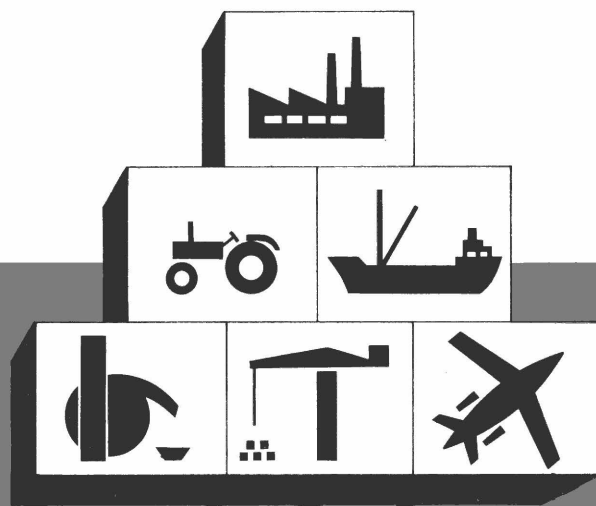


Vocational training

information
bulletin



SUPPLEMENT GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

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The Educational System
and Vocational Training
in the Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg

I - Competence

All public education in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, from nursery schools to university courses, with the exception of the nurses' schools attached to clinics, hospitals and infirmaries (for which the Minister of Health is responsible) comes within the competence of the Minister of Education; hence he is responsible for agricultural colleges, trade schools and so on. In addition, the entire vocational training system, apprentice education, master craftsman's qualifying examinations and so forth come under the Minister of Education, not only as far as the education given in schools and colleges is concerned but further education in businesses and factories. This allocation of all education to one governmental authority allows an efficient, coordinated and balanced administration of the entire educational field.

II - Compulsory education

Compulsory schooling in Luxembourg lasts 9 years, from the 6th to the 15th year of age. All parishes are also required under certain conditions to organize kindergartens (nursery schools) for 4 to 6 year olds.

III - Structure of the Educational System

Our structure distinguishes between the following :

- A - the primary stage,
- B - the post-primary stage,
- C - vocational training,
- D - adult education.

A - THE PRIMARY STAGE

The primary stage consists of primary schools offering courses for 6 years and attended by all children. There are also special classes for children who are physically, mentally and socially disadvantaged or retarded. In addition foreign children attend special initial classes. School classes in the primary schools are mixed classes for boys and girls.

B - THE POST-PRIMARY STAGE

Post-primary education in Luxembourg is divided into 5 different branches :

1. complementary education,
2. secondary education,
3. middle school education,
4. technical education,
5. vocational education.

1. Complementary education

Studies last for 3 years, from the 7th to the 9th year of school age, that is, until the end of compulsory schooling. Transition from primary education to complementary education occurs without any transitional examination or test. Pupils who on finishing the primary stage do not sit any examination for a school system that will take them further (secondary schools or grammar schools), middle schools (medium level colleges), technical and vocational schools (medium and vocational colleges, vocational schools), automatically proceed to a 7th class of the so-called 'complementary' school system. It is still possible for them to transfer to other educational systems :

- (a) *after the 7th class :*
 1. with normal transfer tests as after the 6th school year;
 2. to an 8th polyvalent class of technical and vocational schooling.
- (b) *after the 8th class by means of a reception test*
 1. in a preparatory school for the paramedical trades and professions;
 2. in a preparatory class for the hotel trade;
 3. in a 9th class of the vocational school in the following sections : metal work, wood work, building, hairdressing, clothing, food trades, printing and sales sector.
- (c) *after the 9th class*
 1. by reception test into the 10th class of the fine arts division;
 2. without examination to a master craftsman's course.

The goal of complementary education is to prepare the pupils for life in society and in the vocational world. After complementary education the pupils either enter the work process directly (unskilled workers) or enter as trainees in a works or concern (skilled and qualified workers — craftsmen).

2. Secondary education

Secondary education lasts 7 years after the 6th year of school. The goal towards which studies are directed is the *Abitur* (or *Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires*), a school certificate which allows entry to university or to standard posts at medium level in state and private concerns. A condition of acceptance for secondary education is a pass in a special reception examination on the 6th year curriculum in German, French and arithmetic. The standard required for secondary education in Luxembourg is very high.

Among about 4 500 pupils in the 6th school year, about 2 000 boys and girls decide to attempt the reception examination. About 1 700 are successful. Nevertheless at the most 850 pupils reach the last class (the Prima), and about 750 of those obtain their *Abitur* : that is, over 50 % of pupils in secondary education after one or more failures (that is the rule) do not reach the goal of secondary education.

In the first class pupils do not study any subject they did not have in the 6th year.

Since some pupils reveal in the course of this year that they have no or hardly any chance of working successfully through their secondary level classes, a team (consisting of the head teachers, the school counsellor and members of the SPOS or educational psychology and careers advisory department) tries to offer appropriate advice or re-orientation. (This applies not only to secondary education but to all post-primary schools).

The purpose of this attention is to provide continuous psychological and educational observation and counselling for pupils. In many schools systematic supportive measures are organized to help pupils in need. If such measures prove inadequate, the pupil still has the possibility of transferring to the 7th class of a middle school or a vocational school.

He can do this in the course of the year without any difficulty. At the end of the school year he can even transfer to the next higher class of the middle school or vocational school, if his average mark is over 32 out of 60 and if he has no mark under 25. This regulation is applied to all transfers from secondary to middle school education.

In cases where specialization has been taken further, transfer to the next higher class in another sector of further education is of course more problematic. But in these cases special regulations apply to a limited extent.

If the pupil has difficulties in the 7th class, this is a good opportunity to redirect him or her, since there is as yet no risk of losing a year, for the 7th is the orientation year.

After the 7th year the pupil must opt either for the classical side (with Latin from the 8th school year — 6th class) or the modern side (with English as the 3rd foreign language from the 6th class). However on both sides the curriculum is almost identical until the Abitur stage.

After successful completion of the lower stage (classes : 7th or orientation, 6th classical or modern, 5th classical or modern), the pupil can opt for one of the 4 sections of the upper stage, or continue his studies in another branch of education, or enter the work process.

The 4 sections of the upper stage, by reason of the arrangement of subjects and their weighting, are intended to give pupils a better preparation for the requirements of the various subject divisions at university level. This is true both of the modern and of the classical sides. When he or she chooses a side, the pupil has to a great extent already decided which direction his or her university studies will take.

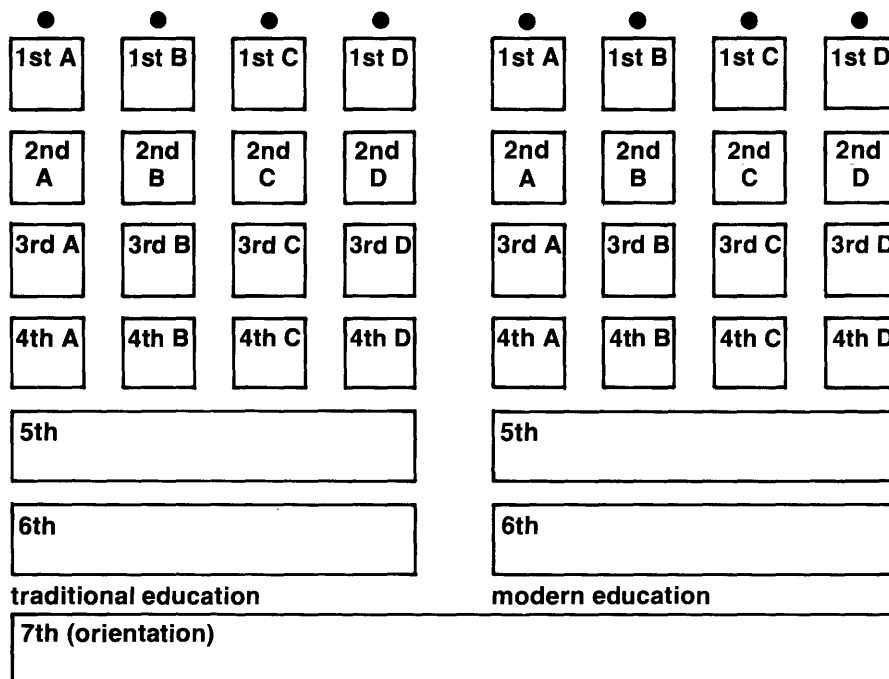
1. Section A

Main emphasis : Languages, human sciences/humanities.
Professional goals : post-primary teaching, journalism, translation, interpreting, archivist, free-lance work as writer, and so on.

2. Section B

Main emphasis : Mathematics and natural sciences.
Professional goals : teaching as mathematician or physicist, engineer, architect, research or work in highly specialized organizations, and so on.

Organization chart of secondary education



3. Section C

Main emphasis : Natural sciences.

Professional goals : biologists, chemists, doctors, pharmacists, veterinary staff, para-medical professions, psychology, social work, agricultural science, and so on.

4. Section D

Main emphasis : Economic sciences.

Professional goals : law, banking, administration and management, business and political economists, information processing, and so on.

After the 3rd, the pupils can complete their studies in the secondary stage. The lower levels of state and private sectors are open to them. In addition, they can continue their studies at the technical school (Ecole Technique), at the Commercial College (Ecole de Commerce et de Gestion) or in a clinic (para-medical education).

At the end of secondary stage studies, the pupils enter for a secondary leaving examination. With the secondary diploma, the pupil can either take a job (management, medium posts in private and state sectors), or enter a university (including the university courses in Luxembourg) or the Teachers' Institute.

The University Centre in Luxembourg

The University Centre in Luxembourg provides university courses which are set at an equivalent level to those of the first year of a university course. The courses cover the following faculties, which are sub-divided :

1. legal and economic sciences division ;
2. humanities and social sciences division ;
3. mathematics and natural sciences division.

Pupils with a Luxembourg Abitur or an equivalent foreign certificate may register for the university courses, as regular students or occasional students.

The latter may register for one or more disciplines. But they may do so only with the permission of the lecturers in charges of the individual divisions.

Students who complete the year of university courses successfully, are accepted as regular students in the second year at foreign universities, where they can continue their studies.

Since October 1976 the division for legal and economic sciences has offered a short university course of 2 years in legal, economic and administrative sciences.

The Teachers' Institute

The Teachers' Institute offers preparation for posts as teachers in primary and nursery education. Candidates for teacher training must possess the Luxembourg secondary stage leaving

certificate. All divisions are allowed entry. Acceptance of candidates is on the basis of their results in the leaving certificate examinations.

