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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

THIRTEENTH REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

FINANCIAL YEAR 1984

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FOREWORD

This is the annual report of the European Social Fund for 1984, presented by the Commission to Parliament and the Council pursuant to Article 8 of Council Regulation No 2950/83 of 17 October 1983 on the implementation of Decision 83/516/EEC on the tasks of the European Social Fund. (1)

Article 8 of Council Regulation EEC No 2950/83 provides that:

"The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council before 1 July of each year a report on the activities of the Fund during the preceding financial year".

In order not to delay presentation of this report, the Commission's forecasts of social fund expenditure over the next few years, which have not been prepared, are not included but will be given in the preliminary draft budget for 1986 (see Annex 2 volume VII - Triannual financial estimates 1986-1989). This report refers to the new rules, adopted by the Council on 17 October 1983, as stated in the Twelfth Report on the Activities of the European Social Fund, financial year 1984, p.9. (2)

The difference in the figures for commitments quoted in the different tables (budgetary tables/non-budgetary tables) and in the different statistic tables arise from the use of different rates of exchange during the budget year 1984.

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(1) OJ No. L 289 of 22 October 1983, p. 1

(2) COM (84) 396 final.

## INTRODUCTION

In 1984, Social Fund action was once again carried on against a background of worsening employment. Although the employment level stabilized, unemployment continued to rise at a rate of above 11% as in 1983. In the case of young people, there was an increasing tendency for them to join the ranks of the long-term unemployed.

This deterioration in the employment situation, which has persisted for some years now, accounts for the steady increase in the volume of applications for Fund assistance, which rose to 3,357.74 million ECU in 1984, an increase of 5.5% on the previous year. The volume of applications in respect of operations for young people under 25 years amounted to 2,241.85 million ECU (about 67% of the total) compared with 1 065 35 million ECU (about 32%) in respect of operations for persons over 25 years, and 50.54 million ECU (1.5%) for specific operations. The volume of applications in respect of absolute priority regions amounted to 905.39 million ECU (about 27% of the total).

Taking net figures, the Social Fund budget represents 6.9% of the general Community budget, as against 6.39% in 1983. Since the increase in available appropriations was less than the increase in the volume of applications, the shortfall between needs and resources was no less than it had been in 1984.

The total volume of application submitted corresponded to 166% of available appropriations as against 163% in 1983. 1,903,401 million persons received Fund assistance, of whom 635,534 were women, that is 33.4 % of all beneficiaries.

The Commission adopted decisions on the applications for assistance after consulting the European Social Fund Committee. The decisions were taken in accordance with the guidelines for the management of the Fund for 1984 (1).

Under the rules, 75% of all available appropriations must be allocated to operations for young people under 25 years, 40% of the appropriations available for operations referred to in Article 3(1) of Decision 83/516/EEC must be allocated for employment in absolute priority regions, and priority must be accorded to operations conforming to Community goals as regards employment and vocational training - in particular, vocational training policies for the 1980s (2).

Priority was accorded to 81.79% of the applications submitted, corresponding to a total of 2,746.59 million ECU.

Of these, 18.21% amounting to 611.15 million ECU, were classified as inadmissible, not eligible or non-priority.

The total amount of assistance approved was 1,854.99 million ECU, corresponding to a utilization rate vis-a-vis available commitment appropriations of 91.62% (as against 96.33% in 1983). This low utilization rate of commitment appropriations is accounted for by the fact that refunds by the Member States in respect of 1983 commitments could not be used in time, and by fluctuations in the ECU.

727.84 million ECU were allocated to operations in less developed areas: Greenland, Greece, French Overseas Departments, the Mezzogiorno, Ireland and Northern Ireland (3).

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(1) O.J. C 5, 10.1.1984, p. 2.  
(2) O.J. C 193, 20.7.1983, p. 2.  
(3) O.J. L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 2.

This amount represents 40.16% of the assistance allocated as against 40.03% in 1983. It should be recalled that operations in absolute priority regions are eligible for assistance at a rate 10% higher than that applied to the other regions of the Community.

1.412,06 million ECU were allocated to operations for young people under 25 years, namely 76.12% of commitment appropriations.

400.36 million ECU were allocated to operations for persons over 25 years, about 20% of available appropriations.

In view of the imbalance between the volume of applications for assistance submitted and available appropriations, a linear reduction was applied to all regions receiving the higher rate of intervention, weighted by area. The result was that with respect to the applications accorded priority, 83% of the amount requested for actions for persons under 25 years was approved, as opposed to 40% for operations for persons over 25 years and 92% for operations in respect of employment in disadvantaged areas.

In the case of specific operations, for which a budget of 85 million ECU had been put aside, applications amounting to 50.56 million ECU were received, of which an amount of 42.59 million ECU was committed, a utilization rate of only 50%.

Total payment appropriations available amounted to 1 787.85 million ECU, an increase of almost 22% on the previous year. Of this amount, only 1 606.27 million ECU were utilized, the balance of 95.58 million ECU being carried over to the next financial year.

If we deduct from the available appropriations the 86 million ECU which, for reasons of economy, were cancelled by Commission decision, the rate of utilization of these appropriations was 94.38% in 1984 (as against 60.66% in 1983 and 83.17% in 1982). Thus, there was a considerable increase in the volume of payments, particularly of advances, in 1984 compared with previous years.

One of the chief reasons for the acceleration in the rate of payment would seem to be the new Fund operating rules as they stand after the reform. Since 1 January 1984, advances have been paid immediately after approval of the applications for assistance; in the case of operations under Article 3(1) of Decision 83/516/EEC, 50% of the approved amount is advanced.

Lastly, it should be stressed that the Fund departments processed 3 238 applications for assistance, against about 1 700 in 1983.

I. The employment situation in the Community in 1984

Employment

After dropping markedly for three years, employment levelled out in 1984 at about 106 million persons in employment. This is of course, an encouraging trend compared with previous years, but totally inadequate in view of current and foreseeable unemployment levels, particularly since the short-term decline in the actual size of the work force compared with the potential size is likely to persist.

Unemployment

The net result is that unemployment continued to rise, although at a relatively modest rate (10.3% to 10.9% in 1984. Disparities between countries, contrary to previous years, again became more marked, unemployment falling in Denmark, but rising sharply in France and Ireland.

There was no change in the situation of those categories usually the most affected by unemployment: women accounted for a slightly larger proportion of total unemployed (over 42%) while young people today are three times as hard hit as their seniors, and are swelling the ranks of the long-term unemployed.

Community action

While ensuring the implementation of recent resolutions on the promotion of youth employment, a reduction in working time and the development of local initiatives, in 1984 the Commission underlined the particularly difficult situation of the long-term unemployed, of whom there are now more than 4.5 million.



Faced with a situation unlikely to improve spontaneously, the Commission proposed specific measures to remedy inadequacies in current policies:

- intensified efforts to develop new job opportunities and improve the flexibility and accessibility of the labour market;
- provision of appropriate and comparable information on long-term unemployment which, inter alia, would serve as one of the criteria for Social Fund action;
- assuring a more effective interaction between employment measures and social security measures to prevent the unemployed from joining the ranks of the long-term unemployed;
- ensuring that persons out of work for long periods of time should receive an adequate income and social assistance.

The Commission undertook to cooperate with the Member States to acquire a better understanding of the problem of long-term unemployment, to encourage efforts made by the Member States and to cooperate with the two sides of industry.

II. NEW MEASURES RELATING TO THE STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIAL FUND - RECOURSE TO THE COURTS

1. Guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund in 1985-1987

In a communication (1) the Commission noted that the guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund adopted on 21 December 1983 (OJ C 5, 10.1.1984, p.2) would remain unchanged for the years 1985 to 1987.

2. Amounts of Social Fund aid for operations concerning recruitment or projects which fulfil a public need

On 27 July 1984 (2) the Commission established the amount of assistance for expenditure on aid for recruitment and for employment in projects fulfilling a public need for the financial year 1985, pursuant to Article 1(c) of Regulation (EEC) 2950/83 (3).

Assistance under Article 1 must relate to operations in respect of recruitment to additional jobs, or stable employment in projects which fulfil a public need. In the case of part-time employment, the amounts are calculated as a proportion of the number of hours worked, on the basis of a 40-hour week.

3. Statistical machinery to determine which regions should be given priority for the receipt of Social Fund assistance

During discussions on the reform of the Fund, the Commission presented to the Council a proposal under which appropriations would be allowed in accordance with classification, based on a declining order of regional priority, of applications for assistance submitted for Commission approval.

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(1) Communication from the Commission 84/C 126/03, OJ C 126, 12.5.1984, p. 3.  
(2) OJ L 241, 11.9.1984, p.23.  
(3) OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 1.

This proposal did not concern the absolute priority regions(1).

The Commission drew up a list of Community NUTS (2) level III regions based on the following objective criteria:

- statistics on gross domestic product reflecting the economic capacity of the region;
- statistics on general unemployment, long term structural unemployment and youth unemployment, which are given equal weight in the unemployment indicator.

The Commission pointed out that the data used was that available to the Member States in respect of NUTS level III regions and was collated with Community statistics drawn from the Labour Force Sample Survey (as regards the unemployment indicators) in order to establish comparability and obtain indications of trends. National data were corrected to ensure comparability (date of collection and updating of statistics) and reliability, particularly where data were not available at the level required for certain components of the indicator. During the examination of the proposal, divergent views were expressed in the Council on the validity of the statistical bases and the adequacy of the indicators.

On adopting the instruments concerning the tasks of the European Social Fund, in particular Article 7(3) of Decision 83/516/EEC(4) laying down certain provisions concerning appropriations for regional projects, the Council requested the Commission "to continue its studies with a view to achieving reliable statistical machinery, taking account inter alia of the criterion of per capita GDP, and to present suitable proposals on the subject before 1 July 1984 to enable the Council to act before 31 December 1984".

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- (1) Greenland, Greece, French Overseas Departments, Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and Northern Ireland.
  - (2) NUTS: nomenclature of statistical territorial units.
  - (3) "...the remaining appropriations shall be concentrated on operations in respect of employment in other areas of high and long term unemployment and/or industrial and sectoral restructuring".
  - (4) Decision 83/516/EEC on the tasks of the European Social Fund of 17 October 1983, OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 38.

Pending the establishment of a new method for determining which areas should be given priority for receiving Fund assistance, the Commission decided to draw up a list of these regions for the 1984/85 financial years, with the help of:

- a list, drawn up in 1983, of regions given priority for the receipt of Fund assistance for youth employment ;
- areas benefiting from regional aid schemes in conformity with Article 92 of the Treaty and eligible for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund (quota section);
- certain other factors in the light of the economic situation of certain regions, particularly non-quota ERDF regions.

In the meantime the Commission continued its studies and, in close collaboration with Member States' statisticians, has drawn up a method for calculating indicators which makes it possible to ensure comparability between figures for Community countries and update the statistics to reflect the recent position.

This method was described in the Commission communication to the Council of 20 July 1984 "statistical machinery to establish the order of priority to be applied when granting ESF assistance to regions" (1).

#### 4. Recourse to the courts

On 15 March 1984 the European Court of Justice delivered a judgement in case 310/81 - Ente Italiano di Servizio Sociale (EISS) v. the Commission (2).

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(1) COM(84)344 final,  
(2) ECR

By Decision of 27 December 1973 the Commission had awarded the Italian Republic assistance amounting to Lit. 1 726 207 592 from the social Fund for operations to be carried by the EISS. Following on-the-spot checks it was found that the operations did not fully conform to the specified conditions and a total of Lit. 1 040 572 303 only was paid. After taking various steps, the EISS (Italian Social Service Board) brought a claim for damages amounting to Lit. 717 909 251 against the Commission before the Court of Justice. By decision of 15 March 1984 the court rejected the application, ordered the EISS to pay costs and, in the context of the financing of the Fund, ruled that:

"this procedure creates a financial relationship between the Commission and the Member State on the one hand and between that Member State and the institution which is the recipient of the financial assistance on the other.

In order that, in such a situation, liability on the part of the Community towards the recipient institution may arise, it was incumbent on the applicant to adduce evidence capable in fact and in law of sustaining a causal link between the damage alleged by it and specific wrongful acts which may be imputed to the Community".

### III. FINANCING AND BUDGET

#### 1. Commitments

##### A. Available appropriations

The commitment appropriations available to the Fund in 1984 amounted to 2 041.28 million ECU, exceeding the total amount available in 1983 by 92.12 million ECU - a year on year increase of 4.73%.

The total was largely made up of appropriations under Chapters 60 and 61 of the general budget of the communities (1 846 million ECU as against 1 696.5 million ECU in 1983). This included a further 195.28 million ECU made up as follows:

- 71.53 million ECU carried over from the previous financial year ;
- 29.18 million ECU from appropriations released as a result of currency realignments during the year;
- 94.57 million ECU derived from refunds in respect of commitments entered into in 1983 (released for re-use).

It should be noted that several transfers outside chapters of the budget concerned with the Fund had the effect of reducing its available resources in 1984. The amount involved was 16.73 million ECU, of which part - 13.5 million ECU - was allocated to a new budget item under Chapter 54, "Special financial assistance to Greece in the social sector", and the remainder - 3.23 million ECU - was allocated at the end of the year to "Aid to disaster victims in developing countries" (Chapter 95 of the budget). After these two transfers, the balance of resources available for the Fund in 1984 amounted to 2 024.55 million ECU.

In addition to the refunds released in time for re-use, a certain number were recorded which gave rise to cancellation. In 1984, 98.51 million ECU (against 93.53 million ECU in 1983) were released for re-use by the fund during the year in respect of commitments entered into prior to 1 January 1983. Failure to re-use these appropriations was noted when final claims for payment were submitted on winding up the operations concerned; that is, too late to enable these appropriations to be re-used in accordance with the terms of the general provisions applicable to the budget of the European Communities. In this connection, the new rules laid down to prevent a repetition of these cancellations will begin to have an effect in 1985, when final payment claims are presented under the revised rules for the first time (operations approved in 1984) (1).

Discounting increases or reductions resulting from the execution of earlier Fund budgets, the available Fund appropriation represented a slightly lower percentage of the community's budget in 1984 than in the previous year (6.31% against 6.39% in 1983).

**B. Utilization of appropriations**

Of the appropriations available in 1984 - after transfers - an amount of 1 854.25 million ECU was committed, leaving 170.30 million ECU unused and made available for carry-over to the next financial year. Thus, the overall utilization rate was 91.59% in 1984 as against 96.33% in 1983.

The reasons for this lower overall utilization rate are different for each of the two budget chapters concerned. With respect to Chapter 61 of the budget (specific operations) the relatively large amount of appropriations remaining available at the end of the year (42.43 million ECU) would mainly seem to be due to the relatively small number of applications for assistance submitted to the Fund, resulting in a utilization rate of only 50.08%.

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(1) Articles 4 and 6 of Decision 83/673/EEC, OJ L 377, 31.12.1983., p.1.

On the other hand, of the 127.87 million ECU remaining available at the end of the year under Chapter 60 (General Measures), 94.57 million ECU consisted of refunds from the Member States against commitments entered into in 1983, the remainder being mainly the result of exchange rate fluctuations during the year, with a final outcome in favour of the ECU. Thus, if calculations are based on the amount of appropriations net of additional sums composed of refunds and the positive balance resulting from exchange rate fluctuations, in the case of Chapter 60 the utilization rate is no less than 97.37%.

It should be noted that it was impossible to use the refunds to increase total commitments entered into in 1984. The final amount was not known and entered into the accounts until the end of the year, in other words too late to be committed when the last batch of approval decisions was adopted (19 December 1984). However, resources released as a result of the refunds took the place of new appropriations for the same amount. Thus, under the terms of the general financial regulation it was possible to carry over an amount that could be used for additional commitments in 1985. It should also be noted that of the total appropriations committed, 1.03 million ECU did not relate to applications for assistance approved during the year, but to approval decisions by the Commission in 1983 under former Chapter 62 (Pilot schemes). The approval decisions which had not been entered in the accounts in 1983 were entered at the beginning of the following financial year (Article 609 of the budget).

#### C. Volume of applications

Applications for assistance from the Fund - net of certain amendments requested by the Member States which had the effect of reducing the volume - totalled 3,357.74 million ECU. Comparisons with previous years cannot be taken very far on account of the reform of the tasks and operations



of the Fund which came into effect on 1 January 1984, but it can nevertheless be observed that the overall volume of applications submitted for 1984 was 178.20 million ECU higher than in 1983 (3 179.54 million ECU).

The volume of applications submitted for 1985 represented a year on year increase of nearly 6.5%. Although the available appropriations, including refunds, increased by 4.73%, the usual gap between resources and needs broadened later in 1984.

Total applications for assistance represented about 166% of available commitment appropriations as against 163% in 1983. Thus the rate of coverage of needs was a little over 60%, compared with about 61% in 1983.

In absolute terms, the volume of applications for "young people/other regions" (budget item 6001) was by far the highest (1,642.30 million ECU). In relation to available appropriations, the gap was the greatest in respect of operations for "adults/other regions" (budget item 6011). In this instance, applications were four times higher than available resources.

#### D. Classification of applications

Of the total volume, applications amounting to 315.20 million ECU were classified as inadmissible or not eligible, with the following breakdown:

- inadmissible	38.65	million ECU
- not eligible	276.55	million ECU

The applications which were admissible and concerned eligible operations were classified in accordance with the criteria laid down in the guidelines for the management of the Fund, as follows:

- priority applications	2,746.50	million ECU
- non-priority	296.04	million ECU

E. Linear and weighted reductions

As provided in point 6 of the guidelines, applications were approved by budget item, starting with the priority applications. When available appropriations under a certain budget item were insufficient to finance the priority applications in full, a linear reduction (with respect to the regions listed in Article 7(3) of Decision 83/516/EEC) or a weighted reduction (in the case of other regions) was applied.

With respect to item 6 000 (young people/disadvantaged regions) and item 6 100 (special measures) no reduction was applied, given that appropriations for these two operations were sufficient to finance eligible applications for both priority and non-priority operations.

Application of the linear or weighted reduction produced the following results by budget item concerned (in million ECU):

Budget item	Available appropriations	Eligible priority approps.	Linear or weighted reduction	Amounts approved
6001	976.27	1 203.76	294.70	909.06
6010	239.80	292.41	67.56	224.85
6011	190.81	708.91	533.41	175.50

From this table it can be seen that the volume of applications refused following application of a reduction amounted overall to 895.67 million ECU.

Item 6011 was particularly affected by the reduction where, on account of the lack of appropriations, only 24.76% of eligible and priority applications could be approved.

F. Budgetary provisions in Article 7(1) and (3) of Decision 83/516/EEC

In view of the relatively low volume of eligible applications submitted, in particular under budget item 6 000, and in order to respect the percentages specified in Articles 7(1) and (3) of Decision 83/516/EEC, the Fund took account in the case of operations for young people - both of those directly approved under items 6000 and 6001 and those for young people approved under Chapter 61 of the budget (specific measures). This solution made it possible to ensure that essential additional resources needed to attain the 75% stipulated for young people were not removed from item 6011, since it was the most affected by the weighted reduction.

Thus, on completion of the 1984 financial year, operations for young people (items 6 000, 6 001 and Chapter 61 for those operations which, under this chapter, were approved for young people) had been granted commitment appropriations (1 437.80 million ECU) representing over 75% of all available appropriations actually committed (1 854.25 million ECU). In addition, commitment appropriations of 726.16 million ECU representing 40% of commitments under general measures (Chapter 60 = 1 811.68 million ECU) were allocated to operations in absolute priority regions (items 6 000 and 6 010).

## 2. Payments

### A. Appropriations available

Payment appropriations amounting to 1 795.95 million ECU were mainly made up of the annual budget allocation (1 220 million ECU) plus 575.95 million ECU carried over from 1983.

The total amount available was reduced during the year by 94.1 million ECU. The following measures lead to this reduction:

- 8.1 million ECU were transferred following a decision by the Council to allocate resources to a new budget item under Chapter 54 of the Community's general budget, "Special financial assistance for Greece in the social sector";
- 86 million ECU were frozen and cancelled at the end of the financial year as one of the economy measures decided by the Commission in 1984.
- Despite these reductions, at the end of the day available appropriations were 233.11 million ECU higher than in 1983 (1 468.74 million ECU). In percentage terms, the year on year increase was 15.87%.

With respect to the bulk of carry-overs from 1983, most of these appropriations were ear marked for two sets of advances which should normally have been paid during the year. They had not been paid within the specified time limit following delays in approving the last two batches of applications caused by difficulties in executing a budget structured in a way which failed to reflect the balance required by article 9 (2) of Decision 71/66/EEC (1), since repealed. These advances were, however, paid in the first three months of 1984.

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(1) OJ L 28, 4.2.1971, p.5.

See also Decision 77/801/EEC amending Decision 71/66/EEC in OJ L 337, 27.12.1977, p.8.

B. Utilization of appropriations

Out of an amount of 1 701.85 million ECU available on conclusion of various operations which had the effect of reducing Fund appropriations in 1984, 1 606.27 ECU were used for payments (against 890.91 million ECU in 1983), 95.51 million ECU were the subject of an automatic carry-over to the following year and a sum of 0.07 million ECU, which represented the unused balance at the end of 1984 of a carry-over from a previous year, was cancelled.

