,73	150,40	191,23	297,96	729,90 *

* Unit: December 1980 ECU rate.
Not including pilot schemes.

ANNEX XII

AMOUNTS RELEASED IN 1980 FOR RE-USE

(Released from commitments in 1979)

Rate: million ECU December 1979

Item	5000	5001	5002	5010	5011	5030	5050	5100	5101	5102	5110	TOTAL	% of total committed by country
Country													
Belgium	-	0,72	-	1,81	-	0,48	-	-	-	0,57	0,49	4,07	25,5
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,16	0,03	-	0,59	0,78	5,3
Germany	-	-	-	0,46	0,01	0,08	-	0,30	-	-	-	0,85	1,6
France	0,52	0,32	-	0,05	-	0,53	0,04	2,54	-	-	-	4,00	3,0
Ireland	-	-	-	1,61	1,23	-	0,05	0,85	-	-	-	3,74	6,4
Italy	0,11	0,63	-	2,01	0,31	0,03	0,12	16,51	0,05	1,32	1,14	22,23	7,9
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	1,08	-	2,36	-	-	-	1,74	-	-	0,25	5,43	28,1
United Kingdom	-	0,50	-	11,18	0,02	-	0,37	7,97	-	-	1,41	21,46	10,9
TOTAL	0,63	3,25	-	19,49	1,57	1,12	0,58	30,07	0,08	1,89	3,88	62,56	
% of total committed by budget item	5,3	23,0	-	8,4	2,2	3,5	3,1	9,3	7,3	18,9	6,5		8,1

The total amount released in 1979 for re-use from commitments in 1978 was 38.48 million ECU (December 1978 rate) broken

down into:	Belgium	2.42	Netherlands	0.18
	Denmark	1.38	United Kingdom	11.09
	Germany	4.20		
	France	0.10		
	Italy	8.36		
	Ireland	10.75		

ANNEX XIIIADVANCES PAID IN 1980 AGAINST COMMITMENTS MADE FROM 1977 TO 1980AND SUCH PAYMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PAYMENTS

m ECU

MEMBER STATE	1977	1978	1979	1980	TOTAL ADVANCES	% OF TOTAL PAYMENTS
Belgium	0,01	0,01	0,05	0,26	0,33	3,7
Denmark	-	-	0,26	8,02	8,28	56,9
Germany	-	-	18,76	30,76	49,52	66,2
France	4,74	7,05	37,55	59,38	108,72	56,3
Ireland	0,74	0,66	1,90	40,70	44,00	61,5
Italy	2,19	7,78	86,22	67,14	163,33	81,8
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	0,77	0,22	0,99	22,2
United Kingdom	1,76	5,12	15,97	81,06	103,91	63,8
TOTALS	9,44	20,62	161,48	287,54	479,08	65,6

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES BY INTERVENTIONSECTOR FOR 1979 AND 1980

SECTOR	BENEFICIARIES	
	1980	1979
Agriculture	16,700	12,000
Textiles and Clothing	17,300	15,000
Migrants	267,500	285,000
Young People	655,000	450,000
Women	11,300	16,000
Regions	488,000	466,000
Technical Progress	16,586	7,430
Groups of Firms	2,800	850
Handicapped	57,500	103,930
TOTAL	1,532,686	1,356,210

ANNEX XVLIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE EUROPEAN
SOCIAL FUND CONCERNING "PILOT SCHEMES AND PREPARATORY
STUDIES" APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION UNDER THE 1980 BUDGETWOMEN

170/80 ET UK	Study of the requirements and problems of women and girls seeking to enter or re-enter employment in inner city areas.	Employment Project	UKL 35,000
182/80 EP F/I	Assisting women's career advancement in firms in Lyon (France) and Milan (Italy).	BTE Bureau des Temps Elémentaires	FF 123,591
183A/80 EP B	Training and promotion of women aged over 25 for more responsible jobs.	Commission du Travail des Femmes (Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail)	BF 1,675,554
183B/80 EP B	Training of women for higher grade jobs within firms in the secondary sector.	"	BF 2,201,095
186/80 EP F	Training women for new types of job created by the teletext information system in three departments of the Aquitaine region	OREP (Office Régionale de l'Education Permanente)	FF 274,200
187/80 EP I	To review and analyse labour market requirements in two districts of Rome and to study the creation of new stable cooperative-style jobs which would enable an initial group of women aged over 25, entrusted with organisational and management tasks, to be reintegrated into the working world.	ANAPIA-CROI (Associazione Nazionale dell'Addest- ramento Professionale Industria e Agricoltura)	LIT 249,185,500
191/80 EP F	To induce 25 women to create their own jobs, with simple structures such as associations and cooperatives.	CEPPIC (Centre de Perfectionnement pour l'Industrie et le Commerce)	FF 170,000
192/80 EP F	To draw up and implement a training programme to enable women to set up as shoemakers.	Institut de Recherches Sociales Appliquées - Castres	FF 122,400
207/80 EP IRL	Improvement of home management skills and of job opportunities to help women wishing to return to work, through the establishment of two small cooperatives by women with family responsibilities.	Centre for Adult and Community Education, St Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland.	IRL 30,000