The normal length of the course is 2 years. At the end of the 2nd year students must sit an examination in order to obtain a teacher's certificate. Training consists of courses, practical or seminar work, discussions, and teaching practice in hourly or weekly sessions in primary schools.

It should be noted that the length of the course is to be extended to 3 years (6 semesters). The first 2 semesters will be attended in the university course setting whereas the last 4 semesters will take place at the Teachers' Institute.

3. Middle school education

Studies last for 5 years after the 6th school year. The condition of acceptance is success in the reception test for the 7th 'commune', a general induction class for middle school courses and technical education. The examination questions for the entry test are set (as for the entry test for secondary education) on the 6th school year curriculum material in German, French and arithmetic, and are of about the same level of difficulty as in secondary education, but are marked less stringently. The reception test for the 7th 'commune' of the Middle School and technical education occurs a week after the secondary education entry test, in order to give pupils who have failed the examination for secondary education (7th orientation) yet another chance in the entry test for the 7th 'commune'.

Studies are divided into a lower and a higher cycle. The lower cycle lasts for 3 years (7th 'commune', 8th and 9th middle) and in content is directed especially to general educational subjects (German, French, English, history, geography, mathematics, and so on).

After a successful course in the 9th, the pupil can opt for one of three directions of study in the higher cycle.

1. technical and industrial section

In this first section the pupil is prepared for further technical studies. Therefore there is a primary emphasis on subjects which have to do with technical questions : mathematics, physics, chemistry and technical drawing are the most important of these.

2. Administrative and commercial section

In this section the pupil is prepared for practical work in trade and administrative concerns. The most important subjects are bookkeeping, accounting, management, shorthand-typing, etc.

3. Biological and social division

This division is mainly concerned with preparation for the para-medical professions. Therefore natural sciences such as biology, anatomy, chemistry and so on predominate.

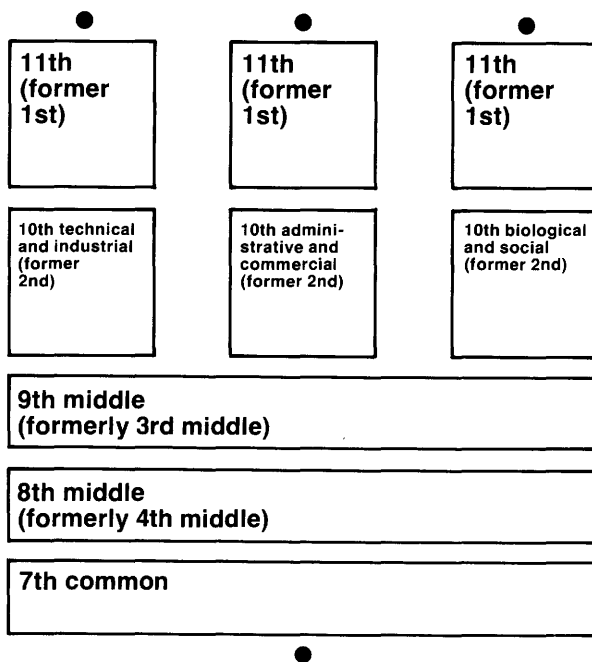
The upper course is completed with a leaving examination which allows pupils to enter the lower levels in the private or state sector. In addition students have the opportunity, on fulfilment of certain conditions (very good marks), of further secondary school study.

The middle leaving certificate allows access to the technical and industrial division option (technical school, school for mechanical engineers); access to the administrative and commercial option of the School of Business and Management; and access to the biological and social division option of para-medical further education in the nursing and medical schools of the clinics (3 years).

If for any reason a pupil transfers from the middle school to technical or vocational training, he can still do this in the lower division without too great difficulty. In the upper division, on the other hand, transfer from one section to another is relatively difficult if the subjects are too dissimilar.

If at the end of a school year the pupil wishes to transfer to the next higher class of secondary education (e.g., from the 7th 'commune' or common class to the 6th modern), he must have an average mark of 45.

Organization chart for middle school education



4. Technical education

In contradistinction to vocational education, which is essentially oriented to preparation for an apprenticeship and its final stage assumes the shape of ancillary education, technical education in Luxembourg refers to the following branches of schooling which all require fulltime education leading to a complete vocational diploma or qualification :

- (a) School for Art and Crafts

- (b) Para-medical and social work training
- (c) chemical education
- (d) Agricultural training
- (e) Hotel school
- (f) Trade and management school
- (g) Technical school — school for mechanical engineers.

(a) School for Art and Crafts

The main aim of the School for Art and Crafts is the training of highly-qualified craftsmen and the encouragement of the talents of the artistically proficient.

STRUCTURE

The School for Art and Crafts has the following structure :

1. Technical crafts division.

It is divided into 4 sections :

- (a) building
- (b) mechanics
- (c) tools
- (d) electrotechnical section.

2. The fine arts division.

In each section studies consist of a theoretical and a practical part. Practical work is done either in the workshop or in a laboratory, but is closely linked with the appropriate theoretical subjects and is adapted to the requirements of practical vocational life.

Especially noteworthy is the fact that a pupil at the School for Art and Crafts does not have to decide immediately for a single, quite specific vocation, but instead receives his training much more in the context of a group of vocations. This multivalent, highly versatile form of instruction enables the student to postpone his definitive choice of vocation to a later date. This is an inestimable advantage especially today when a certain job mobility is requisite.

There is another division of applied arts for art metalwork and decorative painting which at present offers no classes. These sections can only be formed if there are sufficient candidates.

LENGTH OF STUDIES

Studies at the School of Art and Crafts are divided as follows :

1. An orientation stage with the common 7th class and the subsequent 8th class. In both years of the basic stage, the pupil does not have to make a choice of any particular job. This happens only from the 9th class onwards.

2. A middle stage for all divisions with the 9th, 10th and 11th classes.
3. (a) An upper level for technical trades with the twelfth and thirteenth classes, insofar as these divisions actually exist. At the moment of reporting, this educational option is open only to electrotechnical trades. An upper stage is envisaged for the mechanical section.
- (b) An upper level with the twelfth class of the fine arts division.

The following options are possible in this class :

- 12th A : Painting, sculpture and ceramics ;
- 12th B : graphic arts ;
- 12th C : interior design and decoration.

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

In order to be accepted for the first class of the orientation stage (7th general or 'commune'), the student has to pass the appropriate entry examination (the same as for the middle school). Acceptance by the subsequent classes of the technical division (technical trades division) is possible only if the student has completed the preceding classes successfully or can produce evidence of equivalent studies in other educational establishments.

The ninth class of the fine arts division (9th fine arts) is a preparatory class). It is open to all interested students who have successfully completed an eighth class, and who can give evidence of talent and acquired knowledge appropriate to the course. In order to be accepted for the tenth class of the fine arts division, the candidate must have successfully completed the 9th fine arts stage or sit an entry examination (lowest possible age for candidates is 15 years).

The classes of the upper stage are open to all those possessing the leaving certificate of the corresponding section. In addition those in possession of the appropriate apprenticeship certificate (at present in the electro-technical branch) are allowed to enter for this course.

TRANSFER POSSIBILITIES

After successful completion of the eighth class (8th 'polyvalent') the student can enter all classes of the ninth year.

Students who leave school prematurely receive an appropriate certificate and can continue their vocational training in a concern by means of additional theoretical release courses in a vocational school.

CERTIFICATES

The middle stage closes with a school-leaving examination. In the section for technical craftsmen the corresponding diploma is equivalent to the leaving certificate or certificate of completion of studies (CAP) for the corresponding specialism.

The upper level (12th and 13th) of the technical division prepares students for the technician's diploma.

A pass in the leaving examination of the upper level of the fine arts division (12th fine arts) allows the award of the upper certificate of artistic aptitude and training (CAFAS).

The EAM leaving certificate allows those who hold it entry to a master craftsman's examination and allows them to carry out technical functions in industry and in state and community (i.e. local) administrations.

FURTHER STUDIES

The leaving certificate of the middle stage allows its possessors to undertake further studies in the upper level and to acquire the appropriate diplomas.

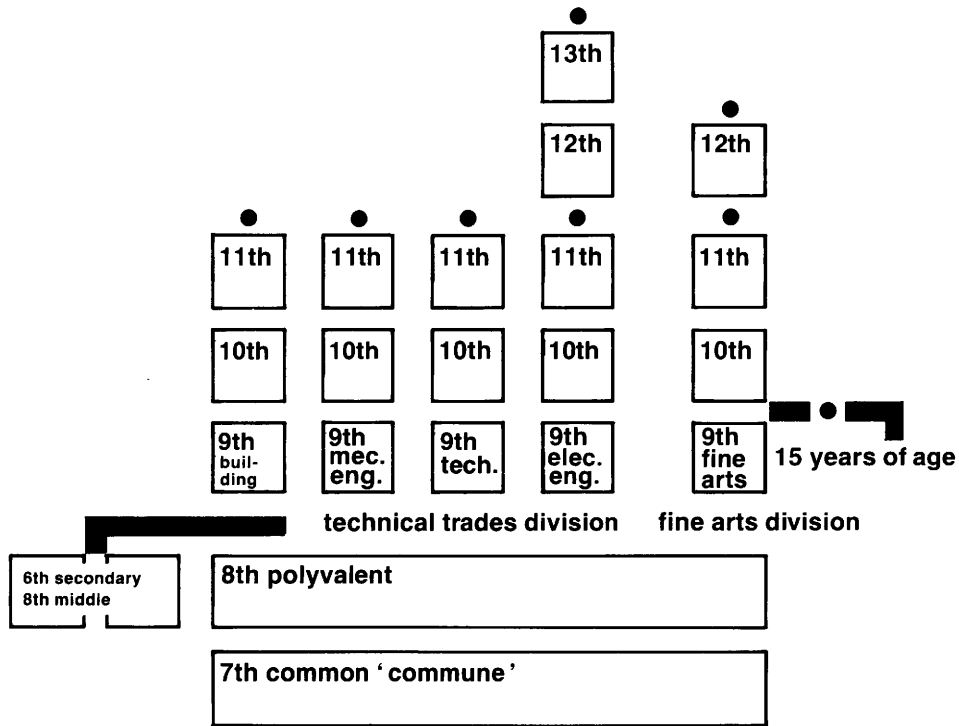
The next option open to students leaving the middle stage of the technical trades is entry to technical school in the specialist divisions of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and the building trade. In addition EAM graduates can also enter other technical schools in other countries.

Those holding the technician's diploma have recently been allowed, in addition to the possibility of undertaking further studies at the technical school, entry to German specialist further education establishments. A condition of entry is a pass in a special external secondary leaving examination organized for this purpose in Trier.