Payments made in 1984 amounted to 715.36 million ECU more than in 1983. This represents a year-on-year increase of over 80%, while the utilization rate of available appropriations was 94.38% (against 60.66% in 1983).

C. Payments made

Of total payments made in 1984 (1 606.27 million ECU) some 879.86 million ECU were used in respect of advances for commitments entered into during the year, while the remainder (about 726.41 million ECU) corresponded to payments made in respect of commitments entered into prior to 1 January 1984.

Of the latter figure, about 320 million ECU related to several commitments entered into at the end of 1983 for which advances would normally have been paid during that financial year, but for a combination of circumstances which made this impossible and necessitated a carry-over to 1984. As a result, an estimated 386 million ECU were used in 1984 in respect of payments for prior commitments, which in any case would not have been paid out before 1 January 1984. These payments cover second advances (in accordance with the Fund rules in effect before the recent reform), additional payments and balances.

D. Pattern of payments

Compared with 1984 the rate of payments has speeded up. This is particularly noticeable in the case of payments of advances in respect of commitments entered into during the year ( 879.86 million ECU in 1984 as against 553 million ECU which could have been paid under this heading in 1983 had it not been for the delay in approving the fourth and fifth batches of applications). The acceleration in the rate of payment of advances would seem to be a direct consequence of the new operating rules of the Fund following the reform.

Payments in respect of commitments entered into prior to the financial year - less the 320 million ECU representing the late payment of advances for commitments entered into in 1983 - amounted to about 386 million in ECU in 1984, whereas the same type of payments amounted to about 358 million ECU in 1983.

E. Commitments still to be paid

On 31 December 1984 the balance of commitments still to be paid stood at 2 519.45 million ECU. This amount may be broken down by year of commitment, as follows:

	Million ECU
- amount still to be paid in respect of commitments entered into before 1984	1 545.34
- amount still to be paid in respect of commitments entered into in 1984	974.11

Given the amount remaining on balance at the end of 1983 (2 493.70 million ECU) there would seem to be no abnormal accumulation of unclaimed appropriations. This conclusion is valid in the main, despite the fact that there is a slight year-on-year increase in commitments still to be paid (+25.75 million ECU) while at the same time commitments entered into 1984 were slightly below the previous year's figure (-23.40 million ECU).

F. On-the-spot checks

In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83 of 17 October 1983 (3) and without prejudice to any checks carried out by the Member States, the Commission made a number of on-the-spot checks in 1984. The checks were carried out on the basis of representative sampling or when the information attached to an application for final payment was insufficient or seemed to contain errors.

In 1983 Commission staff carried out 22 on-the-spot checks (as against 38 in the previous year, covering over 59 operations receiving Fund assistance (compared with about 100 in 1983).

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(3) OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p.1.

Wherever on the spot checks disclosed significant discrepancies with regard to the features of operations set out in the related approval decision, procedures for reducing the amount of assistance and recuperating improperly claimed advances in whole or in part were initiated. The same procedures were applied when checks were made on the basis of supporting documents relating to an operation.

The Commission is aware that the number of on-the-spot checks carried out in 1984 was not enough to ensure adequate supervision of the operations approved; this is bound to have an effect on approvals in subsequent years in seeking to ensure ever more efficient management of the Fund appropriations. The marked increase in the number of applications, the complexity of the choices to be made on account of the unfavourable ratio of applications submitted and appropriations available have considerably augmented the volume of work entailed in studying applications for assistance and payment. There has been no increase in the staff appointed to the Fund for several years and it is impossible to carry out a greater number of on-the-spot checks.



#### IV. OPERATIONS FOR WHICH FUND ASSISTANCE WAS GRANTED

The new Fund rules (1) and guidelines (2) were applied for the first time in 1984 and gave rise to general problems in respect of:

##### 1. Submission and examination of applications

The Fund staff had to draw the attention of the Member States' authorities to omissions, errors and inaccurate entries on the application forms. The departments responsible for submitting applications then forwarded a considerable number of corrigenda.

##### 2. Admissibility of applications

Under Articles 4 (1) and 10 (4) of Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83 (3) and Articles 3 (1) and 9 (2) of Decision 83/673/EEC (4), applications relating to expenditure during the financial year must be submitted before 13 March 1984.

However, by decision of 17 January 1984 concerning the submission of applications for Fund assistance in 1984, the Commission authorized the Member States to:

- attach, to applications for assistance submitted before 13 March 1984, a list of the essential features of further applications to be submitted in 1984 ;
- submit applications on the form of which a sample appears in Annex 1 of Decision 83/673/EEC before 3 April 1984 (5).

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(1) OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, pp. 1 and 38;  
OJ L 377, 31.12.1983, p. 1.  
(2) OJ L 3, 10.1.1984, p. 2.  
(3) OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 1.  
(4) OJ L 477, 3.12.1983, p. 1.  
(5) OJ L 377, 31.12.1984, p. 1.

Some Member States submitted applications after the deadline had expired. Since the authorities of these Member States did not allege that the failure to observe the time limit was due to force majeure, these applications were declared inadmissible (see Article 3 (1) and Article 9 (2) of Decision 83/673/EEC).

### 3. Eligibility of applications

Several applications or parts of applications could not be considered on account of failure to observe the rules;

with respect to Council Decision 83/516/EEC:

- operations other than those specified in Article 1(2);
- lack of innovatory features in specific operations Article 3(2);
- no financial contribution by the public authorities of the Member State concerned (Article 5(1));

with respect to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83:

- expenditure not covered by Article 1;
- expenditure in excess of the amount fixed pursuant to Article 2.

A. JOINT AID FROM SEVERAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(Point 2.2.A of the Guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund in the financial years 1984-1986) (1).

Priority is accorded to operations which are part of integrated operations, actions or programmes receiving aid from several Community instruments. In the case of such operations, priority is not subject to a regional limitation.

In applying the rules, the underlying purpose was to establish whether or not there was a direct link between Community financial assistance and the programme submitted to the Fund.

In the case of integrated programmes, the link between assistance by the other Community funds and the Social Fund is much more direct for the operation is based on a programme to which each Fund contributes. A significant example of joint financing was the operation carried out in Lozère, France, since the programme of the three Funds, European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund - is jointly reviewed each year. This programme, jointly financed under Council Regulation (EEC) 1940/81 of 30 June 1981 (2), concerns training for young people and adults in the crafts sector and includes a management course for craftsmen's wives. In the agricultural sector, training is given in the diversification of activities in local areas, food processing and the development of high-quality tourist facilities.

Under this heading, three applications for young people were received (from France) and eleven for adults, of which five from France, five from Italy and one from Greece. One of the Italian programmes concerned training for Fiat technicians to work on a new assembly line for high-efficiency engines which accordingly receives financial assistance from the European Investment Bank and the NIC.

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(1) OJ C 5, 10.1.1984, p. 2.

(2) OJ L 197, 20.7.1981, p. 9.

## NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	"	"	"	1	5	"	5	"	"	"	11
AMOUNT REQUESTED (IN MECU)	"	"	"	.3	.3	"	1.9	"	"	"	2.6

## AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

## MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE, OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	.18	"	"	"	"	"	.18
ADULTS, LESS FAVOURED REGIONS	"	"	"	.32	"	"	.88	"	"	"	1.20
ADULTS, OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	.01	"	.19	"	"	"	.20
TOTAL	"	"	"	.32	.20	"	1.07	"	"	"	1.59

## PERCENT

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE, OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	100
ADULTS, LESS FAVOURED REGIONS	"	"	"	26.5	"	"	73.5	"	"	"	100
ADULTS, OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	7.1	"	92.9	"	"	"	100
TOTAL	"	"	"	20.0	12.5	"	67.5	"	"	"	100

## PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE, OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	92.6	"	"	"	"	"	11.6
ADULTS, LESS FAVOURED REGIONS	"	"	"	100	"	"	82.2	"	"	"	75.5
ADULTS, OTHER REGIONS	"	"	"	"	7.4	"	17.8	"	"	"	12.9
TOTAL	"	"	"	100	100	"	100	"	"	"	100

## B. JOINT OPERATIONS

These are operations carried out jointly by several Member States; in the case of these operations priority is not subject to regional limitation.

Six applications were submitted for young people under 25 years for an amount of 0.69 million ECU. A sum of 0.38 million ECU was approved.

One example of a joint operation (0.10 million ECU) concerned the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and Northern Ireland providing theoretical and practical training in the hotel and catering trade. Preparatory courses, including 40 hours' tuition in German (30 in Northern Ireland, 10 in Ireland) were given in the respective countries; on-the-job experience in the hotel and restaurant trade and skilled training courses at a centre took place in Germany and led to a specific diploma. This three-year programme began in April 1984. A joint operation carried out by France (Provence, Côte d'Azur region) and Italy (Piedmont) offered training for young people (65 beneficiaries) in occupations in the tourist trade and mountain resort occupations.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	"	"	2	"	1	2	1	"	"	1	7
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	"	"	.5	"	.0	.1	.3	"	"	.1	1.0

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:	"	"	"	"	"	.01	"	"	"	.08	.09
:less-favoured regions	"	"	.28	"	.02	"	"	"	"	"	.30
:YOUNG PEOPLE:	"	"	"	"	"	"	.09	"	"	"	.09
:other regions	"	"	"	"	"	"	.09	"	"	"	.09
TOTAL	"	"	.28	"	.02	.01	.09	"	"	.08	.48

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:	"	"	"	"	"	14.6	"	"	"	85.4	100
:less-favoured regions	"	"	93.4	"	6.6	"	"	"	"	"	100
:YOUNG PEOPLE:	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	100
:other regions	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	100
Total	"	"	58.1	"	4.1	2.8	19.0	"	"	16.1	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	100	18.9
:less-favoured regions	"	"	100	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	62.2
:YOUNG PEOPLE:	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	19.0
:other regions	"	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	19.0
Total	"	"	100	"	100	100	100	"	"	100	100

C. VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

(Point 2.2.C of the guidelines)

- Volume of applications submitted and approvals

Vocational training and employment measures for young people (points C.1, C.2 and C.3) accounted for the most significant share of applications for this sector:

981 applications were submitted, amounting to 1 335.56 million ECU, including 267 million for absolute priority regions. The amount approved after application of the linear or weighted reduction was 897.89 million ECU, i.e. 57% of total approvals under budget items 6000 and 6001.

The greatest number and volume of applications were submitted by the United Kingdom: 562.52 million ECU (6.01 for Northern Ireland), namely 42% of all applications (52% if the applications for less-favoured regions are excluded). France was in second position with 228.19 million ECU (17% of applications) followed by Italy with 165.78 million ECU (12.5% of applications).

The United Kingdom obtained approvals amounting to 344.66 million ECU (42% of the total), Italy 143.79 million ECU (17.8%) and France 128.28 million ECU (15.8%).

- Financing of operations relating to apprenticeship contracts

Among the applications submitted by several Member States, in particular the Federal Republic, France and the United Kingdom, a number concerned financing by the public authorities of operations carried out in the context of apprenticeship contracts as governed by national rules and regulations.

These operations have certain features in common:

- they are mainly addressed to young people, generally on completion of compulsory education;
- they concern advanced and sometimes very advanced training for relatively long periods (three or even four years);
- training is essentially of a practical nature, given on-the-job, for a significant aspect of production; in many cases it is supplemented by theoretical training in centres managed by industry or the public authorities;
- expenditure borne by the public authorities may cover the financing of public centres, the award of flat-rate grants to industry, or exemption from social security contributions.

This category of applications was examined in the light of the following factors.

Operations carried out in the context of apprenticeship contracts have priority under point C.1 of the guidelines when they entail basic training given in centres. Thus, only the initial stage (first year) was taken into account for equal periods of training in centres and not the experience. In addition, priority was given to operations where on-the-job experience takes place outside the period covered by the approval. In the case of basic training at a public centre, priority is accorded for the period of theoretical training only.



Under point C.2 of the guidelines, priority was given to operations carried out in the context of apprenticeship contracts when the specified conditions were met, in other words operations for persons already on the labour market who had received training or been in employment; for example, persons continuing an apprenticeship contract after a break for economic reasons.

Priority was also given to additional apprenticeship places established in firms under the heading of 'employment aids' (point E.3).

C.1 Operations immediately after the end of full-time compulsory education to further the employment of young people under 25, consisting of basic vocational training leading to real prospects of stable employment and including work experience in the framework of a programme lasting a total of at least six months.

The purpose of the priority defined in point C.1 of the guidelines is to resolve the specific problems of young people who, on completing compulsory full-time education, have received no training nor been in employment. This point is specifically aimed at young people under 18 without, however, excluding young people over this age in a similar situation.

In addition, stress is placed on the need for a minimum period of training six months full-time (a minimum of 800 to 900 hours) - and on the requirement for work experience related to training.

Several instruments adopted by the Council have stressed the need to develop basic training for young people at the end of compulsory education and underlined the importance of training/work experience schemes.

The Council resolution of 18 December 1979 (1) on linked work and training for young persons recommends the Member States to encourage the "development of effective links between training and experience on the job". In section III of the Council resolution of 11 July 1983 (2) concerning vocational training policies in the European Communities in the 1980, Member States are requested to ensure that young people without qualifications can benefit over a period of at least six months or, if possible, one year following full-time compulsory education "from a full-time programme involving basic training and/or an initial work experience to prepare them for an occupation". In section IV the Commission is requested to contribute "to greater consistency between, on the one hand, vocational training policies at national and Community level and, on the other, activities in receipt of assistance from the European Social Fund".

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(1) OJ C 1, 3.1.1980, p. 1.

(2) OJ C 193, 20.7.1983, p.2.

In examining the applications made by the Member States the following principles were applied:

- all operations for young people who on completion of compulsory education had received no training nor been in employment were grouped under point C.1 of the guidelines;
- the period of work experience was to be aligned with the period of basic training in the classroom;
- certain types of practical training, such as that given by the "Übungsfirmer" (practice firms) in the Federal Republic, or in the Information Technology Centres (ITEC) in the United Kingdom, were regarded as work experience.

A fairly flexible approach was adopted in assessing "real prospects of stable employment" (a check to be made after the first year of financing of the various operations) and particular attention was given to the participation time by each person in operations recommended for Fund assistance, in order to eliminate projects involving a very limited number of hours spread out over a period of possibly more than six months.

In the less-favoured regions of the Community, three-quarters of the operations approved were almost equally distributed between Greece, Ireland and Italy.

The budgetary availability for absolute priority regions made it possible to finance all the operations presented and considered eligible. The percentage of approvals in relation to the volume of applications was almost 100%, except in the case of applications submitted by Greece: 84.75 million ECU, of which 75.16 million (88.67%) were considered non-admissible or not eligible. There were two main reasons for this situation:

- despite the provisions of the new Fund rules, (1) in March 1984 the Greek authorities presented for Fund approval multiannual operations to be carried out in 1985, 1986 and 1987;
- two applications for a substantial amount (59.90 million ECU) related to operating expenditure for technical and vocational schools. Since these institutions are part of the normal education system in Greece they cannot receive Fund assistance.

In the case of the other regions in the Community, the United Kingdom obtained over 67% of approvals (61.84% overall) followed by France with 14.51% (14.21% overall). The Youth Training Scheme (YTS) accounted for the lion's share of United Kingdom approvals under point C.1. Four applications presented by the Manpower Services Commission made up the entire amount requested (423.49 million ECU). Priority was accorded to three of these (232.97 million ECU and 309 000 beneficiaries) of which one bore the of the entire weighted reduction for the United Kingdom (56.08 million ECU). The fourth operation (134.44 million ECU) was for young people in non-priority regions. The aim of the YTS was to provide one year of vocational training and work experience for young people on completion of compulsory education, most participants being aged 16 years.

The United Kingdom amended its applications to take account of the average period of participation (42 instead of 46 weeks) and a lower estimated number of participants (-10%). Of these 42 weeks, an average of 21 would be spent off-the-job for the programme as a whole, but it was difficult to provide more detailed information for such a wide-ranging programme at this stage. Since this was a transitional year, the Commission staff accepted this argument.

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(1) Decision 83/673/EEC - OJ L 477, 3.12.1983, p.1.

From France, two large-scale national programmes were presented, one by the employment office (Délégation à l'Emploi), the other by the Vocational Training Office (Délégation à la formation professionnelle) for all priority regions. They concerned 42 336 persons and represented over 60% of approvals for France under priority C.1. The employment training contract programme presented by the Ministry of Labour was aimed at first job seekers with no skills and young people with inadequate or inappropriate skills (see priority C.2). Such contracts are concluded between employers and young job seekers for a duration of one or two years. The young person receives a minimum of 200 to 500 hours' training under a one year contract, and 500 to 1 200 hours under a two-year contract combining advanced training with work experience. The State grants a standard amount of aid for each hour of training. All occupations and economic sectors are concerned. This programme covered 30,000 trainees (40.24 million ECU applied for) and was approved for 16 310 beneficiaries (21.87 million ECU after weighted reduction).

The programme presented by the Vocational Training Office was aimed at 16-18 year-olds (with an extension to 18-21 year-olds and was intended to give young people who had left school without qualifications training/work experience leading to recognition of their skills and better occupational integration. This training includes a 30-50% work experience in time component. The full-time (35 hours/week) training courses for 16-18 year-olds cover 6 to 16 months depending on the ability of the trainee (average 10 months); the courses last 6 to 8 months (average 7 months) in the case of the 18-21 year-olds.

This programme involved 52,300 young people (27.33 million ECU applied for) and was partially approved in respect of 26.02 young people (13.60 million ECU after weighted reduction).



Three other applications from France grouped several basic work experience/training programmes (in particular in construction) totalling 26.59 million ECU of which an amount of 16.59 million ECU was approved (27 017 beneficiaries). Overall, these five applications represented over 88% of the approvals for France. As in the United Kingdom, large-scale national schemes accounted for a preponderant share of the approvals.

C.2 Operations to further the employment of young people under 25, whose qualifications have through experience proved to be inadequate or inappropriate, consisting of full-time or part-time vocational training aimed at equipping them with higher skills and qualifications adapted to labour market developments, facilitating the introduction of new technology in particular, and leading to real prospects of stable employment.

This is intended for young people who have received training or had work experience but are unemployed or threatened with unemployment on account of inadequate skills and need additional training to improve their vocational qualifications and enable them to adapt to labour market requirements. It also stresses the need to facilitate the introduction of new technology, an aspect which is underlined in the Council Resolution of 2 June 1983 (1) concerning vocational training measures relating to new information technologies.

The following criteria were applied to operations under this heading:

- priority was accorded to operations essentially aimed at young people aged 19 and over, with the following features;

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(1) OJ C 166, 25.6.1983, p. 1.

- in the (very frequent) absence of any reference to training for new technologies, the employment prospects outlined in the applications represented a significant criterion. The staff, however, reserved the right to re-examine this aspect after the first year of application, of the guidelines;
- priority was accorded to many operations under this heading in the light of their job-creation potential, mainly in the context of training young people in setting up cooperatives or entering self-employed occupations.

The United Kingdom, Ireland and France obtained the highest percentage of approvals.

- The United Kingdom (25.59% of approvals) presented a large-scale Manpower Services Commission (MSC) programme in addition to a great many smaller training programmes submitted by the local authorities; some of these, for example those submitted by the Manchester City Council, were in fact quite substantial.

The flexible approach adopted to the question of new technologies meant that priority was accorded to many programmes, including large-scale vocational training programmes in local further education colleges or courses organized by non-profit making associations.

The training opportunities programmes organized by the MSC involved 9 344 young people for a total of 38.05 million ECU and was approved in its entirety on account of the flexible approach to the question of new technology. This programme offered 26 weeks of accelerated vocational training for 19 to 25 year-olds in the following sectors: finance, sciences, distribution, construction, transport, engineering, electricity, electronics, data-processing, public administration, food processing, tobacco and agriculture.



- Two significant programmes from Ireland (20.71% of the approvals) may be cited: the first, submitted by AnCO (Industrial Training Authority), 19 140 young unemployed workers for an amount of 51.03 million ECU and offered skilled or semi-skilled basic training in centres and workshops in construction, engineering, electricity, timber and dental laboratory work. The other national programme presented by the Ministry of Education affected 12 000 young people (12.37 million ECU) and offered more advanced training (middle-level technician) for young unemployed workers in centres in the data-processing, electronics, chemical, engineering and construction sectors.
- In France (20.38% of approvals) three applications were submitted for employment/training contracts the features of which were identical to those submitted under C.1, the only difference being that the programmes were intended for young people with inadequate or inappropriate skills. Overall, these three applications (one in the DOM and two in France) involved 43 000 persons for an amount of 68 million ECU. They were approved in part and after weighted reduction, assistance of 37.19 million ECU (23 714 beneficiaries) was granted.
- Another national programme, set up by the Ministry of Employment in conjunction with the local offices of the National Employment Agency, the adult vocational training association and the Department directorates for labour and employment, was specifically designed for young long-term unemployed workers. The aim of the courses (maximum 300 hours) was to give young people the additional training or work experience needed to enter the local labour market. This programme involved 10 000 young people (9.49 million ECU) and was partially approved, after weighted reduction, for an amount of 5.16 million ECU.

