

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(88) 382 final

Brussels, 8 July 1988

FIRST REPORT
COVERING THE FIRST THREE YEARS
OF OPERATION OF THE THIRD JOINT PROGRAMME FOR
EXCHANGE OF YOUNG WORKERS
1985-1987

(presented by the Commission)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Third Joint Five-year Programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community was established by a Decision of the Council of the European Communities on 13 December 1984.¹ Article 11 of the Decision requires the Commission to submit to the Council, every two years, "a report on the progress of the exchanges, including an overall assessment of their implementation". This report describes the development of the first three years of the Third Programme, since 1985 was a transitional year.

2. The significance of the population of young people between 18 and 28 years of age in the European Community cannot be under-estimated. Statistically, there are some 52 million young people in this category, i.e. 16% of the entire population of the Member States. Given that there are approximately 6 million higher education students throughout the Community, the vast majority of these young people fall into two main categories, those in employment and those who are unemployed. The Young Worker Exchange Programme is intended to increase the mobility of these two groups.

3. Since the Third Programme was adopted, the value of youth exchanges has been increasingly recognized throughout the European Community. Several other programmes have now been adopted. The COMETT Programme² which aims to promote cooperation between universities and enterprises regarding training in the field of technology, contains major transnational exchange measures and hopes to include at least 7 000 students in its initial three-year phase (1987-89). The new ERASMUS³ Programme sets out to greatly increase the mobility of students within the Community. It is estimated that 25 000 undergraduates will benefit from this Programme when they take ERASMUS study grants in a

¹(84/636/EEC - OJ No L 331, 19.12.84) - hereinafter referred to as "the 1984 Decision".

²(86/365/EEC - OJ No L 222/17, 8.8.84).

³(87/327/EEC - OJ No L 166/20, 25.6.87).

network of universities throughout the twelve Member States, during the Programme's first three years from 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1990.

The YES for Europe Proposal⁴ which is currently awaiting a Council Decision, targets the area of youth exchanges for 15-25 year olds and hopes to enable 80 000 young people to participate in the Programme between 1988 and 1990. In addition to this, the Action Programme for the training and preparation of young people for adult and working life⁵ recognizes the need to expand arrangements for the exchange of training specialists so as to further increase awareness of good practices throughout the Community. Also within the framework of this Programme the Commission intends to continue its policy of giving small grants to help set up and develop 'Youth Initiatives' i.e. projects created and managed by young people for young people. The sum of these actions constitute a practical response to the proposals contained in the Adonnino Committee's Report on a "People's Europe"⁶ which stated that "Action at Community level to encourage exchanges of young people between different Member States helps to promote the identity of Europe for young Europeans".

4. The Young Worker Exchange Programme can be considered as a further step in the direction of the achievement of the Internal Market by 1992, in that it is a contribution towards facilitating the free movement and establishment of Community citizens.

⁴COM(86) 52 final, 5.3.1986.

⁵87/569/EEC - OJ No L 346/31, 10.12.87.

⁶SN/2536/3/85 (EDC).

5. The Third Joint Programme has attempted to concentrate on the main problems which emerged during the implementation of the Second Joint Programme (1979-84).⁸

Firstly, since the economic recession had worsened, particularly in relation to youth unemployment (approximately 1 in 4 for young men and 1 in 3 for young women), the programme was extended to include "young job-seekers", or, in other words, young unemployed persons. In view of the difficulties experienced by young people in finding work, the provision of the Second Joint Programme concerning entry into working life "before the age of 20" was deleted.

Secondly, to facilitate the task of bodies interested in promoting exchanges and to widen the network of promoting organizations, the formal "agreement" system⁹ which had hitherto governed the relationship between the Commission and the promoting organizations was discontinued in the new programme. Thus the Third Programme is now open to all "bodies or groups capable of operating at European level, including youth organizations, which have been approved, after obtaining the opinion of the Member States, by the Commission on the basis of their ability to carry out exchanges effectively".¹⁰ Each exchange project is now governed by an individual contract which the Commission concludes with the body or group concerned.

II. ADMINISTRATION

6. The Council Decision sets out the broad lines of the programme including the basic aims, eligibility criteria and the nature of the exchanges to be organized. A copy of the Decision is included in this report (see Appendix 1). To summarize, the exchange programme is targeted on young people who are nationals of Member States, are aged between 18 and 28 years, are employed

⁸COM(84) 255 final.

⁹Ref. Art. 3, para. 2 (79/642/EEC) - OJ No L 185, 21.7.1979.

¹⁰Ref. Art. 3, para. 1 (1984 Decision).

or are available on the labour market in accordance with national legislation and practice and have received basic vocational training or have practical work experience. The Programme is intended to offer the young participants an experience of working life and life in general in another Member State.

7. Exchanges may be of "short" (3 weeks - 3 months) or "long" (4 - 16 months) duration. Long-term exchanges are usually preceded by a language course of up to 8 weeks. In special cases, short-term exchanges may also be preceded by an introductory language training course, if the Commission deems it necessary for the effective operation of the project concerned. The Commission makes a contribution per week per trainee depending on the duration of the exchange and whether the sector is traditional or innovative, in accordance with guidelines drawn up annually, and a contribution not exceeding 75% of the expenses incurred towards the return costs of travel between the place of residence and the place of training. In 1985, 1986 and 1987, the weekly contributions which the Commission made were as follows:

SHORT-TERM EXCHANGES					
Maximum flat-rate weekly contribution per trainee		Supplementary flat-rate weekly contribution per trainee for language training course(s)		Contribution towards the total cost of the outward and return journey for all trainees	
TRAD.	INNOV.	TRAD.	INNOV.	TRAD.	INNOV.
180 ECU	200 ECU	120 ECU	120 ECU	max. 75%	max. 75%

LONG-TERM EXCHANGES

<u>Maximum flat-rate weekly contribution per trainee</u>		<u>Supplementary flat-rate weekly contribution per trainee for language training course(s)</u>		<u>Contribution towards the total cost of the outward and return journey for all trainees</u>	
TRAD.	INNOV.	TRAD.	INNOV.	TRAD.	INNOV.
100 ECU	120 ECU	120 ECU	120 ECU	Max. 75%	Max. 75%

8. The administration of the programme continues to be decentralized: the Commission is responsible for devising the rules and guidelines of the scheme, setting the level of Community funding per project and approving proposals. The running of individual projects is mainly the responsibility of the promoting organizations which are approved by the Commission after consultation with the Member States' governments. However, as explained in paragraph 5, other bodies outside this network can receive a subsidy from the Commission to operate specific exchanges thereby effectively becoming "promoters" provided they meet all the necessary criteria. In each Member State there is a government representative who acts as a national coordinator for the exchange programme. Lists of the promoting organizations, subsidy recipients and national coordinators are contained in Appendices 2, 2A and 3.

The Promoting Organizations

9. Being entrusted with the responsibility of organizing and implementing the exchanges, the promoting organizations remain the most important element in the structural framework established by the Commission under the provisions of Article 3. The relationship between the Commission and each promoting organization is governed by contracts relating to individual exchange projects.

These contracts define the conditions for implementing the exchanges, the obligations of the body or group involved and the financial responsibilities.

10. Having established effective exchange organizations in all of the Member States, the Commission was concerned to ensure that the Network was extended to embrace the new Member States of the European Community (Spain and Portugal). Accordingly, in Portugal the Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional and in Spain the Instituto Español de Emigración were successfully integrated as main promoting organizations in the new Member States in 1986.