Students in the fine arts division either prepare for a practical vocation or may continue their studies in specialist establishments abroad.

1. in Austria
in specialist art schools.
2. in Belgium
at the Royal Fine Arts Academies and at Higher Architectural Institutes, with certain exceptions. (Académies Royales des Beaux-Arts and Instituts Supérieurs d'Architecture).
3. in France
at the Higher National School for the Fine Arts (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts)
at the Higher National School for the Decorative Arts (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts Décoratifs)
at provincial art schools (Ecoles d'Art).
These students are not however admitted to courses of study in architecture and to courses for teachers of art education (professeur de l'éducation artistique).
4. in the Federal Republic of Germany
Schools of Fine Art (Hochschulen für bildende Künste) in Düsseldorf and Frankfurt a.M.).

Organizational chart of schools for arts and crafts



(b) *Paramedical and social training*

1. **Paramedical training**

Paramedical training proper begins with the 9th class.

In order to gain entry to the 9th class, the student must have passed successfully through either the 8th polyvalent, the 8th middle, or the 6th secondary. In addition there is the possibility of a transfer to the 9th paramedical by means of an entry examination from the 8th school year (8th complementary) or the 8th vocational. The questions in this examination relate to the programme of the 8th school year.

(a) *Schooling*

The programme of the 9th, 10th and 11th paramedical classes includes in addition to languages, mathematics and general educational subjects, such vocationally oriented subjects as biology, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physics, hygiene, first aid, psychology, nutrition, and so on.

An examination is held after the 11th class. Students who pass this examination receive a certificate (certificate of com-

pletion of preparatory studies for the paramedical and social professions) which enables them to begin clinical training if they wish. This possibility also exists for those who have completed the 3rd secondary class (section B and C entry examination) and for pupils who possess the leaving diploma of the biological and social division of middle school education.

(b) *Clinical training*

During the three years of training in the nursing schools of the clinics, the future male and female nurses receive practical and specialist theoretical instruction and are paid for their work. Training in these schools is completed with a leaving examination. If a student passes this examination he or she receives the state nurse's diploma.

(c) *Further education*

The state nurse's diploma permits further specialization in the paramedical professions, for instance as children's nurse, psychiatric nurse, specialist nurse for anaesthesia, midwifery, massage and so on.

CHILDREN'S NURSE

This vocation is prepared for in two ways :

1. Those holding the state nurse's diploma can spend 12 months of further education in the children's hospital in Luxembourg.
2. Students who have passed the intermediate examination after their preparatory studies for the paramedical professions, who have the biological division leaving diploma of the middle school, or have successfully completed the first five years of secondary education, can follow a 36 months full children's nursing course abroad (Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland). The final diploma must be recognized by the foreign authorities. In addition the children's nurse who has studied abroad must sit a practical examination in Luxembourg in order to obtain the Luxembourg state diploma for nurses.

PSYCHIATRIC NURSE

For this vocation also two approaches are now possible :

1. Those holding the Luxembourg state nurse's diploma and all those who are entitled to practise nursing in Luxembourg, can follow a 12 months course of preparation as a psychiatric nurse in the Grand Duchy.
2. Candidates for this vocation can follow study courses of at least 36 months in Luxembourg or abroad. The conditions for entry to such courses are the same as those of the second mode of approach to children's nursing.

MEDICO-TECHNICAL ASSISTANT IN RADIOLOGY

Training in Luxembourg or abroad lasts at least 18 months.

Entry conditions :

1. Luxembourg state diploma for nurses.
2. Candidates who do not possess this state diploma must give evidence of having pursued 11 successful school years. In addition, after the first trimester they must pass an entry examination and follow a six months practical foundation course in general nursing. Candidates in possession of the school leaving certificate (Abitur) do not need to pass an entry examination.

MEDICO-TECHNICAL ASSISTANT IN THE LABORATORY

This option requires a course of at least 18 months in Luxembourg or abroad. Candidates may enter this course who hold one of the following diploma :

the Luxembourg state nurse's diploma,

the vocational school certificate for chemistry laboratory assistants,

the craft school leaving diploma,

the biology section middle school leaving diploma,

a Luxembourg or foreign diploma which is recognized as equivalent.

The Luxembourg state nurse's diploma is required as an entry qualification for the following vocational courses :

MEDICO-TECHNICAL SURGICAL ASSISTANT

Training can take place in Luxembourg or abroad (Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switzerland) and last at least 18 months.

SPECIALIST NURSE IN ANAESTHESIA

Training can take place in Luxembourg or abroad. Training lasts 18 months in Luxembourg and 24 months abroad.

MIDWIFE

Training takes place in a state-recognized school for midwives in Luxembourg or abroad and lasts 24 months.

MASSEUR/MASSEUSE

Training consists of 12 months study and a 12 months practical course. At present the study course is available only in Germany whereas the practical component can be completed in Luxembourg or abroad.

2. Ancillary staff for special schools

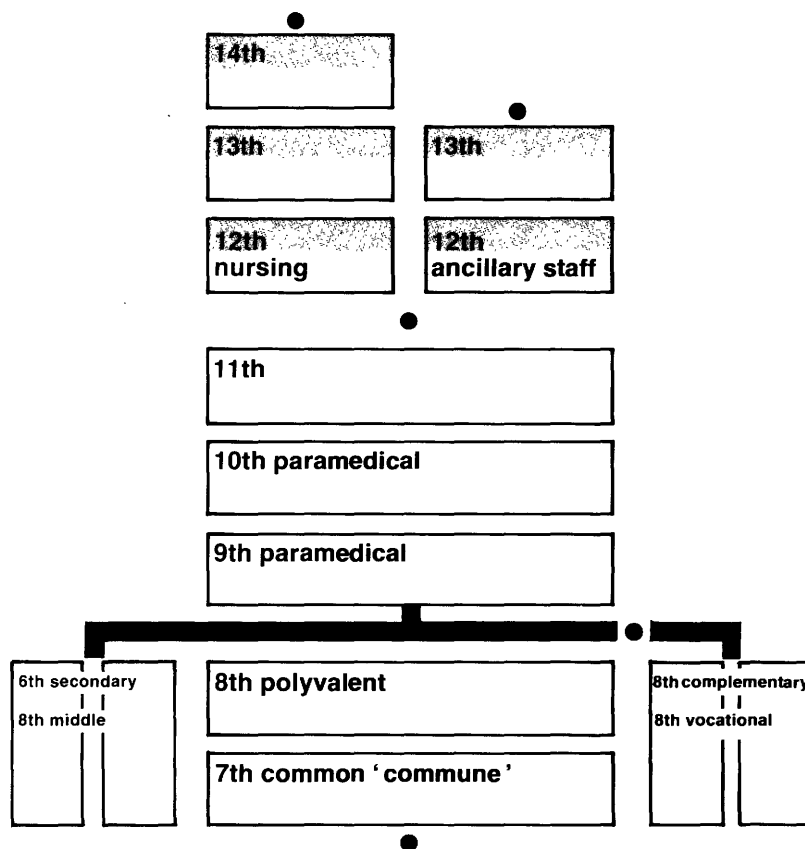
Special education in Luxembourg ('education différenciée') is a specialized education structure offering specially designed courses for the mentally and physically handicapped. These children need not only specially trained teaching staff, doctors and nursing staff but ancillary staff who are permanently concerned with them, their dressing and eating, play and work; these are special ancillary staff or 'special education monitors'.

At present training of such ancillary staff occurs only as an exception since more than sufficient personnel are available.

Prerequisites are either a paramedical preparatory course and the leaving certificate for the preparatory course for the paramedical and social professions, or the third part of a secondary school division, for instance 2 years of special training in a home or a special school for physically or mentally handicapped children. Training is completed with the award of a state diploma.

Organizational chart for paramedical and special ancillary training

Specialization :
 Registered nurse
 Psychiatric nurse
 Anaesthetist nurse
 Children's nurse
 Midwife
 Masseur/masseuse
 Medico-technical assistant



(c) *Chemist training*

ENTRY CONDITIONS

After successful completion of the 8th polyvalent class, pupils can choose to enter the chemistry section. Those students who have successfully completed the 6th secondary or 8th middle school class are allowed to enter the chemistry division without any entry examination.

Since the programme already provides for practical laboratory work in the first year (the 9th), only a limited number of candidates can be accepted. This restricted entry to the chemistry division is also necessary because poor chances of subsequent employment in this sector demand it.

STRUCTURE OF COURSE

The first cycle of studies lasts 3 years (9th, 10th, 11th).

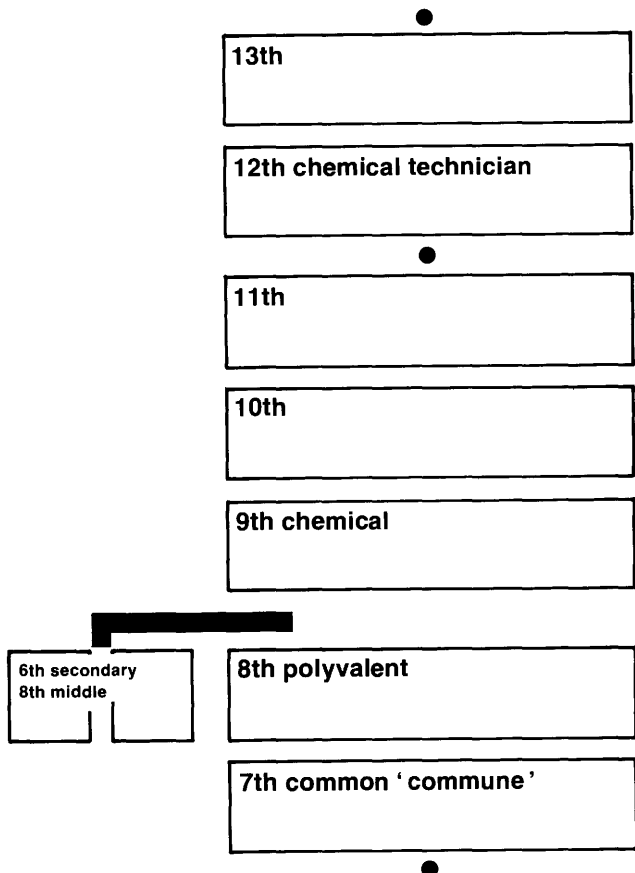
In the second year of training (10th) a four-week course in a factory is already envisaged in order to ensure the connexion between training and practice.