These four programmes represented 64.55% of approvals for France under point C.2.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE	D	DE	B	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	59	8	38	52	70	8	87	1	32	241	596
AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	20.2	12.9	57.6	23.2	113.4	66.9	36.7	.0	9.5	102.2	442.71

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -C2-	D	DE	B	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	17.53	10.51	66.94	10.27	"	"	1.17	106.43
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	19.38	7.66	19.52	"	55.24	"	26.59	"	6.93	79.97	215.28
TOTAL	19.38	7.66	19.52	17.53	65.75	66.94	36.86	"	6.93	81.14	321.71

PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -C2-	D	DE	B	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	16.5	9.9	62.9	9.7	"	"	1.1	100
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	9.0	3.6	9.1	"	25.7	"	12.3	"	3.2	37.1	100
TOTAL	6.0	2.4	6.1	5.4	20.4	20.8	11.5	"	2.2	25.2	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -C2-	D	DE	B	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	100	16.0	100	27.9	"	"	1.4	33.1
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	100	100	100	"	84.0	"	72.1	"	100	98.6	66.9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

C.3 Operations providing vocational training directly linked to the obtaining of a job contract of a duration of more than one year. For such operations priority is not subject to regional limitations.

Many applications were presented under this heading, which is not subject to regional limitation.

Priority was accorded to operations which:

- could be identified as vocational training operations and were administered as such;
- concerned firms named in the applications;
- did not come under general measures at national or regional level.

Other operations under C.3 were studied to ensure that they conformed to the provisions under points C.1, C.2 or E.3 in the guidelines.

Applications under this point were treated relatively strictly and did not receive a large number of approvals. Italy alone obtained over 80% of the approvals (68.53 million ECU).

This situation is accounted for by the scope of the two framework applications from the Ministry of Labour on behalf of private promoters in firms located in the Centre-North and Mezzogiorno regions. About 5 000 persons were involved in training operations linked to employment contracts for a duration of more than one year in firms in mechanical engineering, electronics and data-processing, the printing industry, the distributive trades, textiles and footwear.

Large-scale applications from the IRI (industrial redevelopment corporation) for the country as a whole involved about 1 600 persons in firms in commerce, textiles, data-processing and mechanical engineering. In addition

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	"	"	20	2	11	"	29	"	11	31	104
AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	"	"	14.6	1.5	7.4	"	49.1	"	.6	8.4	101.6

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -CJ-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	1.49	"	"	38.83	"	"	"	40.32
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	"	"	.01	"	3.94	"	21.82	"	.03	6.58	32.38
TOTAL	"	"	.01	1.49	3.94	"	60.66	"	.03	6.58	72.70

PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -CJ-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	3.7	"	"	96.3	"	"	"	100
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	"	"	.0	"	12.2	"	67.4	"	.1	20.3	100
TOTAL	"	"	.0	2.0	5.4	"	83.4	"	.0	9.0	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -CJ-	B	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	100	"	"	64.0	"	"	"	55.5
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	"	"	100	"	100	"	36.0	"	100	100	44.5
TOTAL	"	"	100	100	100	"	100	"	100	100	100

applications from Lombardy and Emilia Romagna in particular - on behalf of private firms - concerned 2 800 persons in commerce, textiles, footwear, distribution, telecommunications, data-processing, advertising and mechanical engineering.

D. INDUSTRIAL AND SECTORAL RECONVERSION AND RESTRUCTURING: TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

D.1 OPERATIONS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT WHICH ACCOMPANY RESTRUCTURING OR RECONVERSION MEASURES IN ONE OR MORE UNDERTAKINGS

This point concerns measures specifically linked to industrial conversion and innovation, in particular with a view to facilitating the introduction of new technologies.

This is an important area since it covers all current major industrial conversion measures and all technological change in almost all economic sectors such as the motor vehicle industry, the metalworking industry, shipbuilding, chemicals, textiles, electrical engineering, electronics, robotics, etc.

This explains the particularly high number of applications and the amount involved; 196 applications for ECU 212 million.

As regards young people aged under 25, 37 applications for a total amount of ECU 20 900 000 were submitted.

Most of these applications concerned adults (159 applications for an amount of 191 600 000 ECU. The result was that although 198 million ECU were classified as priority, approvals amounted to only 89 400 000 ECU. These operations related to persons threatened with unemployment who were to be trained in new techniques or new occupations in order to retain their jobs in firms undergoing restructuring or conversion. Persons losing their jobs as a result of such changes and being retrained for other activities in other firms also have priority under this heading.

Applications relating to the re-organization of office and administrative staff and adaptations to modern office automation, or merely to the enlargement of an undertaking were not regarded as priority. The same applied to applications which related only to adaptation to technical progress where no real threat of unemployment existed.

As regards young people aged under 25, a total of 17 800 000 ECU was approved, more than 50% of which went to the United Kingdom and almost 30% to Italy.

The United Kingdom submitted 9 applications for a total of 10.21 million ECU (8.97 million ECU was approved). The most important programme (8.2 million ECU) concerned British Shipbuilders for assistance with the restructuring of the shipbuilding industry. The other applications related mainly to the motor vehicle aero-space sectors.

In Italy, three-quarters of the amounts approved related to five applications. One of these was submitted by the Lombardy region for the retraining of 540 workers threatened with unemployment following the restructuring and conversion of firms in the textiles, metalworking, chemicals, aero-space, electrical and printing sectors (1.09 million ECU). Four further applications were submitted by the Ministry of Labour on behalf of private bodies: these related either to recruitment aid (1 310 young people for 2.08 million ECU, or vocational training schemes (389 young people for 0.85 million ECU) relating to industrial restructuring or conversion measures in the North Central region and the Mezzogiorno.

As regards adults, most of the applications were submitted by France, Italy and the United Kingdom. These applications concerned, for example, the motor vehicle industry and all the problems involved in retraining those members of the work force threatened with unemployment for new jobs, quality control, robotics, etc.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE	B	DI	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UI	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	7	*	2	*	25	2	98	*	3	59	196
AMOUNT REQUESTED (NECU)	2.4	*	1.0	*	72.8	1.5	95.8	*	3.5	35.5	212.5

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -D1-	B	DI	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UI	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	*	*	*	*	*	.75	1.76	*	*	.69	3.19
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	.23	*	.16	*	1.15	*	3.59	*	1.21	8.15	14.50
ADULTS: less-favoured regions	*	*	*	*	.16	*	36.82	*	*	2.64	39.62
ADULTS: other regions	.77	*	.22	*	11.40	*	11.14	*	1.01	7.60	32.14
TOTAL	1.00	*	.39	*	12.72	.75	53.31	*	2.21	19.08	89.45

PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -D1-	B	DI	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UI	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	*	*	*	*	*	23.4	55.0	*	*	21.6	100
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	1.6	*	1.1	*	8.0	*	24.8	*	8.3	56.2	100
ADULTS: less-favoured regions	*	*	*	*	.4	*	92.9	*	*	6.7	100
ADULTS: other regions	2.4	*	.7	*	35.5	*	34.7	*	3.1	23.7	100
TOTAL	1.1	*	.4	*	14.2	.8	59.6	*	2.5	21.3	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -D1-	B	DI	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UI	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	*	*	*	*	*	100	3.3	*	*	3.6	3.6
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	23.1	*	42.1	*	9.1	*	6.7	*	54.5	42.7	16.2
ADULTS: less-favoured regions	*	*	*	*	1.3	*	69.1	*	*	13.8	44.3
ADULTS: other regions	76.9	*	57.9	*	89.6	*	20.9	*	45.5	39.8	35.9
TOTAL	100	*	100	*	100	100	100	*	100	100	100

The difficulty in the case of these applications was to distinguish between the retraining of persons whose jobs are threatened and retraining to take account of technical developments where there was no risk of unemployment. In this connection, retraining to operate a computer which has been newly acquired by an undertaking or to operate a new ticket distribution machine in the case of public transport was not regarded as constituting the conversion or restructuring of the undertaking concerned.

D.2 VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPERATIONS FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED UNDERTAKINGS (EMPLOYING NOT MORE THAN 500) WHO REQUIRE RETRAINING AS A RESULT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY WHICH SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERS MANAGEMENT OR PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES IN THOSE UNDERTAKINGS. IN THE CASE OF SUCH OPERATIONS PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

179 applications were submitted for an amount of 92 200 000 ECU; 36 applications were submitted for young people aged under 25 for an amount of 12 600 000 ECU and 143 applications for adults for an amount of 79 600 000 ECU. Only two Member States, Italy and Ireland, really made use of the possibilities offered by this Community priority.

As regards young people, attention should be drawn to four Italian applications which concern the introduction of computerized systems, robotics, microelectronics and alternative energy sources giving energy savings in small and medium-sized undertakings in varied sectors: mechanical engineering, plastics, printing industry, footwear, textiles, etc. Two outline applications were submitted by the Ministry of Labour on behalf of private bodies in the North region (1 135 persons; 2,44 million ECU approved) and the Mezzogiorno (904 persons; 2.19 million ECU).

Two further applications were submitted at regional level in Lombardy (496 persons; 1.11 million ECU) and in Emilia Romagna (470 persons; 0.79 million ECU).



NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE	D	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	2	3	2	12	17	19	64	"	4	56	179
AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	.1	3.7	.2	1.3	7.0	8.5	68.8	"	.2	2.41	92.21

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

MEMBER STATE -D2-	D	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	.11	"	4.21	2.45	"	"	.001	6.771
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	.03	"	"	"	"	"	4.82	"	.05	.551	5.431
ADULTS: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	1.08	.40	2.23	17.05	"	"	.031	20.781
ADULTS: other regions	.03	.82	.04	"	1.05	"	12.41	"	.05	1.751	16.161
TOTAL	.05	.82	.04	1.19	1.45	6.44	36.73	"	.10	2.331	49.141

PERCENT

MEMBER STATE -D2-	D	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	1.6	"	62.2	36.1	"	"	.11	100
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	.5	"	"	"	"	"	88.6	"	.8	10.01	100
ADULTS: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	5.2	1.9	10.7	82.0	"	"	.11	100
ADULTS: other regions	.2	5.1	.3	"	6.5	"	76.8	"	.3	10.81	100
TOTAL	.1	1.7	.1	2.4	3.0	13.1	74.7	"	.2	4.71	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE -D2-	D	DE	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
YOUNG PEOPLE: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	9.2	"	65.4	6.7	"	"	.21	13.81
YOUNG PEOPLE: other regions	51.1	"	"	"	"	"	13.1	"	48.1	23.51	11.11
ADULTS: less-favoured regions	"	"	"	90.8	27.3	34.6	46.4	"	"	1.11	42.31
ADULTS: other regions	48.9	100	100	"	72.7	"	33.8	"	51.9	75.31	32.91
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

In Ireland there were three large-scale programmes: two were AnCO schemes (Industrial Training Authority) which concerned 3 785 persons for an amount of 1.75 million ECU; the third, which related to 500 persons (0.76 million ECU), was submitted by the Industrial Development Agency. In both cases the applications involved skilled training of about 400 hours in AnCO centres or workshops for persons working in small and medium-sized undertakings in various sectors: electronics, computers, management, manufacturing industry.

D.3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPERATIONS LEADING DIRECTLY TO SPECIFIC JOBS IN SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED UNDERTAKINGS TO PROMOTE APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PRODUCTS, SERVICES OR PRODUCTION PROCESSES IN THE FOLLOWING SECTORS: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, MICRO-ELECTRONICS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, NEW MEANS OF TRANSPORT, AUTOMATION OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES, OPTICAL FIBRES, BIOTECHNOLOGY, NEW FORMS OF ENERGY, PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT. THE UNDERTAKINGS IN QUESTION MUST NOT EMPLOY MORE THAN 500 PERSONS. FOR THESE OPERATIONS, PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

This is in line with several Council resolutions (1) concerning the new technologies.

There were very few applications concerning young people; only 13 were submitted for an amount of 2.45 million ECU. The amount approved 1.78 million ECU was almost all divided between Belgium (more than one-third of approvals), France, Italy and Ireland for those regions benefiting from the higher rate of assistance. As regards Ireland, reference can be made to the project implemented by the Industrial Development Agency, which concerned 105 persons (160 000 ECU).

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(1) C 193, 20.7.1983, p. 2; OJ C 166, 25.6.1983, p.1.

This 400-hour training course was aimed at people seeking employment in small and medium-sized undertakings to encourage applied research and the development of new products.

As regards Belgium, more than 80% of approvals (0.52 million ECU out of 0.60 million ECU approved) related to a project submitted by the National Employment Office (ONEM) which concerned 533 persons in Flanders and Brabant employed in small and medium-sized undertakings in the electronics, heating (heat pumps, solar cells), textiles, office automation and informatics sectors.

In France, an "employment/training contract" scheme with a minimum duration of two years and involving 1 200 hours of training was submitted by the Minister of Labour.

This scheme relates to the training of young unemployed holders of high-level diplomas or those with vocational experience with a view to their employments as highly qualified research management staff in small and medium-sized undertakings wishing to create new products. The National Agency for the Exploitation of Research (ANVAR) issues technical opinions on training courses (fluid mechanics, organic chemistry, for example). This project was approved for 132 persons (0.53 million ECU).

Among the applications approved, an Italian project related to the training of 90 workers in the area of informatics. All will be placed in permanent employment on completion of the course.

In Belgium, 24 persons received training for 1 560 hours in the areas of informatics and microinformatics. All participants will find work in small and medium-sized undertakings.

In France, training has been organized to improve the protection of the environment. The 500 participants will work in small and medium-sized undertakings.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.:
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	13		4	1	21	2	13			4	58 :
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	1.5		.5	.1	10.5	.3	3.1			.1	16.2:

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	D3	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions							.16	.06				.22 :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	.61					.53		.33			.10	1.58 :
:ADULTS												
:less-favoured regions					.12		.11	.47				.69 :
:ADULTS												
:other regions	.07					1.16		.41			.01	1.64 :
:TOTAL	.68				.12	1.69	.27	1.26			.11	4.13 :

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	D3	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions							74.3	25.7				100 :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	38.8					33.7		21.0			6.5	100 :
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions					17.3		15.5	67.2				100 :
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	4.3					70.6		24.8			.4	100 :
:TOTAL	16.5				2.9	40.9	6.5	30.5			2.6	100 :

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	D3	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions							60.0	4.4				5.2 :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	89.7					31.4		26.3			94.4	38.2 :
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions					100		40.0	37.0				16.8 :
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	10.3					68.6		32.3			5.6	39.8 :
:TOTAL	100				100	100	100	100			100	100 :

For adults, a considerable number of applications for assistance were refused since they did not correspond to the conditions for priority.

D.4 OPERATIONS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR PERSONS TO TAKE UP POSTS AS INSTRUCTORS IN NEW INITIATIVES ENABLING TRAINING STRUCTURES TO BE ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE SECTORS INDICATED IN D.3. FOR THESE OPERATIONS, PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION

This point is based on the Council Resolution on the New Technologies of 2 June 1983 (1).

Very few applications concerned young people; only five were submitted for an amount of 0.28 million ECU. Ireland, France, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany shared the very small amount approved (0.16 million ECU). The largest project was in Ireland (0.70 mill. ECU); it was submitted by the Industrial Training Authority (AnCO) and set out to train 50 instructors in the areas of informatics, micro-electronics, automation and biotechnology with a view to their employments in small and medium-sized undertakings.

France had an original project approved: this was an operation known as "Volunteer instructors in informatics" and involved using young graduates of the Grandes Ecoles or universities as instructors in informatics during their national service. These young people are trained mainly in educational uses of microcomputers with a view to becoming instructors themselves. After application of the weighted reduction, approval concerned 97 young people for an amount of 0.50 million ECU. In respect of adults, 71% of the total amount was requested by Italy of which only 24% was approved following the application of the weighted reduction.

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(1) OJ C 166, 25.6.1983, p.1.

For example, a training course was proposed concerning 220 instructors in the areas of informatics, automation and microelectronics. The average duration of the courses is 400 hours. At the conclusion of the project the participants will work in new ventures.

In the United Kingdom the Skillcentre Training Agency trains its staff with a view to bringing their skill levels into line with the new requirements of industry. The four-week courses are organized in response to requirements as regards the use of electronic equipment and computers.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.:
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS:	3		2		3	2	8			2	20 :
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	.2		.0		.8	.1	2.8			.2	4.1:

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	D4	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												:
:less-favoured regions							.07					.07 :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												:
:other regions		.03		.01		.05						.09 :
:ADULTS												:
:other regions		.04		.00		.13		.66			.10	.93 :
:TOTAL		.07		.01		.18	.07	.66			.10	1.10 :

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	D4	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												:
:less-favoured regions							100					100 :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												:
:other regions		32.7		13.7		53.6						100 :
:ADULTS:												:
:other regions		4.5		.2		14.1		70.8			10.4	100 :
:TOTAL		6.6		1.3		16.5	6.8	59.9			8.8	100 ::

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	D4	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												:
:less-favoured regions							100					6.8 :
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												:
:other regions		42.3		88.4		27.6						8.5 ::
:ADULTS:												:
:other regions		57.7		11.6		72.4		100			100	84.7 :
:TOTAL		100		100		100	100	100			100	100 :

## E. LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENT

### E.1 OPERATIONS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING INCLUDING PREPARATORY TRAINING, FOR PERSONS OVER THE AGE OF 25 WHO HAVE BEEN UNEMPLOYED FOR MORE THAN TWELVE MONTHS WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE PROSPECTS OF STABLE EMPLOYMENT

One of the main aims of the Community is to combat unemployment, in particular long-term unemployment. This has been confirmed in several Council resolutions in which Community measures have been put forward to supplement those taken by the Member States (1).

Priority under this heading is limited to adults who have been unemployed for more than twelve months. In most cases, applications for assistance referred to persons registered as unemployed for a year or more. Where those affected by this type of measure are no longer listed as unemployed, the Member State has to guarantee that some other method offering the same guarantees is adopted to ensure that this condition is respected; particular attention will be devoted to this problem when applications for payment are being examined.

In cases where priority was not accorded, the main reason was failure to meet the condition that the operations should "significantly improve the prospects of stable employment".

Even those measures which concerned vocational training for advanced qualifications could not, for this reason, be considered as priority.

The amount requested varied considerably as did the duration of the measures. In the United Kingdom the training courses hardly exceeded 100 hours, while in Italy most of the courses lasted for one year full-time.

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(1) OJ C 168, 8.7.1980, p. 80.  
OJ C 186, 21.7.1982, p. 82.  
OJ C 2, 4.1.1985, p. 3.



A further difference between the programmes was that although there were prospects of stable employment the trainees did not yet have an employment contract. In other programmes the trainees already had a contract of employment of unlimited duration and were then engaged in a normal training course within the firm. This was primarily the case in Italy.

Aid from the European Social Fund in 1984 amounted to 211,720 million ECU, giving an average of 13.65%; the reduction ranged between 64% in the Netherlands and 95% in France.

Amongst the applications, one example which may be cited is a Belgian programme for training in new technologies such as informatics, electronics and office technology for 100 long-term unemployed workers.

With a total duration of 1 350 hours, more than 95% of those involved will find jobs on completion of the programme.

In Italy, work was guaranteed for all the participants who had successfully completed a 700-hour course.

In France, within the CEF (Employment/Training Contract) system, a 400-hour training course was available for about 1 000 persons. A minimum of one year's employment was guaranteed after completion of the course.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.:
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS:	26		13		18		17		13	83	170 :
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	18.0		27.1		101.9		5.8		8.6	51.1	212.6:

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	EI	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:ADULTS:												:
:less-favoured regions						.04		.04				.08 :
:ADULTS:												:
:other regions		6.10		6.20		5.40		1.23		3.11	6.83	28.87 :
:TOTAL		6.10		6.20		5.44		1.27		3.11	6.83	28.95 :

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	EI	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:ADULTS:												:
:less-favoured regions						55.0		45.0				100 :
:ADULTS:												:
:other regions		21.1		21.5		18.7		4.3		10.8	23.7	100 :
:TOTAL:		21.1		21.4		18.8		4.4		10.7	23.6	100 :

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	EI	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT. :
:ADULTS:												:
:less-favoured regions						.8		2.9				.3 :
:ADULTS:												:
:other regions		100		100		99.2		97.1		100	100	99.7 :
:TOTAL		100		100		100		100		100	100	100 :

E.2 OPERATIONS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, INCLUDING PREPARATORY TRAINING, FOR UNEMPLOYED PERSONS OR THOSE THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT OR UNDEREMPLOYED CARRIED OUT IN GREENLAND, GREECE, FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, IRELAND, THE MEZZOGIORNO AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

In both its wording and content this point refers to "unemployed persons or those threatened with unemployment or underemployed" in regions benefiting from the higher rate of assistance. The definition of the categories of beneficiaries is as set out in Article 4(2) of Decision 83/516/EEC (1) as regards persons over the age of 25. The measures approved cover vocational training operations, including basic training. The possibility cannot be ruled out that measures covered by applications under this priority may involve both young people under 25 and adults. However, as regards measures organized specifically for young people, applications come under point 2.2.C. of the guidelines.

