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**1990 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY
READAPTATION AID**

(presented by the Commission)

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the activities of European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Readaptation Aid in 1990. It is the first report on these activities since the introduction of the new harmonised intervention system on 1 January 1989. As such, it may be viewed both as an overview of the principal characteristics of the new system and the first detailed presentation of aid granted under this system.

ECSC Readaptation Aid has been granted to workers affected by restructuring in the coal and steel industries since 1954. Its objectives aim to ensure a reasonable social protection for workers affected by restructuring measures particularly as they are withdrawn from the labour market into early retirement, or forced into unemployment and to promote an optimal reallocation of labour, through training and redeployment efforts.

Readaptation Aid is characterised by a special feature, namely the contribution of the two industries to the financial intervention, by means of an annual levy on production. In this respect, Readaptation Aid is a sectoral intervention tool, acting coherently with Community industrial policy guidelines for coal and steel, which have formed the basis for restructuring programmes.

However, while it is a sectoral intervention, its objectives are also complementary to those of the Structural Funds, notably in the case of intervention in those areas undergoing industrial decline. In this respect, efforts to ensure the coordination of ECSC aid with that of the Structural Funds, in accordance with Regulation 2052/88 ¹⁾, are enhanced.

As such, while it operates on a sectoral basis, Readaptation Aid contributes in a significant manner to overcome the serious socio-economic imbalances faced by the industries in question and the regions in which they are located. In this respect, it commands an important position in the combined efforts of the Community to attain sufficient levels of economic and social cohesion throughout the Member States, a central objective both in the run-up to the Single European Market and in the implementation of the Social Charter on Basic Social Rights for workers.

1) Council Regulation EEC 2052/88 of 24 June 1988 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments.

I. THE LEGAL BASIS AND RULES OF INTERVENTION FOR ECSC READAPTATION AID

1. ARTICLE 56 OF THE ECSC TREATY

Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty provides the legal basis for the granting of ECSC Readaptation Aid and establishes the intervention provisions, namely allowances for tideover payments and resettlement grants and the financing of vocational training. Aid is conditional upon the payment of a special contribution by the member state.

a) Article 56 (2)(b)

Until 1989, Article 56 (2)(b) was the sole legal base used for the granting of ECSC Readaptation Aid. Under Article 56 (2)(b), aid may be granted where the undertakings concerned are forced by fundamental changes in market conditions not directly connected with the establishment of the common market to permanently "discontinue, curtail or change their activities".

During the 1980s the terms of intervention under Article 56 (2) (b) in the steel industry were largely conditioned by the ongoing crisis in the sector. Therefore, discontinued or curtailed activity was predominant. More recently, however, greater consideration has been given to changes of activity, and in particular to the wider effects of the ensuing restructuration. While the immediate direct impact of reorganisation on the workforce must receive priority attention, the secondary effects of the restructuring as a whole must also be considered. In this respect, increased attention has been focused by ECSC aid on measures of retraining and internal transfer in the industry. This trend was established in the General Objectives for Steel 1990-1995 and was confirmed in the 1990 aid allocation.

b) Article 56 (1) (c)

In 1988, the Commission decided to activate Article 56 (1)(c), for the coal industry. This step was taken to allow Community social support for workers affected by modernisation measures, which were in line with Community coal policy guidelines, but did not fulfil the conditions established for aid under Article 56(2)(b). Under Article 56(1)(c), aid may be granted where the introduction of "new technical processes or equipment" leads to an exceptionally large reduction in labour requirements and where it is particularly difficult to re-employ workers.

2. The Bilateral Conventions

Since 1st January 1989 a common intervention system has been in force for the granting of Readaptation Aid. Harmonised bilateral conventions, which establish the terms of intervention, have been signed between the Commission and the Member States.

The previous system encompassed bilateral agreements or arrangements, which led to a series of differentiated aids throughout the Community. While it was intended to ensure a comparable protection for every worker, in practice substantial differences in the levels of assistance were evident, in view of the widely diverse national systems of social protection and thus national contributions. Moreover, the considerable reductions of production capacities in both sectors, in the eighties, led to mass redundancy programmes. The ensuing financial burden on the ECSC budget exceeded resources.

In an effort, therefore, both to harmonise the conditions governing the granting of aid and to overcome the budgetary problem, the common intervention system was adopted. This system contains fundamental innovations vis à vis the previous system. Firstly, it specifies maximum rates and levels of Community participation for five defined social accompanying measures. A range of ceilings comes into play to ensure that aid is more evenly distributed. Secondly, it takes into account the economic potential of the various regions of the Community, offering increased rates of aid for workers in areas where the economic situation is unfavourable (GDP of below 75% of the Community average). Thirdly, it introduces flexibility margins to accommodate exceptional increases in aid in certain special cases eg. where a Member State undertakes innovative social measures.

The five standard social accompanying measures financed by ECSC Readaptation Aid are early retirement, unemployment, internal transfer, external redeployment and vocational training. The rates of ECSC participation are defined in the bilateral conventions as follows:

Standard Situation	Maximum contribution (as a percentage of salary)	Maximum Duration (in months)	Fixed ceiling (in ECU)
Early Retirement	12% (18%)*	18	4,000
Unemployment	12% (16%)*	15	3,000
Internal Transfer	5%	12	1,000
External Redeployment	10%	12	2,000
Training	55% (65%)*	12	4,000

* In areas where the economic situation is unfavourable

In addition to the specific ceilings, an average general ceiling of ECUS 3,000 per worker (per sector) applies. The bilateral conventions also stipulate the general terms of intervention, these establish that applications must relate only either to the current year, or the preceding one. Moreover, they allow for transitional provisions during a period of two years after the implementation of the new system, which provide for an increased level of aid.

3. Payments and Cancellations

The bilateral conventions also limit the lifetime of commitments of aid, by requiring that the final payment request must be received by the Commission no later than 31st March of the fourth year after the Commission decision to set aside funds. Outstanding balances are then cancelled in that year. An implementation report on the progress of a programme must accompany the final payment request referring to that programme. This allows an appreciation of the changes which have taken place between application and implementation stage and also serves as a final justification for payment claims made.

For commitments of Readaptation Aid under the steel Social Volet, and now also under the RECHAR Community initiative, a member state which certifies that the programmes have commenced may receive an advance payment of up to 50% of the aid committed.

Until the implementation of the bilateral conventions, unused credits of Readaptation Aid were cancelled only with the consent of the relevant member state, as the Commission decision to set aside funds for the benefit of ECSC workers in the member state amounted to a formal undertaking without any limitation on time.

The new bilateral conventions have introduced a system of automatic cancellations, whereby unused credits are to be cancelled on 30th June of the fourth year after the Commission decision to set aside funds. In addition, a new cancellations rule has been applied to aid committed prior to 1st January 1989. In effect, unless a member state certifies that the execution of a readaptation programme has been delayed, 80% of the unused credits will be cancelled, with the remaining balance being cancelled after a further 12 months.

4. Forms of Readaptation Aid

ECSC Readaptation Aid is provided under three forms: traditional aid, the Social Volet and the RECHAR programme. Traditional aid is granted to workers in both the coal and steel sectors and is calculated solely on the basis of the bilateral convention. The Social Volet and the RECHAR programme provide supplementary provisions of aid, in the former case for workers specifically engaged in the steel industry, in the latter for coal workers in specific mining regions. Aid under these supplementary programmes is allocated on the basis of specific provisions (see Section IV). Generally, two decisions to grant traditional aid are taken annually and one each for the Social Volet and RECHAR.

II. 1990 AID AND THE INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYMENT CONTEXT

1. The Employment Situation

ECSC Readaptation Aid in 1990 is to be viewed against a background of heavier job losses than anticipated in the steel sector, and a continuing significant loss of employment in the coal sector.

In the steel sector, there were some 37,300 recruitments (cf. 41,000 in 1989) against 54,800 departures (cf. 55,000 in 1989), representing 17,500 net job losses (cf. 14,000 in 1989). While the largest reductions were noted in Denmark (-16,3%), Ireland (-8%), Portugal (-6,4%) and Luxembourg (-6%), these changes relate to relatively small workforces. The heaviest job losses were, in fact, recorded in Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy.

The number of coal workers dropped sharply again to around 270,000 at the end of 1990, with 27,000 job losses in that year. This follows a drastic net drop of 37,000 in 1989, representing a total reduction of 19% in the workforce over this two-year period. Recruitment remained extremely low.

Some 79,000 ECSC workers received Readaptation Aid in 1990. Of the 184 MECU of financial assistance granted under traditional aid, some 53% was allocated to the steel sector and 47% to coal.

Aid was granted to workers whose jobs were affected, for the most part, in 1989 and 1990. However, certain workers who were affected by earlier industrial programmes were also covered by the 1990 allocation under the terms of the former conventions. This is evident only in the steel sector for France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Spain and is attributed largely to the staggering of applications for aid, resulting from massive job cutbacks in the steel sector in the early eighties.

The relatively high amount of aid granted in the steel industry can also be explained by the high level of recourse to more expensive social accompanying measures in the steel sector, such as early retirement and vocational training, than in the coal sector, where recourse to these social measures is not highly evident in all Member States.

2. The industrial context

The transformation of the steel industry, which commenced in the late seventies at the outset of the severe crisis in the sector, has entailed large scale closures and capacity reductions, accompanied by thorough rationalisation of plants and production management. Given that the phase of major capacity closures is now over, in most Member States what remains is largely a re-orientation in production techniques and processes.

In² this respect, it is anticipated that the 1990 grant will reflect the final heavy restructuring in the sector. However, social measures must now adapt to these new needs, particularly as regards training and internal transfer, to accommodate such changes and promote the redeployment of manpower.