After this 3-year course with a final examination the chemist's assistant diploma is awarded; it enables the holder to engage in practical work in state and industrial laboratories.

After a further 2-years study course (12th, 13th), and if the appropriate examination is passed, it is possible to obtain the chemical technician's diploma.

Further educational possibilities for those who have completed their course in the chemistry section and pass out as chemical technicians are available only abroad, in Austria, where it is possible to enter a university directly, and in Federal Germany where the appropriate universities and polytechnics are open to the candidate if he or she has passed a special foreign student's examination.

Organizational chart for chemist training



(d) Agricultural training

1. The state agricultural school in Ettelbruck

OBJECTIVE OF STUDIES

The course at the state agricultural school in Ettelbruck comprises the vocational training of the young farmer or agriculturist and the training of the agricultural technician, and also offers adults — if enough candidates come forward — the opportunity of further specialist training by means of regular courses.

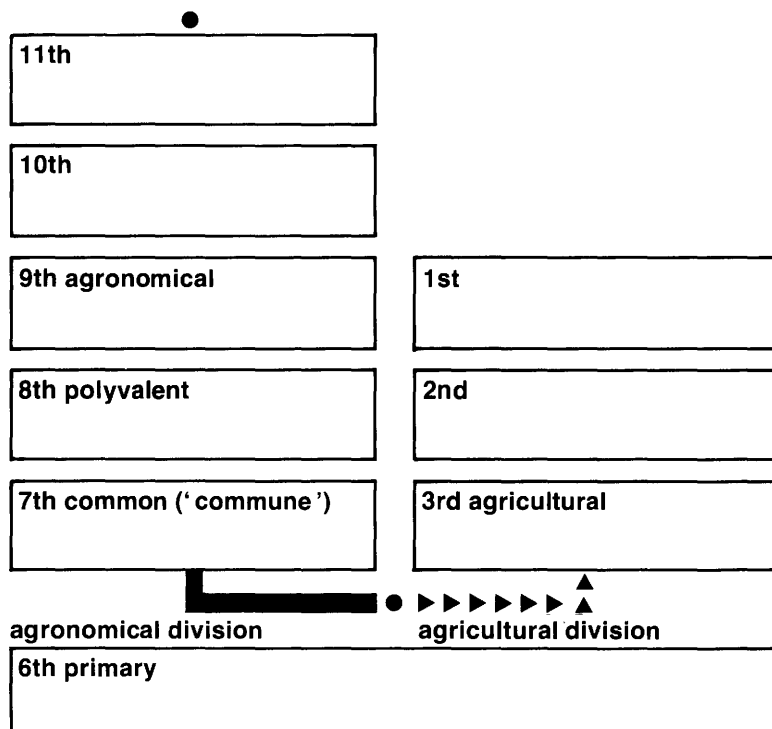
ENTRY CONDITIONS

The candidates must

1. have completed the 6th year of school successfully,
2. have sat an entry examination (entry examination for the 7th common class (7th 'commune')).

On passing this examination the student can choose between agronomy and agriculture proper. If the student fails the 7th common ('commune') examination, then there is the possibility of following the three-year course in the agricultural division.

Organizational chart for agricultural instruction courses



STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

The agricultural school offers two options :

1. The agronomical division (five-year course)

This course begins with the 7th common 'commune' and passes through the 8th polyvalent to the 9th, 10th and 11th classes. This course of altogether 5 years is completed with a final examination. After passing the examination the students are awarded a diploma in agricultural studies.

Further educational possibilities

According to law, after completing the five-year course, students have the possibility of continuing their studies at the agricultural school for two years (12th and 13th) until they obtain the agricultural engineering diploma. As yet it has proved impossible to introduce these classes since the number of candidates has been too small.

Employment possibilities

The agricultural school prepares students for the vocations of farmer or agriculturist as well as for lower and medium positions in various agricultural concerns and cooperatives.

2. Agricultural division (three-year course)

This course, which represents a shortened specialist training, lasts until the end of compulsory schooling. It begins with the 3rd agricultural class and ends with the 1st agricultural class. This period of studies is completed with the award of a certificate which is intended as a school leaving certificate.

(e) The specialist hotel trade school in Diekirch (The 'Alexis Heck' Hotel School)

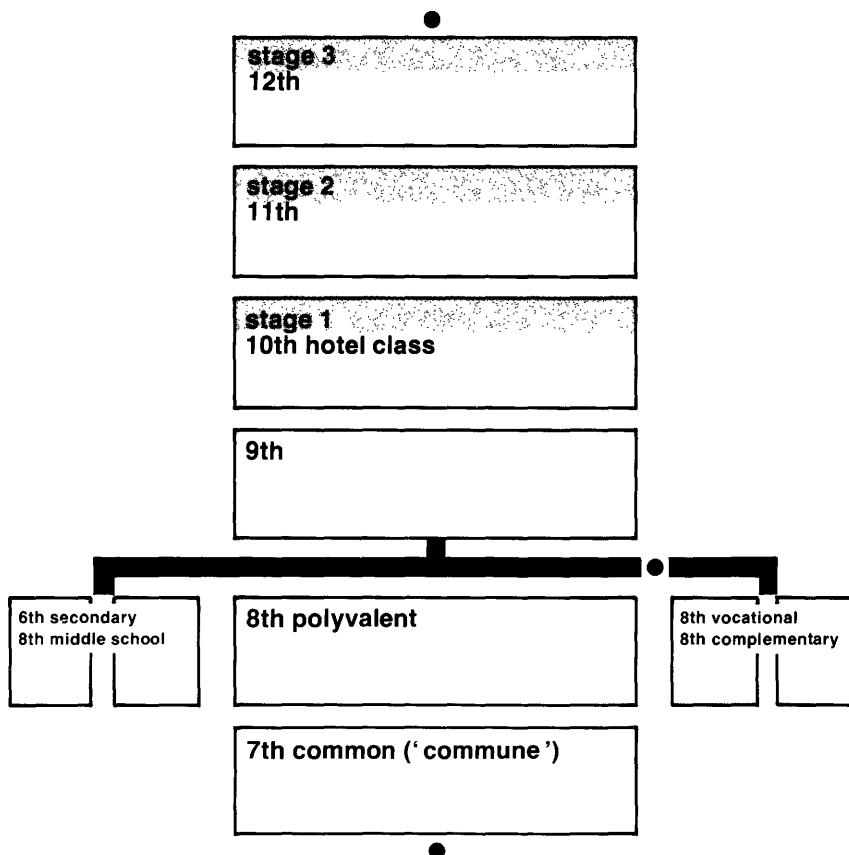
The course of studies at the hotel school comprises in addition to a general theoretical course the preparation of qualified specialists for restaurants and hotels. The students receive specialist instruction in all areas of hotel and restaurant work, such as cooking, service, reception, bar, administration, and so on.

ENTRY CONDITIONS

In order to be accepted by the 9th hotel school class, the student must have completed one of the following successfully :

- the 6th secondary school class
- the 8th middle school class
- the 8th polyvalent.

Organizational chart for the hotel trade school



In addition it is possible to take an entry examination after the following classes :

8th vocational
the 8th class of complementary education.

German, French and arithmetic are examined on the basis of the 8th complementary curriculum.

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

The course at the hotel school lasts four years and begins with the 9th and finishes with the 12th. This course comprises such subjects as cooking and administration, as well as restaurant and bar work. In addition the students receive instruction in general educational subjects. There are four languages (German, French, English and Dutch) on the study programme. During the last three years of the course (10th, 11th and 12th) the students carry out a ten week practice in a Luxembourg hotel in the following sectors : kitchen — service — reception — administration. In this way they are acquainted with their future work.

After completion of their studies the students receive according to performance a CAP (certificate of professional aptitude) and/or a diploma (diploma for completion of hotel studies). The CAP is issued by the Chamber of Commerce whereas the diploma is a state diploma.

With these certificates the successful students are entitled to a trade pass and can enter the hotel and restaurant trade.

FURTHER EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES

After completion of the 12th hotel class, there is a possibility of practical studies abroad and of extending specialist knowledge by a course at a foreign hotel school.

In addition it is possible to obtain a master's certificate in Luxembourg as a cook or first-class chef.

(f) *Trade and commerce school — Trade and management school*

ENTRY CONDITIONS

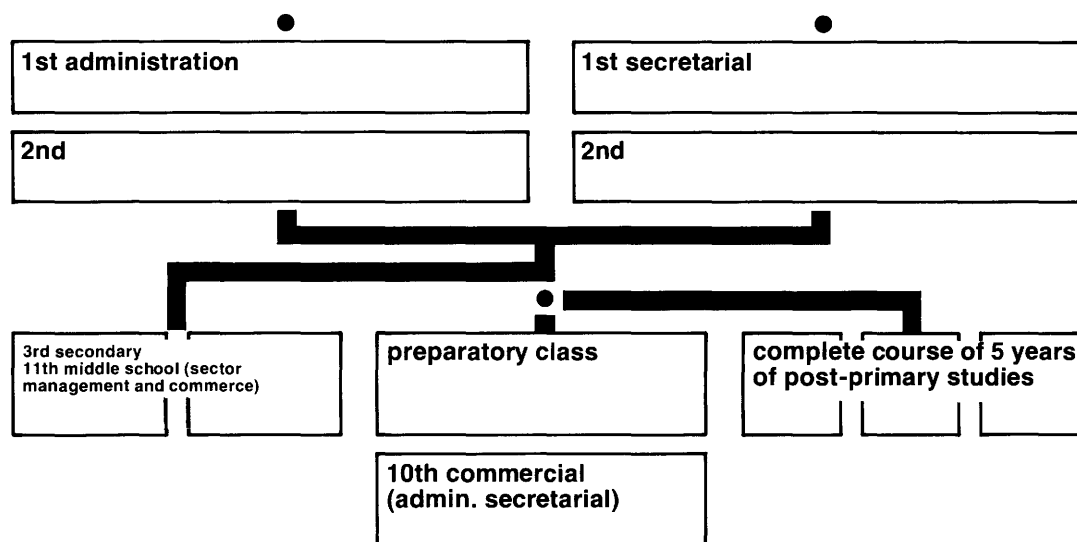
- (a) No entry examination if the candidate has completed the third class of secondary education successfully, or if he holds the leaving diploma of the middle school (trade section).
- (b) With an entry examination if the candidate has completed another 5-year post-primary course successfully.
- (c) For students who have obtained the leaving diploma of the 10th commercial class (vocational training), and for those who have successfully completed the 4th secondary class, the school offers a course (preparatory class) which prepares them for the entry examination.