As regards young people in regions where the higher rate is applied, the 1984 budget was sufficient to allow for the approval of all admissible and eligible applications, whether priority or not. As a result, the examination of applications on behalf of young people under this priority heading consisted mainly in checking for eligibility.

100 applications were submitted on behalf of young people for a total amount of 244.94 million ECU, of which a very small proportion (0.64 million ECU) were regarded as non-eligible.

Italy, the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) and Ireland each obtained about a quarter of approvals.

As regards adults, the content of the operations covered an extremely wide range of qualifications which made it possible to meet the requirements of a large proportion of those persons in need of training.

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(1) OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 39.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.	:
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	"	3	"	95	18	46	93	"	"	15	270	:
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	"	9.3	"	48.0	34.8	92.0	152.2	"	"	67.6	403.9	:

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	E2	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.	:
:YOUNG PEOPLE:													:
:less-favoured regions	"	9.32	"	18.11	27.09	61.30	72.62	"	"	55.77	244.21	:	
:ADULTS													:
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	20.02	6.15	19.59	58.07	"	"	8.73	112.57	:	
:ADULTS													:
:other regions	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	:	
TOTAL	"	9.32	"	38.13	33.25	80.89	130.68	"	"	64.50	356.78	:	

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	E2	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.	:
:YOUNG PEOPLE:													:
:less-favoured regions	"	3.8	"	7.4	11.1	25.1	29.7	"	"	22.8	100	:	
:ADULTS													:
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	17.8	5.5	17.4	51.5	"	"	7.8	100	:	
:ADULTS:													:
:other regions	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	:	
TOTAL	"	2.6	"	10.7	9.3	22.7	36.6	"	"	18.1	100	:	

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	E2	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.	:
:YOUNG PEOPLE:													:
:less-favoured regions	"	100	"	47.5	81.5	75.8	55.6	"	"	86.5	68.4	:	
:ADULTS													:
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	52.5	18.5	24.2	44.3	"	"	13.5	31.5	:	
:ADULTS:													:
:other regions	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	:	
TOTAL	"	100	"	100	100	100	100	"	"	100	100	:	

E.3 OPERATIONS CONCERNING RECRUITMENT TO ADDITIONAL AND PERMANENT JOBS OR OPERATIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT IN PROJECTS FOR THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL JOBS WHICH FULFIL A PUBLIC NEED.

This point in the guidelines, which refers to young people aged under 25 and to the long-term unemployed (more than 12 months) concerns two kinds of measure:

- recruitment for jobs in the production sector: under this heading, aid may relate to recruitment for new jobs resulting from the enlargement of existing firms, the creation of new businesses, additional apprenticeship posts provided by firms or general measures at regional or national level intended to encourage the provision of additional jobs for young people, by means of grants;
- recruitment measures for community service tasks, either with local authorities for the solution of specific problems or in the context of temporary employment initiatives, provided the latter have a specific vocational content. Each year the amount of this expenditure is laid down by Commission decision (1).

In those regions where the higher rate of intervention is applied (2) these amounts are increased by 10%. Where the work is part-time, the amounts are reduced accordingly.

Most of the applications were submitted by government organizations or local authorities carrying out national programmes

As regards young people, 186 applications were submitted for an amount of 331 million ECU; 72% of the overall volume (238 700 000 ECU) was approved, largely for operations in the United Kingdom (37.08% of approvals) and Denmark (21%).

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(1) OJ L 350, 13.12.1983, p. 25.

(2) OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 2.

- In the United Kingdom, the Community Programme, a major programme submitted by the Manpower Services Commission, was accompanied by a large number of small job-creation projects presented by local authorities in priority regions, sometimes in the private sector but more often within the context of local government structures.

The Community Programme involves the temporary recruitment of young people for community service tasks. The jobs can be full-time (35 hours per week) or part-time (16 hours); 85 597 persons (68.20 million ECU approved), are involved.

- In Denmark, major national aid programmes for recruitment or employment in additional jobs in private firms or in the public sector have been implemented, for a maximum of 12 months. These programmes, the duration of which is laid down by law, the nature of the jobs concerned (to meet social requirements), and the aid given fit into the general government programme to counter youth unemployment. In 1984 the programmes involved 74 750 young people throughout the priority regions. Approvals for Denmark under this priority heading (50.08 million ECU) represents 68% of approvals granted to this country.

- In the Netherlands, approvals concerning priority E.3 accounted for more than 43% of overall approvals. Two major national programmes "for the creation of additional jobs which fulfill a public need" have been implemented for young people unemployed for at least nine months. The duration of the projects is between 26 and 52 weeks. About 13 000 young people are affected (16.53 million ECU).

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	15	7	47	15	11	7	18	5	22	118	265
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	72.2	138.3	59.5	21.7	18.0	14.0	13.3	1.6	27.0	189.1	554.7

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	E3	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	.04	"	12.03	.64	13.61	4.92	"	"	2.58	33.82	
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	27.99	50.41	14.04	"	5.20	"	3.94	"	18.26	84.59	204.43	
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	5.38	.07	.06	.87	"	"	1.97	8.35	
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	16.14	11.81	5.56	"	.74	"	.34	"	.40	19.20	54.21	
:TOTAL	44.13	62.26	19.60	17.41	6.65	13.68	10.08	"	18.66	108.34	300.80	

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	E3	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	.1	"	35.6	1.9	40.2	14.6	"	"	7.6	100	
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	13.7	24.7	6.9	"	2.5	"	1.9	"	8.9	41.4	100	
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	64.4	.8	.7	10.4	"	"	23.6	100	
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	29.8	21.8	10.3	"	1.4	"	.6	"	.7	35.4	100	
:TOTAL	14.7	20.7	6.5	5.8	2.2	4.5	3.3	"	6.2	36.0	100	

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	E3	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	.1	"	69.1	9.7	99.5	48.9	"	"	2.4	11.2	
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	63.4	81.0	71.6	"	78.1	"	39.1	"	97.8	78.1	68.0	
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	30.9	1.0	.5	8.6	"	"	1.8	2.8	
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	36.6	19.0	28.4	"	11.2	"	3.4	"	2.2	17.7	18.0	
:TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100	

E.4 OPERATIONS FORMING PART OF LOCAL INITIATIVES AIMED AT THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL JOBS OR THE SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OF CATEGORIES OF PERSONS DISADVANTAGED IN RELATION TO EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT AGENTS AIMED AT PROMOTING SUCH INITIATIVES. PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

In 1984, the Commission received a large number of applications concerning operations forming part of local initiatives aimed at the creation of additional jobs or the socio-occupational integration of categories of disadvantaged persons, and the training of development agents aimed at promoting such initiatives.

220 applications were submitted for a total amount of 38.3 million ECU. The structure of this kind of application varies greatly. The United Kingdom submitted 100 applications for a total of 8.9 million ECU while France introduced 22 applications for a total amount of 17.3 million ECU.

In keeping with the spirit of the Commission to the Council on local initiatives (1) these schemes were accepted to the extent that they originated at grassroots level or were put forward by an institution or local group organized within a specific area. The schemes could then be supported, aided and organized by local bodies and local or regional authorities without depriving the operations of their innovatory character and integrating them into the traditional activities of bodies normally responsible for training and employment. This in no way excludes the key role which regional and local authorities can play in stimulating local potential and acting as catalysts for local initiatives.

The initiatives concerned had to be aimed at resolving a specific employment problem and the creation of economic activities limited to an area in which the population, individual groups or local authorities were able to define the scope of their project and provide for its organization.

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(1) COM(83) 662 final of 21 November 1983.



Two types of operation were considered to be non-eligible. These were applications relating to the activities of advisory services and development agents and those concerning the activities of charitable organizations in favour of disadvantaged persons, to the extent that these activities were restricted to material and moral assistance.

As regards young people aged under 25, 98 applications were submitted for an amount of 24 670 000 ECU. As regards adults, 122 applications were submitted for an amount of 13 700 000 ECU.

The amount approved (8.6 million ECU, corresponding to 22.5%) was particularly low.

These results illustrate the efforts made by the United Kingdom and Belgium as regards local initiatives organized by the local authorities in the first case and the Wallon regional authority in the second.

The French applications were much larger operations resulting from initiatives taken at a wider territorial level (Côte sous le vent in Guadeloupe, les Hauts in Réunion and the Département of Hérault).

A common feature of these operations was that they were based on initiatives by individuals, associations and similar structures, and local authorities, and complemented the major lines of action by the public authorities as regards employment.

As a result, the local initiatives were extremely diverse, taking account of the individual regions, rural or industrial areas, the population groups concerned and their reaction to the crisis, and the efforts made by the public authorities to encourage this type of operation.

The initiatives ranged from the creation of businesses or the reactivation of firms in difficulties or insolvent, to the establishment of networks to support and advise people setting up firms or developing new activities, the transfer of technology, or the detection and exploitation of undeveloped local resources.

Local initiatives could also concern operations relating to people in danger of marginalization in the forms of actions on behalf of new areas of the population affected by poverty, drug victims, and first offenders in the main centres of population.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	27	1	30	"	22	3	16	"	21	100	220
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	4.1	.0	1.7	"	17.4	.2	2.8	"	3.2	9.0	38.3

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	E4	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	"	.15	"	.02	"	"	.15	.32	
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	1.21	"	.78	"	.57	"	.72	"	.26	1.01	4.55	
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	"	.26	.23	.14	"	"	.29	.91	
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	.60	.01	.05	"	.63	"	.14	"	.10	1.36	2.88	
:TOTAL	1.81	.01	.83	"	1.61	.23	1.02	"	.36	2.80	8.66	

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	E4	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	"	48.0	"	6.3	"	"	45.8	100	
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	26.5	"	17.2	"	12.5	"	15.8	"	5.6	22.3	100	
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	"	28.0	25.4	15.2	"	"	31.4	100	
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	20.9	.3	1.6	"	21.9	"	4.8	"	3.5	47.0	100	
:TOTAL	20.9	.1	9.6	"	18.6	2.7	11.7	"	4.1	32.4	100	

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	E4	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	"	9.4	"	1.9	"	"	5.2	3.7	
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	66.6	"	94.3	"	35.4	"	70.8	"	71.8	36.2	52.5	
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	"	15.9	100	13.7	"	"	10.2	10.5	
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	34.3	100	5.7	"	39.2	"	13.6	"	28.2	48.4	33.3	
:TOTAL	100	100	100	"	100	100	100	"	100	100	100	

E.5 OPERATIONS INVOLVING VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AND LINKED WITH MEASURES TO CREATE ADDITIONAL JOBS THROUGH A REORGANIZATION OR A REDUCTION IN WORKING TIME AGREED BETWEEN THE SOCIAL PARTNERS.

These are operations for young people and adults recruited for jobs released following the departure of older workers benefiting from early retirement measures, with no increase in the overall level of the workforce. Because of this, the operations are incompatible with the terms of Article 1 C of Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83 under which assistance can only be granted in cases where additional staff are taken on.

Only France, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Greece submitted applications under this heading (5 in the case of France, 3 for Belgium and one each for the United Kingdom and Greece); the total amount requested was 123.5 million ECU of which 2.01 million ECU was approved while the remainder 115.1 million ECU related to applications regarded as non-eligible.

All the Belgian applications (3 applications for 0.63 million ECU) were accorded priority. On the other hand, a large proportion of the French applications, which totalled 121.3 million ECU, were regarded as non-eligible (115.1 million ECU) or non-priority (1.1 million ECU).

As regards France, two types of measures were approved:

- The "phased early retirement solidarity agreements", which allow older workers to reduce to half-time, thereby freeing jobs and enabling the recruitment of young people or unemployed persons.
- The "reduced working time solidarity agreements", which are aimed at either maintaining employment or creating new jobs via a negotiated reduction in working time. This measure was approved in relation to that part of the operation leading to a net increase in jobs.

In Belgium, a national application covering the whole country and concerning the "Fund to assist experiments in the reorganization of working time" was approved in full for 800 beneficiaries (0.42 million ECU ). Under the agreement on the reorganization of working time this fund is responsible for paying a fixed percentage, subject to a ceiling, of operating costs in connection with the recruitment of additional workers following a reduction in working time.

Another application submitted by the National Employment Office (ONEM) for the Namur province concerned training and aid measures for employment in the mechanical engineering, metalworking and electrical industries following government decisions regarding the reduction of working time and the recruitment of additional staff to compensate. The scheme involves 50 persons (0.16 million ECU).

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	3	"	"	1	5	"	"	"	"	1	10
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	.6	"	"	1.4	121.4	"	"	"	"	.1	123.5

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	E5	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	.60	"	"	"	1.56	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.16
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	1.37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1.37
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	.01	"	"	"	.54	"	"	"	"	"	.06	.61
:TOTAL	.61	"	"	1.37	2.10	"	"	"	"	"	.06	4.14

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	E5	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	27.7	"	"	"	72.3	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	2.0	"	"	"	87.9	"	"	"	"	10.1	"	100
:TOTAL	14.8	"	"	33.0	50.7	"	"	"	"	1.5	"	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	E5	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	98.0	"	"	"	74.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	52.2
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33.0
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	2.0	"	"	"	25.6	"	"	"	"	"	100	14.8
:TOTAL	100	"	"	100	100	"	"	"	"	"	100	100

E.6 OPERATIONS, EXCLUDING ASSISTANCE TOWARDS THE SALARY COSTS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS, FOR PERSONS TO TAKE UP POSTS AS INSTRUCTORS, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OR PLACEMENT EXPERTS, TO FURTHER EMPLOYMENT IN GREENLAND, GREECE, FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS, IRELAND, THE MEZZOGIORNO AND NORTHERN IRELAND. WHERE SUCH OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED OUT TO FURTHER THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND THE DESEGREGATION OF THE LABOUR MARKET OR TO FURTHER THE EMPLOYMENT AND INTEGRATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS OR OF DISABLED PERSONS, PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

Seventeen applications were submitted in respect of young people under 25 for a total of 0.97 million ECU.

A number of applications were classified as non-priority because they did not concern any of the categories referred to in the second sentence of this point, although they were not being carried out in areas benefiting from a higher rate of intervention. The expression "desegregation of the labour market" was not interpreted properly in some applications. The priority referred to in point E 6 of the guidelines concerns operations to further the employment of women so as to achieve a more even mix in jobs where women are underrepresented.

The main beneficiaries of the amounts approved (0.96 million ECU) were Ireland (46.11%), France (28.08%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (16.27%).

In Ireland, three applications were submitted and approved (0.44 million ECU). The two most significant came from the Industrial Training Authority (AnCO) and concerned the training of 500 instructors who will be employed in industry.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, one application submitted by the Archdiocese of Cologne (Erzdiözese Köln) and approved (0.15 million ECU) concerns the training of 100 Italian instructors to promote the integration of the children of Italian migrant workers in the Cologne region.

Operations for adults receiving approval were concerned mainly with the training of instructors and were mainly concentrated in less-favoured areas. A number of projects, particularly in Italy, in areas other than the Mezzogiorno, involved training operations for handicapped persons.



NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	10	"	9	17	7	6	13	"	"	8	70
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	.5	"	1.3	1.6	.9	1.2	14.6	"	"	.4	20.3

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	E6	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions		"	"	"	"	.27	.45	.01	"	"	"	.72
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions		.09	"	.16	"	.00	"	"	"	"	"	.25
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions		"	"	"	.87	.06	.19	10.02	"	"	"	11.14
:ADULTS:												
:other regions		.06	"	.23	"	.12	"	.17	"	"	"	.58
:TOTAL		.14	"	.39	.87	.45	.64	10.20	"	"	"	12.69

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	E6	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions		"	"	"	"	37.0	61.8	1.2	"	"	"	100
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions		34.6	"	63.5	"	2.0	"	"	"	"	"	100
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions		"	"	"	7.9	.5	1.7	89.9	"	"	"	100
:ADULTS:												
:other regions		9.9	"	39.5	"	20.7	"	29.9	"	"	"	100
:TOTAL		1.1	"	3.0	6.9	3.5	5.0	80.4	"	"	"	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	E6	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions		"	"	"	"	59.6	70.1	.1	"	"	"	5.7
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions		60.0	"	40.9	"	1.1	"	"	"	"	"	2.0
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions		"	"	"	100	12.7	29.9	98.2	"	"	"	87.8
:ADULTS:												
:other regions		40.0	"	59.1	"	26.5	"	1.7	"	"	"	4.5
:TOTAL		100	"	100	100	100	100	100	"	"	"	100

F. SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PERSONS

F.1 OPERATIONS DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR WOMEN WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED, THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYED OR WISHING TO RETURN TO WORK, TO PROMOTE A MORE EVEN MIX OF THE SEXES IN JOBS IN WHICH THEY ARE UNDERREPRESENTED. WHERE SUCH OPERATIONS INCLUDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING, THEY SHALL ALSO INCLUDE PREPARATION FOR WORKING LIFE, ACQUISITION OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND MEASURES FOR SOCIO-OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OR REINTEGRATION. FOR THESE OPERATIONS PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

In 1984, more possibilities were open for operations specifically for women than in the past. With the entry into force of the new structure and rules of the Fund, point F 1 of the Guidelines, which is specific to women regardless of age, covered recruitment measures and/or community work schemes as well as vocational training measures, there being no regional limitation.

The priority granted to operations to promote a more even mix of the sexes in jobs where women are underrepresented covered not only women who are unemployed or wish to return to work but also those threatened with unemployment or underemployed, who were not previously covered under Decision 77/804/EEC(1).

The Commission felt that extending the categories of women and areas of intervention, under the same heading, represented a practical stimulus - a catalyst - for the implementation of projects for women, as well as a response to the Council Resolutions on the promotion of equal opportunities for women and unemployment among women. It should be remembered, however, that here the initiative lies with the Member States.

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(1) OJ L 337, 27.12.1977, p. 13.

The volume of applications for assistance submitted under this heading was 25.94 million ECU, or 0.77% of the overall total.

With the exception of Luxembourg, all Member States submitted applications in favour of women both under and over 25.

The applications submitted included three concerning adult women who were "underemployed" in so far as, with training, they would be able to occupy more responsible posts. These applications were considered ineligible because the term "underemployed persons" used in Article 4(2) (a) of Decision 83/516/EEC refers to people who are underemployed in terms of working time, such as seasonal or part-time workers.

As in the past, some applications concerned sectors where women are in the minority. A fundamental requirement for priority to be granted under point F 1 is that the operation should promote a more even mix of the sexes in jobs in which they are underrepresented, which is different. Priority was not, then, granted in the case of jobs where women are traditionally in the majority even if they are underrepresented in the sector as a whole.

In the case of all priority applications, the training programmes included the required guidance and motivation for the new choices of occupation, and preparation for working life. The purpose of this preparation was to make women aware of their rights and obligations and enable them to overcome any difficulty connected with starting or returning to work, particularly in traditionally male occupations. Most programmes included a period of practical training to aid integration and enable the women in question to become acquainted with unfamiliar surroundings.

Of the total of 24.41 million ECU for applications given priority classification, the amount approved, after deduction, was 15.50 million ECU, representing 0.83% of the total volume of Fund assistance approved.

In fact, the sources available proved to be insufficient to cover the financing of all the priority applications.

The United Kingdom obtained 4.37 million ECU, or 28% of the total assistance granted. Italy received 3.50 million ECU (22.54%), followed by the Netherlands with 1.95 million ECU (12.60%), Greece with 1.74 million ECU (11.2%) and France with 1.21 million ECU (7.83%).

In contrast with previous years, Germany received only 1.44 million ECU, or 9.27%. This is explained by the fact that in 1984 far fewer programmes were submitted and most of these had to be classified as non-priority since the occupations for which training was being given were not exclusively occupations in which women are underrepresented.

A comparison with the results obtained in the previous financial year shows that in 1983, the total financial resources available for women under Chapter 6050 amounted to 35 million ECU, including a sum of around 5 million ECU arising from refunds of unused amounts relating to operations in previous years.

Applications accorded first priority, corresponding to priority applications in 1984, amounted to 23.27 million ECU. The total amount of assistance approved for measures for women, including second level priority, represented 1.8% of total Fund assistance approved.

Although this may give the impression of a significant decrease in Fund assistance, it should, however, be emphasised that the two years under consideration cannot really be compared since the following factors have to be taken into account.

The fact that at least 75% of appropriations available each year have to be allocated to operations for young people meant a higher reduction for projects for adults, including those aimed at women over 25.

In applying the reduction to the priority applications approved, the Commission had decided to give preferential treatment to underprivileged categories, including women, by excluding them from the procedure. However, this criterion was not fully applied since it had also decided not to approve operations which could be financed from other sources.

Moreover, the effect of the weighted reduction was magnified by the growing imbalance between the volume of applications submitted and the financial resources available. The figures indicated do not include several operations which, although intended for women, did not specifically concern the mix of the sexes in jobs and were approved under other sections of the Guidelines.

Other programmes for women which could be granted priority status under other points in the Guidelines were approved under the most appropriate headings. This is the case with applications tending a general way to promote the objective of an even mix rather than being specifically aimed at increasing the proportion of women in exclusively male occupations.