The coal sector, on the other hand, is likely to require a sustained high level of social assistance. This, in view of the major programmes which are continuing in the larger of the Community industries. In certain Member States, these programmes are geared towards phased closures. Such programmes are underway, for example, in France and Belgium, where the ensuing definitive reductions in production in 1989/90 were reflected in the 1990 ECSC grant. Meanwhile, in the UK for example, emphasis is placed on the carrying out of far reaching but necessary restructuring, including in particular the closure of high cost capacities and the rationalisation and modernisation of currently viable capacities in order to cut down costs and ensure continuing competitiveness, mainly by the introduction of new technical processes and modern equipment. The subsequent 1989/90 reductions in manpower are equally identifiable in the 1990 aid allocation.

In this respect, while the steel sector has benefitted from an additional "social volet" of aid, since 1988 (to end in 1991) in 1990, a new additional budget was also allocated for specific social measures in the coal sector, under the RECHAR programme, which is to run until 1993.

III. ECSC OPERATING BUDGET 1990

Allocations under the 1990 ECSC Operating Budget for Readaptation Aid were as follows:

Traditional aid	: 184 MECUS
Social volet (steel)	: 50 MECUS
RECHAR (coal)	: 40 MECUS

The ECSC Operating Budget is made up both of Community own resources and of those raised from the levy imposed on ECSC undertakings. In 1990, the levy rate was maintained at 0.31%, however, the Commission has decided to reduce this to 0.29% as of 1991. ECSC Readaptation Aid accounted for 50% of total requirements in 1990, as opposed to 59% in 1989 and levels of over 60% in the years up to 1988. Hence a steady decline in the weight of Readaptation Aid vis-à-vis other ECSC budget lines is evident.

IV. COMMITMENTS 1990

1. Traditional Aid

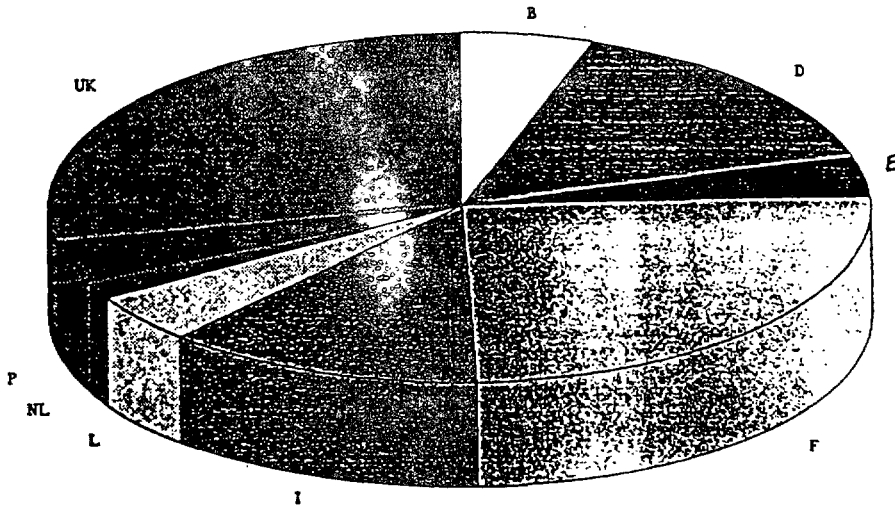
a) Overall amounts committed

In 1990, applications for ECSC Traditional Aid were received from 11 Member States. These were dealt with in three separate decisions to grant aid in the months of August, November and December. The November grant was an exceptional measure taken to avoid undue hardship for workers concerned by one particular case. Some 84% of workers affected received aid under the new intervention system which was thus well established in 1990.

The 1990 commitment included an additional amount of aid intended to alleviate the transition from the former to the new aid system. In conformity with the bilateral conventions, this extra aid may be requested by Member States to compensate the loss of aid experienced under the new convention vis à vis that provided under the former convention. As such, in 1989 50% of the difference between the amount which would have been granted under the former convention, and that granted under the new was provided and in 1990, 25% was available.

After application of the terms of the bilateral conventions, the total eligible ECSC aid amounted to 209,971,592 ECUS. In view of a budgetary shortfall the "reserve clause", as established under Article 10 of the convention, was applied. Consequently, a linear reduction of 12.37% was made to all the eligible amounts, across all the Member States. The distribution of the final amount of traditional aid granted in both sectors (184 MECU) is shown in table 1.

TABLE 1: ECSC Traditional Readaptation Aid 1990
Commitments Coal and Steel



Member State	Iron and Steel		Coal	
	Workers	Amount in Ecus	Workers	Amount in Ecus
Belgium	297	795,366	3,125	9,242,322
Denmark				
Germany	5,411	14,583,524	4,856	13,031,357
Greece				
Spain	1,662	4,369,277	1,099	2,697,500
France	12,482	32,014,715	3,433	14,521,029
Ireland				
Italy	11,455	22,996,658		
Luxembourg	3,217	8,197,107		
Netherlands	1,338	3,045,788		
Portugal	4,477	7,125,819	135	234,769
United Kingdom	1,606	5,253,232	24,703	45,891,537
Total	41,945	98,381,486	37,351	85,618,514

b) Steel sector

In the steel sector, where separate applications at the level of the individual plants and undertakings are more evident than in the coal sector, a total of 61 applications were received from nine Member States. Of those, 54 were deemed eligible under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty and aid amounting to 98,381,486 ECUS was granted accordingly, for the benefit of 41,945 workers. Those applications refused did not meet the conditions of industrial eligibility (discontinuation, curtailment or change of activity). Table 2 shows the distribution of this aid, across the Member States in MECUS, table 3 shows the distribution of workers in receipt of aid. An average of ECUS 2,345 per worker was granted.

Table 2: Traditional aid to the steel sector - in MECUS

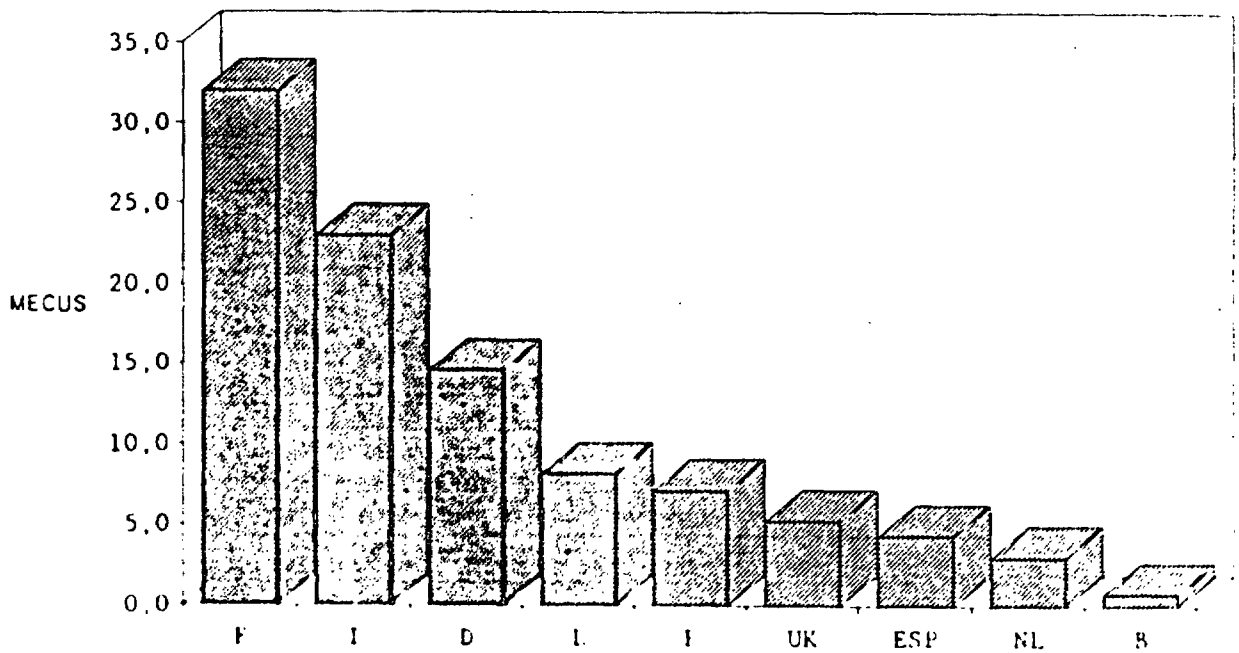
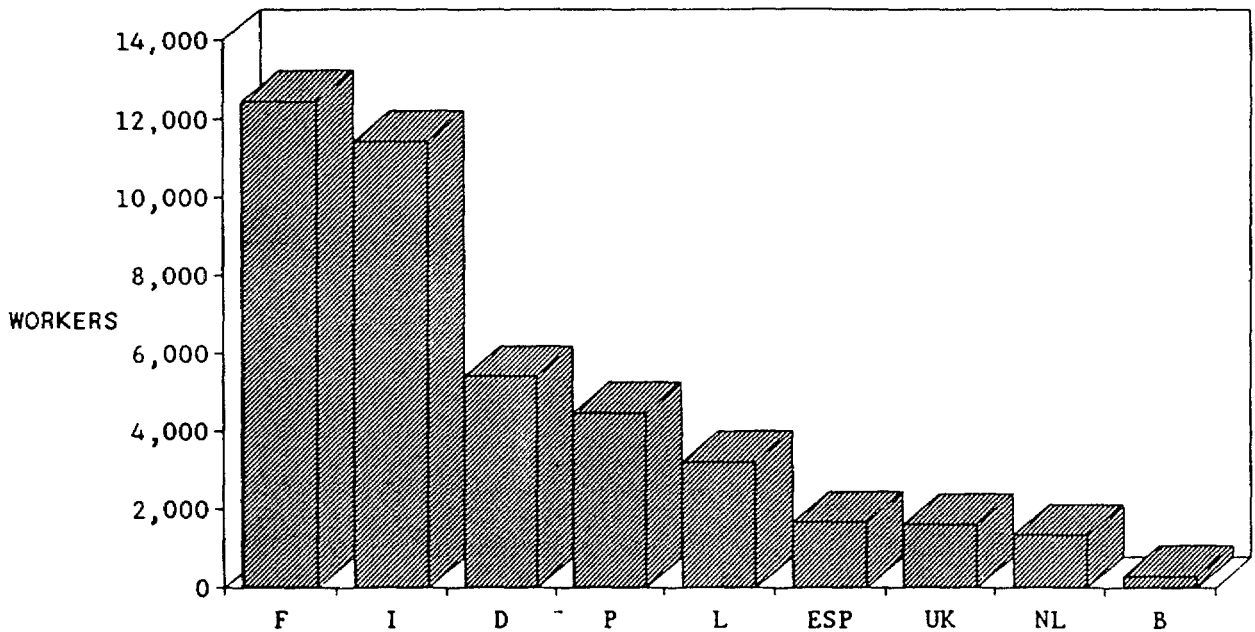