194/80 EP F	Creation and management of farms by couples in the rural areas of the Mediterranean belt of the Midi.	Institut de Recherches Sociales Appliquées - Castres	FF 167,500
<u>YOUNG PEOPLE</u>			
181/80 EP DK	Scheme for establishing a guarantee of vocational training or employment for young unemployed persons in Hobro Kommune. The programme is aimed at young people with no training.	Hobro Kommune	DKR 450,000
190/80 EP F	To launch a job creation scheme for production specialists aimed at small undertakings; to provide young job seekers with the necessary training to enable them to take up these posts.	ACEREP	FF 317,400
185A/80 EP UK	Establishment of an experimental handcraft training unit in Newry to explore ways and means by which manual skills and ideas can be converted into permanent jobs.	Newry and Mourne Cooperative Society	UKL 130,000
185B/80 EP UK	To develop the capacity of Derry Youth and Community Workshop to create permanent new employment opportunities and even to encourage the establishment of small business concerns by the young participants.	North West Centre for Training and Development, incorporating Derry Youth and Community Workshop.	UKL 65,000
189/80 EP NL	Training of young people, including the physically disabled, in the restoration of archives and textile materials of historical value.	Borough of Tilburg.	HFL 130,000
203/80 EP I	To train young skilled workers wishing to specialise in building firms working abroad by means of practical courses. Those passing the course are certain to find employment.	Societa italiana per l'organizzazione internazionale	LIT 58,550,000
213/80 EP F	Orientation and integration into working life of particularly disadvantaged young people.	Association du Centre d'Etudes et de Réalisations pour l'Education Permanente (ACEREP)	FF 240,800

REGIONS

206/80 EP F	To provide theoretical and practical training in business management for unemployed managerial staff in Brittany with a view to re-employment in marketing and other sectors.	Gestion - Animation - Développement (GANIDE)	FF 175,320
212/80 EP I	Training of a team to design, draw up and run an integrated national and Community funds scheme.	Comunita Montana del Catria e del Nerone	LIT 65,000,000
216/80 EP I	Techniques and skills in small and medium-sized firms in the Mezzogiorno.	Organizzazione per la Cooperazione e la Sviluppo	LIT 85,000,000
198/80 EP B	Application of social, economic and technological innovation through training of workers.	Association pour le Développement Général de la Région des 3 Vallées (ASBL)	BF 6,250,000

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED UNDERTAKINGS

79/80 EP UK	Training for setting up of small business and entrepreneurial activity in deprived inner city areas.	Greater London Council	UKL 5,000
214/80 EP F	Study for a pilot scheme to help Livret d'Epargne Manuelle (LEM) holders to set up craft undertakings.	Association du Centre d'Etudes et de Réalisation pour l'Education Permanente (ACEREP)	FF 281,500

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

173/80 ET ESF	Preparation of an evaluation report on two studies and eight pilot schemes financed and carried out with assistance from the ESF on "Training for management and job creation in small and medium-sized firms".	Dott. C. POLITI	13,000 ECU
174/80 ET ESF	Analysis of training organisations which might be the subject of an application for ESF assistance in one of the various fields of intervention in the five regions of absolute priority.	1) Centre pour l'Etude des problèmes de l'emploi et du chômage (Bruxelles) 2) Kohnstamm Instituut (Amsterdam) 3) Landesinstitut Sozialforschungstelle (Dortmund) 4) Mr Michael Faulkner	124,276 ECU 13,000 ECU
211/80 ET ESF	Preparation of a new form for applications for assistance and for payment of aid granted from the ESF.	Mrs M. ELLISON	

TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS

172/80 EP I	Scheme involving a study to determine the modifications to training programmes necessary in view of the introduction of data processing into various sectors of activity (e.g. mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronics and printing).	Centro Nazionale Opere Salesiane (CNOS)	LIT 119,500,000
178/80 EP UK	Training a group of nine persons to assist newly formed work groups in developing viable common ownership enterprises. These persons will themselves become instructors located around the country on a regional basis.	Beechwood College	UKL 28,000
193/80 EP F	Updating of instructors' knowledge in the sea fishing sector. Creation and testing of teaching aids.	Centre d'Etudes et d'Actions sociales Maritimes (CEASM)	FF 99,500
197/80 EP B	Introduction of micro-processors into teaching and the training of instructor/teachers to use the new techniques concerned.	Centre de Coopération technique et pédagogique (CE.CO. TE.PE.)	BF 5,995,386
208/80 EP F	Training of "senior" management and technical staff as independent counsellors for continuing education and training.	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon	FF 152,310

NEW TECHNIQUES (Technical Progress)

196/80 EP UK	Training programme for instructors and trainee craftsmen in the surgical footwear industry utilising a modular technique innovatory to this industry.	Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board	UKL 27,750
201/80 EP F	Joint training of team leaders and multi-job workers in the building industry.	Centre d'Etudes et de Formation du Sud-Est Grenoble	FF 300,383
202/80 EP F	Training in aquaculture.	AQUAFORM	FF 130,000
210/80 EP F	Correspondence course of scientific training for senior technicians.	Université Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg - ESTS	FF 350,000