The majority of promoting organizations and subsidy recipients fall into two categories - those which operate at European level and those which operate primarily at national level but which have acquired a Community dimension. These organizations are principally involved in exchange programmes, vocational training programmes or a variety of social, cultural and educational projects aimed at groups representing a particular professional or industrial sector which have been using their network for the purpose of developing exchanges of young people. This wide range of organizations has greatly contributed to the variety of sectors in which exchanges have been run.

By the end of 1987, therefore, the Commission had 18 principal promoters and had given subsidies to 7 new bodies to operate exchanges (see Appendices 2 and 2A).

The National Coordinators

11. The Commission has continued to hold joint meetings with the promoters and the national coordinators to ensure that the latter are totally briefed on the practical experience in this field.

The Commission is particularly anxious that promoters liaise with coordinators to discuss exchange plans and that a copy of each project submitted to the Commission should be sent to the coordinator.

12. The role of the national coordinator is extremely important in the efforts to encourage Member States' governments to make financial support available to develop the Programme further and to bring about a greater participation of all the principal parties concerned.

Commission's Role

13. As mentioned in paragraph 8, the Commission's role is essentially one of coordination, developing guidelines, allocating financial resources and monitoring the programme. The role of the Commission has increased with the Third Programme, in that it grants subsidies to new organizations capable of operating exchanges.¹¹

14. In order to meet, to the best possible extent, one of the main aims of the programme and promote "adequate information on the Community's objectives and how it functions",¹² the Commission has initiated the production of audiovisual material accompanied by documentation explaining the Programme and the European Community in general in a style suitable for the principal parties concerned, e.g. young people, youth organizations, the two sides of industry, MEPs, promoting bodies, national coordinators, EEC Information Offices, etc. This package became available for wide dissemination in Autumn 1987.

¹¹ Ref. Art. 8 1984 Decision.

¹² Ref. Art. 1 1984 Decision.

III. PRACTICAL RESULTS 1985-87

General remarks

15. It is necessary to recall that the Third Programme has developed in a climate of economic recession and high unemployment. The severe repercussions of these factors on the mobility of workers, particularly young workers, coupled with an extremely small budget of 2 MECU in 1985, hampered the Third Programme's full development.¹³ Nevertheless, the increasing number of short-term programmes counter-balanced the general absence of funding to complement Community allocations, ensuring that there was not a significant fall in the number of participants in 1985.

In 1986 and 1987, with a budget of 4.5 MECU per year, some development of the Programme was possible. The Commission now has a degree of financial flexibility to encourage new organizations to participate in the Programme and to meet the specific information needs of those concerned.

Costs and Number of Participants

16. Appendix 4 summarizes the information available about the cost of the Programme to the Commission and the number of participants involved. The slow initial build-up in the number of participants is a direct result of the extremely small budget in 1985. The 1986 figures (3 109 participants) and the 1987 figures (3 341 participants) clearly reflect the fact that the budget has more than doubled during its first three years of operation. During its first three years, the Third Programme has thus outstripped the entire Second Programme in terms of the number of young people involved.¹⁴

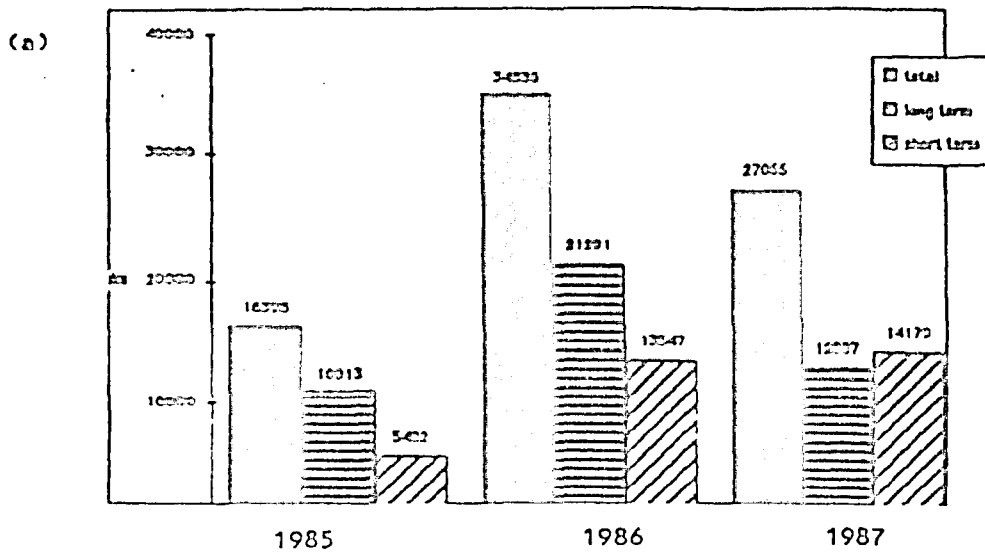
¹³In 1984, the last year of the Second Programme, the budget was 2 250 000 ECU.

¹⁴The Second Programme ran from 1979 to 1984 and, during this time, 5 366 young workers took part in exchanges.

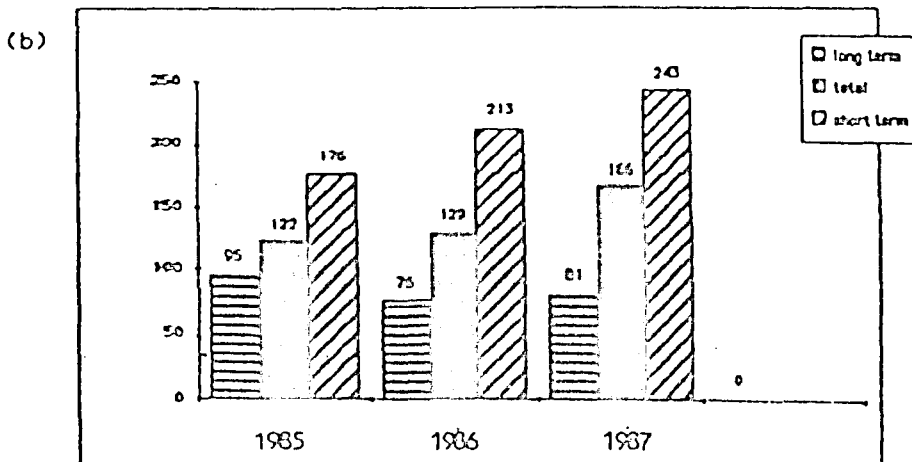
17. The decline in average cost per trainee from 1 528 ECU in 1985 to 1 347 ECU in 1987 is very welcome and reflects both the increasing experience of the promoting organizations in operating exchanges and the increasing number of short-term programmes which on average cost approximately half that of long-term programmes per person (see figure 1(a) and (b)). Furthermore, the subsidy system inaugurated under Article 8 of the 1984 Decision proposes other sources of funding and reduces costs to the Commission.

FIG. 1

NUMBER OF TRAINEE WEEKS 1985/86/87



AVERAGE COST PER TRAINEE PER WEEK (ECU)
1985/86/87



Projects are now approved in principle on a biannual basis - at the beginning and in June of each year. This system has the advantage of allowing time for a mid-year review of funding. Promoters can inform the Commission of any under-utilization of monies granted; excess funds can therefore be recouped immediately and allocated to another project.

Short-term and Long-term Exchanges

18. As specified under Articles 4 and 5 of the Council Decision, the exchanges which took place were divided into short-term and long-term programmes, each having its own particular objectives within the overall guidelines set out in Article 1 of the Decision.