Table 3: Traditional aid to the steel sector - number of workers



c) Coal sector

In the coal sector, 26 applications were submitted by all six coal-producing Member States. All were judged eligible, 21 under Article 56(2)(b) and 5 under Article 56(1)(c). A total of 70,722,089 ECUS was granted in favour of 29,312 workers under Article 56(2)(b) and 14,896,425 ECUS for 8,039 workers under Article 56(1)(c). It follows that some 21% of beneficiaries were affected by the introduction of new technical processes or equipment as provided for by Article 56(1)(c), the majority of them being in the United Kingdom. Table 4 shows the distribution of aid in MECUS, table 5 the distribution of workers in receipt of aid. An average of ECUS 2,292 per worker was granted.

Table 4: Traditional aid to the coal sector - in MECUS

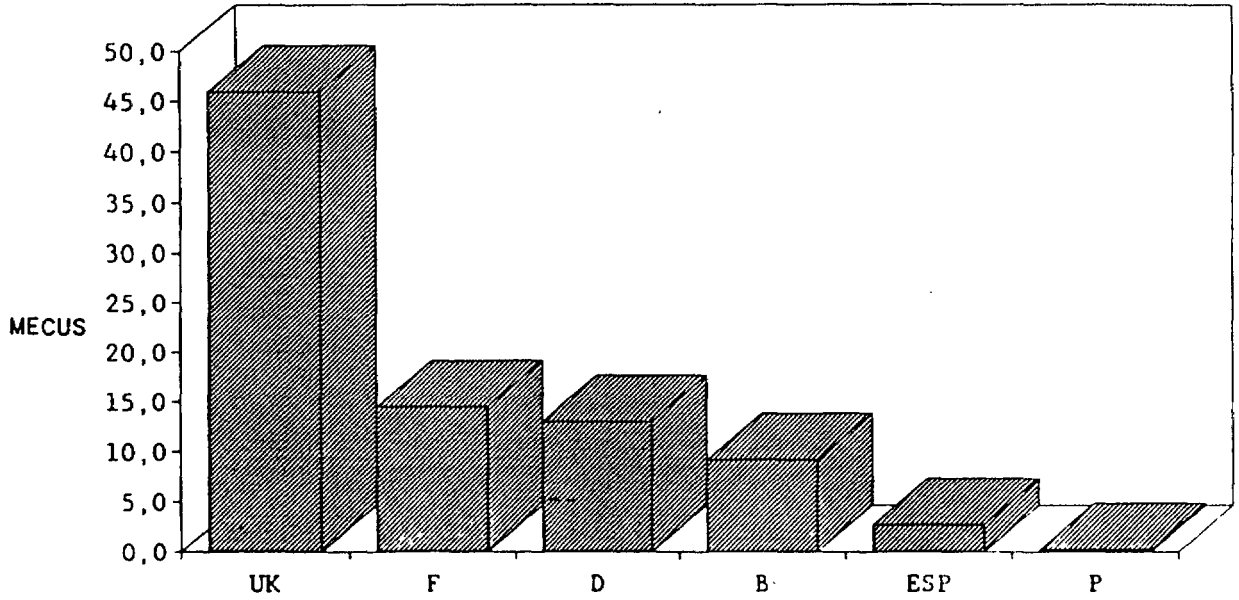
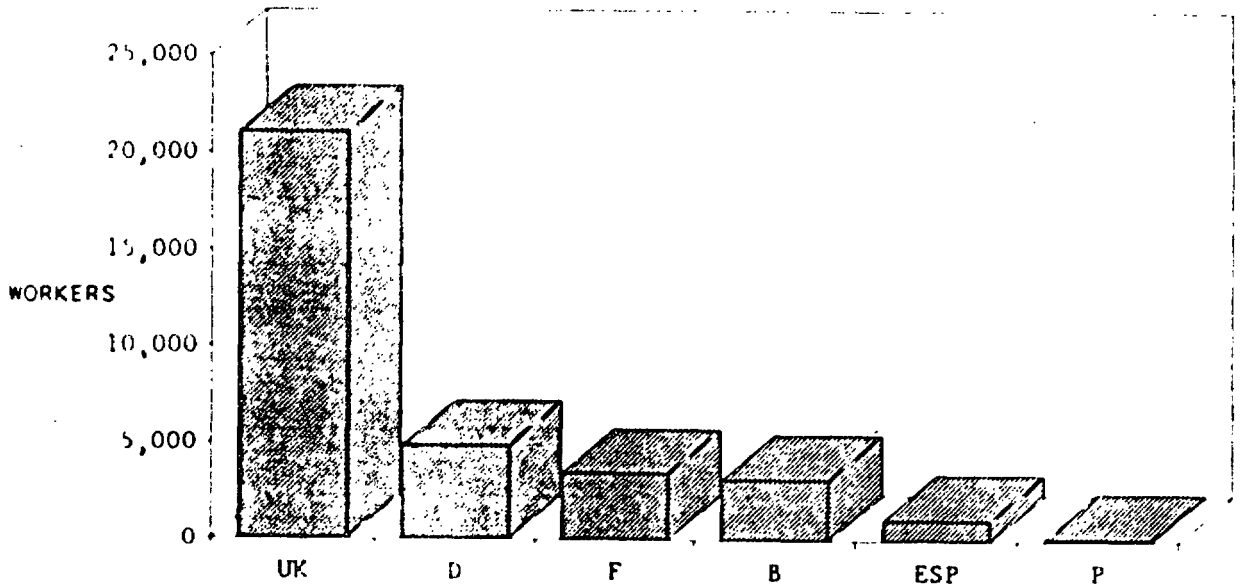


Table 5 : Traditional aid to the coal sector - number of workers



d) Social accompanying measures put into operation

As regards the social measures put into operation, table 6 and 7 illustrate the situation in both sectors. It may be seen that early retirement was the situation most favoured in both sectors in line with the social consensus. As such the older workforce are let go, enabling the younger workforce to maintain their employment and prepare for the new skills required. Early retirement, as an expensive social measure and in some countries that which is employed almost exclusively, is supported to a higher degree by ECSC aid than most other measures. It is a social measure perceived by evaluation studies to be an effective short-term solution.

Moreover, it may be ascertained that in the steel sector a large proportion of workers underwent vocational training. Vocational training, also a costly measure, is equally keenly supported by the ECSC as a key factor to the redeployment of workers into new jobs, and to their long-term employment prospects.

In the coal sector there was unfortunately a high incidence of unemployment where workers were not redeployed, trained or given the opportunity of early retirement. As a social accompanying measure, unemployment is not supported by ECSC aid to a high level, a policy intended to encourage Member States to employ more innovative social programmes to boost redeployment.