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HANDICAPPED PERSONS

169/80 ET UK	Possible improvements in the employment and social progress of physically handicapped young persons.	St Loyes College	UKL 8,000
176/80 EP UK	Employment rehabilitation of chronic unemployed (criminal offenders, alcoholics, drug addicts).	National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders	UKL 140,320
188/80 EP NL	Socio-occupational integration of a group of gypsies.		HFL 141,700
195/80 ET D	Development and testing of a medical history procedure for use as a reliable and valid instrument for the purposes of identifying occupational areas for handicapped persons via rehabilitation centres.	Forschungszentrum für Rehabilitation und Prävention der Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg	DM 98,580
200/80 EP D	Literary courses and vocational training for adult and young Sinti (German gypsies) to enable them to live independently of social assistance but without destroying ethnic characteristics.	Freie Hansestadt Bremen, Senator für Wissenschaft und Kunst	DM 454,750
205/80 ET F	Search for the best ways of reintegrating certain categories of handicapped persons in society, bearing in mind changes in attitudes and the economic and social situation in France.	Fondation pour la recherche sociale	FF 208,740

MIGRANT WORKERS

171/79 ET F	Action - research on the full-time pre-training of migrant workers.	Agence Nationale pour le Développement de l'Education Permanente (ADEP)	FF 269,000
175/80 ET F	Behavioural study of migrant workers undergoing vocational preparation; measures necessary to reduce the failure rate in vocational preparation for migrant workers.	Centre Régional d'Etudes et de Formation du Travail - Toulouse	FF 86,787
177/80 EP UK	To evaluate the effectiveness of current methods of teaching English to migrants and to produce and validate a new pilot video programme.	British Broadcasting Corporation	UKL 42,250

180/80 EP F	Training of teachers and social workers within the context of an action research programme for the children of migrant workers.	Institut international de Recherche et de Formation (IRFED)	FF 244,000
184/80 EP F	Encouraging migrant workers to return to their countries of origin by providing them with a good technical training.	Association pour l'Entraide et la formation des travailleurs africains	FF 60,825

BILAG/ANLAGE/ANNEX/ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE XVI

LISTE OVER ANSØGNINGERNE GODKENT I 1980
 LISTE DER 1980 GENEHMIGTEN ZUSCHUSSANTRÄGE
 LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR AID APPROVED IN 1980

LISTE DES DEMANDES DE CONCOURS AGREES EN 1980
 ELENCO DELLE RICHIESTE DI CONTRIBUTO NEL 1980
 LIJST VAN DE IN 1980 GOEDGEKEURDE AANVRAGEN