19. In 1986 and 1987 there was a significant decline in long-term exchanges. This is a result of several factors:

- Increasing difficulty of finding employment in general and especially for foreign nationals in the different Member States.
- Reluctance of young people who are employed to leave jobs, albeit temporarily, to participate in the Programme.
- Conscious effort on behalf of the Commission to reduce the number of long-term exchanges in an effort to increase participation levels on the Programme in general, taking into account the fact that long-term exchanges usually cost more than twice as much as short-term exchanges.
- Increasing use of "medium-term" exchanges, usually of 13-16 weeks duration, often preceded by a very short language training course, which balances the objectives of short-term and long-term exchanges with many of the difficulties involved in the long-term programmes eliminated.

20. The Commission will, of course, continue to promote both types of exchange while ensuring that the programme is open to the maximum number of young people possible and that a relative balance is maintained between the economic sectors in which exchanges take place.

Geographical Distribution

21. Appendix 5 shows the geographical distribution of the young workers.

There is still a degree of over-concentration at the centre of the Community; however, efforts to redress this imbalance are proving successful and one of the priorities of the Programme is to encourage the participation of young people from peripheral, under-developed or disadvantaged regions. The complete integration of Greece, Spain and Portugal into the Programme will further ensure that participation from the peripheral regions of the Community will increase.

22. As with the Second Joint Programme a reasonable equilibrium is maintained by Member States between the number of young workers received and those sent abroad on exchanges. This reciprocity principle operates for the majority of exchanges and the Commission is anxious that it continues to underpin wherever feasible, the basic aims of the programme.

Sectoral Distribution

23. Reflecting the economic and social realities of Modern Europe, the primary sector has been relegated to third place by the tertiary and secondary sectors (see Figure 2 overleaf).

FIG. 2

TRAINEE WEEKS 1985
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION

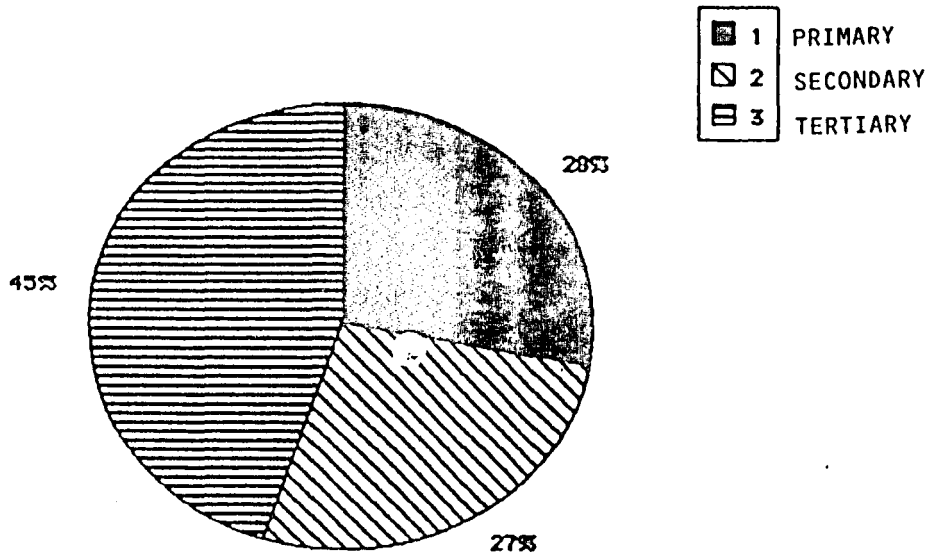


FIG. 2 (continued)

TRAINEE WEEKS 1986
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION

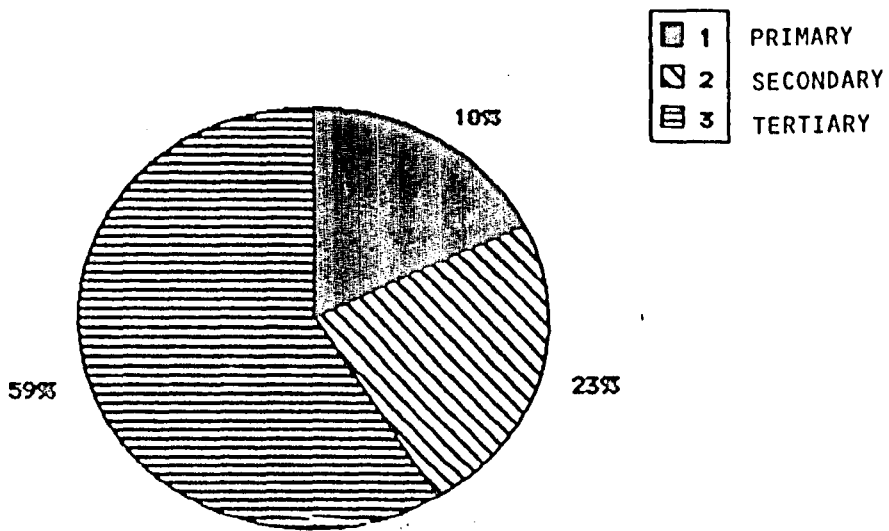
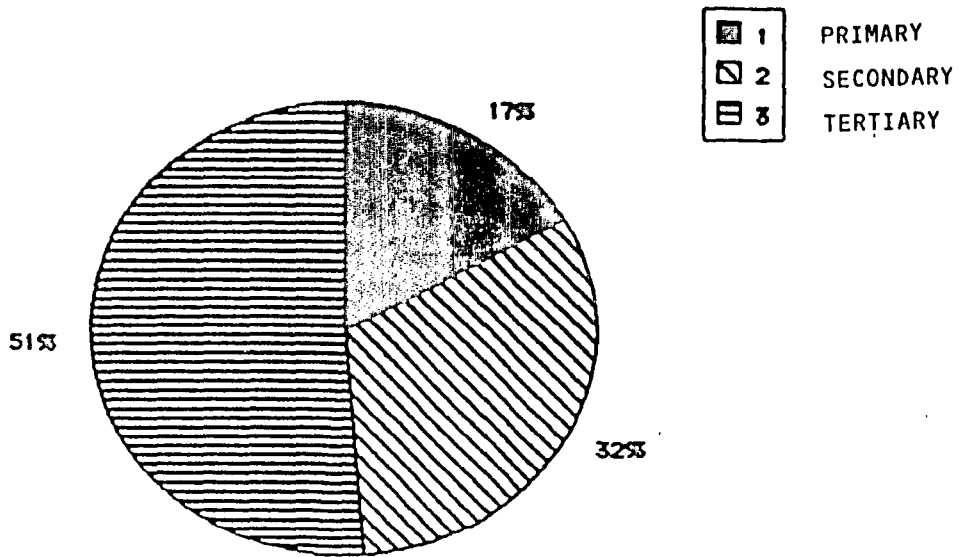


FIG. 2 (continued)

TRAINEE WEEKS 1987
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION



A list of the specific economic activities in which exchanges were carried out in 1985, 1986 and 1987 can be found in Appendix 6. This list reflects the Commission's dual aim of avoiding over-concentration in any particular area and fostering projects which reflect the prevailing economic and social climate.

While seeking a balanced approach to the sectoral distribution of exchanges, the Commission has tried to encourage exchanges in new technologies and particularly information technologies. Utilizing the system of "innovative" funding the Commission has tried to encourage promoting organizations to undertake exchanges in new and neglected areas by means of an added financial inducement to cope with the higher costs often encountered in these fields. Figure 3 gives a graphic representation of the level of innovative versus traditional funding.