VOCATIONAL AND FURTHER EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES

The trade and management school prepares students mainly for medium-level posts in the sectors of trade, banking and insurance, industry and so on. There is also a certain degree of equivalence between the school of trade and management and secondary education in regard to entry to the medium-level posts in state concerns.

In addition the leaving diploma entitles good students to continue their studies at specialist colleges or universities in the economic science faculty.

Organizational chart for trade and management



(g) *Technical school — School for technical engineering*

This school offers the highest level of technical education available in Luxembourg.

ENTRY CONDITIONS

The candidate must hold the leaving certificate of the craft school or the middle school, or must have completed the 3rd class of the secondary school successfully. In addition the holder of a CAP can be accepted either by means of an entry examination or after successfully completing special courses. These special courses in mathematics, French and German are held at the vocational schools in Esch, Düdelingen and at the Institut Emile Metz in Dommeldingen. Entry is in each case to a preparatory class which should allow equivalence with the various school levels to be reached.

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

After a three-year course of studies the technical school programme is completed with the award of the title of 'technical engineer'. The student can choose between 3 sections mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, (with two subsections : the electro-technical or high-voltage section or the electronic or low-voltage section) and building — civil engineering.

COMPLETION OF STUDIES, VOCATIONAL AND FURTHER EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES

After completion of the three-year course studies finish at the technical school with an examination. If the students have obtained an average mark of 42 over the three years, they do not have to sit the theoretical part of this examination.

The technical engineering diploma entitles students, under certain conditions set by foreign schools, to undertake further studies at technical colleges or polytechnics up to acquisition of the title of engineer with diploma (B.Eng.).

The technical engineer has job possibilities in state, local authority and private sector service.

School counselling

In post-primary education there are at present 18 local school counselling centres (school counselling and educational psychological services) in operation.

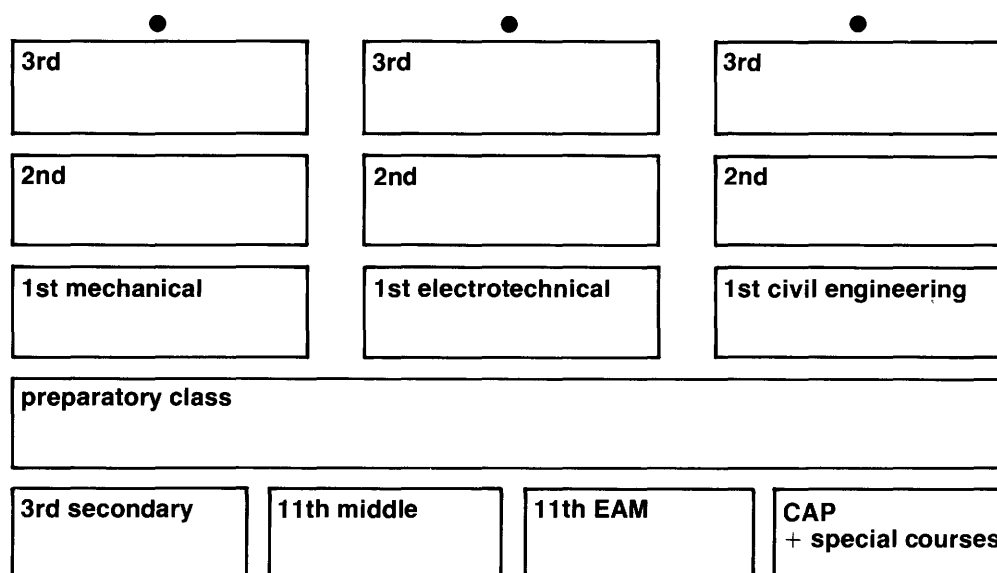
In these centres some 60 teachers and psychologists are available for consultation by pupils and their parents in specially equipped premises and at set times.

They assist in school choice, offer information about studies and vocational choice, they support pupils with specific learning difficulties, and they advise pupils who exhibit adaptation problems.

Together with administration, head teachers and teachers help to produce a more open form of education with more flexibility and individuality.

The department for educational guidance and social services works at a national level to support the work of the local counselling centres. This centre in the Ministry of Education organizes with the aid of the responsible departments educational guidance in the 6th school year, publishes information booklets, offers advice on change of school or instruction, organizes local and regional information sessions, runs a documentation centre and administers student grants. The department for educational guidance and social services is always ready to assist all pupils and their parents.

Organizational chart of technical education



C - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Vocational training may be divided into

1. craft apprenticeship
2. industrial apprenticeship
3. commercial apprenticeship
4. commercial instruction

1. **Craft apprenticeship**

(a) *Shortened form of instruction*

STRUCTURE

Boys and girls who wish to learn a craft are already able to benefit from a vocationally oriented education during their compulsory schooling. This takes place in a 9th school year in the vocational school : the 9th vocational or 9th fulltime education.

At present the following seven vocational groups are comprised in each 9th vocational :

food trades (9th food and nutrition)

clothing trades (9th clothing)

building trades (9th building)

woodworking trades (9th wood)

hairdressing and cosmetician trades (9th hairdressing)

metal and electrical trades (9th metal-electric)

graphic trades (9th graphic arts).

These classes offer vocational instruction in theory and practice in regard to a number of similar vocations. Since the student can acquire knowledge of the various aspects of these trades in the course of the school year, it will be easier for him at the end of the 9th to opt for a specific craft. In addition his apprenticeship will be reduced by 1/2 to 1 year. Successful completion of a 9th vocational offers not only a reduction in course time but another major advantage : the apprentice need not sit an apprenticeship examination in the following subjects : Languages, hygiene, correspondence, documents and citizenship.

At the age of 15 years (end of compulsory schooling) the pupil then enters his apprenticeship proper. This begins with the signing of a contract with a craft or trade master. This contract should be entered into at the latest by 1 October. The apprentice receives practical training in a works, but during the same period of time he attends the vocational school on a weekday in order to perfect his theoretical knowledge of the chosen trade (complementary courses in the 10th, 11th and 12th).

ENTRY CONDITIONS

Basically, entry to the shortened course for apprenticeship in the crafts occurs after successful completion of the 8th vocational. But pupils can enter the 9th vocational who have successfully completed the 6th secondary, the 8th middle or the 8th polyvalent class of technical education. Finally, there is still the possibility of acceptance for the 9th vocational by means of an entry examination on the curriculum of the 8th school year.

LENGTH OF STUDIES

The course lasts for a different length of time according to the trade chosen. Courses are decided after completion of the 9th vocational as follows :

For apprentices in the food, clothing and building trades : 2 1/2 years, 2 of which also feature complementary courses.

For apprentices in the hairdressing and cosmetician trades : 3 years with 2 to these featuring complementary courses and 1 year offering practical courses.

For apprentices in the graphics, metal and electrical trades : 2 years with complementary courses.

For car mechanics and electricians there is the possibility of following a second full-time year (10th auto-mechanic and 10th electro-technician) and finally signing a two-year contract. In Esch/Alzette there is also a 10th wood course (wood processing) with full-time instruction.

Pupils who enter a course of instruction for jobs in radio and television or in light current engineering, also attend an eleventh full-time course (11th electronic) and then sign a one-year contract.

TRANSFER POSSIBILITIES

It is always possible to transfer from another already completed vocation. In such cases the exact course to be followed in school and works will be decided in each case according to the course already completed.

CERTIFICATES

On successful completion of the 9th vocational class the student receives a corresponding certificate. In order to sit the apprenticeship completion examination, the apprentice must be able to produce this certificate or at least confirmation that he has completed and passed the general theoretical part of the ninth fulltime class.

A pass in the final apprenticeship examination entitles the holder to the completion of studies certificate (vocational aptitude certificate — CAP).

FURTHER EDUCATION

After the apprenticeship examination, vocational knowledge is completed by attendance at extension and further education courses in Luxembourg and abroad, and at preparatory courses for a master's examination. After attending special courses, students with a CAP can undertake further studies at a technical school.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

State vocational training centre, Luxembourg (Centre d'enseignement professionnel de l'État, Luxembourg)

State Vocational school, Esch-sur-Alzette (École Professionnelle de l'État, Esch-sur-Alzette)

Middle school and vocational training school. Ettelbruck (Collège d'enseignement moyen et professionnel, Ettelbruck)

Collège de l'Est, Grevenmacher

Collège du Nord, Wiltz.

Only in the state vocational training centre and its associated centres is it possible to choose between all possible courses. The other schools offer only a single choice, decided according to regional requirements.

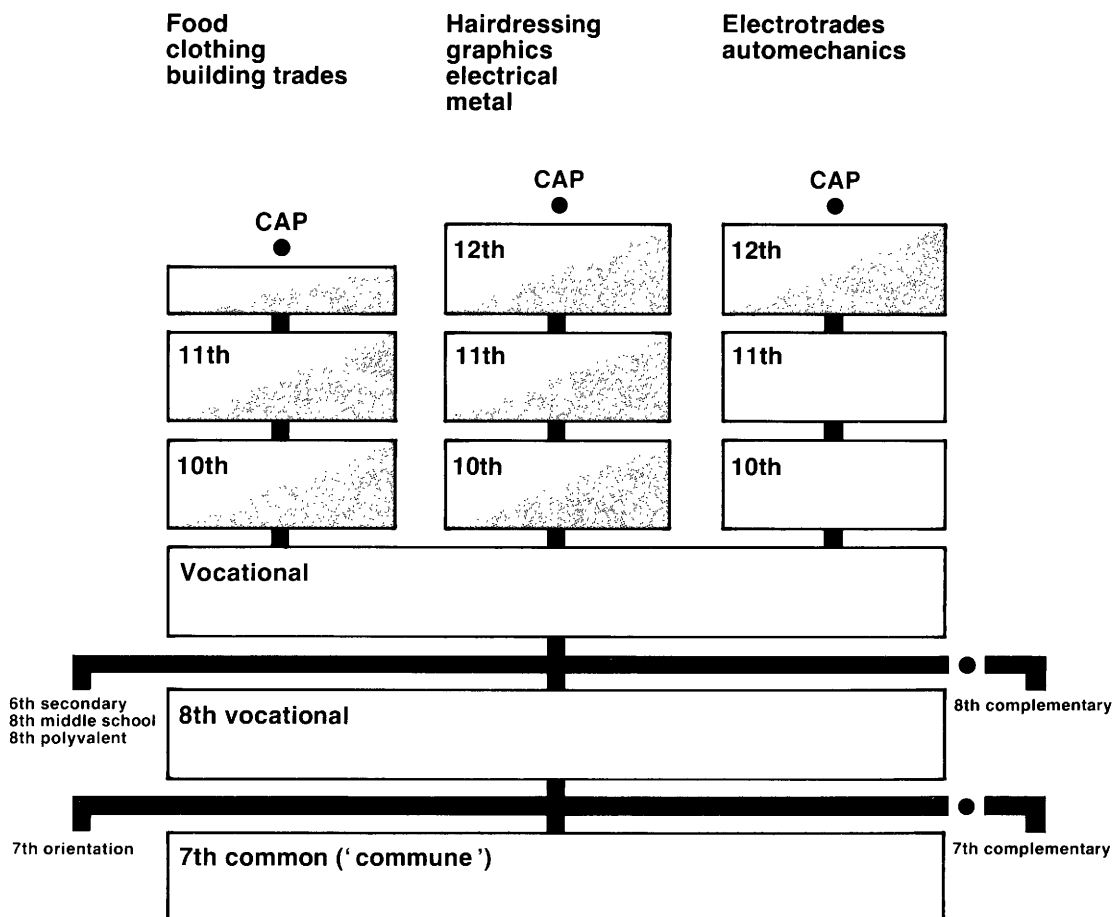
(b) Non-shortened course

STRUCTURE

The pupil who usually completes his compulsory schooling at the age of 15 can directly enter a craft apprenticeship if he makes a written contract with a master craftsman (under the supervision of the crafts chamber).