Land	Kategori	Ansvarlig myndighed	gennemførelses- periode	Antal personer	Kommissionens tilskud		
Land	Kategorie	Träger	Durchführungs- zeitraum	Anzahl der Arbeitneh- mer	Zuschuss von der Kommission genehmigt		
Country	Category	Responsible bodies	Implementation period	Number of workers	Assistance of the Commission		
Pays	Catégorie	Organismes responsables	Période de réalisation	Effectifs concernés	Concours agréé par la Commission		
Paese	Categoria	Organismi responsabili,	Periodo di realizzazione	Numero di effectivi	Contributo concesso dalla Commissione		
Land	Categorie	Verantwoordelijke instelling	Tijdvak van uitvoering	Aantal- n betrokken personen	Door de Commissie toegekende bijstand		
					{ n.v. { n.W. { n.c. { m.n. { m.n. { n.m.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
B E L G I Q U E	<u>Textile</u> Textiel	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	400	34.500.000,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Foyer des jeunes	01.11.79 - 30.06.80	260	2.118.000,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	100	15.405.007,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Ministère de la Culture fran- çaise pour le compte de promo- teurs divers	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.300	5.466.500,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Service des Migrants - Vilvorde	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	125	700.000,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Commune de St-Josse-ten-Noode	10.09.79 - 31.08.80	50	1.237.538,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Service social pour les étrangers	01.07.80 - 30.06.83	90	2.076.641,-	6.480.909,-	5.047.677,-
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Le Piment	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	100	844.092,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Foyer des jeunes	01.09.80 - 30.06.81	260	2.475.000,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Conseil des Immigrés de St-Josse-ten-Noode	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	55	1.567.000,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Conseil des Immigrés de Charleroi	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	42	607.000,-		
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Institut St-Laurent - Liège	01.09.80 - 31.08.83	100	1.141.779,-	566.186,-	528.529,-
	<u>Migrants</u> Migrerende werknemers	Conseil Consultatif des Bruxel- lois n'ayant pas la nationalité belge	01.09.80 - 30.06.81	345	575.000,-		
	<u>Jeunes</u> Jongeren	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.750	146.250.000,-		
	<u>Jeunes</u> Jongeren	F.N.R.S.H.	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	30	9.483.909,-		
	<u>Jeunes</u> Jongeren	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.07.79 - 30.06.80	6.879	212.853.608,-		
	<u>Jeunes</u> Jongeren	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.07.79 - 30.06.80	4.680	70.200.000,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
B E L G I Q U E	Jeunes Jongeren	Institut St-Laurent, Liège	01.09.80 - 30.06.83	100	3.424.138,-	3.424.138,-	3.424.138,-
	Jeunes Jongeren	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	13.650	186.651.455,-		
	<u>Femmes</u> Vrouwen	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.04.80 - 31.12.80	150	19.200.000,-		
B E L G I E	Femmes Vrouwen	Centre REPARTIR	07.01.80 - 15.12.80	15	210.000,-		
	<u>Régions</u> Gebieden						
	Régions Gebieden	Formation pour l'université ouverte de Charleroi (F.U.N.O.C.)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	100	8.000.000,-		
	Régions Gebieden	Foyer Culturel du Sart-Tilman	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	300	8.500.000,-		
	Régions Gebieden	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	4,477	267.985.309,-		
	<u>Progrès technique</u>	Office National de l'Emploi (ONEM)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	240	18.500.000,-		
	<u>Handicapés</u> Gehandicaptten	Fonds National de Reclasse- ment Social des Handicapés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	901	73.021.575,-		
	Handicapés Gehandicaptten	Prévoyance Sociale	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	200	20.535.000,-	23.334.000,-	26.535.000,-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
D	<u>Unge</u>	Arbejdsministeriet	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	13.625	44.259.000,-		
A	Unge						
N	Unge	Undervisningsministeriet	01.01.80 - 21.12.80	3.800	8.957.652,-		
M							
A	Vandrende arbejdstagere	Undervisningsministeriet og socialministeriet - på følgende kommuners initiativ: København	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.421	2.131.760,-		
R		Ishøj, Høje Tåstrup, Albertslund og Århus					
K							
	Vandrende arbejdstagere	Undervisningsministeriet, Direktoratet for Folkeskolen, folkeoplysning, seminarier m.v. på Københavns kommunes initiativ	01.01.80 - 30.09.81	79	503.519,-		
	<u>Regioner</u>	Ministeriet for Grønland	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.343	39.609.544,-		
	Regioner	Underviningsministeriet	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	421	5.056.835,-		
	Regioner	Arbejdsministeriet	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	8.715	16.860.560,-		
	Regioner	Ministeriet for Grønland (Grønlands hjemmestyre)	24.11.80 - 17.12.80	25	93.547,-		
	<u>Grupper af virksomheder</u>	Arbejdsministeriet, Direktoratet for Arbejdsmarkedsuddannelserne	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	855	9.110.000,-		
	<u>Erhvervshæmmede</u>						
	Erhvervshæmmede	Socialministeriet	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.722	21.646.575,-		
	Erhvervshæmmede	Socialministeriet	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	837	4.286.250,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
D E U T S C H L A N D	Jugendliche	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	14.732	10.834.030,-	843.450,-	568.207,-
	Jugendliche	Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	01.07.80 - 30.09.83	11.851	49.482.373,-	452.955	455.886
	Jugendliche	Bundesministerium für Bildung and Wissenschaft	01.09.80 - 31.08.83	1.660	3.478.110,-	4.541.950,-	4.445.500,-
	Frauen	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	1.905	13.104.216,-	4.422.469,-	367.072,-
	Frauen	Der Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung für den Minister für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales Nordrhein-Westfalen	01.03.80 - 30.06.82	25	75.000,-	100.000,-	100.000,-
	Frauen	Der Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung für den Niedersächsischen Sozialminister	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	310	200.000,-	17.500,-	70.000,-
	Frauen	Der Bundesminister für Arbeit and Sozialordnung für den Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit and Umwelt Rheinland-Pfalz	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	100	200.000,-		
	Frauen	Der Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung für den Bundesminister für Jugend, Familie und Gesundheit (Berufsbild. des deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	50	69.398,-		
	Frauen	Der Bundesminister für Arbeit und Sozialordnung für den Bundesminister für Jugend, Familie und Gesundheit (Deutsche Angestellten Akademie)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	50	24.591,-		
	Frauen	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.07.80 - 30.06.83	2.008	4.058.311,-	2.807.540,-	394.565,-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
D E U T S C H L A N D	<u>Gebiete</u>	Land Berlin (Senator für Arbeit und Soziales)	15.06.80 - 31.12.80	270	305.000,-		
	Gebiete	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (Bonn)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	8.407	18.355.750,-		
	Gebiete	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	12.450	43.300.500,-	7.621.500,-	4.307.750,-
	Gebiete	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	6.161	19.338.713,-		
	<u>Technischer Fortschritt</u>	Kernforschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.400	1.193.500,-		
	Technischer Fortschritt	Bildungszentrum für informationsverarbeitende Berufe	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	875	1.250.700,-		
	Technischer Fortschritt	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	730	3.850.420,-	699.720,-	349.860,-
	<u>Behinderte</u>						
	Behinderte	Bundesminister für Arbeit für verschiedene Einrichtungen	01.07.80 - 30.06.83	924	3.129.950,-	3.411.125,-	3.411.125,-
	Behinderte	Bundesminister für Arbeit	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	2.989	14.000.000,-		
	Behinderte	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.09.80 - 31.08.82	200	1.704.000,-	1.704.000,-	
	<u>Landwirtschaft</u>	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	795	4.300.000,-		
	<u>Textil</u>	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.130	4.633.250,-		
	<u>Wanderarbeitnehmer</u>	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	376.134	24.571.060,-		
	Wanderarbeitnehmer	Erzbistum Köln	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.470	1.428.599,-		
	Wanderarbeitnehmer	Münchener Volkshochschule	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	460	160.440,-		
	Wanderarbeitnehmer	Internationaler Bund für Sozialarbeit	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	8.000	1.148.342,-		
Wanderarbeitnehmer	Mannheimer Abendakademie und Volkshochschule GmbH	01.09.80 - 30.06.81	300	19.200,-			