FIG. 3

1986 NUMBER OF TRAINEES
INNOVATIVE OR TRADITIONAL FUNDING

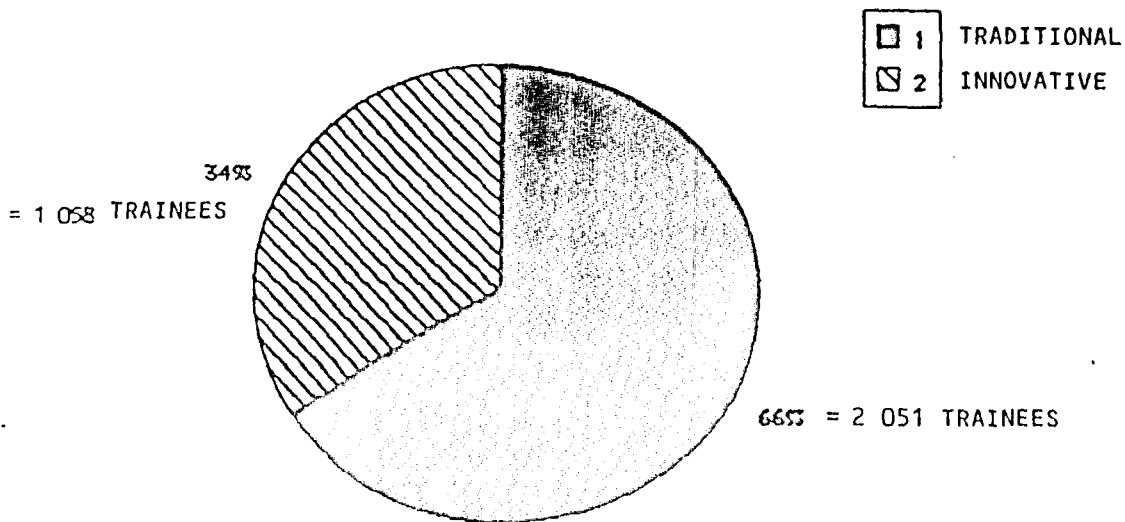
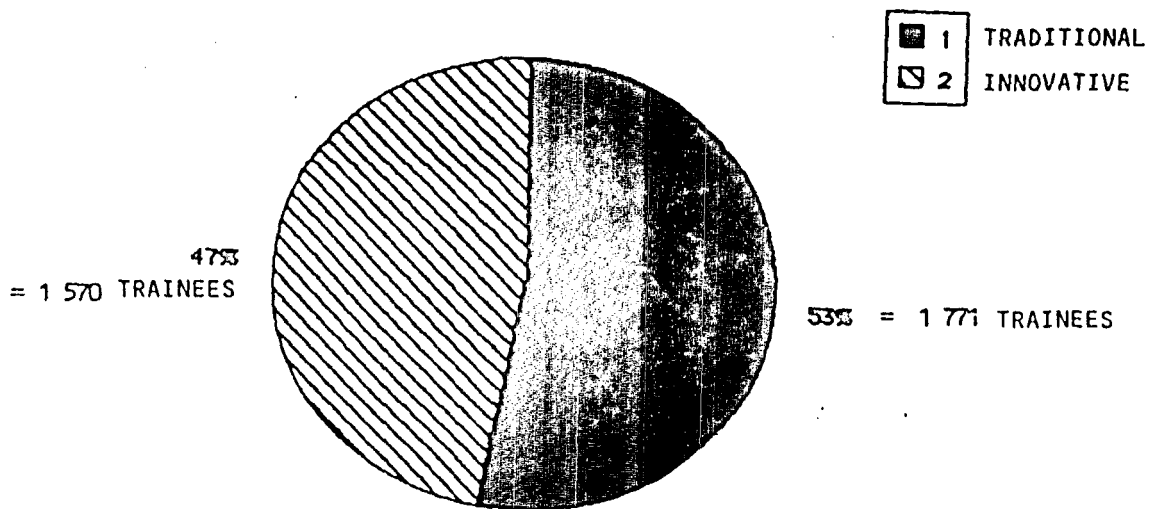


FIG. 3 (continued)

1987 NUMBER OF TRAINEES
INNOVATIVE OR TRADITIONAL FUNDING



NO FIGURES AVAILABLE FOR 1985

Profile of Participants

24. Since 1986 more details on participants have been obtained by the Commission. Firstly, now that unemployed young people are eligible to participate in the Programme it is helpful to know the breakdown of employed/unemployed participants on Programmes (Figure 4). Obviously, there was a real need to include unemployed job-seekers on the programme judging by the fact that in 1986 40% of participants fell into this category, and in 1987, the figure was 46%.

FIG. 4

EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED YOUNG WORKERS 1986

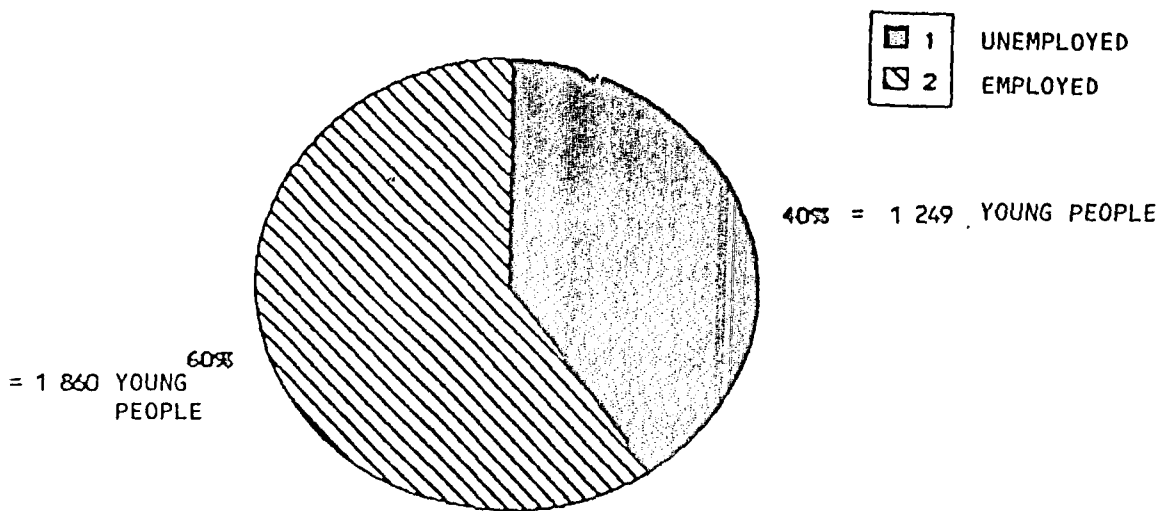
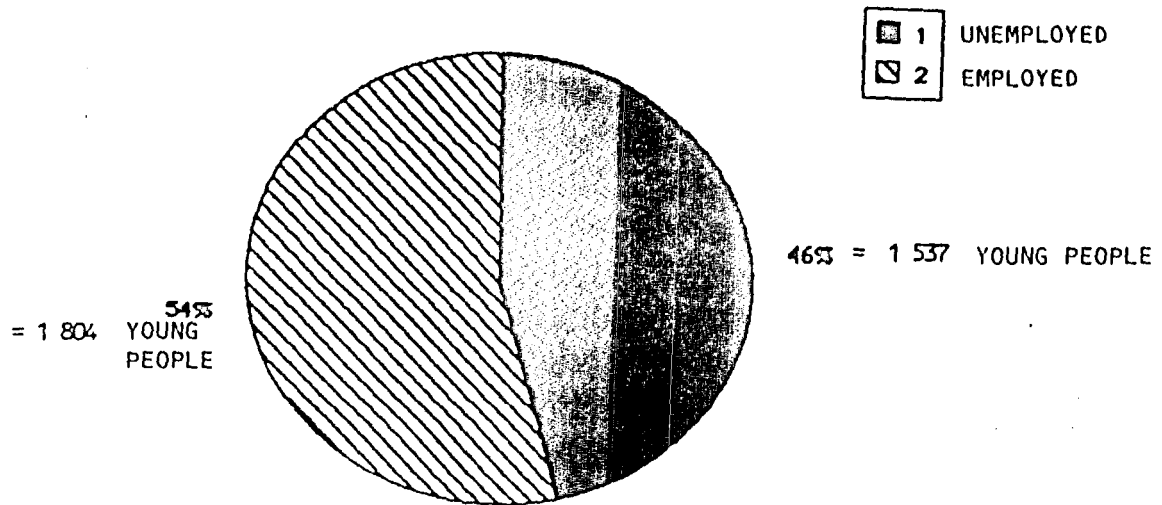