Practical instruction is given at the works, theoretical instruction at the vocational school. In the first year (9th supplementary) recap courses are given which correspond to the specific theoretical section of a 9th vocational class course (see shortened course information). These courses, like the theoretical extension courses of the subsequent apprenticeship, (10th, 11th and 12th) are given once a week.

Organizational chart of craft courses (shortened course)



In order however to enter the second year of apprenticeship (10th) at the end of the 9th (recap) class the apprentice must sit a transition examination (probation examination) and pass at least the specialist theory section (trade knowledge, accounting and drawing). The student can also sit the examination in general theory (languages, hygiene, correspondence, documents and first part of citizenship) in the following years of the apprenticeship. But he must have successfully completed the study of these subjects in order to be admitted to the apprentice's examination.

ENTRY CONDITIONS

Entry to the 9th recap class is without examination. It is enough if the student has finished compulsory schooling and has signed a contract of apprenticeship. The 9th recap is also a reception class for all pupils who have not passed the specialist theory section of the 9th vocational class.

LENGTH OF STUDIES

In comparison to the shortened course the length of this course is a half to one year longer. The following periods are laid down for the individual trade groups :

For apprentices in the food, clothing and building trades : 3 apprenticeship years with simultaneous extension courses.

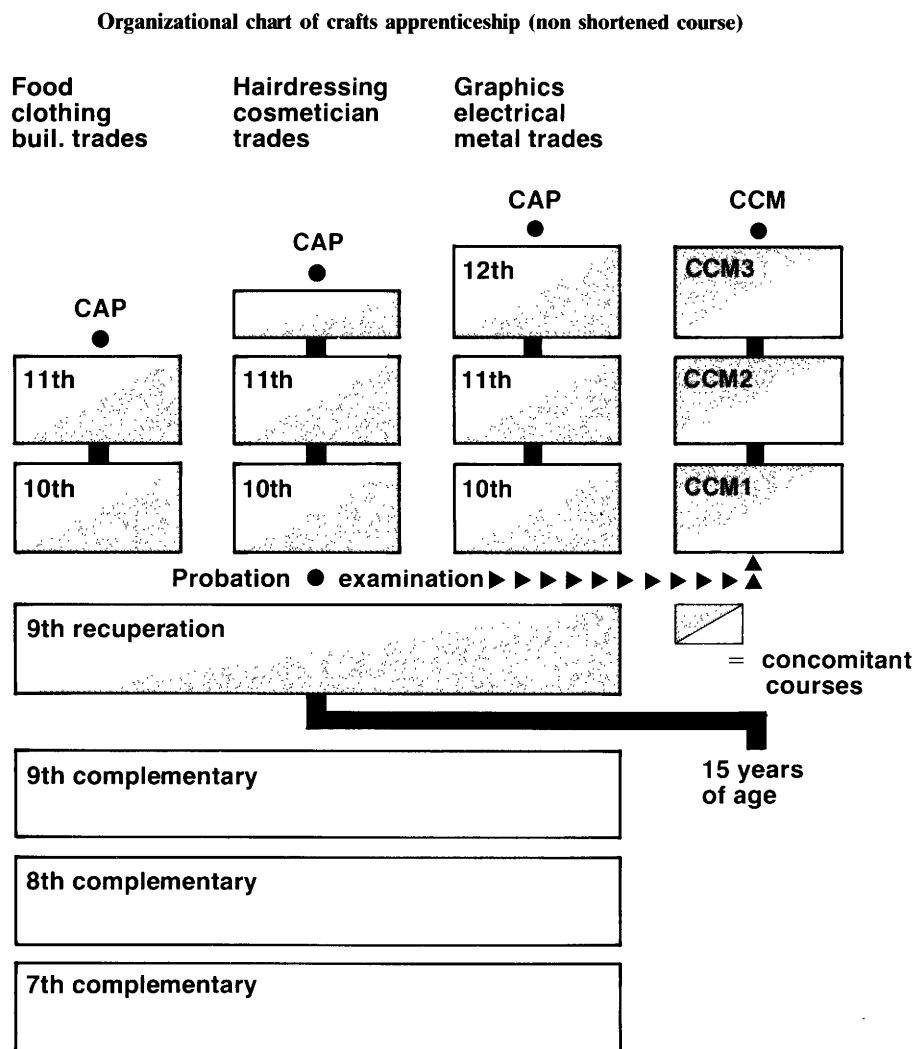
For the hairdressing and cosmetician trades : 3 1/2 years of apprenticeship with 3 years of extensions courses and 1/2 year complementary courses.

For the metal, electrician and graphics trades in general 4 years of apprenticeship with 4 years of extension courses.

TRANSFER POSSIBILITIES

In order to be accepted for the next year of the course, the student must have passed the theoretical course for the corresponding year.

For apprentices whose difficulties in the vocational school prove insurmountable there is another way to obtain the practical capacity certificate (CCM). In the course of or at the end of the first year of apprenticeship, the apprentice can request that the management of the vocational school change the apprenticeship contract originally drawn up for a vocational in-



struction course (CAP) so that it becomes a practical instruction course (CCM). Such an application is decided by the craftsmen guidance commission. Should the application be accepted the apprentices attend special classes (CCM 1, CCM 2, CCM 3) in which a special subject theory is given with a practical emphasis. In the apprenticeship completion examination the practical section is the same as for the CAP, whereas the specialist theory is tested only orally.

In trades which require a considerable degree of theoretical knowledge, a CCM is not possible. In such cases, the apprentice who does not pass in theory must change to another trade. This is especially true of the following trades : electrical trades, precision mechanics, fitter, toolmaker, lithographer, offset printer, typesetter, printing forme-maker, repro technician and optical technician.

CERTIFICATES AND FURTHER EDUCATION

Normal education in the vocational school and in the works is terminated with the apprenticeship completion examination.

Then the successful candidate receives the apprenticeship completion certificate (CAP) and can prepare for his master's examination.

Those holding the CCM are also able to enter for the CAP at a later date. They can acquire the requisite knowledge at evening courses and repeat those parts of the CAP apprenticeship completion examination in which they were not tested on sitting the CCM. That enables them to pass on to entry for the master's examination.

Consultant for vocational education

His task is the coordination of works training with vocational guidance and instruction in vocational schools.

For this purpose the consultant for vocational education has

- to investigate in doubtful cases whether the works are in a position to fulfil the apprenticeship conditions, and to make proposals for filling any gaps in the apprentice's training;
- to inform works and apprentices of areas of vocational training by the distribution of circulars and brochures, by visits to the works and by consultations in his office;
- by virtue of the authority given him by the craftsmen's chamber and the labour chamber to inspect the fulfilment of legal requirements regarding apprentice training;
- in the case of possible differences of opinion between the works management and apprentices, to consult both parties in order to restore mutual understanding, or in cases of need to prepare for arbitration.

2. Industrial apprenticeship

STRUCTURE AND LENGTH OF COURSE

Industrial apprenticeship offers young people a full course which makes relatively high demands on the apprentice. At present, according to need, training can be given in the following industrial trades : technical drawing, fitter, electrician, armature technician, turner, lathe turner, welder, foundryman, ladler, pattern makers, forging,...

The course proper lasts for three years (10th, 11th and 12th). In this period the student receives in addition to practical instruction in the apprentice shops of the concern, extensive theoretical instruction in the vocational school for 12 or 16 (24) school hours a week.

ENTRY CONDITIONS

Basically, an industrial apprenticeship can be commenced after the obligatory school course at the age of 15. As preparation however it is recommended that the pupil should pass through the 7th common ('commune'), 8th polyvalent, or 8th vocational and 9th metal-electricity. Pupils who have passed through the last-mentioned class are immediately accepted for apprenticeship, whereas all other candidates have to undergo an entry examination. Before the apprenticeship proper begins, the candidate enters into a contract of apprenticeship with his apprentice master on the one hand and the chamber of commerce on the other.

TRANSFER POSSIBILITIES AND CERTIFICATES

A change of trade within related trades is still possible to a limited degree in the lower apprenticeship years. In order to proceed the candidate must pass successfully through each class in turn. Only the students in the last year of apprenticeship (12th) are entered for the completion of apprenticeship examination. They are tested only on the curriculum of the 12th, and on that occasion the points for this school year are taken partly into account. Success in the examination allows the award of the certificate of completion of studies (certificate of vocational aptitude).

FURTHER EDUCATION

The holder of the industrial CAP has interesting possibilities of advancement within the works. Under certain conditions he can also attempt a technician's course or prepare for the technical school.

Iron and steel section

Since September 1974 the Differdange vocational school has offered a new trade specialism, the so-called iron and steel section.

This specialism was introduced in order to give young people interested in foundry work the necessary basic knowledge that they will require in their work later on in blast furnace work, in a steelworks, or in the rolling mill.

The iron and steel course is characterized by a mixture of practical work at the workplace and fundamental theoretical training in the vocational school. The course lasts six semesters.

After the 1st and 2nd year of training in the iron and steel option there is an examination in each case. At the end of the third year of the course the student enters for the final examination for the CAP (certificate of vocational aptitude).

Entry conditions for the iron and steel option in the Differdange school are as follows :

The candidate must be 15 years of age up to 31.12 of the first year of apprenticeship.