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
F R A N C E	<u>Agriculture</u>	Ministère du Travail pour un organisme public - Cellule F.S.E.	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	156	518.084,-		
	Agriculture	Ministère du Travail pour deux organismes publics et un organisme privé - cellule F.S.E.	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	606	4.635.492,-		
	Agriculture	Ministère de l'Agriculture, pour lui-même et d'autres Ministères ou organismes publics.	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	6.600	50.608.800,-		
	Agriculture	Ministère du Travail pour un organisme public	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	120	117.000,-		
	Agriculture	Ministère du Travail pour le compte de l'Association pour la coordination des Formations en Espace Rural Dévitalisé (ACFERD) - organisme privé et le S.G.F.P. - organisme public	01.10.80 - 30.09.83	2.175	1.200.000,-	1.200.000,-	1.200.000,-
	<u>Textile</u>	Le Ministère du Travail, cellule F.S.E., pour un ensemble d'entreprises et organismes privés et un organisme public	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.849	18.709.208,-		
	<u>Jeunes</u>	Ministère du Travail (aides à la formation)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	105	1.285.165,-		
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail. Délégation à l'emploi (contrat emploi-formation : aides à la formation)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	8.750	81.886.875,-		
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail - Cellule du Fonds Social (S.N.C.F.)	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	180	637.249,-		
	Jeunes	Association pour la formation professionnelle des adultes (APPA)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	7800	43.388.800,-		
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail (aides à l'emploi - F 3)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	74.000	185.250.000,-		
	Jeunes	Secrétariat général à la Formation professionnelle (S.G.F.P.)	01.01.80 - 30.06.80	12.700	62.720.702,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
F	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail - Cellule du Fonds Social (Organismes Publics et Organismes Privés)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	14.292	40.274.569,-		
R							
A	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail (aides à l'emploi - F 3)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	75.000	185.250.000,-		
N							
C	Jeunes	Secrétariat Général à la Formation professionnelle (S.G.F.P.)	01.09.80 - 30.06.81	11.407	51.600.000,-		
E							
	Jeunes	Ministère du Travail (organismes privés)	25.09.80 - 31.05.81	514	2.607.827,-		
	<u>Femmes</u>						
	Femmes	Ministère du Travail - Cellule FSE pour un ensemble d'organismes publics et privés	01.01.80 - 31.05.81	1.338	5.691.873,-	2.122.546,-	
	Femmes	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule du FSE	01.07.80 - 30.10.81	2.195	12.509.760,-	1.198.294,-	
	<u>Migrants</u>	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	584	1.475.944,-		
	Migrants	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule F.S.E. pour un ensemble d'organismes publics et privés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	29.124	49.694.829,-		
	<u>Régions</u>	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule F.S.E. pour un ensemble d'organismes publics et privés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.536	16.488.837,-		
	Régions	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule F.S.E. pour un ensemble d'organismes publics et privés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	131	1.976.870,-		
	Régions	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule F.S.E. pour un ensemble d'organismes publics et privés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	6.305	86.869.590,-		
	Régions	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule F.S.E.	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	24.237	158.491.746,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
F	Régions	Association pour la Formation Permanente des Adultes - APPA	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	13.120	88.060.029,-		
R	Régions	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - cellule F.S.E.	01.07.80 - 31.08.81	1.491	29.268.742,-		
A	Régions	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule F.S.E.	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	1.539	6.155.420,-		
N	Régions	Association pour la Formation professionnelle des adultes (APPA)	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	440	4.425.000,-		
C	Régions	Ministère du Travail pour A.C.F.E.R.D.	01.10.80 - 31.05.81	480	655.808,-		
E	<u>Progrès Technique</u>	Ministère de l'Industrie pour le compte des organismes privés et publics	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	165	938.500,-		
	Progrès Technique	Ministère du Travail pour un ensemble d'organismes publics et privés - Cellule F.S.E.	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.500	25.224.945,-		
	Progrès Technique	Ministère du Travail pour un ensemble d'organismes publics et privés	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	380	4.797.399,-		
	<u>Handicapés</u>	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - cellule F.S.E. pour divers organismes publics et privés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	605	12.057.788,-		
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation - Cellule F.S.E. pour divers organismes publics et privés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.479	50.214.218,-		
	Handicapés	Ministère du Travail et de la Participation (Cellule F.S.E.) pour un organisme public et divers organismes privés	01.07.80 - 31.08.83	745	7.932.331,-	4.060.498,-	2.499.052,-