FIG. 4 (continued)

EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED YOUNG WORKERS 1987



ESTIMATED FIGURES FOR 1985: 20% UNEMPLOYED
80% EMPLOYED

25. One of the priorities of the Third Programme is to offer equal opportunities to men and women. The Commission has endeavoured to ensure that young men and women are equally represented, that women are encouraged to participate in exchanges in new technology areas and that both men and women participate in exchanges in non-traditional sectors. In 1987, this aim was achieved, i.e. equality was complete (Figure 5b) and women represented 50% of all participants in the programme.

FIG. 5

MALE/FEMALE YOUNG WORKERS 1986

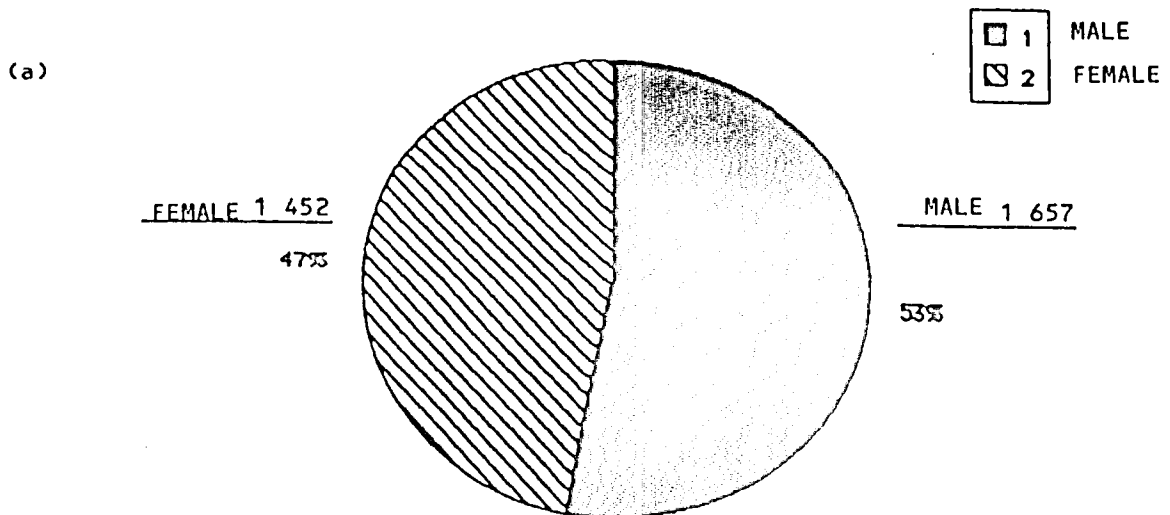
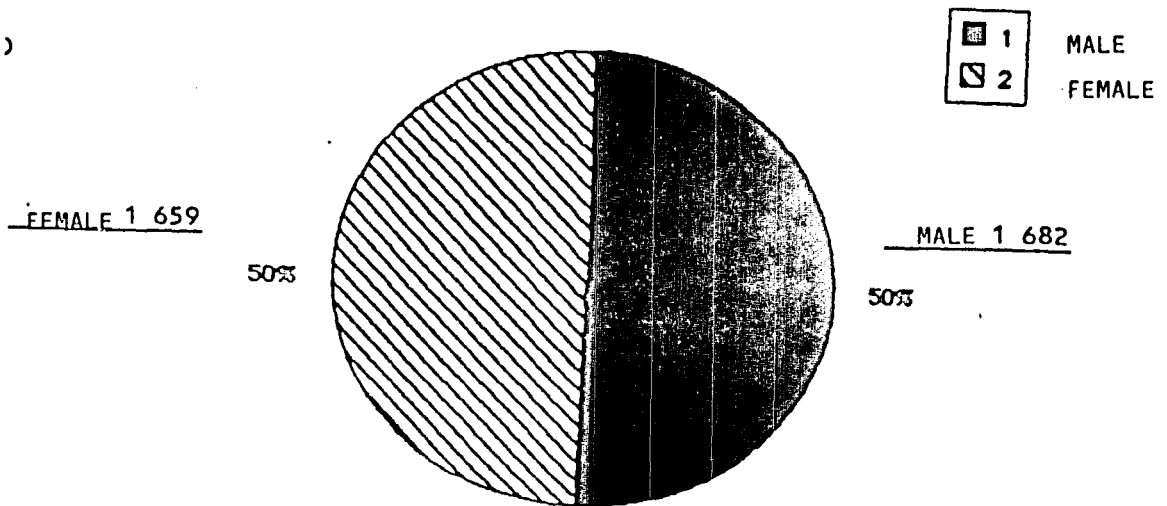


FIG. 5 (continued)

MALE/FEMALE YOUNG WORKERS 1987

(b)



ESTIMATED FIGURES FOR 1985: 40% FEMALE
60% MALE

Training content of the projects

26. The Third Joint Programme is not intended to offer the young person concerned basic vocational training and experience in another Member State but rather provides a complement to the training and experience already acquired in his/her own country. The Commission continues to believe it crucial that even short-term exchanges should have a genuine work-experience content and that the work experience provided during long-term projects should be of sufficiently high quality and value to encourage employers and workers alike to participate in the scheme.

Information on the Community and the Third Joint Programme

27. Article 1 of the Council Decision specifically requests that "adequate information on the Community's objectives and how it functions" be provided for participants.

As explained in paragraph 14, since the end of 1987 the Commission has had a complete information package consisting of:

- an audiovisual presentation, in video form, on the European Community and the programme for exchange of young workers,
- a general leaflet on the programme, its aims and its resources for young applicants and promoting organizations,
- an illustrated brochure on the programme for employers and employees and anyone involved with the programme, for example members of the European Parliament, national coordinators, EEC information offices, etc.
- and a special participants' guide, covering all the different types of information products: the video, the leaflet and the brochure, intended to:

- (a) expand or develop, with appropriate comments, all the aspects of the exchange programme in which the young worker is invited to participate,
- (b) motivate each participant to gain a long-term benefit from the experience he is about to obtain.

All this material is available in the nine Community languages.

Social protection

28. In the light of problems which arose in this field during the Second Programme, the Third Programme sets out clearly that young workers should benefit within the framework of existing legislation, from the system introduced under Articles 48, 49 and 51 of the Treaty to bring about freedom of movement for workers who are nationals of Member States.¹⁵ For those not covered by the aforementioned articles, the promoting organizations are requested to take appropriate measures in connection with insurance.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

29. Whilst sections I-III of this report provided a descriptive analysis of the administrative and practical aspects of the Third Programme over its first three years of operation, the purpose of this section is to examine some of the more important issues and problems currently prevailing in this area and to look at the way ahead for future development.