The school education required is completion of the legally requisite nine years of schooling.

Students who have already passed through the 9th vocational class or will do so, will be accepted for vocational training without any entry examination. All other candidates have to sit an entry examination.

The Emile Metz Institute (Institut Emile Metz)

is a fulltime specialist vocational school. Training is given to turners, fitters, electricians, welders and pattern makers.

(a) *technical classes*

Four year training (after the 7th common or 'commune').

Entry conditions :

- (a) students who have successfully passed through a 7th orientation or 7th common class, are accepted without examination.
- (b) Students who have not passed through a 7th orientation or 7th common are accepted after passing an entry examination.
- (c) Students from a 7th complementary and students from foreign schools have to pass an entry examination.

The four year course is completed with the leaving certificate of the Institut Emile Metz and also with the certificate of vocation aptitude (CAP). The training course fulfils all requirements for further studies at the technical school and at the arts and trades school (mechanic).

(b) *Vocational classes*

Three-year course.

Entry conditions :

- (a) Students are accepted without an entry examination who have successfully completed an 8th vocational class (state) or the 8th technical (IEM). If these classes have not been completed an entry examination must be passed.

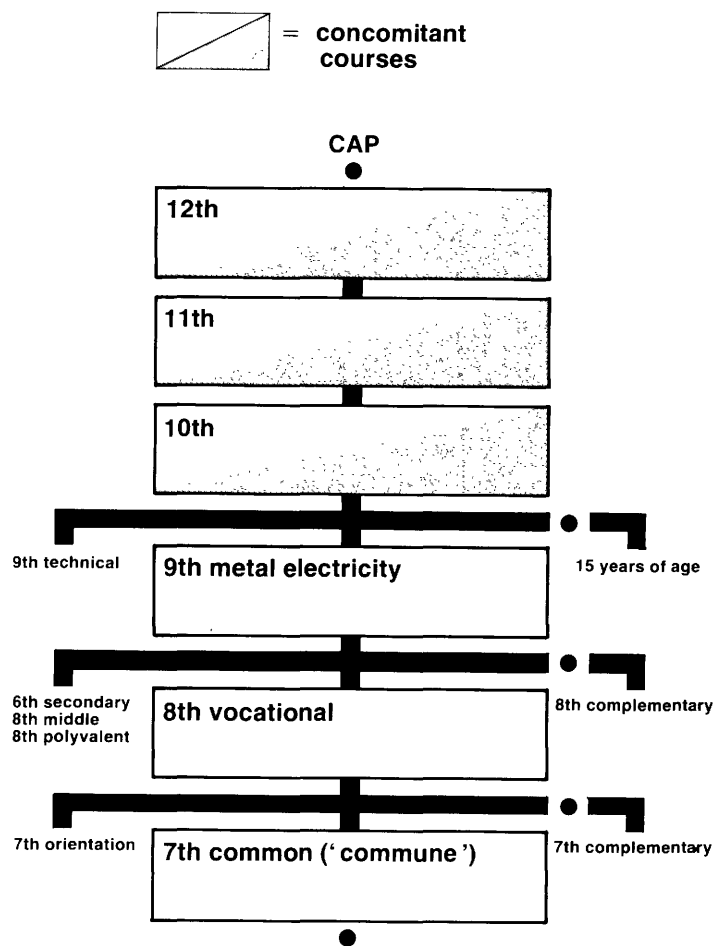
- (b) Students can also enter the 1st vocational class without an entry examination who come from a secondary school course and have passed through an 8th middle school course.

- (c) Students coming from complementary education (8th complementary have to sit an entry examination).

VOCATIONAL CLASSES 'B'

In B classes those students are accepted who show weak theoretical ability but a good practical foundation. The emphasis in B classes is on practical instruction.

Organizational chart of industrial training



3. Commercial apprenticeship

STRUCTURE AND LENGTH OF COURSE

The commercial trades comprise salesmen, saleswomen and warehousemen.

A first way of entry to commercial training is by means of the 7th common and 8th vocation to the 9th sales. After successful completion of the 9th sales, the student enters into

his own contract of apprenticeship with a businessman (under the aegis of the Chamber of Commerce). Apprenticeship lasts two years with attendance at school one day in each week throughout this period (10th and 11th). It is also possible to enter the 8th vocational class after the seventh complementary class, or to enter the 9th sales (entry examination) after the eighth school year.

A second course is possible after completing compulsory schooling. At the age of 15 the young person can sign a contract with a businessman. In this case the apprenticeship with attendance at school lasts three years (10th, 11th and 12th).

ENTRY CONDITIONS AND CERTIFICATES

The first course is only possible by way of an entry examination. In order to be allowed to enter a 7th common class (7th 'commune'), the corresponding entry examination has to be passed. For pupils of the 7th and 8th complementary classes who wish to attend an 8th vocational or 9th sales, special entry examinations are prescribed.

The course of apprenticeship is completed with the apprenticeship examination, a pass in which allows the student a vocational aptitude certificate (CAP).

4. Commercial training

This course prepares for the lower levels of commercial and administrative work. The holder of the CAP receives a commercial licence without difficulty.

TRAINING

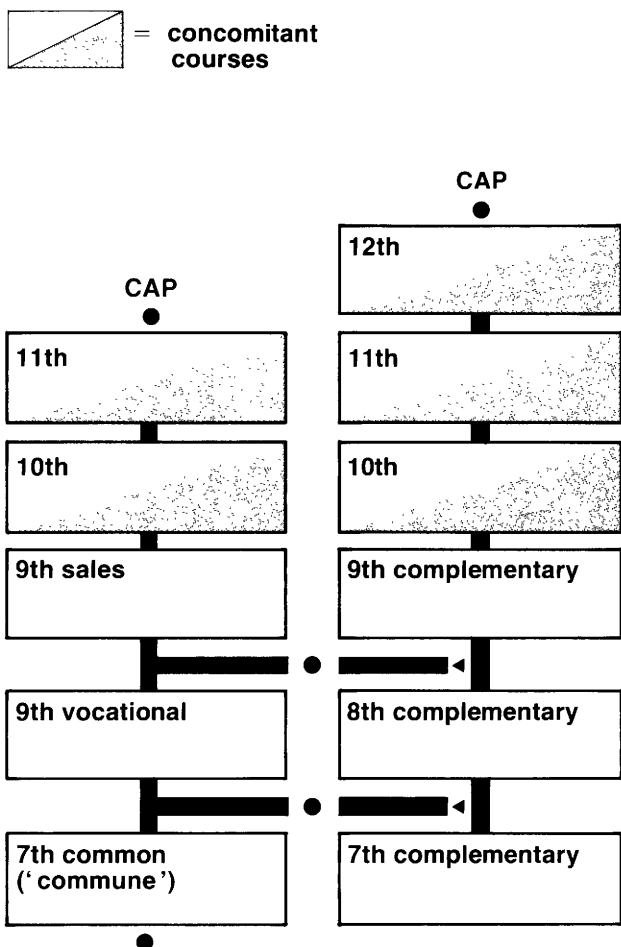
The course lasts for three years. Training is given for a number of commercial and administrative or office posts such as bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, shorthand-typist and clerk.

Theoretical work is done by full-time instruction in the 9th and 10th commercial classes.

At the beginning of the 10th commercial class, it is possible to choose between two options : secretarial or management. At the end of the 10th commercial class, the theoretical part of the final apprentices' examination is taken. Finally students of both sexes do a practical course of 1 year in a bank, an industrial, trade or similar concern. Then the practical section of the apprenticeship examination is taken and the vocational aptitude certificate is awarded. (CAP).

Theoretical instruction is given in the state vocational schools of Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette, Ettelbrück, Wiltz and Grevenmacher.

Organizational chart of trade apprenticeship



ENTRY CONDITIONS

Pupils are accepted for the 9th commercial without any entry examination if they have successfully completed the 6th secondary school class, the 8th middle school class or the 8th polyvalent class. There is another possibility : pupils of the 8th complementary class or the 8th vocational class can sit an entry examination (German, French, English, arithmetic). This entry examination is held on the basis of the 8th polyvalent curriculum.

FURTHER EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES

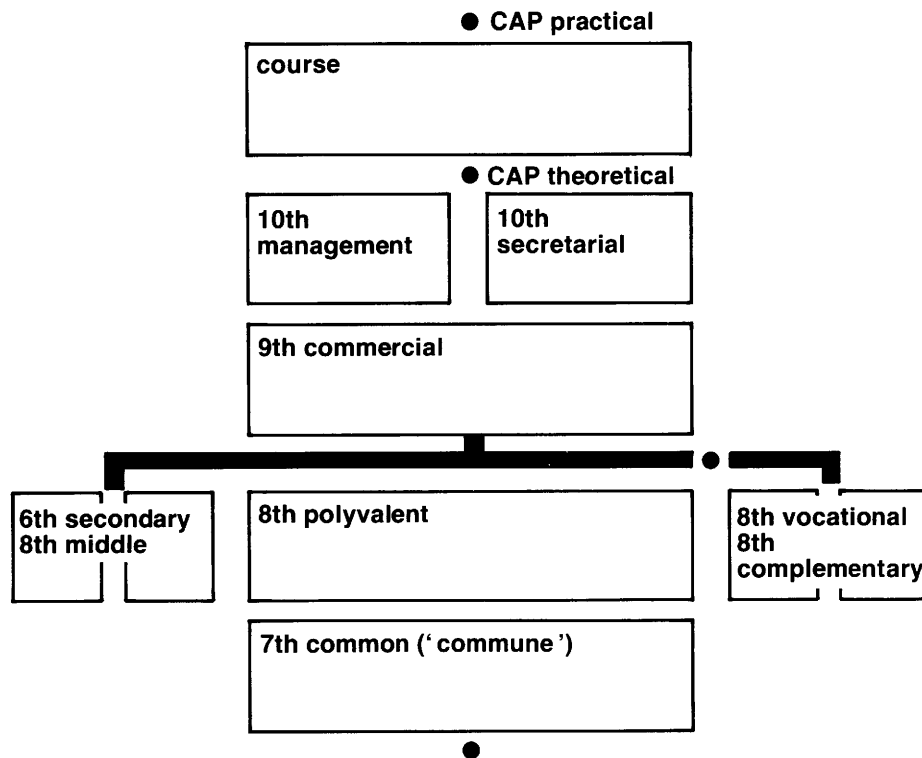
There is also the possibility of further education after the CAP at the School of Commerce and Management ('École de Commerce et de Gestion'), or of transfer to the same school after completion of the 10th management class or the 10th secretarial. This further course lasts three years, and the first of these is a preparatory year.