Table 6 - Social accompanying measures in the steel sector

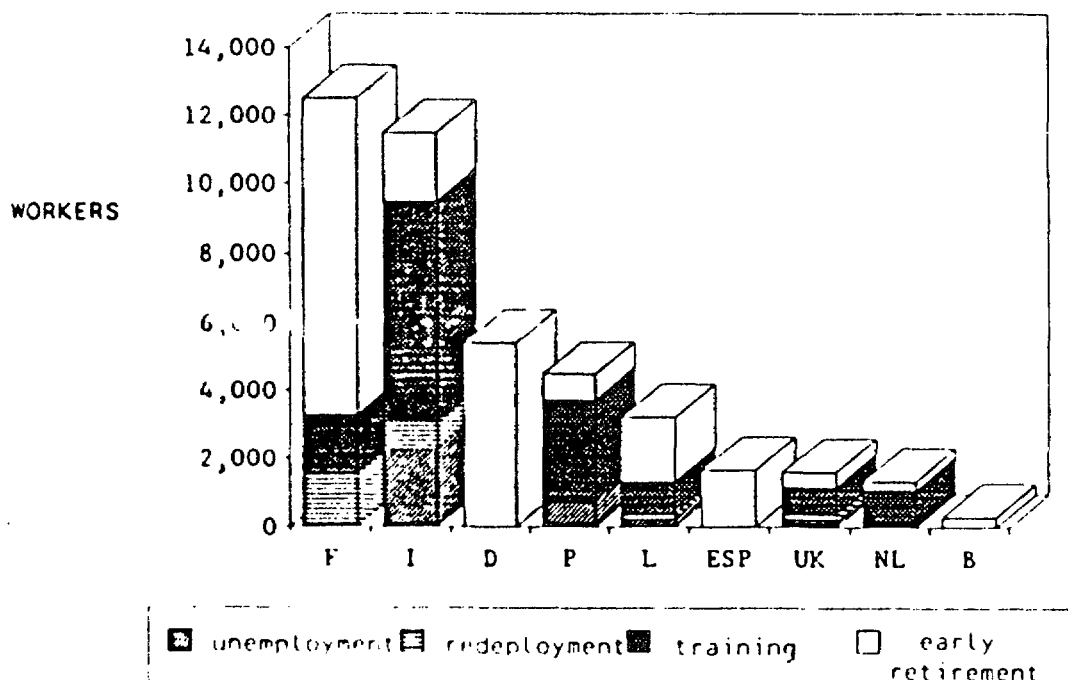
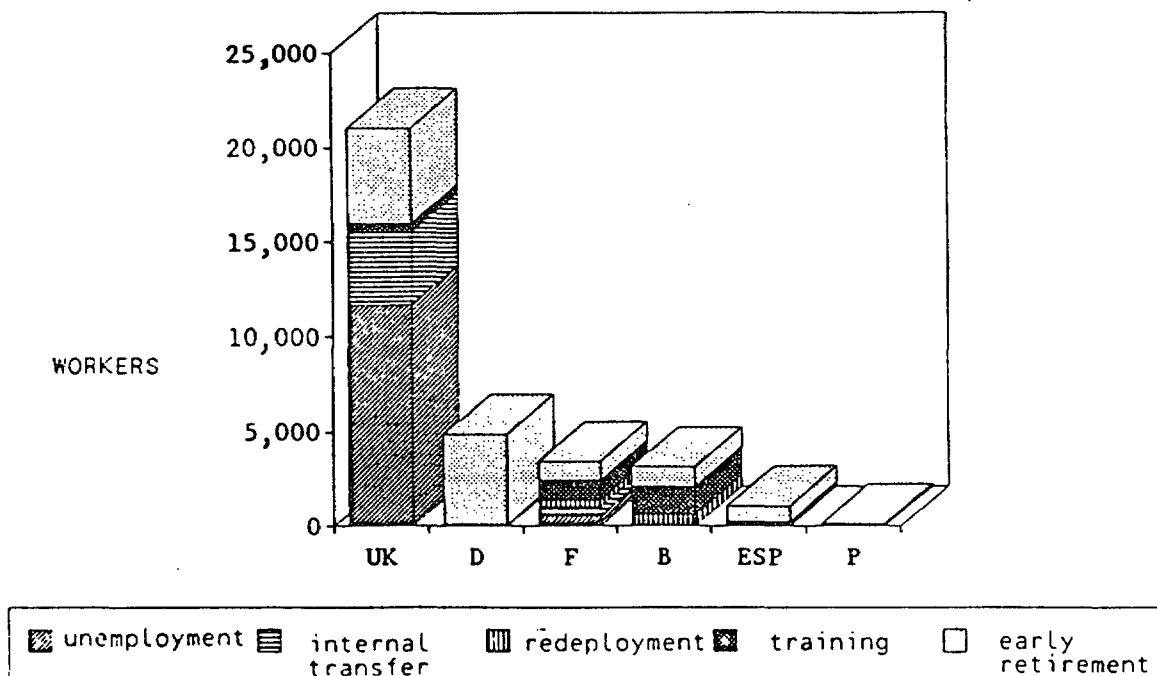


Table 7 - Social accompanying measures in the coal sector



e) The context in the Member States

Various industrial trends are evident in each of the Member States, which account for the levels and types of aid granted. There follows a brief overview of the industrial context and measures undergone by the workers thus affected.

BELGIUM

While the volume of aid to the steel sector has diminished, as mass restructuring reaches an end, that to workers in the coal industry is being maintained at a high level, in the final phases of the complete closure of Belgium's coalfields. Some 3,125 coal workers received aid, nearly 50% of them were to undergo training and a significant proportion were able to be redeployed immediately. An innovative feature of Belgian coal reconversion policy is the "Begeleidingsdienst Limbourg Mitgebied" which provides basic training and individual guidance to assist mineworkers to gain new employment. The remaining workforce of the last Belgian coal undertaking, Kempense Steenkolenmijnen, stands at some 3,000; closure is anticipated by 1992. A total of 18,000 workers has been affected by the phased closure, which commenced in 1987.

GERMANY

In anticipation of the submission of a plan for the restructuring, rationalization and modernisation of the German coal industry by the government, applications for aid are being examined in the framework of the decision of the "Kohlerunde" in 1987 to reduce coal output by 15 million tonnes over an eight-year period, leading to an envisaged production of 65 million tonnes in 1995; 50 significant levels of aid are being maintained in this sector. Some 4,517 workers were affected by these reductions of activity in 1990. In the steel sector, a further 5,411 workers were affected by the ongoing restructuring, which was more pronounced in 1990 than anticipated, given that marked improvements in market conditions had been evident. The majority of workers in both sectors took early retirement and, as such, received both severance grants and tideover allowances under the German system. As regards early retirement, the substitute worker principle is heavily applied. In this case, a job is released elsewhere in the undertaking by an ECSC worker not directly affected by restructuring and who has reached the age of early retirement, to be filled by a younger ECSC worker, directly affected by the restructuring programme. 1990 programmes in the new German Länder will be covered by the 1991 budget allocations.

SPAIN

As in other Member States, the large-scale steel restructuring underway since 1984, is drawing to a close. Redundancies have been staggered over years to alleviate the financial and social impact of the major programmes, in this respect the 1,662 beneficiaries in 1990 represent largely the tail-end of workers affected. A special fund exists in Spain for the redeployment of redundant steel workers. Managed on a tripartite basis by public authorities, employers and workers, the "Fondos de Promoción de Empleo" aims to complement social protection levels, boost redeployment efforts with incentives for prospective employers and organise training and placement programmes. Capitalisation of unemployment benefit is also available for those wishing to start up a business. In 1990, 99% of affected workers went into early retirement under this scheme.

However, in contrast, restructuring in the coal sector is in its earliest stages, the action plan having only been agreed on in 1990. This plan includes in particular social measures for workers affected by closures of non-viable mines. While 1990 aid was still at a very low level, with a mere 1,099 beneficiaries, a surge in levels required could be experienced in 1991 when more undertakings which were previously not covered by the national system will have presented their strategies.

FRANCE

Policy in the French coal sector is geared towards the phased definitive reduction of production. In this respect, the effects of the closure of non-viable exploitations are only being partially compensated by concentration on the more profitable mines. In 1990 the last mines of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais operations were closed. Charbonnages de France runs a policy of social measures directed essentially towards early retirement and redeployment. In this context, it gives priority to vocational training linked to the search for new employment. As such, in 1990, of the 3,433 workers in receipt of aid, some 30% benefitted from early retirement measures and 40% were immediately redeployed outside the sector. The remaining workers were either made unemployed or transferred within the undertaking.

As regards the steel sector which in 1988 had witnessed the formation of the holding company USINOR-SACILOR to cope with the major restructuring, some 4,419 workers received aid under the 1990 programme. A further 8,000 were in receipt of aid, as the tail-end of a multi-annual programme which had been staggered to alleviate the burden on the budget. 1990 was the final year for the application of the General social protection conventions. These allow for early retirement or similar measures (dispensé d'activité) from the age of 50 years and extensive training transfer measures to encourage the redeployment of other workers. Some 80% of workers affected in 1990 went into early retirement.

ITALY

In contrast to other Member States, restructuring in the Italian steel industry continued in 1990 with a significant impact. Certain significant capacity reductions were noted within the public undertaking ILVA. Moreover the private undertakings continued to adapt their production strategies to the changing market situations. A total of 11,455 workers were in receipt of aid. A large proportion of these workers were transferred internally, after a brief period of retraining. A further significant number took early retirement and a large proportion were covered by a special fund, the "Cassa Integrazione Guadagni Straordinaria" (CIGS). Financed by the Italian government, this fund allows for certain workers from undertakings in "crisis situations" to undergo a fixed period of partial unemployment, during which their salary is assured to a level of up to 80%.

LUXEMBOURG

Workers affected by a programme of several years duration were covered by the 1990 grant to the steel sector. This encompassed 3,217 beneficiaries, leaving a total of some 10,000 workers left in the industry. While the majority of workers entered into early

retirement, the remainder were either redeployed successfully outside the industry, or underwent training. Further cutbacks are envisaged over the next years.

NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands too is reaching the last phases of the reductions in steel capacity experienced throughout the eighties. 1990 aid covered workers from 1986-1990 and involved 1,338 beneficiaries who underwent training and internal transfer or entered into early retirement. Some 17,000 workers remain in the industry.

PORTUGAL

A large-scale restructuring programme is underway in the steel sector, where the undertaking Siderurgia Nacional accounts for nearly the totality of production. Since 1986, a third of the workforce has been let go leaving the remainder to be largely retrained, to manage the changes in production undertaken as part of the restructuring. In this respect some 4,477 workers, affected in both 1989 and 1990, benefitted from aid, the majority of whom were retrained and internally transferred. In the coal sector, the introduction of new technical processes led to 135 redundancies. However, a policy reversal in 1990 will lead to the closure of Portugal's mines by 1994. In this respect, the remaining 809 workers will be affected in future years.

UK

The coal sector in the United Kingdom has undergone massive restructuring and rationalization since 1985, with the loss of some 127,000 jobs. As the heavy reductions in manpower became increasingly out of proportion in relation to the reductions of production recorded during recent years, large numbers of workers could not be considered as eligible under Article 56 (2) (b) (discontinuation, curtailment or change in activity). However, on application of the criteria set down in the Commission decision of 1989²⁾, these redundancies could be financed under Article 56 (1) (c) (introduction of new technical processes or equipment). In 1990 an application for aid was presented for workers affected in the preceding year, 17,723 under Article 56 (2)(b) and 6,980 under Article 56 (1)(c).

While aid was applied for under four out of five of the available measures, the vast majority of workers received all or part of their benefits in substantial one-off lump sums for which the ECSC contribution was relatively low. The short duration of training courses, approximately eight weeks, available for a total of 883 workers, also restricted the extent of ECSC intervention. As a result, the average amount of aid paid by the ECSC to UK coal workers was one of the lowest of all Member States at 1,857 ECU.