Furthermore, several projects aimed wholly or partly at women were submitted and approved in other areas; this applies in particular to certain local employment initiatives (E.4).

Finally, the amount of assistance approved for 1983 had to be revised to take account of the total volume of the amounts released for re-use, which were of sizeable proportions in the case of some countries.

37 applications concerning young women were submitted for a total of 7.94 million ECU; 85% of these applications were approved (6.70 million ECU).

Among those regions qualifying for the higher rate of intervention, Ireland was the main beneficiary, receiving 71% of assistance approved.

Taking all regions together, Italy (39.3%), the United Kingdom (15.04%) and the Netherlands (15%) received the largest shares of assistance.

Of these applications, mention may be made of two major Italian programmes (Emilia-Romagna region) providing training aimed at preparing 462 young women for occupations involving new technologies (2.37 million ECU approved).

Moreover, two Irish applications submitted by the Industrial Training Authority (AnCO) concerned the training of 350 women for non-traditional occupations in the engineering, chemicals, printing and electronics sectors (0.911 million ECU).

Of the 152 applications submitted, 115 concerned women over 25, the total amount being 18 million ECU.

The total amount of assistance approved for adult women, taking all regions together, was 8.80 million ECU.

Many of the applications concerned training schemes to enable women to adapt to technological innovations and gain access to new jobs, sometimes requiring advanced skills, in the field of the new technologies or in areas in which they are unrepresented or in the minority.

With this in view, one Belgian programme focused on preparing trainees to act as intermediaries between users and computer specialists, for which there is no traditional training scheme.

Other training schemes, which are particularly highly developed in the United Kingdom, prepared trainees for skilled jobs in the field of information techniques or micro-electronics.

Taking account of the substantial changes in production and management techniques and the introduction of advanced technological equipment, some Italian programmes concerned occupations involving responsibility for the maintenance of industrial equipment in the chemicals sector, quality control in the medical field or electronic data processing (EDP) systems in the nautical sector.

Other training operations for activities monopolized by men concerned manual or technical occupations, such as joiner, electrician, driver of heavy goods or public transport vehicles or occupations involving business and production management, marketing and accounting.

As in previous years, some training operations were specifically geared to setting up and managing cooperatives, so as to guarantee women genuine autonomy in carrying on a particular occupation.

Others included management training in a general vocational training programme. This trend became even more marked in Italy and the United Kingdom in particular and showed itself for the first time in Greece.

A wide range of other training schemes covered a multitude of fields: tourism, including farmhouse holidays, in Greece; the environment and bee-keeping in Italy; electronics and craft industries in Ireland, and maintenance or manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment in France.

The French applications included, for the first time, a vocational training operation in Réunion, a French Overseas Department. The project involved the creation of small craft businesses engaged in production or services, either as a supplementary (in addition to farming) or principal activity (florists, installation of floorings and wall coverings, confectionery cooperative). The training schemes were aimed at giving women technical skills and a basic knowledge of management and accounting.

Finally, the first results of the working seminar for representatives of Greek bodies organized in 1983 by the Fund, were seen in the presentation of nine training projects. Of these, two involved the setting up of farmhouse holiday cooperatives, and a third the creation of a chicken farming cooperative.

Several programmes, particularly in the United Kingdom, provided for further facilities for looking after children, usually involving the setting up of a day nursery.

The estimated number of women beneficiaries was 12 314. Of this total, 7 682 were adults, and 4 632 were under 25.

Although this heading is exclusively concerned with projects submitted especially for women, it should not be forgotten that women also benefited from Fund assistance granted for operations covered by other points in the Guidelines; in all, 36% of total Fund assistance went to operations involving women.

Although there are no comparable statistics for previous years, the only valid estimates provided by the Member States indicate, for those years, that around 33% of beneficiaries of the Fund as a whole were women. The proportion of women taking part in programmes receiving Fund assistance therefore appears to have increased in 1984.



NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	5	1	10	9	21	5	16	"	14	71	152
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	.1	.1	4.6	1.7	5.8	1.7	5.0	"	2.5	4.5	25.9

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION\_ECU

: MEMBER STATE	FI	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:		"	"	"	.18	.05	.93	.15	"	"	"	1.32
:less-favoured regions												
:YOUNG PEOPLE:		.01	.05	.76	"	.08	"	2.49	"	1.01	.99	5.39
:other regions												
:ADULTS:		"	"	"	1.57	.04	.27	.57	"	"	"	2.45
:less-favoured regions												
:ADULTS:		.03	"	.68	"	1.04	"	.29	"	.95	3.38	6.36
:other regions												
:TOTAL		.04	.05	1.44	1.75	1.21	1.21	3.50	"	1.95	4.37	15.51

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	FI	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:		"	"	"	13.8	4.0	71.0	11.3	"	"	"	100
:less-favoured regions												
:YOUNG PEOPLE:		.2	.8	14.1	"	1.6	"	46.2	"	18.7	18.4	100
:other regions												
:ADULTS:		"	"	"	64.0	1.5	11.2	23.3	"	"	"	100
:less-favoured regions												
:ADULTS:		.4	"	10.7	"	16.4	"	4.5	"	14.9	53.1	100
:other regions												
:TOTAL		.2	.3	9.3	11.3	7.8	7.8	22.5	"	12.6	28.2	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	FI	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:		"	"	"	10.4	4.3	77.3	4.3	"	"	"	8.5
:less-favoured regions												
:YOUNG PEOPLE:		26.8	100	52.7	"	7.0	"	71.3	"	51.5	22.7	34.8
:other regions												
:ADULTS:		"	"	"	89.6	3.1	22.7	16.3	"	"	"	15.8
:less-favoured regions												
:ADULTS:		73.2	"	47.3	"	85.6	"	8.2	"	48.5	77.3	41.0
:other regions												
:TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	100	100

F.2 OPERATIONS DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES:

- TO ASSIST THEIR INTEGRATION INTO THE HOST COUNTRY WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMBINED WITH LANGUAGE TRAINING,
  
- TO MAINTAIN KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE AND PROVIDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMBINED, IF NECESSARY, WITH REFRESHER LANGUAGE COURSES WHEN THEY WISH TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR MARKET OF THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, THIS APPLYING SOLELY TO NATIONALS OF MEMBER STATES.

FOR THESE OPERATIONS, PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

Some applications were classified as ineligible because they merely update knowledge without providing any real vocational training. Others did not meet the joint conditions of vocational training and instruction in the language of the host country, and were classified as non-priority.

As regards young people under 25, 88 applications were submitted for a total of 56.70 million ECU. The total amount of assistance approved was 23.71 million ECU (41.8%), the main beneficiaries of which were the Federal Republic of Germany (55.43%) and Italy (28.63%). Greece received 69% of assistance set aside for less favoured areas (6.47% overall).

In the Federal Republic of Germany, specific measures to promote the occupational and social integration of young second-generation migrants, including vocational training and language instruction, have been introduced jointly by the Federal Government and the Länder. These measures involved 19 228 young people (4.5 million ECU). Mention may also be made of measures involving the teaching of the language and culture of the country of origin to facilitate the reintegration of young people returning home. These measures, implemented by the "Freistaat Bayern", covered 5 688 young people (2.62 million ECU).

In Italy, two major projects were approved after a weighted reduction had been applied. These were a project submitted by ENAIP (Ente Nazionale ACLI Formazione Professionale) concerning 1 206 people (0.36 million ECU) and a series of projects run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (19 216 persons; 1.04 million ECU). The aim of the projects is to promote the occupational and social integration of young Italian second and third generation immigrants by means of language training geared to specific technical and occupational sectors and basic instruction in the culture and language of the country of origin. These measures were carried out in the host countries (Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, France and the Netherlands).

Applications totalling 27.3 million ECU, more than half of which was accounted for by France and the United Kingdom, were submitted for adults.

Most of the applications for assistance classified as non-priority had failed to take account of the need for vocational training to accompany language instruction.

The amount approved after reductions was 6.46 million ECU which concerned 3 300 persons.

Applications approved for France included vocational training operations accompanied by language teaching, carried out by the Fonds d'Action Sociale for 26 000 migrant workers to improve their chance of finding employment.

The greatest number of operations in the United Kingdom were submitted by the Manpower Services Commission, which has established, with various local authorities, a programme of language teaching combined with vocational training.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY MEMBER STATES

: MEMBER STATE	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	8	2	51	9	12	1	39	"	2	10	134
:AMOUNT REQUESTED (MECU)	.2	.7	37.9	8.3	24.8	.0	9.7	"	.1	2.4	84.1

AMOUNTS APPROVED BY MEMBER STATE AND BUDGET ITEM

MILLION ECU

: MEMBER STATE	F2	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	1.55	.17	"	.52	"	"	"	"	2.24
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	.07	.10	13.16	"	1.30	"	6.28	"	"	.60	"	21.51
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	.03	.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	.18
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	"	.11	.01	"	3.99	"	.57	"	"	1.78	"	6.46
:TOTAL	.07	.20	13.17	1.58	5.61	"	7.36	"	"	2.39	"	30.39

PERCENT

: MEMBER STATE	F2	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	69.4	7.5	"	23.1	"	"	"	"	100
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	.3	.4	61.2	"	6.1	"	29.2	"	"	2.8	"	100
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	15.1	84.9	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	"	1.6	.2	"	61.8	"	8.8	"	"	27.6	"	100
:TOTAL	.2	.7	43.3	5.2	18.5	"	24.2	"	"	7.9	"	100

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY BUDGET ITEM OF AMOUNTS COMMITTED PER MEMBER STATE

: MEMBER STATE	F2	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	98.3	3.0	"	7.0	"	"	"	"	7.4
:YOUNG PEOPLE:												
:other regions	100	47.5	99.9	"	23.2	"	85.3	"	"	"	25.3	70.8
:ADULTS:												
:less-favoured regions	"	"	"	1.7	2.7	"	"	"	"	"	"	.6
:ADULTS:												
:other regions	"	52.5	.1	"	71.1	"	7.7	"	"	"	74.7	21.2
:TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	"	100	"	"	"	100	100

F.3 OPERATIONS DESIGNED SPECIALLY FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND/OR THE ADAPTATION OF WORK PLACES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE WHO ARE CAPABLE OF WORKING IN THE OPEN LABOUR MARKET. FOR OPERATIONS FOCUSED ON THE ADAPTATION OF WORK PLACES, PRIORITY SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A REGIONAL LIMITATION.

An essential factor in determining the classification was the extent to which applications related to people capable of working in the open labour market. This required clarification from the Member States. Contrary to the situation under the previous rules, functional rehabilitation operations were considered eligible if they formed an integral part of occupational retraining measures for which, as in the past, medical costs are excluded (1).

As regards applications relating to the adaptation of work places, this term was considered to cover training posts in this connection.

The number of applications submitted in respect of young people under 25 was 137, representing a total of 85.13 million ECU. The assistance approved (54.35 million ECU), or 63% of applications, was shared equitably between all the Member States, particularly Ireland (29.13%), Italy (21.71%) the United Kingdom (16.36%) and Belgium (12.28%).

The number of applications submitted for adults was 111, for a total of 95.711 million ECU. Assistance amounting to 49.90 million ECU was approved. Almost all the amount requested in regions benefiting from the higher rate of intervention was approved. Of applications in the other regions, 35.57% were approved following application of the weighted reduction. Of the applications approved for adults, Ireland received 43.8% of the total and the United Kingdom 26.7%.

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(1) cf. Council Declaration on Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) N° 2950/83.

In terms of both number of applications and amounts approved, the main beneficiaries were the public authorities. Other applications were from private bodies, including charities.

In Ireland, for example, most of the applications approved were from the National Rehabilitation Board and the Rehabilitation Institute. These bodies are responsible for vocational training and other measures to facilitate the occupational and social integration of handicapped workers, most of whom are unemployed. In the United Kingdom, the recipient of the largest amounts was the Manpower Services Commission. The assistance went towards the running of the Commission's rehabilitation centres. In Northern Ireland, a sizeable amount was approved for the Department of Health and Social Security and was also intended for vocational training centres.

A number of applications from the U.K. were submitted by local authorities (regional, county or district councils).

A national programme was approved in Belgium. Its aim was to integrate handicapped workers into the open labour market and it involved almost 6 000 people (amount approved: 10.78 million ECU).

Many German applications were withdrawn following the application of the weighted reduction.



G. SPECIFIC OPERATIONS OF AN INNOVATORY CHARACTER WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES (Article 3(2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC) (1).

The priority criteria are set out in point 3 of the Commission guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund.

The most sensitive problem, for the management of the Fund, lay in determining whether an operation was of an innovatory character, which is a fundamental condition for eligibility. One possible approach (which was not adopted) would have been to draw up an exhaustive and abstract definition of the concept of innovation. The procedure actually followed, was to establish topics corresponding to the subject areas covered by the Council action programmes on employment and vocational training. The innovatory character of the applications was evaluated by comparing the contents of the various projects connected with each topic.

This method enabled general action guidelines to be established, such as the need to take account of social and economic circumstances at regional level in evaluating the innovatory character of a project.

It should be pointed out, however, that the criteria used in 1984 must be considered provisional given the disparity between the Member States as regards the quality and quantity of applications submitted. They will have to be improved gradually from 1985 onwards.

The total amount of assistance requested was 68.20 million ECU.

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(1) OJ L 289, 22.10.1983, p. 39.



Very few applications met the priority criteria, particularly as regards the following conditions:

- the parties concerned, including the two sides of industry, must be closely involved at the planning and operational stage;
- the specific operation must include evaluation;
- it must concern not more than 100 people.

This last condition, in particular, caused problems for several promoters. Some of them artificially divided operations involving more than 100 people into two or more applications within this limit.

Failure to meet the priority criteria did not, however, have negative effects in 1984, as the appropriations available enabled all eligible applications to be granted Fund assistance.

3. The breakdown by Member State of the amount of assistance approved by the Commission is as follows:

Belgium	4.667	million	ECU
Denmark	5.719	"	"
Germany	1.757	"	"
Greece	0.367	"	"
France	9.296	"	"
Ireland	1.196	"	"
Italy	3.602	"	"
Luxembourg	0.306	"	"
Netherlands	1.361	"	"
United Kingdom	14.323	"	"
Total	42.594	"	"

4. As mentioned in paragraph 2, the applications eligible for assistance were classified under twelve topics:

- employment/training contracts for young people
- qualifications for young people after compulsory full-time education
- creation of jobs reserved for young people
- creation of jobs not reserved for young people
- impact of new technologies on small and medium-sized undertakings
- reintegration of socially disadvantaged persons into working life
- local job creation initiatives
- improving job opportunities by reducing working time
- adapting training structures to the social and economic situation
- improving job prospects for women
- training to facilitate the integration of migrant workers and members of their families
- improving access to training and jobs for disabled people

Of the projects approved, some focussed on an aspect of particular interest within a topic (or common to several topics). The Commission identified the various groups of applications which were of special interest. At first sight these should constitute a source of information on the most sought-after aspects of innovation and the lessons to be drawn from the experiments. In 1984, the Commission began an information campaign by distributing a report on "operations of special interest submitted under Article 3(2)". Unfortunately, the information could not be circulated as widely as was planned; however, certain steps were taken by the Commission to improve this campaign.

The groups of projects of special interest were as follows:

### Training and guidance for young people running business projects

In addition to training in techniques and management, this type of operation provided support and back-up services until the new undertaking became economically viable and competitive. We would mention by way of example the Wiesbadener Jugendwerkstatt (Germany) project which, for a period of 36 months, provided training for 37 disadvantaged young people to enable them to set up a cooperative.

### Training in the new technologies for disadvantaged young people

There were two facets to these projects: first, they provided skilled training in the new technologies; second, they used the new information technologies as a teaching aid, taking advantage of their technical possibilities, particularly flexibility. Mention may be made of the ITEC (Information Technology Consultancy Unit) project in the United Kingdom, which provided training for 100 instructors responsible for testing and applying curricula and interactive training aids in the information technologies, or the project run by the Institut Lillois d'Education Permanente (Lille Adult Education Institute) (France), which provided training for 30 unemployed young people without educational qualifications for occupations involving electronic data processing and office automation in a Technology Centre; the training programmes were developed in cooperation with local firms.

### New occupations

These are for the most part occupations created by the new information technologies and structured to meet the needs expressed by undertakings. For example, the Italian body "Convey" (Consorzio per il trasferimento tecnologico) was to train 20 young graduates in Sardinia to be telematics experts. They were to be trained in the use of telematics in order to spread innovation among small and medium-sized local undertakings faced with technological change.

A similar move was planned by SIFOP - Chamber of Commerce and Industry - in Dunkerque (France), which was to train 20 young people to become data base systems designers, i.e. they will design and implement data bases accessible to small and medium-sized undertakings.

Creation of jobs in back-up services for small and medium-sized undertakings

These projects concerned the training of people who will have to use service agencies to create new undertakings or improve the operation of existing ones, particularly in the face of a conversion made necessary by changes in the social and economic situation. Two projects may be mentioned: one in the Liguria Region of Italy which trained development agents in cooperation with the employers and the Financial Agency for Economic Development to promote the reindustrialization of the region and the conversion of its iron and steel industry; the other, run by the Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Auvergne (Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the Auvergne) in France, which trained managers looking for jobs in import/export procedures with the particular aim of enabling them to set up their own firm of export managers to share commercial management responsibilities in small and medium-sized undertakings.

Employment/training contracts or new jobs for people in danger of marginalization

This type of project lays more stress on helping a person to become independent and integrate into society, particularly through employment, than on technical knowledge. Moreover, these projects include a stage in which the trainee establishes his own job plans, either as a self-employed person or an employee. Most of them involve the creation of jobs. For example, the Education Committee for Manchester (United Kingdom) uses experimental methods to train 70 seriously disadvantaged young people and adults in the techniques of producing, distributing and marketing television programmes, a

sector which is bound to expand with the introduction of cable television. The training was given at an amateur television station.

Introduction and adaptation of new technologies in small and medium-sized undertakings

Only two projects were approved under this heading, one from the Borough Council of Calderdale (United Kingdom) and the other from the Institut de Gestion Sociale (Institute for Cooperative Management) (France). Their aim was to train specialists in the new production and management technologies, whose task will be to facilitate the introduction and use of these new technologies in small and medium-sized undertakings.

Positions of responsibility for women, particularly in the field of new technologies

These projects are intended for women who wish to train in the new technologies for levels of responsibility at which they are normally underrepresented. This applies to the project submitted by the London Technology Network (United Kingdom), to provide training for 96 women for the occupations of instructor and team leader in the micro-electronics industry.

Social and occupational integration of disadvantaged immigrant women

Overall, these projects are similar in nature to the operations for persons in danger of social exclusion. Examples are the project on the social and occupational integration of 100 women in rural areas run by Nottinghamshire Women's Training Ltd (United Kingdom) and the project presented by "Les Fémin'Autres" Association (France) which trained 60 women to become heads of companies.

Jobs for handicapped in the field of the new technologies, particularly telematics

As in the case of disadvantaged young people, these projects are based on benefits offered by the new information technologies, i.e. as employment opportunities and as teaching aids to facilitate the occupational integration of the handicapped. In addition, the handicapped are often trained to manage their own businesses as, for example, in the Working Technology Group project in London (United Kingdom). It should be noted that these projects are testing new working methods such as distance working (IT World Project in the United Kingdom), or teaching methods adapted to needs established with the aid of those concerned (project run by the Centre Richebois, Rhone-Alpes, France) or again ergonomic developments (Outset Office Services project in London) to improve the handicapped person's prospects of finding permanent employment on the open labour market.

V. EFFECTIVENESS OF FUND ASSISTANCE

A number of projects approved in 1984 included an assessment phase as an integral part of the operation for which the Commission made provision in the amount of assistance granted each project.

Under Article 3 (2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC, the Commission also approved applications for ESF assistance for assessment action in respect of projects for which Fund assistance had been approved in previous years.

The findings of these two types of assessment are not yet available.

The Commission also made provision to finance assessments in 1984 under Article 5 (3) of Decision 83/516/EEC. However, the Commission chose to defer this to the second half of 1985 when it had greater experience of the functioning of specific operations.

During 1985 the Commission intended to emphasize the assessment of general operations carried out in 1984 with Fund assistance. The Commission plans to check and examine in concertation with the Member States concerned the content, method and organization of the various types of vocational training for young people and adults, as well as job creation activities.

Finally, the list of topics and programmes to be assessed also includes the impact of Social Fund assistance on operations eligible and deserving priority actions under the rules and guidelines in effect in 1984 in terms improving opportunities for stable employment and the influence of operations undertaken in the context of joint efforts to combat long-term unemployment. The results of these efforts on the part of the Social Fund will be outlined in the annual report for 1985.

#### VI. European Social Fund Committee

In 1984, as in the past, the Commission was able to call on, the valuable assistance of the European Social Fund Committee, an advisory body made up of representatives of governments, trade unions and employers.

The Committee held a plenary meeting to examine:

- applications for assistance in 1984 ;
- expenditure on aid to recruitment and employment premiums for the 1985 financial year ;
- the draft budget for 1985.