Entry to the 1st year of the School of Commerce and Management occurs on passing an entry examination after the preparatory year.

Plans for revision

A project (rough draft for an organic law regarding second degree technical education) envisages the construction of a coherent and precisely defined whole from technical and vocational education, middle school education, and the School of Commerce and Management.

Organizational chart for commercial training



The intention is to build on a 1st integrated course, and to allow a first possibility of completion after 2 or 3 years of training (full-time education or part-time education with works training). Two further years of study lead to the award of the technician's diploma or the technical leaving certificate ('bac technique') with polytechnic and higher specialist matriculation.

In addition a 'fusion commission' was established two years ago in order to prepare the integration of the first three classes of post-primary education as a whole (1st integral course; comprehensive school model).

The published results are intended to serve as a basis and guideline for discussion of a fundamental revision of Luxembourg education. From this, the government will work out a projected bill.

D - ADULT EDUCATION

1. Legislative and regulative bases

1.1 As yet — apart from courses for the unemployed — adult education in Luxembourg is not based on any special legislative foundation. However, on the basis of the legislation regarding apprenticeship and vocational and technical education, effective regulations have been established for the organization of adult vocational training courses. Each year budgetary laws provide the Government with the necessary funds.

2. Objectives

2.1. In 1965 an adult education department was established in the National Ministry of Education with the goal of organizing and coordinating secondary courses, and technical and vocational evening courses for adults; and of assisting and funding adult courses organized by private bodies, especially professional bodies.

The courses organized or supervised by the Adult Education Department are given in an accelerated form and are methodologically appropriate to the age and maturity of adult students; their aim is :

- (a) to allow all adults to follow one or other branch of education and in that way to support their efforts to perfect their vocational and/or cultural training (special courses);
- (b) to allow adults who follow all the classes in a particular training course and who successfully sit the prescribed examinations to compensate for having missed such studies in the past, and thus to acquire an official certificate which will often allow them to improve their professional situation (regular courses).

As regards this latter category, the following should be mentioned :

- preparatory courses for a master's certificate in the craft sector;

- preparatory courses for the certificate of vocational aptitude in the industrial and craft sectors;
- preparatory courses for technician's and mechanical engineer's diplomas.

In addition, vocational training courses or general educational courses may be organized by the National Ministry of Education in agreement with the Ministry of Labour, in order to integrate or reintegrate the unemployed wholly into vocational life.

3. Structures and organization

3.1. For the courses which are not state-organized, the responsible authorities are either industrial or craft companies or federations, or private professional organizations, or trade unions, or *communes*, or professional chambers and bodies which organize for the most part so-called 'special' courses. These courses are intended to impart increased vocational and cultural knowledge and do not lead to an official diploma, with the exception of the preparatory master's courses organized by the Chamber of Trades.

These latter courses are organized as evening courses and weekend courses (Saturday and Sunday) in three cycles respectively of six (October - April) and last according to jobs for 350 to 500 hours in all.

Attendance at the courses is free of charge. They are financed by the National Ministry of Education.

3.2. Almost all the courses which are not state-organized and above all those organized by professional bodies are largely funded by the State.

The organizations in question sometimes hold a right of attendance in order to cover part of the costs. The State gives moral and financial support but does not directly control the courses.

The 'private' courses for adults are so numerous and varied that it is impossible to give a full account of them.

3.3. The vocational courses for adults organized by the State are basically the responsibility of the Ministry of National Education. From the viewpoint of the central administration and departments, the responsibility for adult education comes within the sphere of the Ministry of National Education and the sphere of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, with the rather subtle distinction that in principle adult education is the responsibility of the Ministry of National Education (courses organized directly by the Ministry in establishments and by staff of the Ministry of National Education), and permanent education (courses organized by other bodies, but funded wholly or in part by the State) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

3.4. The vocational courses for adults organized by the State and which the States pays for entirely may be grouped under four categories :

- (a) evening and weekend courses which do not lead to an official diploma but which envisage increased professional and cultural knowledge and individual enrichment;
- (b) regular evening courses organized in full progressive cycles, modelled on day education and preparing students for an official examination;
- (c) accelerated education courses, being refresher and improvement courses for workers in service in certain sectors (building, hotel trade, textiles);
- (d) professional readaptation courses for disadvantaged workers (the handicapped and the unemployed).

3.5 The conditions of State intervention and organization are decided on the one hand by the limits set for funding of the courses by the budgeted sums available, and on the other hand by the determination of a minimum number of participants for the opening and maintenance of the courses.

4. Individual assistance

4.1 Entry to all the courses organized by the Ministry of National Education is free of charge. The candidates have to pay only the costs of educational materials and equipment, books, travel and so on.

4.2 Those attending evening courses may be allowed an educational holiday intended for those engaged in a professional activity and taking part in official adult education courses in accordance with the following conditions :

- for wage earners with at least 6 months service with the same employer;
- for a period of 36 days in all and 12 working days in a two year period;
- with the payment of a daily compensatory sum equal to an average daily salary as defined by the legislation relating to paid holidays (for wage earners in the private sector);
- or continued payment of salary and benefits (public sector).

4.3 An indemnity or 'cultural scholarship' may be awarded both to wage earners and to those engaged in an independent vocational activity.

5. Operation

5.1 The opening and maintenance of a course are subject to two conditions :

- the number of regular participants should be adequate,
- the numbers attending the courses organized in the various schools may not exceed the limits set by budgeted funds;
- for 'regular courses' at least 10 candidates at the start and 6 regular participants thereafter;
- for 'special courses' 15 candidates at the start and 10 regular participants thereafter.

5.2 Entry to the courses is free of charge. Nevertheless in certain cases candidates may be asked to share the running costs with a maximum annual contribution set at present at Flux 250.

5.3 The only entry condition is completion of compulsory schooling (usually after 15 years of age). Students attending daytime courses are welcome to attend special courses. Exceptions are participation in CAP preparatory courses, master's courses, technician's and mechanical engineering courses, where the requisite age is 18 years.

5.4. For each educational establishment where adult evening courses are organized within the responsibility of the Ministry of National Education and the Adult Education Department, for each type of adult education organized by this department, one or more persons are delegated who are mainly charged with :

- the planning of the organization, programmes and timetables as well as course publications,
- participation in the recruiting and orientation of students,
- carrying out arrangements made by the Ministry of National Education,
- working out timetables and supervising their execution,
- keeping the student registers and directing secretarial work relating to participants,
- managing the everyday running of courses and taking responsibility for questions of organization, surveillance, functioning and safety,
- checking, passing and forwarding awards,
- suggesting grants of funds and subsidies,
- effecting or suggesting any useful arrangement regarding the courses for which he or she is responsible.

6. Regular vocational courses preparing for an official examination

6.1 Adult evening work towards the mechanical-engineering certificate (technical school).

These courses last four years (a preparatory year and 3 years of technical studies) and prepare students for the mechanical engineer's diploma in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering or civil engineering.

Admission : Those students are admitted who have completed at least five years of study or training in the post-primary sector, for instance those holding the school leaving certificate of the Arts and Trades School or middle school education; those holding the CAP; those holding the 3rd class certificate of a grammar school (*lycée*), and so on.

All candidates have to sit the admission examination for the preparatory class; there are special courses of preparation for this examination.

'Free' pupils are admitted without special conditions to follow courses of their choice, on condition of evidence of previous studies or adequate professional practice. They are given a certificate if they are successful.

All candidates must when definitively admitted show evidence of post-school vocational practice of at least two years.

Functioning : The lessons are given over a period of 6 days in the week at the rate of 3 lessons each evening as a maximum and 18 lessons a week as a maximum. The educational year begins on 15 September and ends on 15 July.

Refresher and improvement courses intended for those with a mechanical engineer's diploma or an equivalent diploma may be organized according to need.

6.2 Evening classes for adults requiring a technician's diploma

This training course lasts for 3 years. It is restricted to the electronic section of the Arts and Trades School and comprises a weekly timetable of 18 lessons divided out over the week's evenings and the Saturday afternoon.

Entry : Entry is possible for those candidates who hold the completion of studies diploma of the Arts and Trades School or the CAP with an electro-technical specialism.

Functioning : The lessons are divided over the days of the week at the rate of 3 lessons an evening as a maximum. The educational year begins on 1 October and ends on 30 June.

6.3 Evening courses preparing candidates for the vocational aptitude certificate (CAP) in the sectors of crafts, industry and commerce — Luxembourg vocational training centre.

Entry : In order to obtain entry to the preparatory theoretical courses, the candidate must have reached the age of 18 years and produce certificates on the length, kind and quality of his professional activity. There is no special condition for a course of studies to be completed.

Sections : Electricians, locksmiths, car mechanics, roofers and tilers, painters, printers, fitters, bakers and confectioners, cooks and chefs, masons.

7. Other vocational courses for adults organized by the Ministry of National Education

7.1 Accelerated vocational training

- (a) Accelerated vocational training in the hotel industry : café staff, lower level service staff, bars and off-licences, and so on.

Lasts for : 20 weeks — 4 lessons on Sunday morning.

- (b) Vocational training and refresher courses in the textile branch (clothiers and outfitters).

- (c) Refresher courses, improvement and accelerated training courses in the building sector, organized at the education, refresher course and improvement Centre for the building trades at Walferdange.

Courses for masons, pavers, plasterers, roofers and tilers, box makers, joiners and carpenters, painters, tinsmiths and ironmongers, welders, mechanics, locksmiths, sanitary fitters and plumbers, heating fitters, sanitary fitters.

These courses vary between 60 and 180 hours.

8. Higher Labour School (Ministry of Labour)

8.1 Every year about 600 candidates (a complete course lasts 3 years) follow either evening classes (200 candidates) or weekend courses (400 candidates).

The Higher Labour School is an establishment for post-school education which is designed to offer more objective instruction to the working class on problems arising in capitalist-worker

relations, and to acquaint them with the laws and regulations which constitute the foundation of the economic, social and political life of Luxembourg.

The School is established as an autonomous body under the authority of the Ministry of Labour. Its board of directors comprises 9 members, 6 of whom represent on an equal basis the trade organizations most representative of employers and workers, and 3 the Government (Ministry of Labour).

The running costs of the Higher Labour School are paid for by the State and instruction given there is free of charge.

In order not to lose contact with trained students and in order to complete and deepen their knowledge in special courses using modern discussion methods and the active instruction method, the Higher Labour School organizes weekend courses on problems of special concern in the fields of work, the economy and social security.

The costs of board and lodging and wage compensation are covered by the State for all those attending these courses.

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