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
I	<u>Agriculture</u>	Department of Labour	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.136	543.314,-		
R	<u>Young People</u>	Department of Labour	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	17.550	13.281.540,-		
E	Young People	National Manpower Service of the Department of Labour	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	7.460	2.301.904,-		
L	Young People	Department of Education on behalf of the National Manpower Service and the Department of Education	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	6.702	5.119.447,-		
A							
N							
D	Young People	Department of Labour on behalf of the National Manpower Service, the Department of Education and the Industrial Training Authority (ANCO)	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	75	64.807,-		
	<u>Women</u>	ANCO - Industrial Training Authority	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	281	152.328,-		
	<u>Regions</u>	Kilkenny Design Workshops Ltd.	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	12	44.653,-		
	Regions	Irish Management Institute (IMI)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	641	374.000,-		
	Regions	Department of Labour	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	422	463.726,-		
	Regions	Department of Labour	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	16.800	9.954.160,-		
	Regions	Department of Labour	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	5.370	495.110,-		
	Regions	National Manpower Services	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	225	47.850,-		
	Regions	Department of Labour	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	20.350	12.400.531,-		
	Regions	Department of Education	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	1.000	98.505,-		
	Regions	Department of Labour	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	2.381	1.880.991,-		
	<u>Handicapped Persons</u>	National Rehabilitation Board	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	13.915	8.085.680,-		
	<u>Textiles and Clothing</u>	ANCO - Industrial Training Authority	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	500	230.120,-		
	<u>Migrant Workers</u>	National Manpower Service	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	250	99.000,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
I	<u>Agricoltura</u>	Ente Nazionale ACLI Istruzione Professionale (ENAIIP)	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	1.300	799.596.000,-		
T	Agricoltura	Ministero del Lavoro	01.09.80 - 30.09.81	100	197.500.000,-		
A	Agricoltura	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.533	2.863.958.002,-		
L	<u>Tessile/Abbigliamento</u>	Regione Lombardia	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	540	1.036.200.000,-		
I	Tessile/Abbigliamento	Ministero del Lavoro	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	2.500	4.280.448.000,-		
I	Tessile/Abbigliamento	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.050	706.260.000,-		
A	Tessile/Abbigliamento	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.545	5.443.108.980,-		
	<u>Lavoratori Migranti</u>	Regione Veneto	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	270	324.040.000,-		
	Lavoratori Migranti	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	40.000	555.991.500,-		
	Lavoratori Migranti	Ministero degli Affari Esteri	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	99.047	(*)		
	Lavoratori Migranti	Regione Marche	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	100	60.000.000,-		
	Lavoratori Migranti	Ente Nazionale ACLI Istruzione Professionale (ENAIIP)	01.08.80 - 31.08.81	4.550	(**)		
	Lavoratori Migranti	E.F.A.L.	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	1.200	1.269.424.006,-		
	<u>Giovani</u>	Ministero del Lavoro	01.09.80 - 30.09.81	2.326	3.608.712.500,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.07.80 - 01.07.81	3.828	6.443.910.300,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.09.80 - 30.06.81	187	660.898.000,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	68.860	61.594.653.600,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	14.936	14.155.727.000,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	12.06.80 - 31.12.80	10.000	9.581.537.160,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.291	1.877.313.425,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.273	5.666.848.750,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.07.82	1.470	2.041.444.236,-	393.500.000,-	228.000.000,-
	Giovani	E.F.I.M. (Ente finanziamento industria manifatturiera)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	105	104.442.240,-		
	Giovani	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	39.570	14.101.674.974,-		
	Giovani	Regione Lazio	01.09.79 - 30.07.80	600	609.545.000,-		
	<u>Donne</u>						
	Donne	Regione Lombardia	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	218	543.714.819,-		
	Donne	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano	01.10.80 - 30.06.81	100	105.000.000,-		
	Donne	I.R.I. - Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	60	360.000.000,-		