¹⁵ Réf. Article 6, 1984 Decision.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

30. Unemployment is a subject of the greatest concern for young people and a real social scourge. More than 23% of young people under 25 in the Member States are unemployed for increasingly long periods. This high youth unemployment in the Community has the effect of restricting the geographical mobility of young workers, as mentioned briefly in paragraph 19 of this report. Youth unemployment is higher in the peripheral regions, regions with weak industrial structures and those with a single industrial structure than in central regions, regions with diversified industrial structures and predominantly tertiary areas. In addition this unemployment constitutes a serious obstacle to general economic development, including that of the less prosperous areas.

31. The complexity of the unemployment situation and the precariousness of employment among young people evidently requires a range of solutions. This Programme contributes to the solution by offering the young participants the opportunity to widen and develop their work experience in another Member State, which can give them an advantage on the labour market.

32. Thus, to overcome barriers to young worker mobility, it is now more important than ever to persuade and mobilize national governments, public and private sector employers, labour organizations, chambers of commerce and similar organizations, that it is in their interests to facilitate and support in a concrete manner greater participation by young people in exchanges of young workers - be they employed or unemployed. The Commission intends, with the aid of the new information package (see paragraph 27), to give more encouragement to young worker exchanges in spite of the difficult economic and social climate.

FUNDING OF THE PROGRAMME

33. In 1985, 1986 and 1987, the Commission had to refuse funding for a large number of exchange projects due to limited budgetary facilities. The Commission's financial support for the exchange programme was always intended to act as an incentive to the development of young worker exchanges within the Community. It was never intended to cover the entire costs of each exchange project, although this has in fact been the case in the large majority of exchanges. This situation obviously leaves much to be desired as it ultimately means that a large number of young people are prevented from taking part in the programme.

34. If we are to extend the programme and make it less dependent on Community funds it is vital for national coordinators and promoters to explore all possible sources of complementary funding, be they governmental, regional or local. The Commission considers that the Member States should continue their aid and their action if the programme is to have a real impact on young workers throughout the Community. The Community institutions for their part should continue their efforts to increase the budget for the programme on exchange of young workers.

35. The Commission will continue, under Article 8 of the Decision, to encourage new exchange initiatives via subsidies other than the existing flat-rate weekly contribution. This practice will make it possible to achieve partially the aim of co-financing exchanges, since the subsidy system requires the promoting organizations to seek other sources of funding.

STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK

36. The Commission continues to encourage promoters to develop more "innovative" exchanges, for example in sectors hitherto unrepresented, sectors affected by new technologies or by new concepts in working methods.

Most promoters have made efforts to discontinue "traditional" types of exchanges to the extent that in 1987, 47% of young workers participating in exchanges were on innovative-type programmes. A few examples of such innovative exchanges are given below:

- (a) Exchange organized by the Danish Youth Council in cooperation with the Internationales Jugend-Kulturzentrum Bayreuth. This project, set up in Germany, was for young theatrical artists. It lasted for 6 weeks in which the group received training and prepared for a play which was performed at the end of the training period. The 25 participants came from Denmark, Italy, France and the United Kingdom representing the professions of costume designers, musicians, make-up artists and technicians.
- (b) In 1987 the International Year of the Environment, the ENAIP in Turin organized a 3-week study tour on the subject of environmental protection. The young people on this project worked in the environment sector, private or public, and they visited firms and institutions in order to study the various methods employed to protect the environment. The greater part of the project took place in Italy but Denmark and France also hosted groups. The 120 participants came from the twelve Member States.

However, to maintain and encourage an even greater degree of innovation and flexibility in the types of exchange receiving subsidies it is important for new types of exchange to be encouraged.

37. As the programme continues, it should be possible to develop the structural network of exchanges of young workers throughout the Community by involving young people from most Community regions and in particular disadvantaged regions.

It is the Commission's intention to give the existing network of promoters a new impetus, to promote new ideas and new concepts for future projects, to encourage the search for alternative sources of funding and to develop the system of subsidies alternating with flat-rate contributions.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

38. Despite a number of difficulties mentioned in this report, the Commission believes that in general the Third Programme is well consolidated in all the Member States and has had very positive effects during its first 3 years of operation. The improved flexibility of the Third Joint Programme has permitted a more effective response to the economic and social realities facing young Europeans at the end of the '80s.

39. The higher level of Community funding has made it possible to achieve good results regarding both the volume of exchanges organized and their quality and diversity. during the 5 years when the Second Programme was in operation, i.e. from 1979 to 1984, some 5 366 young workers took part in exchanges, amounting to 1 073 per year. By the end of 1987, only 3 years into the Third Programme, some 8 000 young workers had been on exchanges, which is 2-1/2 times the annual number for the Second Programme.

40. It is important to continue the efforts to give the Third Programme the resources necessary to meet the expectations of young workers. Demand to participate in the programme continues to run at a level three times greater than the funds available. It is therefore important that Member States and other organizations find sources of funding other than the Community. In

order to increase the number of young people benefiting from the programme, the Commission has encouraged short and medium-term exchanges as explained in paragraph 19. This was a realistic solution partly due to lack of funds and partly to the difficulty of providing employment for young people applying for exchanges. As regards the last two points the Commission proposes, in its new information brochure intended mainly for employers, that firms should participate more by making a financial contribution, by hosting young workers from other Member States or by exchanging their own employees.

The Commission, in the interests of fairness, will continue to develop its policy on information to young people on the possibilities offered by the Third Programme. If the budget were not to be increased this could lead to a great deal of disappointment and the programme would have to be confined to specific sectors instead of reaching all young workers.

41. The period under review has allowed the Commission to present to the institutions concerned a number of initial assessments which could be changed and/or added to in the light of results obtained during the subsequent implementation of the programme.

In the course of 1989 the Commission will present a second report accompanied by a proposal to renew the programme. There will also be a study evaluating the impact and effectiveness of the programme based on the experience of the participants.

COUNCIL DECISION

of 13 December 1984

establishing a third joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community

(84/636/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (2),

Whereas the Community is called upon to take concrete measures to help young workers;

Whereas it is the responsibility of the Member States, under Article 50 of the Treaty, to encourage, within the framework of a joint programme, the exchange of young workers;

Whereas young workers should be offered greater opportunities to broaden their vocational training and their cultural, linguistic and human knowledge in a Member State other than that in which they reside;

Whereas the exchange of young workers should be developed alongside measures taken to promote youth employment, while at the same time retaining its individual character by its objectives and the nature of the operations involved;

Whereas the experience gained in the implementation of the second joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community (3) proved positive and consequently the underlying principles should be reaffirmed in the context of a third programme;

Whereas, in view of the present employment situation, the exchange programme should be extended to young job-seekers;

Whereas, in addition to training periods of long duration of a predominantly vocational nature, provision should continue to be made and extended for study

training periods of short duration which offer young workers the opportunity of establishing close contact with the working and living environment of the host country;

Whereas the Community institutions must make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the third joint programme;

Whereas the participation of bodies or groups operating at European level which, by virtue of their structure, type of activities and operational capacities, are able to make an effective contribution to implementing the programme should be ensured;

Whereas the establishment of a third joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community appears necessary to attain one of the objectives of the Community;

Whereas the Treaty has not provided specific powers for the adoption of this Decision,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Decision, 'exchanges of young workers' means operations involving the organization of training periods for young workers, on the conditions laid down in Article 2 in a Member State other than the Member State in which they reside, aimed at:

- developing their vocational knowledge and enriching their practical experience,
- promoting their awareness of the problems of the working world,
- bringing them into contact with the working environment of the host country,
- improving their knowledge of living conditions and social relations in the host country, and
- promoting adequate information on the Community's objectives and how it functions.