2) Commission Decision E1679/89 of 21st December 1989

In the UK steel sector in 1990, application for aid was made in respect of 1,606 workers in eight undertakings affected by restructuring. More than 50% of the workers concerned benefitted from extended periods of vocational training, averaging 44 weeks. Of the balance remaining, 432 took early retirement, 199 were employed outside the industry and 151 remained unemployed.

2. The Social Volet - aid to the Steel sector

The Social Volet is a complementary aid programme specifically geared to steel workers. Additional Social Volet measures have been practised since 1981 when the crisis in the sector peaked. In view of the ongoing heavy restructuring throughout the eighties, in 1988 it was deemed essential to continue this supplementary aid and a further programme was embarked upon. Under the Social Volet, aid to the worker may be doubled, bringing the ECSC participation up to a more representative level vis-à-vis the total costs involved in such programmes.

This current Social Volet covers the years 1988-1991 and disposes of a budget of 150 MECU. Whereas, in earlier programmes a transfer of credits from the EEC to the ECSC budget was necessary, this programme is financed wholly by ECSC appropriations.

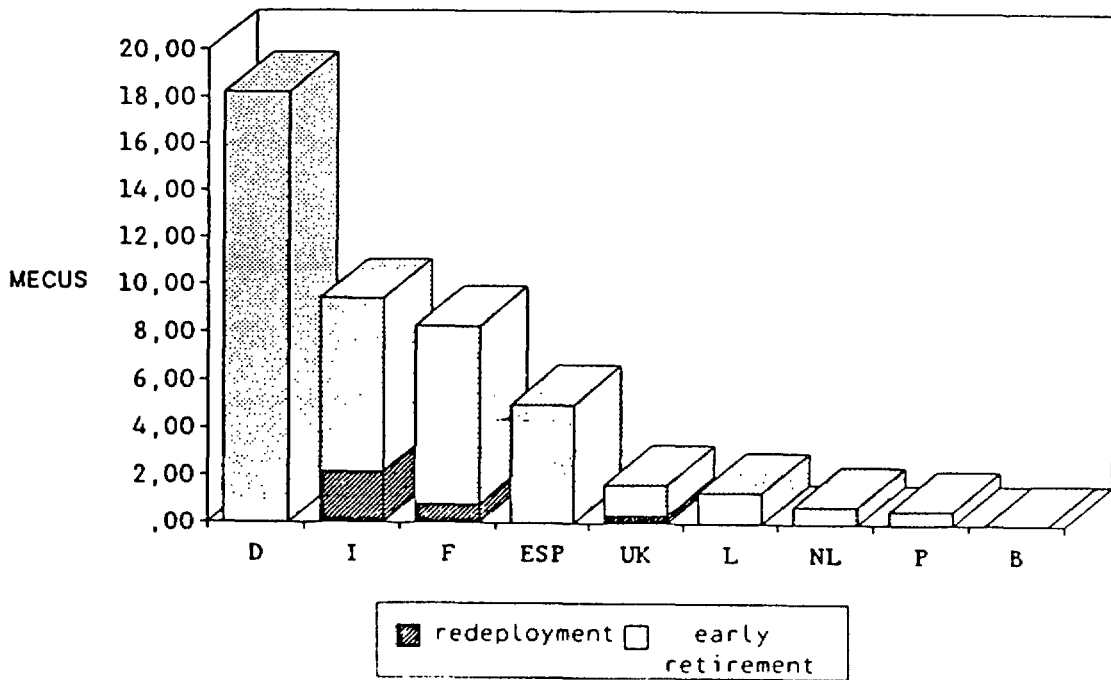
Social Volet aid is largely a complement to traditional aid, and provides financial assistance for two measures, early retirement and re-employment. As the major restructuring is now completed and consequently the extensive recourse to early retirement measures is also drawing to a close, this is to be the final programme.

A maximum amount of ECUS 3,000 is granted towards early retirement measures. Normally, the grant applies to an extension of the period of early retirement by a further 18 months, the initial 18 month period having been covered by the traditional aid grant. As regards re-employment, a maximum amount of ECUS 2,000 is granted. Again, normally the workers eligible under this measure are those also in receipt of traditional aid under external transfer.

In 1990 the additional budget for steel accorded to the Social Volet amounted to 50 MECU, applications for aid were received by nine Member States. For the first time, the budget was not fully exhausted, with total commitments of 45,216,070 ECUS for 17,268 workers. Just 25 MECU remains for the final phase of the programme in 1991.

Table 8 shows the distribution of aid across the Member States. It may be seen that some 92.5% of the aid committed was destined for early retirement measures. Just 1,792 workers benefitted from re-employment grants.

Table 8: Social Volet aid - in MECUS



3. The RECHAR Programme - aid to the Coal sector

RECHAR³⁾ is a new Community programme, which is to span 4 years, 1990-1993. Bringing together finance from the Structural Funds and other financial instruments (ECSC Readaptation Aid and loans, EIB), it is a programme specifically geared towards the economic conversion of those coal mining areas worst affected by industrial decline. Such regions are those which have experienced a particularly high level of dependency on the coal industry and thus exceptionally high job losses, as defined in the Commission Communication. This represents the first occasion that ECSC Readaptation Aid has been regionalized.

3) OJ n° C.20 of 27th January 1990.

In contrast to aid provided for RECHAR under the Structural Funds, Readaptation Aid operates with a budget defined annually. As such, the first tranche of aid was committed in 1990, with further provisions to be made available in the ensuing years. However, while separate Decisions are taken for the granting of Readaptation Aid, these are annexed to the RECHAR operational programmes, thus providing for a certain coherency, which may be further enhanced by a co-monitoring of the projects.

Under RECHAR the ECSC provides Readaptation Aid towards four measures namely early retirement, "traditional" vocational training, pre-training and redeployment⁴). The pre-training and redeployment measures are of an innovatory nature, both in the Member States and as regards ECSC participation. They are specifically geared towards the problems experienced by mineworkers with their low capacity for re-employment in these declining areas.

Pre-training is aimed at overcoming obstacles faced by workers with few or no qualifications, with social and psychological handicaps (eg. lack of industrial expertise, motivation) and, in the case of migrant workers, with language problems. The ECSC support for pre-training programmes is intended to bring the workers concerned up to a level, at which they may undergo traditional vocational training. The terms of ECSC participation are those laid down in the bilateral convention for vocational training ie. a maximum 12 month period is financed, within a ceiling of ECUS 4,000.

Aid for redeployment is intended to assist redundant mineworkers to take up self-employment. A range of activities are eligible under this measure, for example the provision of professional advice and ongoing assistance, the administration and consultancy costs of enterprise centres, and the costs of supervision in workshops accommodating newly established businesses. A fixed amount of ECUS 3,000 per worker is granted under this measure.

The more established measures of early retirement and training are largely complementary to traditional aid. As regards the former, under RECHAR, ECSC assistance provides an extension by 18 months of the period of early retirement already undergone under ECSC traditional aid, to a level of ECUS 4,000.

As regards traditional vocational training, in the majority of mining regions this is viewed as being the key to solving the particular problems faced. Generally, such regions are lacking in the skills base required to undergo the transition to new economic activities. Aid for training under RECHAR is available in two forms, either the ECSC traditional aid participation of 55% of the salary is increased to 100%, or the training period itself is extended by a maximum of 12 months. Generally, recourse is made to the former option.

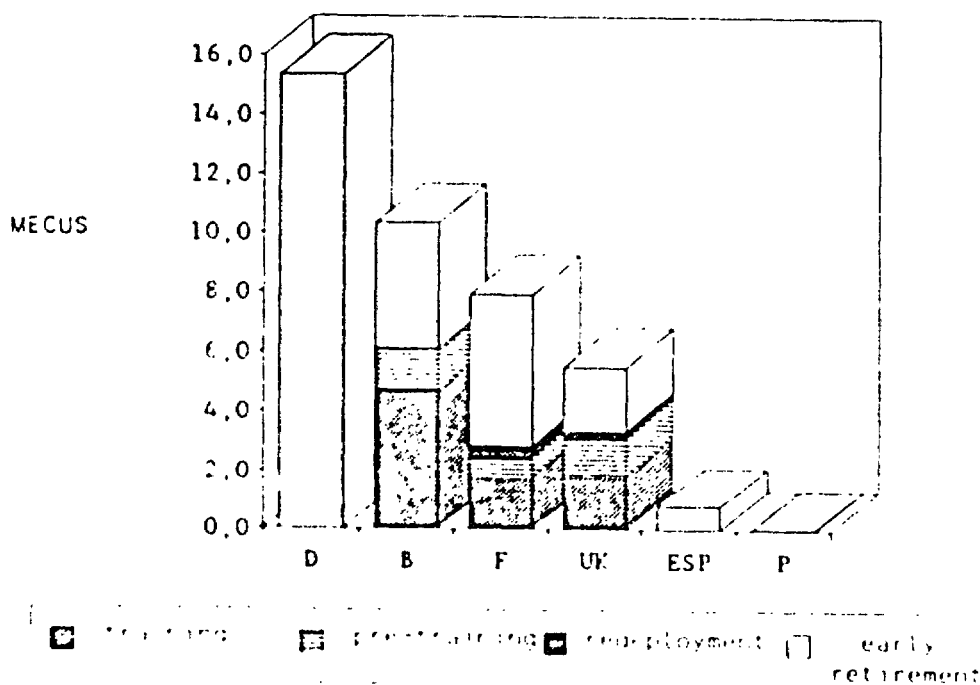
4) Commission Communication 90/C 185/04 OJ n° C.185 of 26th July 1990.