(*) FB 89.438.384 - DM 12.265.000 - Lit 1.245.611.750 - FF 8.234.930 - UKL 757.507 - HFL 562.390

(**) FB 1.425.960 - DM 1.632.000 - Lit 230.067.000 - FF 459.959 - UKL 49.381 - HFL 166.968

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
I	Donne	ENAIIP (Ente Nazionale ACLI Istruzione Professionale)	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	360	450.677.500,-		
T	Donne	Min.Lavoro e d.Prev.Sociale per conto del G.I.O.F.S.	01.10.80 - 31.05.81	80	167.143.000,-		
A	Donne	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale (Lazio, Marche, Lombardia, Valle d'Aosta).	01.01.80 - 30.07.81	830	799.700.000,-	62.000.000,-	
L	Donne	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, per conto del BTE Italia-SPO (Istituti di Formazione)	15.01.80 - 15.12.80	330	534.000.000,-		
I							
A							
	<u>Regioni</u>	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	206	319.000.000,-		
	Regioni	Regione Lombardia	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	140	262.500.000,-		
	Regioni	Regione Campania	01.01.80 - 30.06.80	4.000	5.895.648.000,-		
	Regioni	Ministero del Lavoro	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	2.705	7.270.380.000,-		
	Regioni	Regione Piemonte	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	450	504.000.000,-		
	Regioni	Regione Puglia	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	64	180.121.205,-		
	Regioni	Ministero del Lavoro	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	105.599	88.116.381.827,-		
	Regioni	Ministero del Lavoro	01.07.80 - 30.09.81	5.235	7.796.313.581,-		
	Regioni	Regione Liguria	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	495	2.646.000.000,-		
	Regioni	Regione Toscana	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	175	289.882.500,-		
	Regioni	Regione Umbria	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	895	1.123.226.200,-		
	Regioni	Regione Sardegna	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	3.352	6.399.112.912,-		
	Regioni	Regione Basilicata	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	400	554.400.000,-		
	Regioni	Regione Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	01.09.80 - 31.08.83	420	833.925.000,-	795.825.000,-	841.650.000,-
	Regioni	Regione Marche	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	190	112.350.000,-		
	Regioni	Regione Lombardia	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	579	1.192.192.250,-		
	Regioni	Regione Calabria	01.09.80 - 30.09.81	2.065	5.807.776.380,-		
	Regioni	Provincia Autonoma di Trento	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	165	225.690.000,-		
	Regioni	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	495	391.297.500,-		
	Regioni	I.A.R.O.S. (Istituto Addestramento e Ricerche per l'Organizzazione dei Sistemi)	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	360	1.520.641.382,-		
	Regioni	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	14.533	43.093.557.895,-		
	Regioni	Regione Campania	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	580	2.046.000.000,-		
	Regioni						
	Regioni	Regione Marche	01.01.80 - 31.12.81	1.340	2.838.000.000,-	2.130.000.000,-	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
I	Regioni	Regione Puglia	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.486	4.709.757.580,-		
	Regioni	Regione Umbria	01.01.80 - 30.10.82	500	798.132.200,-	113.302.200,-	84.760.100,-
T	Regioni	Regione Basilicata	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.120	1.496.880.000,-		
A	Regioni	Regione Liguria	01.01.80 - 30.06.82	800	873.600.000,-	873.600.000,-	436.800.000,-
	Regioni	Regione Lombardia	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	379	1.261.000.000,-		
L	Regioni	Regione Sardegna	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	935	1.897.578.000,-		
I	Regioni	Regione Valle d'Aosta	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	707	1.770.920.000,-		
A	Regioni	Regione Sicilia	01.01.80 - 31.03.81	100	211.392.500,-		
	Regioni	Regione Calabria	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	440	686.868.730,-		
	Regioni	Ministero del Lavoro	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	9.695	14.333.399.000,-		
	Regioni	SEVEL	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	3.000	1.404.720.799,-	3.804.451.907,-	1.732.489.196,-
	<u>Progresso Technico</u>	Ministero del Lavoro	01.07.80 - 30.06.83	3.972	4.229.953.900,-	550.000.000,-	600.000.000,-
	Progresso Technico	Camera di Commercio di Cagliari	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	170	379.500.000,-		
	Progresso Technico	Ministero del Lavoro	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	2.350	3.472.000.000,-		
	Progresso Technico	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.703	2.749.397.500,-		
	Progresso Technico	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.100	2.326.308.000,-		
	<u>Gruppo di imprese</u>	Regione Liguria	01.04.80 - 30.06.80	60	69.450.000,-		
	Gruppo di imprese	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	340	561.000.000,-		
	<u>Minorati</u>	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale	01.01.80 - 31.12.81	718	3.138.091.750,-		
	Minorati	Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI)	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	100	862.524.300,-		
	Minorati	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale	01.07.80 - 30.09.83	4.422	7.696.104.360,-	1.929.600.000,-	500.000.000,-
	Minorati	Opera Juventutis	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	110	173.640.830,-		
	Minorati	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale	01.01.80 - 31.12.81	2.628	4.977.855.835,-	139.600.000,-	

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
L	<u>Jeunes</u>						
U	Jeunes	Ministère d'Education Nationale	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	300	13.063.000,-		
X	Jeunes	Administration de l'Emploi	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	860	10.987.389,-		
E							
M	<u>Handicapés</u>	Ministère du Travail	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	42	2.937.278,-	2.937.278,-	1.229.000,-
B	Handicapés	Association d'assurance contre les accidents - Section industrielle	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2	500.000,-		
O							
U	Handicapés	Office de placement et de rééducation professionnelle des travailleurs handicapés	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	133	6.310.000,-		
R							
G							