2. The training periods referred to in paragraph 1 may be of long or short duration.

(1) OJ No C 337, 17. 12. 1984.

(2) Opinion delivered on 21 November 1984 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(3) OJ No L 185, 21. 7. 1979, p. 24.

Article 2

1. Young workers who are nationals of a Member State shall be eligible for exchanges if they:

- are between 18 and 28 years of age and are employed or are available on the labour market in accordance with national legislation and practice,
- have received basic vocational training or have practical working experience.

2. Following the consultations provided for in Article 9, the Commission may, by way of exception, make eligible for exchanges young workers who do not fulfil the conditions set out in paragraph 1 but for whom exchanges are of particular interest.

Article 3

1. Without prejudice to the powers of the employment services of the Member States, the implementation of exchanges shall be entrusted to bodies or groups capable of operating at European level, including youth organizations, which have been approved, after obtaining the opinion of the Member States, by the Commission on the basis of their ability to carry out exchanges effectively.

2. The individual contracts relating to exchange projects which the Commission concludes with the above bodies or groups shall define the conditions for implementing the exchanges, the obligations of the body or group involved and the financial responsibilities.

3. The Commission shall ask the Member States concerned for their opinions before approving exchange projects.

Article 4

'Training periods of long duration' means training periods of a predominantly vocational nature lasting between four and 16 months with an employer in the host country. These training periods shall be designed in particular to enable participants to develop their vocational knowledge by familiarizing themselves with life in an undertaking.

Article 5

'Training periods of short duration' means study training periods designed in particular to enable participants to establish close contact with the working and living environment of the host country. These training periods shall, in principle, last for between three weeks and three months.

Article 6

Young workers participating in training periods provided for by this Decision shall benefit, within the

framework of existing legislation, from the system introduced under Articles 48, 49 and 51 of the Treaty to bring about freedom of movement for workers who are nationals of Member States.

For young people to whom Articles 48, 49 and 51 of the Treaty do not apply, the Community shall ensure that promoting bodies or groups draw up appropriate insurance policies.

Article 7

1. Within the framework of existing legislation and practice, Member States shall lend their support to the implementation of exchanges.

2. Member States shall designate the competent authority or authorities and, where appropriate, the coordination service which the bodies or groups referred to in Article 3 should contact to examine exchange projects and to obtain help in organizing and implementing the training periods.

Article 8

To facilitate the development of exchanges, the Commission may, within the limits of the appropriations entered in the budget of the Communities, grant aid comprising:

- a contribution, not exceeding 75 % of the expense incurred, towards the cost of the (outward and return) journey between the place of residence and the place of training, the amount of which may vary depending on the distance,
- a flat-rate weekly contribution per trainee or, exceptionally, in order to promote exchanges, a subsidy for each exchange project.

Supplementary aid per trainee and per week of language training may be granted.

Article 9

The Commission shall consult, in the cases for which provision is made in this Decision and on all matters of importance concerning its application, representatives of the Governments of the Member States and of employers' and workers' organizations and those of European organizations which have specific responsibilities for and direct experience of exchanges, as well as those of the Youth Forum of the European Communities.

Article 10

The Commission shall adopt the measures necessary to implement this Decision.

Article 11

The Commission shall submit to the Council, every two years, a report on the progress of the exchanges, including an overall assessment of their implementation.

Article 12

The Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, shall review this Decision not later than 31 December 1990.

Article 13

This Decision shall apply from 1 January 1985.

Done at Brussels, 13 December 1984.

For the Council

The President

R. QUINN

Troisième Programme commun d'Echanges de jeunes travailleurs
Third Joint Programme for the Exchange of Young Workers

ORGANISMES PROMOTEURS - PROMOTING ORGANISATIONS

Nom - Name	personnes à contacter persons to contact	adresse - address	Tel./ Telex
AnCo - The Industrial Training Authority	Mr. Pat O'TOOLE Ms M.T. MARTIN	POBox 456 Baggot Court 27-33 Upper Baggot Str. IRL-DUBLIN 4 - Ireland	01/685777 Telex: 24338 EI
Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V.	Ms Angelika VIETEN	30-32 Hohenstaufenring D-5000 KÖLN 1 Bundesrepublik Deutschl.	221/2098225 Telex: 087881 762 CEDEGE
Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges C.B.E.V.E.	Mr. Adrian CLARK-MORGAN Ms Judy POWELL	Seymour Mews House Seymour Mews GB-LONDON W1H 9PE UK	1/486.51.01 Telex: 21368 CBEVEX
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EUROCHAMBRES Association des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie européennes	Mr. THANASSOULIAS Ms C. PHAM	Rue Archimède 5 B-1040 BRUXELLES Belgique	02/219. 40.94 02/231.07.15 Telex: 25315 CHAMCE-B.
Ministère de la Civilisation Secrétariat général de la Jeunesse	Ms Savatou TSOLAKIDOU	25, Panepistimiou Street GR-10110 ATHENS, Greece	3238.025 poste 132
Centre d'Etudes et d'action sociales maritimes (C.E.A.S.M.)	Mr. Pierre HERRY Mr. Rémi DEBEAUVAIS Mr. Philippe HEMERAY	14 Rue Saint Benoit F-75006 PARIS France	01/42.97.44.25 Telex 240.918 TRACE
European Federation for Intercultural Learning (EFIL)	Mr. Philip DEN OUDEN Ms Lisbeth POULSEN	Avenue des Ombrages 18 B-1200 BRUXELLES Belgique	02/763.18.80 Telex 25.995 JOB
The Danish Youth Council (DUF)	Mr. Finn LARSEN Ms Eva BERTRAM	Scherfigsvej 5 DK-2100 KØBENHAVN Ø Denmark	01/298888 Telex: 16886 DUF DK
Ente Nazionale ACLI Istruzione professionale (E.N.A.I.P.)	Mr. Michele DOSIO Ms Martha CENA	Corso Palestro 5 I-10122 TORINO Italia	011/538622
European Community of Consumer Cooperatives (EUROCOOP)	Mr. Albrecht SCHÖNE	17a, rue Archimède Boite 2 B-1040 BRUXELLES, Belgique	02/230.14.11 02/230.15.68 telex FEST B 26573

Nom - Name	personnes à contacter persons to contact	adresse - address	Tel./Telex
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Inter-Echanges	Mr. Claude VITRE Ms Sigrid STERZENBACH	Rue de Valence, 9 bis F-75005 PARIS France	01/4337.42.69 Telex: 202322 ECHANGE
Stichting Uitwisseling en Studiereizen voor het Platteland (Stichting Bergen)	Mr. Henk HIJINK Mr. Huub KOLEN	Duinweg 5 Postbus 97 NL-BERGEN, N.H. Nederland	2208/96144 Telex: 57612 SUSP NL
Zentralstelle für Arbeitsvermittlung (ZAV)	Mr. Richard K. SCHAEFER	42-46 Feuerbachstrasse D-6000 FRANKFURT 1 Bundesrepublik Deutschl.	69/7111363 Telex: 411632
Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional	Ms Maria DO CARMO CHAVES	Rua das Picoas 14-7° 1000 LISBOA Portugal	578495 Telex: 12116 IEFP DT P
Direccion General del Instituto Español de Emigracion	Mr. Raimundo ARAGON BOMBIN	Paseo Pintor Rosales N° 44-46 28008 MADRID España	247 52 00 ext. 359 telex: 27.631 INEMI E.
Centre Départemental d'Echanges interna- tionaux du Nord C.D.E.I.N.	Mr. Pierre MARTIN Mr. Edmond OSZCZAK	219 bis, bd. de la Liberté F-59043 LILLE CEDEX France	20/52.72.07 Telex: PUBLIAC 120720F- Attn-C.D.E.I.N. Lille