The first year of ECSC participation in RECHAR was marked by a high take-up rate. In 1990 applications for aid were presented by all six coal producing Member States, a total of 20,267 workers benefitted from the available budget of 40 MECU. Total eligible aid amounted to 44,619,621 ECUS, necessitating a proportional reduction of 10.35%, in view of the budgetary shortfall.

40% of workers took advantage of pre-training measures, an indication of the value and even necessity of such basic training for coal-workers, who find themselves on the labour market, often for the first time. However, as regards this innovatory measure and that of redeployment, both figured only in the programmes presented by Belgium, France and the UK. Such positive initiatives to provide new qualitative measures are to be welcomed and efforts will be made in 1991 to encourage a greater recourse to these two measures by the other Member States. Moreover, it is envisaged that greater insight will be gained into the operation of these new measures and the costs involved.

The lion's share of the budget went towards early retirement and traditional vocational training, as indicated in table 9 which shows the distribution of aid across the Member States.

Table 9: RECHAR ECSC aid - in MECUS



V. AN ASSESSMENT OF 1990 AID LEVELS

1. As stated, the common intervention system allocates an average general amount of aid of ECUS 3,000 per worker. As already established this represents a considerably lower level of aid than that granted under the former system. However, an assessment of 1990 aid reveals a theoretical average "eligible amount" of aid of just ECUS 2,487 per worker. This amount does not include the additional cost (25% of the difference in respect of aid levels applicable under the former convention) which is taken into account during the transitional period.

Certain elements may explain this low level of eligible aid. For example, ECSC participation in unemployment measures in the United Kingdom coal sector was limited, in view of the high recourse to severance grants for redundant workers. Moreover, high levels of internal transfer and retraining in the Italian steel sector entailed only moderate costs. This may also be the case for Portugal, despite the increased ceilings applicable to this country.

However, in 1990 the application of the 'reserve clause' and the resulting sweeping linear reduction of 12.37% significantly cut the levels of aid deemed eligible. Consequently, the average amount of aid granted including transitional supplementary amounts was just ECUS 2,320 per worker. This was the highest overall reduction rate ever applied for Readaptation Aid since the principle of a "reserve clause" was introduced. It coincided, moreover, with the Commission decision taken in December 1990 to reduce the ECSC levy rate from 0.31% to 0.29%.

In conclusion, it is clear that under the double effect of the restrictive approach of the new intervention system (ceilings) and the insufficient ECSC budget resources, the real amount of average Readaptation Aid per worker is conditioned to fall way beneath the nominal ceilings introduced by the system. This means also that the proportion of the ECSC contribution vis-à-vis the total costs of the social measures in the Member States has greatly diminished. An assessment of early retirement measures, for example, indicates that in past years the ECSC contribution may have accounted for some 15%, whereas in 1990 this level was between 5% and 7%. This regressive tendency in the Community contribution will be felt even more keenly, in the steel sector, as by the end of 1991 the complementary programme assuring an extra aid of a maximum 3000 ECUS/worker - the Social Volet - will come to an end.

It will, therefore, have to be examined how Readaption Aid can be protected against further erosion and ensured that its additional character vis-à-vis the cost of measures in the Member States be maintained. This will have to be done with consideration to elements such as the inflation of salary levels, the perspective of diminishing ECSC resources and the necessity of keeping aid levels under the ECSC in line with those practised by other Community funds, in particular the ESF.

VI. 1990 PAYMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

1. Payments

During the year 1990, some 196 payment requests were processed, all of which related to pre-1989 commitments of aid. 176 MECU was paid to the Member States, representing just over one quarter of total commitments of aid on the accounts (see Annex I). At the start of the year, officials visited Member States to carry out controls on these payments and no particular problems were observed. Implementation reports were received from Spain, Ireland and Italy on the completion of readaptation programmes approved by the Commission prior to the new bilateral conventions. The information contained in the reports on the implementation of the programmes and the evaluation of their effectiveness confirms the Commission's view that such reports, now required under the bilateral conventions, will add to its appreciation of the social effects of restructuring and the areas at which Readaptation Aid should be targeted.

Together with the cancellations carried out in the same financial year, the total clearance of accounts was 36%, which surpasses the goal of moving 25-33% of the accounts annually.

During the course of 1990, certain improvements were made with the assistance of DG XIX and DG XX, vis à vis the transparency of accounts and efficiency of payments. In an effort to enhance the transparency of accounts, grouped or global accounts were sub-divided into accounts per commitment of aid. In addition, a payments system, reflecting the new intervention system is currently being developed within the services of DG V, with expert assistance.

2. Cancellations

The implementation of the new rule for cancellations resulted in a partial clearance of pre-1987 accounts and an exceptional temporary increase in the amount of aid being cancelled, which in 1990 reached some 80 MECU. However, with the new annual procedure, this large amount of cancellations will not be repeated.

VII 1990 OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Studies

Two major studies were commenced in 1990, one in each sector. In October 1989 the results of a study carried out by the Sozialforschungsstelle Dortmund (SFS) on vocational training requirements in the European iron and steel industry were discussed at an expert meeting in Luxembourg. The study was completed in the course of 1990 and is now available in printed form. In 1990 the SFS embarked upon a complementary study focusing on the view of the Trade-Unions as regards the developing needs for training methods in the European steel industry to accommodate the challenges of changing market conditions. Its recommendations will be of significant use to future considerations on the developments of ECSC Readaptation Aid policy, which places increasing emphasis on the objectives of retraining and re-employment.

A further study was launched in 1990, in the coal sector entitled "Social Repercussions of Restructuring in Coal-mining Regions". It aims to compare and contrast the various measures taken to counter the adverse impact of the declining coal industry on these regions and make recommendations for the best means of minimising the continued effects. The results of this study are due to be published in 1991.

2. Computerisation

In 1990, a computerised system for the registration of applications and the calculation of aid was fully developed and put into operation. This system provides for an efficient application of the elements laid down by the bilateral conventions to determine the amount of eligible aid per worker and has speeded up the process considerably. Its complex applications ensure, moreover, for an effective gathering of statistical information which will allow future follow-up of beneficiaries and social measures undergone. In 1991, it is anticipated that the system will be further developed to encompass payments of aid.

3. Eastern Germany

With German unification, discussions were held to assess the needs in the Eastern coal and steel sectors, as regards ECSC Readaptation Aid. While no applications for financial assistance were made by the German government in 1990, the immense scale of the future demand on ECSC resources became evident. Of an estimated total of 100,000 ECSC workers in

eastern Germany, some 50% are expected to be affected by the profound restructuring required in these industries over the next years. It is agreed that ECSC participation in the readaptation programmes will commence as of 1st April 1990.

4. Court of Auditors Report

During 1990, the Court of Auditors Report on the accounting and financial management of the ECSC (Annex to the 1989 ECSC Annual Report) together with the Commission's replies, was published.

A significant part of the report was devoted to the area of ECSC Readaptation Aid. The Court's observations centred on the adequacy of the analysis of objectives and effects and whether in this regard sufficient statistical information was available. The Court also reviewed the procedures relating to the granting of aid and the general administration of the new bilateral Conventions which had recently come into effect.

The Commission indicated *inter alia* that many of the Court's concerns had been overtaken by the introduction of the new common system of intervention. However, the Commission agreed to pay particular attention to certain areas including the production of a periodic report on its activities specific evaluation studies to be carried out and an examination, in conjunction with the national authorities, of the technical implications of the introduction of the new common system of aid.

In its resolution⁵⁾ granting the Commission a discharge on the financial management of the ECSC for the year 1989, the European Parliament *inter alia* was of the opinion that a complete analysis of the results of the Commission and Member States restructuring policy ought to show an improvement in competitiveness made possible by increased productivity and establish the effects of the economic and social policy in the regions concerned.

5) O.J. C.129 of 20.5.91

CONCLUSIONS

In 1990, under the ECSC traditional aid allocation, an enhanced level of social protection and/or improved re-employment opportunities were guaranteed for some 79,000 workers, whose employment was adversely affected by restructuring in the coal and steel industries. Thereby, the major objectives of this aid were achieved, objectives further reinforced by the added amounts gained by a significant number of these workers under the supplementary programmes, social volet and RECHAR.

Readaptation Aid constitutes both a complement to individual efforts made in the Member States to boost employment and a direct contribution to economic and social cohesion in the Community. Its intervention is felt sectorally, by virtue of its tasks under the ECSC Treaty and regionally, in the declining areas where the industries in question are being confronted by profound changes. As such, on a global level, this ECSC social intervention was pursued in 1990 on a level comparable with that of previous years, both as regards the amount of aid granted and the number of beneficiaries.

Readaptation Aid has, however, experienced a certain number of developments, as regards its substance, terms of intervention and use of financial resources. From the results of the 1990 operations, it is already evident that the objectives of the reform - harmonisation of aid and control of expenditure - have been achieved. Once the two-year transitional period is over, the definitive form of the new intervention system, as introduced on 1st January 1989, will be fully apparent.

Notwithstanding its very specific features (eg. broad range of measures supported, means of finance) Readaptation Aid has become more akin to the other financial instruments of the Community. Of course, without adaptation of the ECSC Treaty or the Structural Funds, the complementary nature of ECSC aid will remain partial. Nonetheless, the ECSC intervention in the Community initiative RECHAR and notably the link established with the regional programmes put into operation are an indication of the progress which may be made in this respect.

Moreover, the criteria for intervention have evolved, notably as regards the industrial context, allowing for increased efficiency and transparency of actions financed. In the coal sector, the definition of the scope of application of Article 56 (2) (b) was progressively fine-tuned. This, in particular in relation to undertakings where the rate in reduction of the workforce is no longer strictly proportional to the rate in reductions of production.