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
N	<u>Landbouw</u>	Stichting Ontwikkelings - en Saneringsfonds voor de Landbouw	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	25	50.000,-		
E							
D	<u>Textiel</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.000	3.200.000,-		
E	<u>Jongeren</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.775	6.393.750,-		
R	Jongeren	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.000	2.145.000,-		
L	Jongeren	Ministerie van Cultuur, Recreatie en Maatschappelijk Werk (C.R.M.)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	10	96.875,-		
A							
N							
D							
E	<u>Vrouwen</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	741	453.725,-		
N	<u>Technische Vooruitgang</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.1.80	1.250	4.500.000,-		
	<u>Gehandicapten</u>						
	Gehandicapten	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	200	690.000,-	1.730.000,-	880.000,-
	Gehandicapten	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	895	3.405.125,-		
	<u>Gebieden</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.625	15.000.000,-		
	Gebieden	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.650	12.755.000,-		
	<u>Migrerende werknemers</u>	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	55	195.522,-		
	Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Cultuur, recreatie en maatschappelijk werk	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	22.400	744.181,-		
	Migrerende werknemers	Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	200	237.500,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
U	<u>Textiles and Clothing</u>	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 31.03.80	750	100.000,-		
N	Textiles and Clothing	Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.680	216.500,-		
I	Textiles and Clothing	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	600	813.632,-		
T	Textiles and Clothing	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	544	33.319,-		
E	Textiles and Clothing	Lyle and Scott Ltd	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	55	2.016,-		
D	Textiles and Clothing	Northern Ireland Training Executive	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	88	36.002,-		
K	<u>Young People</u>	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.738	207.806,-		
I	Young People	Northern Ireland Training Executive for Industrial Training Boards	01.01.80 - 30.04.81	390	528.425,-		
N	Young People	Department of Manpower Services (Northern Ireland)	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	12.804	11.251.392,-		
G	Young People	Department of Manpower Services (Northern Ireland)	01.05.80 - 31.03.81	680	275.468,-		
D	Young People	Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	65.142	17.804.543,-		
O	Young People	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 30.04.81	195	32.906,-	2.250,-	
M	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	7.179	3.268.368,-		
	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	3.738	1.249.566,-		
	Young People	Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	65.142	10.391.700,-		
	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	1.446	362.992,-		
	Young People	Department of Education for Northern Ireland	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	1.926	1.347.408,-		
	Young People	Northern Ireland Training Executive	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	914	635.827,-		
	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.07.80 - 30.06.81	4.368	4.489.294,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
U	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.07.80 - 31.08.81	615	690.400,-		
N	Young People	Department of Employment for two local authorities	01.10.80 - 30.09.81	150	36.463,-		
I	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	19.750	7.572.080,-		
T	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	30.110	11.827.291,-		
E	Young People	Department of Employment for Manpower Services Commission	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	30.110	11.827.291,-		
D	<u>Women</u>	Department of Employment for Public and Privates Bodies	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	168	48.583,-	7.247,-	8.671,-
K							
I							
N	<u>Regions</u>	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 31.12.81	3.800	5.000.000,-	2.500.000,-	
G	Regions	Construction I.T.B.	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	339	37.350,-		
D	Regions	Department of Employment	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	4.840	1.275.000,-		
O	Regions	Department of Manpower Services (NI)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	4.376	2.200.000,-		
M	Regions	Department of Manpower Services (Northern Ireland)	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	12.918	7.438.831,-		
	Regions	Road Transport I.T.B. (Northern Ireland)	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	115	38.387,-		
	Regions	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 31.03.81	5.188	661.223,-		
	Regions	Department of Employment	01.04.80 - 31.03.80	2.910	2.017.385,-		
	Regions	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	37.581	5.082.947,-		
	Regions	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 30.09.80	300	60.000,-		
	Regions	Department of Employment	01.01.80 - 31.03.82	2.458	401.225,-	136.061,-	88.185,-
	Regions	Durham University Business School	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	340	16.222,-	19.497,-	23.406,-
	Regions	Distributive Industry Training Board (Northern Ireland)	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	45	11.832,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
U	Regions	Department of Employment	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	1.500	1.400.000,-		
N	Regions	Department of Employment	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	27.902	16.108.725,-		
I	Regions	Department of Employment	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	1.554	2.136.672,-		
T	Regions	Merthyr Tydfil Borough Council	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	16	21.057,-		
E	Regions	Department of Employment	01.07.80 - 31.03.81	6.000	4.000.000,-		
D	Regions	Department of Education for Northern Ireland	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	608	246.965,-		
K	Regions	Northern Ireland Training Executive (N.I.T.E.)	01.09.80 - 31.08.81	286	133.188,-		
I	Regions	Department of Employment	01.09.80 - 31.03.81	70	19.000,-		
N	Regions	Department of Employment	01.07.80 - 30.09.83	1.606	22.425,-	60.728,-	60.116,-
G	<u>Technical Progress</u>	Department of Employment / Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.09.81	16	6.550,-	5.300,-	
D	Technical Progress	Department of Employment / Manpower Services Commission	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	300	198.976,-	218.874,-	240.761,-
O	Technical Progress	W and J Linney Ltd	01.07.80 - 30.06.83	85	14.020,-	17.600,-	18.248,-
M	<u>Groups of Enterprises</u>	British Fishing Federation	01.01.80 - 31.12.82	1.533	157.626,-	185.636,-	201.140,-
	<u>Handicapped persons</u>	Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	8.225	848.761,-		
	Handicapped persons	Department of Manpower Services (Northern Ireland)	01.04.80 - 31.03.81	642	462.083,-		
	Handicapped persons						
	Handicapped persons						
	Handicapped persons	Department of Employment for the Manpower Services Commission (ESD + TSD)	01.01.80 - 31.03.81	13.889	8.020.652,-		
	<u>Migrant workers</u>	Home Office, Scottish Office and local authorities	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	14.849	698.452,-		

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					1980	1981	1982
U N I T E D K I N G D O M	Migrant workers	Department of Employment, Manpower Services Division, Training Services Division	01.01.80 - 31.12.80	2.323	172.969,-		
	Migrant workers	Home Office, Scottish Office and local authorities	01.07.80 - 31.12.80	1.985	331.115,-		