Organisations which have received subsidies to operate
Young Worker Exchanges

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>TEL/TELEX</u>
<u>1985</u>			
Stadt Regensburg	Mr. Wilhelm LANG	Postfach 110643 8400 Regensburg 11 B.R. Deutschland	(0941) 5072400 <u>Telex: 652538</u> strgbd
<u>1986</u>			
Association Spec- tacle d'Histoire et d'Expression Popu- laire (A.S.H.E.P.)	Mr. Didier CONAN	118, Résidence du Lac Torcy 71210 Montchanin France	85-553429
Christian Movement for Peace	Ms Maria HARTL	rue Stévin 92 1040 Bruxelles Belgium	(02) 230.84.99
EUROCREATION	Ms Anne-Marie AUTISSIER	50, rue Ste. Croix de la Bretonnerie 75004 Paris France	(01) 4804.7879
<u>1987</u>			
Movimento Giovanile Colti- vatori Diretti	Ms Agnese TARICCO	Corso Giolitti, 21 Cuneo Italia	(0171) 64591/64592
Hotel & Catering Training Board	Mr. David BATTERSBY	International House High St., Ealing London W55DB U.K.	(01) 5792400
Associazione Nazio- nale Centri di Solidarietà	Mr. Ivan GUIZZARDI	Via Copernico 7 20125 Milano Italia	
Christian Movement for Peace	Ms Maria HARTL	rue Stévin 92 1040 Bruxelles Belgique	(02) 230.84.99

Troisième Programme commun d'Echanges de jeunes travailleurs
Third Joint Programme for the Exchange of Young Workers

COORDINATEURS NATIONAUX - NATIONAL COORDINATORS

Country Pays	Coordinateur National National Coordinator	adresse - address	Tel.
BELGIQUE BELGIUM	Mr. TAVERNIER, Michel	Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail Direction de la Politique de l'Emploi 51-53, rue Belliard B-1040 BRUXELLES	02/233.41.11
DANEMARK DENMARK	Ms HERMANN, Beate	Arbejdsdirektoratet Adelgade 13 DK-1305 KØBENHAVN	01/116 840
FRANCE	Mr. CHITRIT, Norbert	Délégation à l'Emploi Division "Synthèse" 168 D rue de Grenelle F-75700 PARIS	01/4705.73.06
ALLEMAGNE GERMANY	Mr. RIESS, Walter	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit Regensburger Str. 104 D-8500 NÜRNBERG	0911/172285
GRECE GREECE	Mrs. Margarita DEFIGOU Mr. Christos POTHULAKIS	Ministère de la Civilisation Secrétariat général de la jeunesse 25, Panepistimiou Street GR - 10110 ATHENES	3238.025
IRLANDE IRELAND	Mr. John PHELAN	Ministry of Labour Mespil Road IRL-DUBLIN 4	01/76.58.61
ITALIE ITALY	Dr. ANTONUCCI, Giancarlo	Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale Direzione generale del Collocamento della Manodopera Div. IV Via Pastrengo 22 I - ROMA	6/4683
LUXEMBOURG	Mr. BICHELER, Claude	Administration de l'Emploi 34 Avenue de la Porte Neuve L-LUXEMBOURG	352/476855-202

Country Pays	Coordinateur National National Coordinator	adresse - address	Tel.
PAYS-BAS NETHERLANDS	Mrs. J. VAN YPEREN	Directoraat-Generaal voor Arbeidsvoorziening Ministerie van Sociale Zaken Postbus 5814 (Visseringlaan 26) NL - 2280 HV RIJSWIJK	70/- 130227 - 130228
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM	Mr. MALE, A.H.	Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges Seymour News House Seymour News GB-LONDON W1H 9PE	01/486.51.01 <u>Telex:</u> 21368 CDEVEX
ESPAGNE SPAIN	Mr. CANOVAS MENDEZ, Jorge	Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social D.G. del Instituto Español de Emigracion Paseo Pintor Rosales 44-46 MADRID	01/2477770 <u>Telex:</u> 27.631 INEMI E
PORTUGAL	^F Mrs. Maria GERALDES	Secretaria de Estado da Juventude Palacio Labangeiras Estrada das Larangeiras, 205 1099 LISBOA	01/7265552 <u>Telex:</u> 13403

Appendix 4

YEAR	ECU	POURCENTAGE INCREASE	
1985	2.000.000	comparative base	
1986	4.500.000	+ 125 %	
1987	4.500.000	—	
(BUDGET ALLOCATIONS UTILISED IN FULL 1985/1987) UTILISATION OF BUDGET, N° OF TRAINEES AND COST PER TRAINEE, OVERALL POSITION (1985/1987) WITH DIVISION BETWEEN LONG- AND SHORT-TERM EXCHANGES			
<u>OVERALL POSITION</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Number of Trainees	1.309	3.109	3.341
Utilisation of Budget (ECU)	2.000.000	4.500.000	4.500.000
Cost per Trainee (ECU)	1.528	1.447	1.347
<u>EXCHANGES OF LONG DURATION</u>			
Number of Trainees	401 (31 %)	742 (24 %)	459 (14 %)
Utilisation of Budget (ECU)	1.036.495	1.617.466	1.046.733
Cost per Trainee (ECU)	2.584	2.180	2.280
<u>EXCHANGES OF SHORT DURATION</u>			
Number of Trainees	908 (69 %)	2.367 (76%)	2.882 (86%)
Utilisation of Budget (ECU)	963.505	2.882.534	3.453.267
Cost per Trainee (ECU)	1.061	1.218	1.198

Appendix 5

Number of Trainees by Country of Origin and Host Country 1985-1987

<u>Country</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>					<u>Hosting Country</u>				
	1985	1986	1987	Total	%	1985	1986	1987	Total	%
B	35	102	77	214	2.76	38	120	81	239	3.08
D	171	344	292	807	10.40	260	362	325	947	12.20
DK	113	224	234	571	7.36	67	243	206	516	6.65
F	359	685	600	1 644	21.19	240	638	685	1 563	20.14
GR	42	80	182	304	3.92	35	54	124	213	2.75
IRL	142	306	290	738	9.51	167	292	220	670	8.75
I	170	482	485	1 137	14.65	116	489	553	1 138	14.67
LUX	11	9	16	36	0.46	-	15	15	30	0.39
NL	98	248	317	663	8.54	100	261	224	585	7.54
P .	-	94	179	273	3.52	-	45	238	283	3.65
E	-	136	259	395	5.09	-	94	142	236	3.04
U.K.	168	399	410	977	12.60	286	496	548	1 330	17.14
TOTAL	1 309	3 109	3 341	7 759	100 %	1 309	3 109	3 341	7 759	100 %

Detailed List of sectors - Young Worker Exchange Programme(1985 - 1987)

Agriculture
Agroindustry
Architectural restoration
Arts
Audiovisual production
Banking
Cinema
Classical music
Commerce
Computers
Conservation
Construction
Cooperatives
Crafts
Disabled workers
distribution
Environment protection
Fisheries
Food, drink and tobacco industry
Food processing industry
Health and social services
Horticulture
Hospitals
Hotels and catering
Import/export
Insurance
Landscape gardening
Local employment initiatives
Marketing
Metal working industry
Mosaic work
Nursing
Processing industry
Renewable energies

Secretariat

Technical assistance to agriculture

Textiles

Theatre

Tourism

Viticulture