The Committee adopted its rules of procedure at the meeting.

Report on the activities of the European Social Fund in 1984

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- I. Development of the employment situation 1975/84 (EUR 10)
  - I.1 Major economic variables 1975/84
  - I.2 Share of under-25s in total registered unemployment (%) - situation at end December 1984
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- II. Budgetary resources available for 1984
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    - VII.3.2 Amounts approved
  - VII.4 Men aged 25 and over
    - VII.4.1 Number of beneficiaries
    - VII.4.2 Amounts approved

I. DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1975/84 (EUR 10)

1. Major variables 1975/84

Annual averages ('000s)

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983 (1)		1984 (1)
		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
I. Total employment (a)	107.744		107.723	- 0,02	108.213	+ 0,45	108.844	+ 0,58	109.961	+ 0,98	110.633	- 0,55	109.464	- 1,1	108.510	- 1,13	107.672		N.D.
II. Unemployment (a)	4.643		5.241	+ 12,9	5.709	+ 8,9	5.937	+ 3,97	6.016	+ 1,45	6.717	+11,89	8.793	+ 31,08	10.664	+21,26	11.978	11,12	12.665
III. Civilian working population (a)	110.163		110.878	+ 0,64	111.677	+ 0,72	112.436	+ 0,68	113.638	+ 1,02	114.804	+ 0,97	115.687	+ 0,73	116.333	0,27	116.748		N.D.
IV. Inactive and others (V - III)	157.174		156.919	- 0,16	156.676	- 0,15	156.503	- 0,11	156.104	- 0,25	155.909	- 0,12	155.747	- 0,10	155.937	0,12	N.D.		
V. Total population (a)	267.294		267.743	+ 0,17	268.295	+ 0,21	269.826	+ 0,22	269.626	+ 0,28	270.538	+ 0,34	271.284	+ 0,25	271.969	+ 0,19	272.347		N.D.
VI. Gross domestic product at 1975 market prices (b)		- 1,2		+ 5,0		+ 2,4		+ 3,3		+ 3,5		+ 1,1		+ 0,5		+ 0,5		+ 0,9	+ 2,2
VII. Unemployment rate	4,2 %		4,8 %		5,2 %		5,3 %		5,3 %		5,9 %		7,6 %		9,2 %		10,3 %		10,9 %
VIII. Activity rate (a)	42,1		42,3		42,5		42,7		43,3		43,5		43,7		43,7				N.D.
Overall	N.D.		N.D.		56,1		56,1		56,2		56,3		56,3		56,3				N.D.
Men	N.D.		N.D.		29,7		30,0		30,6		31,1		31,4		32,2				N.D.
Women																			N.D.
IX. Productivity per worker (b)		- 0,1		+ 5,1		+ 2,1		+ 2,7		+ 2,4		+ 1,2		+ 2,2		+ 1,8		+ 1,6	N.D.

Source : Eurostat "Employment and Unemployment"

(a) 1984

n.a. = not available

(b) European Economy, N° 22; Nov. 1983

(1) Provisional figures or Eurostat estimates.

(2) Year-on-year changes are given as %.

(3) Civilian Working population in relation to total population.

I. 2. SHARE OF UNDER-25s IN TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT (%)

Situation at end December 1984

Country	Female	Male	Total
Belgium	37,8	32,1	35,2
Denmark	27,7	22,4	25,3
FR of Germany	27,4	22,5	24,6
France	49,0	39,6	44,1
Ireland	44,0	26,2	30,8
Italy	51,6	43,8	47,6
Luxembourg	53,7	41,1	47,4
Netherlands	54,0	31,2	38,8
United Kingdom	48,7	34,4	38,8
Community (EUR 9)	44,6	34,5	38,8

Source : Eurostat, "Unemployment": 3 - 1985

I. 3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MEMBER STATES

(% of civilian working population)

	1981			1982			1983			1984		
	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
Belgium	16,4	7,8	11,1	18,2	9,7	13,0	19,4	11,0	14,3	19,7	11,0	14,4
Denmark	9,0	8,8	8,9	9,8	9,2	9,5	11,0	9,5	10,2	11,6	8,6	10,0
FR of Germany	5,9	4,9	4,7	7,7	6,2	6,8	9,3	7,8	8,4	9,4	7,8	8,4
France	10,1	6,3	7,8	10,9	7,4	8,8	10,8	7,7	9,0	11,9	9,0	10,2
Ireland	8,1	11,0	10,2	9,9	13,2	12,2	12,4	16,0	14,9	14,1	17,6	16,5
Italy	12,2	7,1	8,8	13,8	8,3	10,5	16,3	9,5	11,9	17,8	10,3	12,9
Luxembourg	1,4	0,8	1,0	1,8	1,0	1,3	2,1	1,2	1,5	2,5	1,3	1,7
Netherlands	8,9	8,8	8,8	11,0	12,1	11,7	12,7	14,8	14,0	13,5	14,9	14,4
United Kingdom	6,5	10,8	9,2	7,5	12,6	10,6	8,4	13,6	11,5	9,1	13,9	11,9
Greece	1,4	1,0	1,2	1,7	1,2	1,4	1,9	1,5	1,6	2,2	1,7	1,9
Community (EUR 10)	8,5	7,0	7,6	10,0	8,7	9,2	11,0	9,8	10,3	11,8	10,3	10,9

Source : Eurostat - "Unemployment": 3 - 1985

II. 1. BUDGETARY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR 1984

Commitment appropriations

Budget nomenclature		Appropriat. entered in 1984 budget	Council transfers	Commission transfers	Automatic carry-overs	Appropriat. released for re-use	Exchange rate variations	Total
CHAP. 60	General measures							
600	Measures for young people under 25							
6000	Less-favoured regions	554,00	0,00	- 24,25	0,00	0,00	0,00	529,75
6001	Other regions	830,50	0,00	+145,77	0,00	0,00	0,00	976,27
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over							
6010	Less-favoured regions	151,00	- 13,50	+102,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	239,80
6011	Other regions	225,50	0,00	- 34,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	190,81
607	Former chapter 60	p.m.	0,00	-110,97	33,97	64,81	12,89	0,70
608	Former chapter 61	p.m.	0,00	- 81,39	36,39	29,76	16,22	0,98
609	Former chapter 62	p.m.	0,00	0,00	1,17	0,00	0,07	1,24
Total chapter 60		1.761,00	- 13,50	- 3,23	71,53	94,57	29,18	1.939,55
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	85,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	85,00
Grand total:		1.846,00	- 13,50(1)	- 3,23(2)	71,53	94,57	29,18	2.024,55

(1) A transfer of 13.5 million ECU was made from Chapter 60, Item 6010 to Chapter 54.

(2) A transfer of 3.23 million ECU was made from Chapter 60, Article 607 to Chapter 95.

II. 2. BUDGETARY RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR 1984

Payment appropriations

(million ECU)

Budget nomenclature		Appropriations entered in 1984 budget	Automatic carry-overs	Council transfers	Commission transfers	Total
CHAP. 60	General measures					
600	Measures for young people under 25					
6000	Less-favoured regions	293,00	0,00	0,00	- 44,00	249,00
6001	Other regions	439,50	0,00	0,00	+ 18,00	457,50
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over					
6010	Less-favoured regions	78,00	0,00	- 8,10	+ 44,00	113,90
6011	Other regions	117,00	0,00	0,00	- 18,00	99,00
607	Former chapter 60	130,00	309,83	0,00	+ 35,00	474,83
608	Former chapter 61	137,00	263,84	0,00	- 35,00	365,84
609	Former chapter 62	p.m.	2,28	0,00	0,00	2,28
Total chapter 60		1.194,50	575,95	- 8,10	0,00	1.762,35
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	25,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,50
Grand total:		1.220,00	575,95	- 8,10(1)	0,00	1.787,85

(1) A transfer of 8.10 million ECU was made from Chapter 60, Item 6010 to Chapter 54.

II. 3. Liquidation of commitments

IN ECU

Art.	Posts	Heading	Budget year of commitment	Amount to be paid at end of budget year 1983	Payments made	Adaptation due to the variations in the exchange rate of ECU	Cancellation of commits.		Amounts to be paid for years previous to 31.12.84 (5-6 to 9)	Budget year 1984			Total amounts to be paid at the end of budget year 1984 (10 + 13)		
							for cancellation	for re-use		Commitments under the budget	Payments	Amounts to be paid under this budget			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
B 600	B 6000 B 6001	Chapter B60 - ESF													
		General measures													
		Measures for under 25s													
	B 6000	Less-favoured regions								301.474.811,66	235.790.246,37	263.624.563,29			
	B 6001	Other regions								909.063.423,99	435.408.001,94	473.655.421,65			
		TOTAL - ART. B 600								1.470.478.235,25	671.198.248,31	739.279.986,94	739.279.986,94		
	B 601	Measures for 25 and +													
	B 6010	Less-favoured regions								224.751.726,93	110.372.144,22	114.379.582,73			
	B 6011	Other regions								175.425.052,61	85.370.159,58	89.854.893,03			
		TOTAL - ART. B 601								400.176.779,56	195.942.303,80	204.234.475,76	204.234.475,76		
B 607		Financing of measures proposed before the first year 1984 (former Ch.60 "Exp. under Art.4 of Council Dec. of 1.2.71")													
		Former Item B6000													
		Former item B6001													
		Former item B6010													
		Former item B6011													
		TOTAL B 6000								12.848.246,15	3.093.836,61	- 78.203,88	549.775,62	961.108,43	6.163.321,61
		TOTAL B 6001								42.646,23	-	- 475,77	42.170,46	-	-
		TOTAL B 6010								37.995,46	-	- 423,91	37.571,55	-	-
		TOTAL B 6011								826.782,67	-	- 1.230,43	828.033,70	-	-
		TOTAL B 607								2.150.890,11	-	- 10.410,65	1.245.610,87	894.868,99	-
		TOTAL B 6000								1.810.142,05	455.536,96	- 15.444,29	664.580,74	672.580,06	-
		TOTAL B 6001								10.243.935,70	2.878.831,37	- 175.390,92	411.038,73	6.778.675,68	-
		TOTAL B 6010								20.198.109,68	4.439.677,25	- 134.625,77	-	6.169.929,61	9.433.881,05
		TOTAL B 6011								35.310.902,90	7.774.045,58	- 339.520,88	3.231.005,45	6.169.929,61	17.800.005,38
		TOTAL B 607								3.279.056,66	94.760,95	- 25.209,88	480.774,67	2.678.291,76	-
		TOTAL B 6000								213.614,71	-	- 2.279,70	201.436,81	9.098,20	-
		TOTAL B 6001								4.433.567,50	2.222.600,88	- 27.936,09	264.823,27	1.925.209,31	-
		TOTAL B 6010								20.711.910,61	475.467,50	- 37.042,78	4.394.847,18	15.804.533,13	-
		TOTAL B 6011								53.958.370,91	14.423.585,14	- 383.264,99	14.033.452,00	25.118.068,78	-
		TOTAL B 607								140.764.633,52	30.186.134,13	- 2.182.906,48	5.942.929,54	102.452.663,37	-
		TOTAL B 6000								643.370.201,64	281.780.837,54	- 7.681.012,24	-	38.740.495,77	515.117.863,09
		TOTAL B 6001								866.673.342,55	329.183.365,14	- 10.334.652,15	25.318.261,47	38.740.495,77	463.106.347,06

II. 3. Liquidation of commitments

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Former item B6011	1979	4.872.474,23	-	-	33.988,63	139.985,34	4.678.500,26				
			1980	9.004.021,63	-	-	81.772,38	1.743.108,01	7.179.140,64				
			1981	3.444.155,09	1.151.009,08	-	6.618,99	1.938.504,67	361.260,83				
			1982	42.700.907,22	5.399.385,16	-	274.914,58	1.554.116,19	36.121.323,04				
			1983	194.933.487,04	74.243.913,46	-	1.725.374,64	-	104.696.568,42				
		TOTAL B 6011		255.074.045,30	80.794.307,70	-	1.559.601,48	5.393.714,21	14.287.629,12	153.036.793,19			133.036.793,19
		Former item B6012	1983	869.669,62	299.065,91	-	5.871,48	-	564.732,22				564.732,22
				869.669,62	299.065,91	-	5.871,48	-	564.732,22				564.732,22
		Former Art. B603	1977	827.485,37	-	-	4.055,80	-	831.541,37				
		est. 1978	13.627,77	-	-	-	62,01	-	13.689,78				
		1978	888.743,27	-	-	-	4.895,12	-	893.638,39				
		1979	1.375.940,48	-	-	-	4.530,78	-	1.377.636,15				
		1980	3.613.122,47	715.733,31	-	-	14.998,30	158.743,11	2.753.642,53				
		1981	5.439.777,29	1.229.430,85	-	-	471,33	294.344,70	3.915.031,01				
		1982	17.920.365,49	9.630.851,84	-	-	191.044,74	143.773,98	7.954.693,13				
		1983	42.688.166,46	16.326.081,43	-	-	559.066,75	-	25.555.853,80				
		TOTAL ART. B 603		72.767.229,73	27.902.597,43	-	731.102,17	690.638,87	267.164,48	43.175.726,78			43.175.726,78
		Former Art. B605	1978	1.716.460,63	48.572,21	-	7.809,66	975.549,32	700.148,36				
		1979	121.092,82	6.803,84	-	-	618,06	77.191,09	37.713,93				
		1980	3.230.696,67	215.483,91	-	-	27.639,64	204.999,36	2.837.853,06				
		1981	4.763.464,23	192.839,89	-	-	23.592,48	465.918,28	4.128.298,66				
		1982	7.453.628,64	893.328,74	-	-	21.106,38	6.796,69	6.534.609,39				
		1983	30.644.630,87	2.295.020,31	-	-	70.721,99	-	24.032.693,05				
		TOTAL ART. B 605		47.890.023,06	3.652.048,90	-	131.485,23	1.730.454,94	4.387.689,30	38.271.318,85			38.271.318,85
		TOTAL ART. B 607	est. 1977	108.828,80	-	-	682,32	108.146,48	-				
		1977	4.141.583,22	94.760,95	-	-	21.263,91	515.726,22	3.509.832,33				
		est. 1978	51.623,23	-	-	-	361,90	37.571,33	13.689,78				
		1978	3.645.601,88	48.572,21	-	-	11.675,51	2.005.019,43	1.605.685,75				
		1979	10.805.074,54	2.229.404,92	-	-	60.137,44	595.770,73	7.919.061,65				
		1980	39.523.949,67	1.406.684,72	-	-	90.767,14	8.150.991,33	29.875.506,28				
		1981	70.167.933,59	17.616.700,07	-	-	374.192,49	17.443.693,05	34.733.368,08				
		1982	222.564.872,74	30.823.033,52	-	-	2.280.645,52	8.058.931,32	161.402.262,18				
		1983	940.433.572,84	382.482.132,08	-	-	10.076.389,01	-	483.061.038,84				
				1.291.443.060,60	454.701.288,27	-	12.893.463,82	36.919.830,31	64.814.032,91	722.118.445,09			722.118.445,09
3608		Financing of measures proposed before the financial year 1984 (former chapter 61 "Expenditure under Art. 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971").	1976	3.148.697,92	-	-	28.323,70	2.491.194,49	629.177,73				
		est. 1977	1.934.592,69	-	-	-	16.362,03	1.025.623,46	892.607,20				
		1977	421.804,28	-	-	-	6.597,60	-	415.206,68				
		est. 1978	489.898,70	-	-	-	3.538,71	-	486.359,99				
		1978	11.031.893,84	4	-	-	104.929,58	7.429.772,93	3.495.193,33				
		1979	14.226.164,83	601.317,65	-	-	165.202,13	6.106.360,92	7.333.075,53				
		1980	31.882.763,94	6.885.093,21	-	-	184.127,06	5.310.766,73	19.703.274,94				
		1981	93.434.487,00	27.943.914,59	-	-	936.321,58	25.593.730,42	38.958.520,41				
		1982	276.193.862,64	34.520.277,58	-	-	2.803.590,11	2.624.280,92	186.245.713,03				
		1983	480.811.080,65	111.254.273,16	-	-	7.520.177,29	-	340.481.102,47				
		TOTAL B 6100		863.573.246,89	181.007.086,14	-	12.681.071,79	30.581.237,27	21.245.625,73	598.660.231,11			598.660.231,11



II. 3. Liquidation of commitments

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Former item B6101	1980	517,552.70	123,111.40	- 8,096.72	-		386,344.58				
			1981	2,383,827.60	333,677.33	- 33,278.42	1,067,210.44		949,661.34				
			1982	2,870,084.69	166,614.16	- 15,536.80	3,687.93		2,684,243.80				
			1983	13,358,983.63	2,650,888.67	- 109,094.41	-	847,939.85	11,790,250.70				
		<b>TOTAL B 6101</b>		<b>21,130,448.62</b>	<b>3,274,301.58</b>	<b>- 166,806.35</b>	<b>1,070,898.42</b>	<b>847,939.85</b>	<b>23,770,502.42</b>				<b>13,770,502.42</b>
		Former item B6102	aut. 1977	302,949.38	-	- 7,083.69	295,865.69		-				
			1977	280,234.71	-	- 874.62	279,360.09		-				
			aut. 1978	204,456.33	-	- 1,389.90	202,866.43		-				
			1978	28,984.15	29,098.69	+ 114.54	-		-				
			1979	776,127.43	166,057.39	- 4,864.14	360,363.28		184,642.62				
			1980	3,033,928.47	138,767.26	- 18,991.54	1,917,298.01		938,871.66				
			1981	8,604,615.03	2,618,413.82	- 84,005.89	2,550,580.93		3,338,612.37				
			1982	20,833,161.02	4,334,060.28	- 190,620.66	593,303.44		13,547,174.64				
			1983	60,449,633.17	14,230,864.23	- 830,292.94	-	3,303,806.42	39,884,671.36				
		<b>TOTAL B 6102</b>		<b>94,506,111.71</b>	<b>21,737,263.69</b>	<b>- 1,143,203.84</b>	<b>6,207,839.91</b>	<b>3,303,806.42</b>	<b>39,913,972.85</b>				<b>39,913,972.85</b>
		Former Art. B611	1979	63,091.61	-	- 630.72	62,460.89		-				
			1980	9,967,192.32	2,048,564.71	+ 6,922.26	688,081.09		7,237,528.78				
			1981	14,963,216.88	4,474,411.00	- 197,094.01	1,122,520.32		9,169,201.33				
			1982	48,933,293.94	19,206,149.44	- 668,399.93	1,798,762.11		27,261,982.44				
			1983	143,284,663.92	37,750,833.63	- 1,971,064.40	-	2,253,493.73	101,307,292.14				
		<b>TOTAL ART. B 611</b>		<b>217,213,478.67</b>	<b>63,479,458.78</b>	<b>- 2,830,226.82</b>	<b>3,671,794.41</b>	<b>2,253,493.73</b>	<b>144,976,004.91</b>				<b>144,976,004.91</b>
		<b>TOTAL ART. B 608</b>											
			1976	3,148,697.92	-	- 28,323.70	2,491,194.49		629,177.73				
			aut. 1977	2,237,362.07	-	- 23,443.72	1,321,509.13		811,607.20				
			1977	702,038.99	-	- 7,472.22	279,360.09		415,206.68				
			aut. 1978	694,333.05	-	- 5,128.61	202,866.43		486,339.99				
			1978	11,060,879.99	29,098.69	- 106,813.04	7,429,772.93		3,493,193.33				
			1979	13,003,383.07	767,373.04	- 170,716.99	6,529,373.09		7,537,717.93				
			1980	43,401,436.83	8,993,538.58	- 204,233.06	7,915,643.23		28,286,019.96				
			1981	119,386,146.51	35,372,418.76	- 1,253,699.90	30,342,032.18		52,413,993.67				
			1982	298,884,401.29	58,447,101.46	- 3,678,147.32	5,020,036.40		231,739,113.91				
			1983	699,904,383.37	163,886,871.72	- 10,741,329.04	-	29,832,863.73	493,423,316.87				
				<b>1,196,423,283.09</b>	<b>269,498,604.24</b>	<b>- 16,221,313.80</b>	<b>61,531,790.01</b>	<b>29,832,863.73</b>	<b>819,320,711.29</b>				<b>819,320,711.29</b>
3609		Financing of measures proposed before the financial year 1984 (former chapter 62 "Pilot schemes and preparatory studies").	1977	8,343.08	-	+ 38.88	-		8,381.96				
			1978	63,187.30	-	+ 922.61	-		64,110.11				
			1979	370,641.90	128,221.20	- 3,362.94	33,687.37		403,170.39				
			1980	375,993.03	313,214.86	- 8,723.96	18,471.03		233,583.18				
			1981	753,203.46	201,733.31	- 10,773.42	724.39		339,968.14				
			1982	1,024,118.01	313,104.37	- 8,036.93	3,704.85		697,221.66				
			1983	2,963,006.38	967,174.93	- 42,702.33	-		1,933,128.92				
		<b>TOTAL ARTICLE B 602</b>		<b>3,960,697.36</b>	<b>1,923,431.07</b>	<b>- 72,890.29</b>	<b>38,387.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,903,766.36</b>	<b>1,032,420.99</b>	<b>281,360.03</b>	<b>790,860.34</b>	<b>4,634,626.90</b>