In the steel sector, emphasis was placed increasingly on the notion of internal transfer and the necessary requalification, which goes hand in hand with the process of restructuring and definitive changes in production. This follows the trend established by the Commission's General Objectives for Steel 1990-1995 and will be equally pursued in

future years. A significant 35% of the beneficiaries underwent training (20%) or were redeployed into other jobs. In view of the end of recourse to age-related measures in several Member States, this re-orientation of aid towards the redeployment of workers rather than early retirement will take on an increased significance in the course of the next years.

Moreover, it has been possible to open up Readaptation Aid, notably in the coal sector, to new qualitative interventions such as basic pre-training and assistance in taking up self-employment. It is envisaged that a greater take-up of these innovative measures will be evident in 1991.

As regards payments, the shorter time limit introduced by the new bilateral conventions for the presentation of requests has posed problems for the operations of some Member States. Indeed, it is often difficult to adapt the handling of payments made at national level to that required for Community purposes. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to ensure that the accumulation of unused credits under the new intervention system is avoided.

One of the major developments of 1990 and that felt most keenly at the national level, is the fall in rates of ECSC intervention, well below the levels intended by efforts to control expenditure under the new intervention system. While it is true to note that the total amount of eligible aid requested in 1990, at ECUS 209,971,592, also included financing for programmes put into operation before the new system and was, therefore relatively high, it must also be acknowledged that the estimation of needs on which the annual readaptation budget is determined, one year in advance, is often insufficient.

Moreover, there is a danger that the levels of aid granted will be gradually eroded, which would not only risk effacing the additional impact of Readaptation Aid, but would also be in contradiction with the constant increase in resources available under the Community Structural Funds. The case for maintaining ECSC Readaptation Aid at significant levels is evident. As a well-established, highly developed and effective intervention system, it can claim a high order of priority among Community activities.

Future needs will, however, need to be tackled and future levels of financial aid settled, within the framework of the ECSC's future financial programming up to 2002 and, particularly, of such measures of phasing in, from the ECSC to the EEC framework, as may be decided during this period.

LIST OF ANNEXES

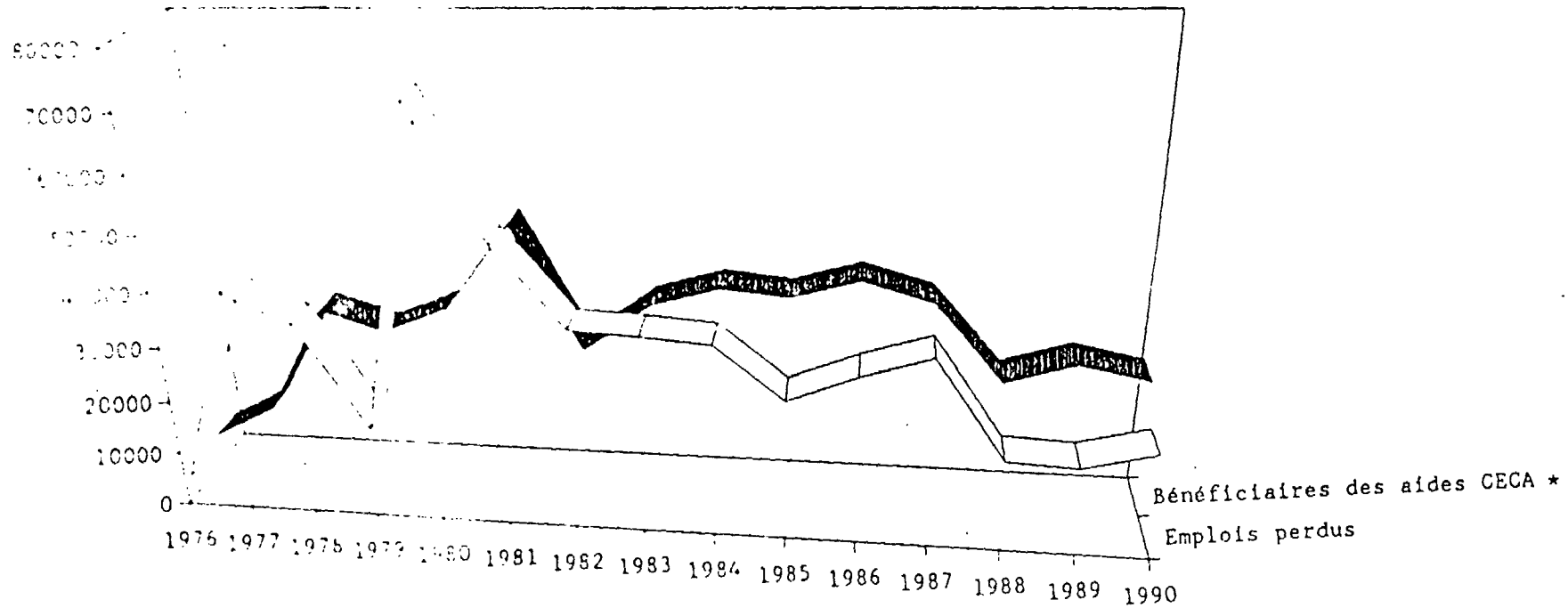
1. JOB LOSSES AND BENEFICIARIES OF ECSC READAPTATION AID IN THE STEEL SECTOR BETWEEN 1976 AND 1990

2. JOB LOSSES AND BENEFICIARIES OF ECSC READAPTATION AID IN THE COAL SECTOR BETWEEN 1976 AND 1990

3. ECSC READAPTATION AID COMMITMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990

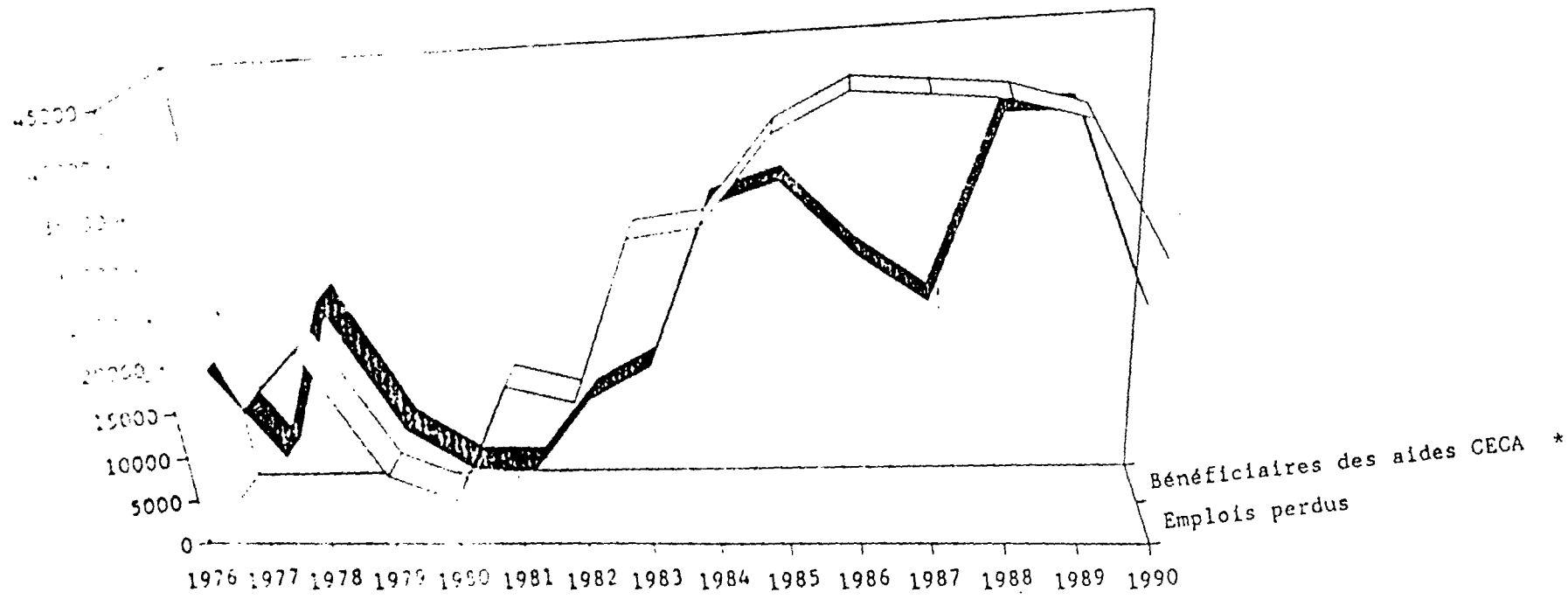
4. 1990 PAYMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

LOSSES AND BENEFICIARIES OF ECSC READAPTATION AID
IN THE STEEL SECTOR 1976-1990



* Numbers adjusted to relate the year in which aid was committed to the year in which job was lost.