II. 3. Liquidation of commitments

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
8610		Total Chapter B60	1976	3.143.697,92	-	- 28.329,70	2.491.194,49		629.177,75						
		aut. 1977	2.346.390,87	-	- 24.128,04	1.429.633,63		892.607,20							
		1977	4.852.167,28	94.760,95	- 28.696,85	793.086,31		3.933.623,17							
		aut. 1978	745.978,28	-	- 5.490,51	240.438,00		500.049,77							
		1978	14.769.669,37	77.670,90	- 94.216,32	9.434.792,36		5.162.989,19							
		1979	26.381.099,31	3.123.700,96	- 235.117,37	7.158.831,19		15.861.949,99							
		1980	85.501.381,33	10.717.438,16	- 303.726,16	16.085.107,79		38.395.109,42							
		1981	190.307.303,66	53.190.854,34	- 1.640.667,81	47.786.449,62		87.689.331,89							
		1982	522.473.392,04	109.583.239,35	- 5.966.879,97	13.084.672,77		393.838.399,75							
		1983	1.643.302.962,39	349.336.178,72	- 20.860.420,38	-	94.666.878,66	978.439.484,63							
					2.493.829.043,05	726.125.343,58	- 29.187.669,91	98.506.228,16	94.666.878,66	1.543.342.922,74	1.811.687.439,40	867.422.112,16	944.265.323,24	2.489.608.249,98	
				CHAPTER B61 - EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND											
				SPECIFIC MEASURES								42.566.804,42	12.721.434,35	29.845.370,07	
				Specific measures								42.566.804,42	12.721.434,35	29.845.370,07	29.845.370,07
		Grand total:	1976	3.143.697,92	-	- 28.329,70	2.491.194,49		629.177,75						
			aut. 1977	2.346.390,87	-	- 24.128,04	1.429.633,63		892.607,20						
			1977	4.852.167,28	94.760,95	- 28.696,85	793.086,31		3.933.623,17						
			aut. 1978	745.978,28	-	- 5.490,51	240.438,00		500.049,77						
			1978	14.769.669,37	77.670,90	- 94.216,32	9.434.792,36		5.162.989,19						
			1979	26.381.099,31	3.123.700,96	- 235.117,37	7.158.831,19		15.861.949,99						
			1980	85.501.381,33	10.717.438,16	- 303.726,16	16.085.107,79		38.395.109,42						
			1981	190.307.303,66	53.190.854,34	- 1.640.667,81	47.786.449,62		87.689.331,89						
			1982	522.473.392,04	109.583.239,35	- 5.966.879,97	13.084.672,77		393.838.399,75						
			1983	1.643.302.962,39	349.336.178,72	- 20.860.420,38	-	94.666.878,66	978.439.484,63						
				2.493.829.043,05	726.125.343,58	- 29.187.669,91	98.506.228,16	94.666.878,66	1.543.342.922,74	1.854.154.239,82	880.243.544,51	974.120.693,31	2.519.453.416,05		

III. 1. UTILISATION OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR 1984

Payment appropriations

(million ECU)

Budget nomenclature		Approps: available for 1984	Amounts paid in 1984	Amounts blocked by Commission	Utilisation rate %	Approps. available on 31.12.84.
CHAP. 60	General measures					
600	Measures for young people under 25					
6000	Less-favoured regions	249,00	235,79	0,00	94,69	13,21
6001	Other regions	457,50	435,41	0,00	95,17	22,09
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over					
6010	Less-favoured regions	113,90	110,37	0,00	96,90	3,53
6011	Other regions	99,00	85,57	0,00	86,43	13,43
607	Former chapter 60	474,83	454,70	0,00	95,76	20,13
608	Former chapter 61	365,84	269,50	86,00	96,31 (1)	10,34
609	Former chapter 62	2,28	2,21	0,00	96,93	0,07
Total chapter 60		1.762,35	1.593,55	86,00	95,06 (1)	82,80
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	25,50	12,72	0,00	49,88	12,78
Grand total:		1.787,85	1.606,27	86,00	94,38 (1)	95,58

(1) For the purposes of calculating the utilisation rate, the 86.00 million ECU blocked by the Commission were deducted from the figures for appropriations available.

III. 2. UTILISATION OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR 1984

Commitment appropriations

(million ECU)

Budget nomenclature		Total available for 1984	Commitments made in 1984	Utilisation rate %	Commitment appropriations available on 31.12.1984.
CHAP. 60	General measures				
600	Measures for young people under 25.				
6000	Less-favoured regions	529,75	501,41	94,65	28,34
6001	Other regions	976,27	909,06	93,12	67,21
601	Measures for persons aged 25 and over				
6010	Less-favoured regions.	239,80	224,75	93,72	15,05
6011	Other regions.	190,81	175,43	91,94	15,38
607	Former chapter 60.	0,70	0,00	0,00	0,70
608	Former chapter 61.	0,98	0,00	0,00	0,98
609	Former chapter 62.	1,24	1,03	83,06	0,21
Total chapter 60		1.939,55	1.811,68	93,41	127,87
CHAP. 61	Specific measures	85,00	42,57	50,08	42,43
Grand total:		2.024,55	1.854,25	91,59	170,30

III. 3. AMOUNTS PAID IN 1984 AGAINST COMMITMENTS BY FORMER YEARS

Member State	against commitments from 1977 to 1983	against commitments from 1984	Totals
Belgium	8.10	43.90	52.00
Denmark	22.13	46.59	68.72
Germany	21.60	42.29	63.89
France	120.00	105.93	225.93
Greece	30.30	40.81	71.11
Ireland	22.06	108.90	130.96
Italy	173.72	195.22	368.94
Luxembourg	0.28	0.20	0.48
Netherlands	7.83	6.19	14.02
United Kingdom	320.11	290.11	610.22
Totals	726.13	880.14	1 606.27

IV 1: Operations to assist young people under 25 - less-favoured regions

Item: 6000

Rate used: October 1984

Unit: Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved			Amounts refused			
		Total	Priority	Non-priority but not subject to reduction	Total	Not admissible	Not eligible	Subject to linear reduction
Belgium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	11.95	11.55	11.55	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00
FR of Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	43.84	43.44	43.38	0.06	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00
Greece	156.71	63.22	63.31	0.91	93.49	23.69	69.20	0.00
Ireland	174.08	173.85	172.42	1.43	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00
Italy	146.01	144.64	144.16	0.48	1.37	0.01	1.36	0.00
Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	66.96	66.29	66.26	0.03	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	599.55	502.99	500.08	2.91	96.56	23.70	72.86	0.00

IV. 2: Operations to assist young people under 25 - other regions

Item: 6001

Rate used: October 1984

Unit: Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested	Amounts approved	Amounts refused				
			Total	Not admissible	Not eligible	Non-priority	Subject to weighted reduction
Belgium	58.90	57.73	1.17	-	0.48	0.69	-
Denmark	102.75	62.50	41.25	-	0.36	0.22	40.67
FR of Germany	231.95	66.62	165.34	-	28.76	66.62	69.96
France	371.52	126.59	244.34	4.58	129.79	11.61	98.36
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	144.56	116.04	29.09	0.03	0.24	2.59	26.23
Luxembourg	2.39	0.22	2.17	0.01	-	0.34	1.82
Netherlands	50.34	42.22	8.16	0.14	2.08	3.51	2.43
United Kingdom	678.88	437.14	241.72	0.70	26.69	159.70	55.23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,642.30</b>	<b>909.06</b>	<b>733.24</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>188.40</b>	<b>245.28</b>	<b>294.70</b>

IV.3: Operations to assist persons aged 25 and over - less-favoured regions

Item: 6010

Rate used: October 1984

Unit: Million ECU

(Higher rate)

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved	Amounts refused				
			Total	Not admissible	Not eligible	Non-priority	Subject to linear reduction
Belgium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
of Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	9.62	7.41	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.19
Greece	44.54	31.08	13.46	3.44	0.11	0.00	9.91
Ireland	60.30	44.51	15.79	0.00	0.29	1.91	13.59
Italy	168.73	125.30	43.43	5.68	0.23	0.50	37.02
Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	22.52	16.42	6.10	0.00	1.18	0.07	4.85
TOTAL	305.84	224.85	80.99	9.12	1.81	2.50	67.56



IV.4: Operations to assist persons aged 25 and over - other regions

Item: 6011

Rate used: October 1984

Unit: Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved	Amounts refused				
			Total	Not admissible	Not eligible	Non-priority	Subject to weighted reduction
Belgium	73.62	28.15	45.47	0.07	0.60	2.74	42.06
Denmark	72.85	15.93	56.92	-	-	-	56.92
FR of Germany	85.53	14.09	71.44	0.50	1.14	3.58	66.22
France	234.16	28.15	206.01	-	-	30.62	175.39
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	101.10	28.31	72.79	0.12	0.40	4.33	67.94
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	22.13	8.24	13.90	0.08	0.66	0.09	13.07
United Kingdom	170.11	52.63	117.48	-	2.84	2.83	111.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	759.51	175.50	584.01	0.77	5.64	44.19	533.41

## IV.5: Specific operations

Item: 6100

Rate used: October 1984

Unit: Million ECU

Member State	Amounts requested (excluding refunds)	Amounts approved			Amounts refused		
		Total	Priority	Non-priority	Total	Not admissible	Not eligible
Belgium	4.77	4.67	4.67	-	0.10	-	0.10
Denmark	5.72	5.72	5.72	-	-	-	-
FR of Germany	5.36	1.75	1.75	-	3.61	-	3.61
France	9.75	9.29	8.41	0.88	0.46	0.07	0.39
Greece	1.37	0.37	0.37	-	1.00	-	1.00
Ireland	1.20	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-
Italy	3.75	3.60	3.60	-	0.15	-	0.15
Luxembourg	0.48	0.31	0.31	-	0.17	0.13	0.04
Netherlands	2.22	1.36	1.36	-	0.86	-	0.86
United Kingdom	15.92	14.32	14.04	0.28	1.60	-	1.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	50.54	42.59	41.43	1.16	7.95	0.20	7.75

IV.6: Breakdown by Member State and budget item

AMOUNTS APPROVED IN 1985

	B		DK		D		F		E		IR		I		L		NL		UK		TOTAL
	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU	z	m ECU
6000	-	-	11.55	2.29	-	-	43.44	8.64	63.22	12.57	173.85	34.56	144.64	28.76	-	-	-	-	66.29	13.18	502.99
6001	57.73	6.36	62.50	6.87	66.62	7.32	126.59	13.93	-	-	-	-	166.04	12.76	0.22	0.03	42.22	4.64	437.14	48.09	909.06
6010	-	-	0.13	0.06	-	-	7.41	3.29	31.08	13.82	44.51	19.80	125.30	55.73	-	-	-	-	16.42	7.30	224.85
6011	28.15	16.04	15.93	9.08	14.09	8.03	28.15	16.04	-	-	-	-	28.31	16.13	-	-	8.24	4.69	52.63	29.99	175.50
6100	4.67	10.97	5.72	13.43	1.75	4.11	9.29	21.81	0.37	0.87	1.20	2.82	3.60	8.45	0.31	0.73	1.36	3.19	14.32	33.62	45.59
TOTAL	90.55	4.88	95.83	5.17	82.46	4.45	214.88	11.58	94.67	5.10	219.56	11.84	417.89	22.53	0.53	0.03	51.82	2.79	586.80	31.63	1,854.99

- Item 6000: Operations to assist young people under 25 - less-favoured regions
- Item 6001: Operations to assist young people under 25 - other regions
- Item 6010: Operations to assist persons aged 25 and over - less-favoured regions
- Item 6011: Operations to assist persons aged 25 and over - other regions
- Item 6100: Specific operations

V. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by type of operation as defined in Article 1(2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

V.1 YOUNG PEOPLE: LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

V.1.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

Type of operation	BELG.		BARBARI		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUSERN.		NEDERL.		N. IRLAND		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	.	.	5.2	6.3	.	.	19.6	29.2	13.6	26.2	48.5	111.7	38.3	103.6	.	.	.	.	19.6	44.0	144.8	320.9	445.71
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.2	.1	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	3.0	3.11
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.1	6.0	.3	.3	5.3	2.9	.7	1.8	.	.	.	.	.8	1.8	11.2	12.7	23.91
WAGE SUBSIDIES	.	.	.0	.0	.	.	.5	1.9	.0	.0	1.7	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.0	2.3	5.7	8.11
RESETTLEMENT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.2	.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.2	.2	.41
INTEGRATION	.	.	.	.	.	.	.5	.6	.	.	.	.	.1	.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.6	.8	1.41
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.1	.0	.1	.21
TOTALS	.	.	5.3	6.3	.	.	25.0	38.1	14.0	29.4	55.5	118.4	39.1	105.5	.	.	.	.	20.4	45.9	159.2	343.5	542.81

V.1.1 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Type of operation	BELG.		BARBARI		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUSERN.		NEDERL.		N. IRLAND		TOTALS			
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT	
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	.	.	2102	2598	.	.	41006	65376	9940	16836	43242	89521	37229	71268	.	.	.	.	14925	27866	1148444	275425	14438691	
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	470	38	1438	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	1908	19441	
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	.	.	.	.	.	.	3840	4030	324	324	8500	4535	446	1088	.	.	.	.	1143	2782	14273	14759	290321	
WAGE SUBSIDIES	.	.	50	50	.	.	1045	3882	25	25	2479	5767	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	15	3434	9739	133731	
RESETTLEMENT	.	.	.	.	.	.	9500	19500	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9500	196631	
INTEGRATION	.	.	.	.	.	.	1405	1615	.	.	.	.	5050	6509	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6535	8315	146501
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	80	40	166	1401	
TOTALS	.	.	2152	2648	.	.	78916	87113	10327	20623	54221	99823	42725	78796	.	.	.	.	16121	30743	1202444	319746	527271	

V. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by type of operation as defined in Article 1(2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

V.2 YOUNG PEOPLE: OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

V.2.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

Type of operation	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		O. EUROPE		TOTALS				
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT		
VOCATIONAL TRAINING																									
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	11.7	17.6	6.4	5.6	28.3	24.2			50.7	88.2			33.5	72.6	.1	.1	3.7	20.2	134.0	217.2			280.7	425.6	1 686.31
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	.0	.0	.7	.3	.1	.1			.7	.2			.1	.1			.0		.1	.1	.6	.6		.9	1.41
WAGE SUBSIDIES	.3	.7	6.6	9.2	.4	.5			4.1	2.6			.5	1.0					1.2	1.7	13.2	16.5	1	29.71	
RESETTLEMENT	17.2	19.3	16.2	18.0	4.5	5.9			.0	.0			.5	1.1			8.3	9.5	14.1	44.6	1	49.7	171.4	172.11	
INTEGRATION					.5	.5											.1	.4	.0	.0	.5	.5		.9	1.41
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE			.0	.1	4.2	7.5			.1	.2			2.0	3.1					.0	.0	1	6.4	10.9	17.21	
TOTALS	21.2	28.5	29.4	33.1	27.9	32.7			55.4	71.2			34.5	78.7	.1	.1	12.1	30.1	151.5	285.7	1	342.2	544.1	1 908.21	

V.2.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Type of operation	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		O. EUROPE		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING																							
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	5258	8101	5468	4537	19067	19222			45747	66098			26446	56549	34	57	4187	24211	145679	255575	1271828	434430	17067581
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	2	1	159	237	18	24			213	184			179	328			10		64	89	147	860	1 35071
WAGE SUBSIDIES	438	1161	7461	11052	929	1356			4672	2653			2315	3181					2141	2894	18066	72797	1 403031
RESETTLEMENT	16267	2619	16530	19502	4226	6790			21	39			1077	2513			6517	7271	17167	78541	56705	121775	11764801
INTEGRATION					1982	2698											55	313	1	4	2638	2415	1 44531
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE			27	31	18610	37503			223	467			24775	33862					22	32	43157	71895	11150571
TOTALS	1 16-15	18962	29515	35354	44775	64500			50576	67441			54294	96433	48	81	10777	31815	185124	337103	1392454	653769	11048221

V. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by type of operation as defined in Article 1 (2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

V.3 ADULTS: LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

V.3.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

Type of operation	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRLAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		REPUBL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	6.6	18.4	2.0	5.2	17.9	26.3	29.4	94.0	-	-	-	-	4.3	9.0	40.3	154.7	215.0
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.0	-	-	-	.0	.1	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	.4
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	3.5	.0	.0	-	.0	.1	.7	-	-	-	-	.2	1.0	2.2	6.2	8.3
WAGE SUBSIDIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	-	-	.0	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.1	.1
RESETTLEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	.0	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	.2
INTEGRATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	.2	.6	.8
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	.1	.1	-	-	8.7	22.3	2.0	5.4	18.0	26.5	29.6	95.7	-	-	-	-	4.5	11.9	43.0	161.0	224.1

V.3.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Type of operation	BELG.		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRLAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		REPUBL.		U. KINGD.		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	-	-	4	4	-	-	16591	33912	2943	6444	13022	23681	11234	36112	-	-	-	-	4905	11567	48499	111700	1160399
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	820	7	-	-	-	40	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	85	915
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	1476	3374	22	22	37	38	81	440	-	-	-	-	226	2596	2042	6470	9512
WAGE SUBSIDIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	42	-	-	60	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	302	385
RESETTLEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	36	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	158	224
INTEGRATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	145	181
TOTALS	-	-	4	4	-	-	19432	37746	3001	6574	13 39	24032	11325	36592	-	-	-	-	5167	14368	52948	119215	121263

V. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by type of operation as defined in Article 1(2) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

V.4 ADULTS: OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

V.4.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

Type of operation	BELG.		SOWAZI		DEUTSCH.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		N. IROEG.		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING																							
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	4.7	7.3	1.5	2.5	3.0	5.4			5.9	17.2			3.3	22.4			1.3	6.4	9.9	22.5	31.7	83.4	115.31
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0			.1	.0			.0	.3			.1	.0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.51
WAGE SUBSIDIES	1.5	.0	1.7	1.6	.1	.0			.6	.7			.0	.3			.0	.3	.4	3.2	3.9	7.1	7.11
RESETTLEMENT	3.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	2.0	3.6			.0	.0			.0	.1			.1	.3	4.1	14.4	18.6	29.2	47.81
INTEGRATION			.0	.1	.0	.0			1.6	2.0			.0	.0					.0	.0	1.7	2.1	3.81
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE						.0							.0	.1				.3	.5		.3	.5	.81
TOTALS	13.2	14.9	7.7	8.2	5.1	9.6			6.7	19.9			3.4	22.9			1.5	6.7	14.8	37.8	55.9	119.5	175.51

V.4.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Type of operation	BELG.		SOWAZI		DEUTSCH.		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB.		NEDERL.		N. IROEG.		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
VOCATIONAL TRAINING																							
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	2770	3953	845	2932	1848	3487			4715	8743			3028	11414			1828	2491	12916	30882	27768	43792	915661
RECRUITMENT SUBSIDIES	34								29	9			117	362			270		137	49	569	420	10091
WAGE SUBSIDIES	1077	1615	1373	1258	81	7			414	549			10	215					660	742	3117	3787	69041
RESETTLEMENT	4033	3631	3479	3263	1957	1773			5	5							46	240	3916	12067	12060	21174	340541
INTEGRATION									23	81			48	191							71	272	3431
SERVICES/TECHNICAL ADVICE						5			1673	3861			266	430					53	187	2664	4462	85541
TOTALS	7774	8739	5125	5231	3086	5264			6854	13248			3489	12642			2142	2731	18195	44632	47119	94752	141756

V.5 YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS - Specific operations (without regional breakdown)

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION ART. 3 (2).

	BELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		U. KINGDOM		TOTALS		GT	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
	NUMBER OF PERSONS	1472	1890	791	236	62	310	20	49	613	1900	141	202	5142	382	4	161	86	400	2285	2906	116134		8291124425
AMOUNTS APPROVED (mECU)	1.7	3.0	3.5	2.2	.3	1.4	.0	.1	4.4	4.6	.3	.7	.6	3.0	.1	.2	.2	1.1	5.7	8.4	16.9	24.8	41.8	



VI. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by category of persons as defined in Article 4 of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

VI.1 YOUNG PEOPLE: LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

VI.1.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

Category of persons	BELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		U. KINGD		TOTALS			
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT	
YOUNG PEOPLE	-	-	5.2	6.2	-	-	22.7	36.9	10.2	23.4	44.3	101.2	37.2	102.4	-	-	-	-	-	29.4	45.9	140.0	314.1	456.1
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	3.6	5.4	3.3	6.3	.2	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	11.9	19.0	
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	.2	
WOMEN	-	-	.0	.0	-	-	.5	.4	.1	.1	6.0	9.1	1.5	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7	8.9	12.5	21.4
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.4	.0	.0	-	-	.2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.7
MIGRANT WORKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	-	-	-	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	.4	
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	.0	.2	.7	1.3	.0	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	1.4	2.4	
SMU WORKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.8	1.3	
INSTRUCTORS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.0
EXPERTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.1	-	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	.1
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	5.3	6.3	-	-	24.1	38.6	14.0	29.4	55.5	110.3	39.1	105.6	-	-	-	-	-	29.4	45.9	158.3	344.1	502.4

VI.1.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Category of persons	BELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		U. KINGD		TOTALS			
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT	
YOUNG PEOPLE	-	-	2150	2645	-	-	64660	74279	8319	17316	14953	79983	36830	70960	-	-	-	-	-	16123	30743	1173035	2759261	4489611
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	1930	3193	4066	8854	95	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6141	121321	182731
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	105	-
WOMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	-	-	2	3	-	-	400	456	37	43	2992	3872	732	1257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4163	55811	97441
MIGRANT WORKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1405	1815	7	8	-	-	5010	6330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6502	83531	148551
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	9500	9500	-	-	-	-	50	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9550	100001	195501
SMU WORKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	1	39	1927	6592	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994	46921	82961
INSTRUCTORS	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	323	27	21	150	400	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	8941	12077
EXPERTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	110	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	1301	1471
TOTALS	-	-	3150	3949	-	-	76291	96478	10324	23619	54225	99769	42725	77446	-	-	-	-	-	16123	30743	1201240	3197691	521259

VI- Breakdown of 1984 approvals by category of persons as defined in Article 4 of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

VI.2 YOUNG PEOPLE: OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

VI.2.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

category of persons	BELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		U. KINGD		TOTALS			
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT	
YOUNG PEOPLE																								
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	27.1	28.3	29.4	33.0	23.0	30.1	-	-	53.7	67.4	-	-	31.2	49.5	.1	.1	12.1	30.1	151.0	284.51	329.7	543.11	872.81	
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED		.1			.1	.1			.7	1.8			.1	.4						.1	.9	2.41	3.31	
WOMEN																			.8	.11	.1	.21	.21	
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE																								
MIGRANT WORKERS	.0	.1			.2	.4			.4	.9			2.5	3.9					.5	.91	3.6	6.21	9.71	
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES					2.7	5.3			.4	.9			.7	1.0					.0	.01	3.7	7.21	10.91	
SMJ WORKERS					2.0	2.7			.0	.0			1.7	2.7							1	3.7	5.41	9.11
INSTRUCTORS					.0	.0				.2			.6	1.6					.0	.01	.7	1.81	2.51	
EXPERTS	.0	.0							.0	.0			.0	.0							1	.0	.11	.11
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	.0	.0											.0	.1							1	.1	.21	.21
TOTALS	27.2	28.5	29.4	33.0	28.0	36.6	-	-	55.3	71.3	-	-	36.9	79.2	.1	.1	12.1	30.1	151.5	285.51	342.4	546.41	908.91	

VI.2.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

category of persons	BELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		U. KINGD		TOTALS					
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT			
YOUNG PEOPLE																										
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	16567	16859	27751	35390	24235	26631	-	-	49706	66919	-	-	28322	50290	48	82	10777	32023	1849573364701344563	57372919182721	91	493	13331	18281		
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED		54			18	56			438	1020			37	203							29	1301	47	1861	2331	
WOMEN																										
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	7	25			185	401			174	407			1298	2349							98	1521	2262	33347	55961	
MIGRANT WORKERS					13965	30443			156	266			19179102784						10	291	33610	1341151187251				
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES					6343	3873			5	8			12507	15298									1	18655	241791	430341
SMJ WORKERS					14	4			27	98			298	762					5	451	344	6991	12531			
INSTRUCTORS	32	23							7	93			81	45							91	120	1611	2011		
EXPERTS																										
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	9	1											13	48							91	22	491	711		
TOTALS	115	1662	27751	35390	44749	11508	-	-	50131	69433	-	-	62253150915		48	82	10777	32023	187490336817140129	73799511130121	91	493	13331	18281		

VI. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by category of persons as defined in Article 4 of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

VI.3 ADULTS: LESS-FAVOURED REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

VI.3.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

Category of persons	JELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		U. KINGD		TOTALS				
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT		
YOUNG PEOPLE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.6	16.6	1.7	4.7	7.0	11.9	23.7	85.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.3	8.41	10.2	126.61	164.81
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.9	3.7	.1	.1	.0	.0	.2	.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.2	1.81	2.4	6.41	8.81
WOMEN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.5	.0	.	.	.3	.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.3	.1	2.31
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	.	.	.1	.1	.	.	.1	.2	.0	.0	9.7	12.1	.2	.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.1	1.71	11.2	14.41	25.71
MIGRANT WORKERS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.0	.1	.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	.11	.21
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SMU WORKERS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	1.1	.1	.5	.9	2.1	.9	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.61	2.0	7.61	9.71
INSTRUCTORS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.3	.7	.0	.0	.0	.1	3.8	4.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.2	5.31	9.51
EXPERTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.1	.	.	.0	.1	.	.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.71	.71
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.0	.	.	.	.1	.2	.2	.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.3	.91	1.11
TOTALS	.	.	.1	.1	.	.	8.6	22.5	2.0	5.4	18.0	26.5	29.6	95.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.5	11.91	62.8	162.01	224.91

VI.3.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Category of persons	JELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		U. KINGD		TOTALS						
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT				
YOUNG PEOPLE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT	.	.	.	.	.	.	13787	31351	2595	4984	7206	11433	10321	33777	.	.	.	.	.	.	4356	108031	38175	923481	11395231		
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	.	.	.	.	.	.	2479	3441	49	41	37	38	87	450	.	.	.	.	.	.	226	25961	2878	65461	94441		
WOMEN	.	.	.	.	.	.	1609	.	25	.	144	.	197	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	2175	.1	21751	
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	.	.	.4	.4	.	.	75	110	25	14	4219	5333	51	92	.	.	.	.	.	.	580	8771	4954	64321	113861		
MIGRANT WORKERS	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	50	110	174	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	140	.1	261	361
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
SMU WORKERS	.	.	.	.	.	.	312	1866	272	1240	1549	6494	358	1354	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	321	2317	112861	136031		
INSTRUCTORS	.	.	.	.	.	.	698	1125	14	18	79	204	271	477	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	1653	18241	29771	
EXPERTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	74	.	.	3	12	.	314	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	40	4001	4451	
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	.	.	86	276	37	119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.1	123	3761	5191	
TOTALS	.	.	.	.	.	.	19222	3816	3009	6175	13114	23999	11322	36583	.	.	.	.	.	.	5167	141091	51555	1174791	1713331		

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VI. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by category of persons as defined in Article 4 of Council Decision 83/516/EEC

VI.4 ADULTS: OTHER REGIONS

BREAKDOWN BY SEX - AFTER REDUCTION

VI.4.1 AMOUNTS COMMITTED (MILLION ECU)

Category of persons	BELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		N. IENGH		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE																							
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT																							
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	11.3	11.2	6.1	5.7	3.9	7.9			2.1	1.0			2	1.7			1.6	3.4	6.4	19.01	31.2	51.81	93.01
WOMEN																							
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.7	.3	.8			1.5	1.5			1.2	1.3			1.3	2.4	2.4	8.31	6.9	17.51	24.41
MIGRANT WORKERS																							
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES																							
SMU WORKERS																							
INSTRUCTORS	.8	.1	.1	.7					.2	.7			1.2	5.2			.1	.6	.5	1.31	2.0	8.51	18.51
EXPERTS	.8	.0			.1	.1			.8	.1			1.2	.7			.8	.0	.11	.3	1.11	1.41	
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	.8	.8			.8	.8			.8	.8			.8	.8							.1	.1	.21
TOTALS	13.2	14.9	7.7	8.2	5.1	9.0			8.2	19.9			5.4	22.9			1.5	6.7	14.8	37.81	55.9	118.51	175.41

VI.4.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Category of persons	BELG		DANMARK		DEUTSCHL		ELLAS		FRANCE		IRELAND		ITALIA		LUXEMB		NEDERLAND		N. IENGH		TOTALS		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	GT
YOUNG PEOPLE																							
UNEMPLOYED/THREATENED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT																							
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	6184	6174	4849	4520	2212	4364			1549	2656			114	462			368	1454	9528	212751	24852	464391	652911
WOMEN																							
HANDICAPPED PEOPLE	1160	1719	622	724	102	228			189	465			84	130			94	511	1595	52761	3848	70321	128861
MIGRANT WORKERS																							
MEMBERS OF MIGRANT FAMILIES																							
SMU WORKERS	11	112	270	2085					307	614			653	2515			44	457	1111	25301	2346	83131	104591
INSTRUCTORS	39	23			247	428			29	49			174	314			80	3	511	492	9431	14351	
EXPERTS																							
DEVELOPMENT AGENTS	15	30			7	9			1	1			1	1						15	371	42	1191
TOTALS	7574	8714	5722	7357	3188	5351			691	13264			1426	12451			2141	2811	18172	447101	47976	949291	142613

VII. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by point of the guidelines for 1984-86

VII.1 Women under 25

VII.1.1 Number of beneficiaries by point

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,	
A0	"	"	"	"	126	"	"	"	"	"	126	A0
B0	"	"	37	"	15	5	"	"	"	20	77	B0
C1	136	658	7514	2181	27231	11050	19218	10	2765	142963	213726	C1
C2	3452	4488	2366	9304	20774	8240	6699	"	764	186791	747661	C2
C3	"	"	15	470	326	"	2573	"	10	9661	43601	C3
D1	28	"	20	"	179	200	799	"	61	3161	16031	D1
D2	10	"	"	60	"	2947	770	"	2	2031	39921	D2
D3	173	"	"	"	39	31	21	"	"	381	3021	D3
D4	10	"	14	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	441	D4
E1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E1
E2	"	1442	"	48577	5569	17159	29261	"	"	124921	1145001	E2
E3	11355	24433	12622	4676	4398	10962	4207	"	6557	206541	998641	E3
E4	139	"	264	"	783	"	100	"	216	26181	41201	E4
E5	10	"	"	"	620	"	"	"	"	"	6301	E5
E6	100	"	60	"	36	143	75	"	"	"	4141	E6
F1	5	46	861	70	77	470	1723	"	390	9901	46321	F1
F2	15	27	20834	11005	484	"	29346	"	"	1071	618181	F2
F3	1182	917	13	573	251	2994	1800	38	"	14621	92301	F3
	16615	32011	44620	76916	60908	54221	96592	48	10765	2015081	5942041	

VII.1.2 Amounts approved (mECU)

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,	
A0	"	"	"	"	.05	"	"	"	"	"	.05	A0
B0	"	"	.12	"	.01	.01	"	"	"	.04	.18	B0
C1	7.23	1.23	9.69	2.12	25.16	5.02	13.32	.02	2.06	105.94	164.79	C1
C2	8.10	4.32	5.71	6.15	29.16	12.75	12.01	"	.46	27.31	105.97	C2
C3	"	"	.01	.36	.35	"	10.47	"	.01	.59	11.79	C3
D1	.06	"	.04	"	.37	.30	1.27	"	.12	.40	2.56	D1
D2	.01	"	"	.05	"	1.56	1.59	"	.01	.13	3.35	D2
D3	.20	"	"	"	.16	.05	.13	"	"	.05	.59	D3
D4	.01	"	.01	"	"	.03	"	"	"	"	.05	D4
E1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E1
E2	"	3.97	"	9.77	8.03	20.88	24.72	"	"	16.64	84.01	E2
E3	17.45	22.98	6.29	4.46	3.83	7.03	2.31	"	8.37	16.41	89.13	E3
E4	.38	"	.39	"	.32	"	.20	"	.09	.55	1.93	E4
E5	.03	"	"	"	.63	"	"	"	"	"	.66	E5
E6	.04	"	.09	"	.14	.13	.01	"	"	"	.41	E6
F1	.01	.05	.76	.18	.14	.93	2.64	"	1.01	.99	6.71	F1
F2	.01	.04	4.76	.71	.48	"	2.31	"	"	.32	8.63	F2
F3	2.67	2.09	.06	1.15	.61	6.81	4.66	.06	"	2.50	20.61	F3
	29.20	34.68	27.93	24.95	69.44	55.50	75.64	.08	12.13	171.87	501.42	

VII. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by point of the guidelines for 1984-86

VII.2 Women aged 25 and over VII.2.1 Number of beneficiaries by point

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.	
A0	"	"	"	29	34	"	599	"	"	"	662	A0
B0	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	3	B0
C1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C1
C2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C2
C3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C3
D1	48	"	22	"	968	"	2116	"	52	18361	50421	D1
D2	11	215	95	296	518	554	2439	"	8	9531	50891	D2
D3	"	"	"	5	110	35	36	"	"	11	1871	D3
D4	"	"	2	"	12	"	45	"	"	31	621	D4
E1	1253	"	1094	"	1613	"	153	"	817	52091	101391	E1
E2	"	"	"	14055	1763	7988	7681	"	"	35011	349881	E2
E3	4909	4751	390	1690	261	"	90	"	46	47461	168831	E3
E4	58	3	658	"	1420	128	20	"	105	16261	40181	E4
E5	1	"	"	60	172	"	"	"	"	281	2611	E5
E6	34	"	264	666	37	70	368	"	"	"	14391	E6
F1	28	"	342	2555	882	144	324	"	1020	23871	76821	F1
F2	"	27	70	30	1803	"	738	"	"	10891	37571	F2
F3	1160	623	101	76	168	4219	137	"	94	19221	85001	F3
	7502	5619	3038	19462	9761	13138	14749	"	2142	233011	987121	

VII.2.2 Amounts approved (mECU)

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT.	
A0	"	"	"	.04	.01	"	.92	"	"	"	.971	A0
B0	"	"	"	"	"	"	.01	"	"	"	.01	B0
C1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C1
C2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C2
C3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C3
D1	.09	"	.06	"	1.51	"	5.49	"	.10	1.021	8.271	D1
D2	.01	.08	.02	.08	.26	.76	5.24	"	.01	.471	6.931	D2
D3	"	"	"	.03	.32	.05	.22	"	"	.001	.621	D3
D4	"	"	.01	"	.04	"	.11	"	"	.011	.171	D4
E1	2.74	"	1.88	"	2.13	"	.24	"	.12	2.501	9.611	E1
E2	"	"	"	4.66	1.66	7.08	16.87	"	"	2.691	32.961	E2
E3	8.50	6.12	.86	1.81	.39	"	.15	"	.06	4.581	22.471	E3
E4	.13	.01	1.13	"	.26	.08	.04	"	.02	.571	2.241	E4
E5	.01	"	"	.09	.22	"	"	"	"	.031	.351	E5
E6	.01	"	.08	.30	.12	.05	4.23	"	"	"	4.791	E6
F1	.03	"	.68	1.56	1.08	.27	.85	"	.95	3.381	8.801	F1
F2	"	.04	.01	.01	1.79	"	.14	"	"	.651	2.641	F2
F3	1.71	1.53	.34	.14	.43	9.72	.41	"	.26	3.451	17.991	F3
	13.23	7.78	5.07	8.72	10.22	18.01	34.92	"	1.52	19.351	118.821	

VII. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by point of the guidelines for 1984-86

VII.3 Men under 25 VII.3.1 Number of beneficiaries by point

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,	
A0	"	"	"	"	348	"	"	"	"	"	348	A0
B0	"	"	45	"	50	5	"	"	"	15	115	B0
C1	389	644	7239	9951	45249	9930	46287	22	19833	198686	338230	C1
C2	4899	3541	4903	16375	22835	31630	11702	"	3041	33917	132843	C2
C3	"	"	10	1440	2417	"	10716	"	98	11469	26150	C3
D1	90	"	60	"	263	300	2442	"	533	8269	11957	D1
D2	103	"	"	60	"	8872	2575	"	10	338	11958	D2
D3	417	"	"	"	91	74	46	"	"	38	666	D3
D4	10	"	4	"	96	30	"	"	"	"	140	D4
E1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E1
E2	"	1951	"	37217	12882	34520	48960	"	"	24228	159758	E2
E3	7980	30767	13435	9978	2070	10246	8169	"	7599	84793	175037	E3
E4	226	"	293	"	847	"	203	"	318	2673	4560	E4
E5	840	"	"	"	976	"	"	"	"	"	1816	E5
E6	92	"	40	"	31	384	75	"	"	"	622	E6
F1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	F1
F2	125	31	40242	11405	891	"	40866	"	"	107	93667	F2
F3	1791	978	26	687	635	3832	2938	59	299	3746	14991	F3
	16962	37912	66297	87113	89681	99823	174979	81	31731	368279	972858	

VII.3.2 Amounts approved (mECU)

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,	
A0	"	"	"	"	.13	"	"	"	"	"	.13	A0
B0	"	"	.16	"	.02	.01	"	"	"	.03	.22	B0
C1	.52	.87	7.87	7.39	33.71	4.50	33.34	.04	10.86	145.73	244.83	C1
C2	11.28	3.34	13.81	11.38	36.58	54.19	24.85	"	6.46	53.84	215.73	C2
C3	"	"	.03	1.12	3.58	"	50.18	"	.02	5.99	60.92	C3
D1	.17	"	.12	"	.79	.45	4.08	"	1.08	8.44	15.13	D1
D2	.02	"	"	.05	"	2.64	5.67	"	.04	.41	8.83	D2
D3	.41	"	"	"	.37	.11	.26	"	"	.05	1.20	D3
D4	.01	"	.01	"	.05	.04	"	"	"	"	.11	D4
E1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E1
E2	"	5.35	"	8.33	19.06	40.42	47.89	"	"	39.14	160.19	E2
E3	10.54	27.47	7.74	7.58	2.01	6.58	6.55	"	9.88	70.75	149.10	E3
E4	.82	"	.38	"	.40	"	.54	"	.17	.61	2.92	E4
E5	.56	"	"	"	.93	"	"	"	"	"	1.49	E5
E6	.04	"	.06	"	.13	.32	.01	"	"	"	.56	E6
F1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	F1
F2	.07	.05	8.40	.84	.99	"	3.66	"	"	.28	14.29	F2
F3	4.08	2.27	.12	1.35	1.84	9.08	7.18	.10	1.56	6.25	33.83	F3
	28.52	39.35	38.70	38.04	100.59	118.34	184.21	.14	30.07	331.52	909.48	

VII. Breakdown of 1984 approvals by point of the guidelines for 1984-86

VII.4 Men aged 25 and over VII.4.1 Number of beneficiaries by point

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,	
A0	"	"	"	195	47	"	83	"	"	"	325	A0
B0	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	"	"	"	35	B0
C1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C1
C2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C2
C3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C3
D1	348	"	65	"	4670	"	16358	"	586	14303	36330	D1
D2	109	2040	158	1789	1968	1203	10969	"	40	2403	20679	D2
D3	8	"	"	15	261	35	115	"	"	17	451	D3
D4	2	"	"	"	29	"	160	"	"	49	240	D4
E1	1464	"	2515	"	1684	"	320	"	1199	8570	15752	E1
E2	"	"	"	30515	4047	16905	17722	"	"	7758	76947	E2
E3	4797	4428	1742	3432	292	38	654	"	240	15272	30895	E3
E4	170	23	18	"	1625	293	106	"	153	2368	4756	E4
E5	3	"	"	860	271	"	"	"	"	28	1162	E5
E6	18	"	432	798	22	207	792	"	"	"	2269	E6
F1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	F1
F2	"	36	69	50	4224	"	1586	"	"	2201	8166	F2
F3	1748	719	224	115	476	5333	221	"	511	5848	15195	F3
	8667	7246	5223	37769	19616	24014	49121	"	2729	58817	213202	

VII.4.2 Amounts approved (mECU)

	B	DK	D	E	F	IR	IT	LUX	NL	UK	TOT,	
A0	"	"	"	.28	.01	"	.15	"	"	"	.44	A0
B0	"	"	"	"	"	"	.08	"	"	"	.08	B0
C1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C1
C2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C2
C3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C3
D1	.68	"	.17	"	10.05	"	42.47	"	.90	9.21	63.48	D1
D2	.02	.74	.02	1.00	1.19	1.47	24.23	"	.04	1.30	30.01	D2
D3	.07	"	"	.09	.83	.05	.65	"	"	.01	1.70	D3
D4	.04	"	"	"	.10	"	.53	"	"	.09	.76	D4
E1	3.36	"	4.32	"	3.31	"	1.02	"	2.99	4.33	19.33	E1
E2	"	"	"	15.36	4.49	12.51	41.19	"	"	6.05	79.60	E2
E3	7.65	5.69	3.58	3.57	.42	.03	1.06	"	.34	16.59	38.93	E3
E4	.48	.01	.04	"	.62	.17	.23	"	.08	1.07	2.70	E4
E5	.01	"	"	1.27	.31	"	"	"	"	.03	1.62	E5
E6	.01	"	.14	.56	.03	.14	5.95	"	"	"	6.83	E6
F1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	F1
F2	"	.06	.01	.02	2.36	"	.38	"	"	1.12	3.95	F2
F3	2.59	1.78	.76	.18	1.58	12.12	.66	"	2.37	9.87	31.91	F3
	14.91	8.28	9.04	22.33	25.30	26.49	118.60	"	6.72	49.67	281.34	