JOB LOSSES AND BENEFICIARIES OF ECSC READAPTATION AID
 IN THE COAL SECTOR 1976-1990



* Figures adjusted : relate the year in which aid was committed to the year in which job was lost

ECSC - TRADITIONAL AID

		BELGIUM		DENMARK		FRANCE		GERMANY		GREECE		IRELAND		ITALY	
		Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers
COAL AND STEEL	1980	39,050							5,852						
	1981					4,855,250	1,059								
	1982							6,748,500	4,644						
	1983	4,435,250	1,311			435,500	126	9,939,750	8,079						
	1984	21,129,250	4,510			21,129,250	4,510	20,394,000	7,146						
	1985	25,830,500	3,060			25,830,500	3,060	43,255,000	10,676						
	1986	17,000,000	5,403			17,000,000	5,403	14,105,250	3,779						
	1987	10,118,750				10,118,750		17,461,000	5,143						
	1988	35,720,000	10,471			35,720,000	8,834	22,682,000	6,480						
	1989	18,617,250	4,125			18,617,250	4,125	43,985,702	10,862						
1990	14,501,250	3,433			14,501,250	3,433	13,031,357	4,855							
TOTAL	100,000,000	40,000			100,000,000	30,000	100,000,000	67,517							
TEXTILE AND CLOTHING	1981	2,444,250	2,354			4,490,250	7,278	2,481,250	3,656		339,000	229			
	1982	1,986,000	1,142			1,986,000	615	16,543,500	10,783					916,250	987
	1983	1,496,250	3,073					9,611,500	8,264						
	1984	21,129,250	807	1,857,000	709			16,054,750	12,759		73,500			69,500	20
	1985	9,023,000	4,285			46,202,750	17,062	17,219,250	10,490		713,500	156	42,900,250	15,392	
	1986	24,455,000	5,403			7,455,000		26,152,000	9,133				16,334,500	7,078	
	1987	10,118,750				2,450,750	1,716	3,520,000	1,459						187
	1988	65,035,750	36,890	44,787	16	23,316,750	28,056	43,231,000	13,162	460,000	357		50,876,250	18,684	
	1989	59,890,783	15,465			55,934,433	10,336	15,905,081	4,603	24,600	12		10,382,724	4,378	
	1990	27,614,881	10,267			32,014,715	4,482	14,583,524	5,411				22,996,658	9,172	
TOTAL	24,078,793	13,655	1,407,750	725	177,399,898	67,829	180,592,105	89,062	484,600	369	1,126,000	385	144,476,132	55,898	
TOTAL ECSC INDUSTRIES	1980	598,500	610			4,490,250	7,278	2,481,250	9,508		339,000	229			
	1981	2,444,250	2,354			4,866,250	1,059	16,543,500	10,783					916,250	987
	1982	1,986,500	1,142			1,986,000	615	16,360,000	12,908						
	1983	1,496,250	3,073			435,500	126	25,994,500	20,848		73,500				
	1984	21,604,250	807	1,857,000	709	21,129,250	4,510	35,684,250	16,478					69,500	20
	1985	9,023,000	4,285			72,033,250	20,122	60,474,250	21,166		713,500	156	42,900,250	15,392	
	1986	24,455,000	5,403			24,455,000	5,403	40,257,250	12,912				16,334,500	7,078	
	1987	10,118,750				10,118,750		20,981,000	6,602						187
	1988	65,035,750	36,890	44,787	16	65,035,750	36,890	65,913,000	19,642	460,000	357		50,876,250	18,684	
	1989	59,890,783	15,465			74,551,669	14,531	59,890,783	15,465	24,600	12		10,382,724	4,378	
1990	27,614,881	10,267			45,535,744	7,915	27,614,881	10,267				22,996,658	9,172		
TOTAL	110,000,000	20,841	1,407,750	725	325,639,433	99,449	372,194,664	156,579	484,600	369	1,126,000	385	144,476,132	55,898	

ECSC - TRADITIONAL AID

		LUXEMBOURG		NETHERLANDS		PORTUGAL		SPAIN		UNITED KINGDOM		TOTAL EEC		
		Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	
COAL INDUSTRY	1980									8,039,250	2,346	8,138,500	8,198	
	1981									8,986,000	2,426	13,852,250	3,485	
	1982									34,328,500	6,880	41,077,000	11,524	
	1983									28,644,750	5,495	43,299,250	15,017	
	1984									52,998,500	12,673	95,036,750	24,329	
	1985									4,096,500	481	73,182,000	14,217	
	1986									80,907,000	34,371	112,012,250	43,553	
	1987									38,784,750		66,364,500	5,143	
	1988						313,000	123	3,095,000	997	52,380,500	18,496	148,413,500	45,400
	1989						137,400	84	3,458,180	1,203	30,378,611	17,317	101,090,899	35,025
	1990						244,769	135	2,697,500	1,099	45,891,537	24,703	85,618,514	37,351
	TOTAL						695,169	342	9,250,680	3,299	385,435,898	125,188	788,085,413	243,242
	STEEL INDUSTRY	1980									48,244,750	20,102	58,884,000	32,325
1981										88,199,750	29,258	110,134,500	44,275	
1982										60,337,000	12,102	73,923,000	22,123	
1983										62,354,500	7,392	81,700,750	21,917	
1984		4,115,400	6,197	2,110,000	1,084					14,445,000	1,770	44,963,250	19,809	
1985		4,115,000		2,110,000	874					19,226,500	4,477	141,818,000	52,736	
1986										9,706,750	2,891	59,899,750	19,434	
1987					936					8,492,000	2,161	16,027,250	6,459	
1988		3,170,000	1,100	5,110,000	2,325	2,223,750	849	68,571,000	22,825	7,420,500	1,123	212,108,000	88,622	
1989					521			5,225,600	1,633	2,783,857	595	91,965,143	22,219	
1990		4,117,107	3,217	3,147,788	1,338	7,125,819	4,477	4,369,277	1,662	5,253,232	1,606	98,381,486	31,662	
TOTAL		20,534,107	11,047	16,480,489	7,778	9,349,569	5,326	78,165,877	26,120	326,463,839	83,477	989,805,129	361,581	
TOTAL ECSC INDUSTRY		1980	2,859,500	450							56,284,000	22,448	67,022,500	40,523
1981	280,750	193	1,110,000	700						97,185,750	31,684	123,996,750	47,760	
1982										94,665,500	18,982	115,000,000	33,647	
1983										90,999,250	12,887	125,000,000	36,934	
1984	9,185,500	6,187	2,110,000	1,084						67,443,500	14,443	140,000,000	44,138	
1985	4,115,000		2,110,000	874						23,323,000	4,958	215,000,000	66,953	
1986										90,613,750	37,262	171,912,000	62,987	
1987				936						47,276,750	2,161	82,391,750	11,602	
1988	3,170,000	1,100	5,110,000	2,325	2,536,750	972	71,666,000	23,822	59,801,000	19,619	360,521,500	134,022		
1989				521	137,400	84	8,683,780	2,836	33,162,468	17,912	193,056,042	57,244		
1990	4,117,107	3,217	3,147,788	1,338	7,360,588	4,612	7,065,777	2,751	51,144,769	26,309	184,000,000	69,013		
TOTAL	20,534,107	11,047	16,480,489	7,778	10,034,738	5,668	87,416,557	29,419	711,899,737	208,665	1,777,890,542	604,823		

ECSC - SOCIAL VOLET AND RECHAR

	LUXEMBOURG		NETHERLANDS		PORTUGAL		SPAIN		UNITED KINGDOM		TOTAL EEC	
	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers
Social Voleet I	1,358,000	3,100	2,418,000	4,500					67,370,000	54,400	212,000,000	127,934
Social Voleet II	1,040,000	3,000	540,000	724					7,360,000	4,603	62,500,000	28,158
Social Voleet III	1,957,750	623	472,500	294	232,000	171	5,426,750	4,054	501,500	500	34,000,000	23,360
Social Voleet IV	1,814,750	652	107,050	216	1,273,500	610	12,795,750	4,440	310,250	160	50,000,000	19,549
Social Voleet V	1,000,000	515	470,000	234	1,332,340	755	3,282,450	1,633	760,725	387	25,000,000	14,735
Social Voleet VI	1,031,000	513	150,000	257	600,000	200	4,986,000	1,662	1,649,000	614	45,216,070	17,268
Total steel industry	8,443,015	8,443	5,025,445	6,224	3,497,840	1,737	27,490,950	11,789	77,951,475	60,664	428,716,070	231,004
Other steel industry									23,100,000	12,347	60,000,000	27,092
Total steel industry	8,443,015	8,443	5,025,445	6,224	3,497,840	1,737	27,490,950	11,789	101,051,475	73,011	488,716,070	258,096
Other steel industry					20,800	15	809,777	1,253	5,518,046	9,634	40,000,000	20,267

ECSC - SOCIAL VOLET AND RECHAR

	BELGIUM		DENMARK		FRANCE		GERMANY		GREECE		IRELAND		ITALY	
	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers	Amount made available	Number of workers
Social Volet I	22,796,000	6,850	1,638,000	1,284	68,517,000	22,000	29,997,000	20,400					17,916,000	15,400
Social Volet II	4,160,000	1,192	240,000	709	13,170,000	4,648	19,130,000	7,332					15,940,000	5,950
Social Volet III	1,080,000	832	140,000	125	10,304,250	5,500	10,653,000	8,400					2,943,750	1,857
Social Volet IV	96,000	340			8,662,750	3,826	13,664,000	5,900					9,857,500	3,405
Social Volet V					5,525,490	2,954	5,398,625	4,460	29,920	16			7,085,625	3,700
Social Volet VI	44,444	279			8,249,000	2,891	18,200,000	7,357					9,400,000	3,500
Total Social Volet	29,082,444	9,493	2,018,000	2,118	114,428,490	42,859	97,042,625	53,849	29,920	16			63,142,875	33,812
Rechar					16,470,000	4,480	20,500,000	9,750						
Total Social Volet and Rechar	29,082,444	9,493	2,018,000	2,118	130,898,490	47,339	117,542,625	63,599	29,920	16			63,142,875	33,812
RECHAR	1,000,000	1,147			7,949,074	2,305	15,344,874	4,667						

Payments and cancellation 1990 in MECUS

Member State	Balance 31/12/89	Commitments	Payments	Cancellations	Balance 31/12/90
D	242.7	61.2	38.3	44.3	221.4
B	31.1	20.4	7.1	3.5	40.9
F	179.5	62.7	91.4	5.5	145.3
I	60.0	32.4	6.6	0.8	85.0
L	10.7	9.5	9.1	0.0	11.1
NL	7.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.1
UK	81.7	58.3	15.8	25.9	98.3
DK	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
IRL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GR	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
ESP	79.3	12.9	7.5	0.0	84.6
P	5.6	8.0	0.5	0.0	13.0
Total	699.5	269.2	176.4	80.6	711.6