

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE GAINED IN APPLYING  
TWO NEW TYPES OF AIDS TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT  
FROM THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND  
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 3039/78 of 18 December 1978 -

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(Report from the Commission to the Council)

COM(81) 1 final



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## PREFACE

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3039/78 (1) on the creation of two new types of aid for young people from the European Social Fund was adopted on 18 December 1978. It has been in force since 1 January 1979.

This document is the report referred to in the discussions when the Council and the Commission entered the following statement in the minutes of the Council meeting (2) :

" The Council, acting on a report to be drawn up by the Commission on the basis of information supplied by the Member States and to be submitted to the Council by 1 October 1980, will examine the results of the experience gained in applying the aids created for young people".

In view of the proximity of the date for submission to the Council and in order to obtain the maximum amount of useful information, the Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs applied to the Member States at the beginning of May in order to obtain the information before the end of July. Five Member countries were able to answer within the time given, whereas the last contribution only arrived at the end of October. Under these conditions, the deadline for submission to the Council could not be met.

The national correspondents of the European Social Fund noted that on the whole the period for which data was required was too recent to enable satisfactory conclusions to be drawn. This is due to the fact that for 1979, the first applications to be introduced before the beginning of the operations could relate only to part of the year, whilst the 1980 situation could only be estimated.

This report may, however, be regarded as an indicator of trends to be supplemented and checked after each financial period in question, and in particular when the annual reports of the European Social Fund (3) are presented.

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(1) OJ No L 361, 23 December 1978, p. 3

(2) See R/3504/78 (SOC 285) cc

(3) See Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 858/72  
OJ No L 337, 27 December 1977, p. 5

## INTRODUCTION

At the time of the consultations held prior to the establishment of this report and in order to ensure the best possible correlation of the data to be supplied, a list of items of information was submitted to the Member States. The latter were also requested to submit any other information of a general nature concerning the matter in question.

These two categories of data are given below, on the one hand in the form of tables appended to this document which show a summary of the situation in each Member State, and on the other hand, in the text of this report, grouped to category of problem.

The form of presentation is in any case the one agreed on during the initial consultations with the Member States. Whilst distinguishing, for each part, the data relating to aids to recruitment (F 3) from those relating to aids to employment under programmes in the public interest (F 4), it is laid out as follows :

### 1. Number and characteristics of participants :

- (a) Number and categories (by region - age group - proportion of men to women)
- (b) Dominant characteristics (level of school and vocational training - length of unemployment - motivation)

### 2. Characteristics of operations :

- (a) Number or proportion of participants receiving training as a result of aid to employment operations
- (b) Bracket comprising the average duration of operations receiving ESF aids to employment
- (c) Overall number (or proportion) of participants who remain in or find stable employment at the end of the operations
- (d) Overall proportions of participants by type of activities and in relation to the size of the undertakings or the principal types of promoters of activities meeting public needs.

### 3. Effectiveness of European Social Fund aids

#### Comparisons :

- (a) between the number (or proportion) of participants in operations benefiting from ESF employment aids and the number (or proportion) of participants in other operations of the same type (not approved and/or not presented)
- (b) between real costs (on the basis of a unit cost per person/week) and the maximum amount from the European Social Fund.

### 4. Problems posed by the application of aids to employment from the European Social Fund

(Commission guidelines, grouped applications, procedure, etc.).

On the basis of the presentation plan and the annexes it is possible to present the following findings and comments :

1. Number and characteristics of participants

- 1.1. The first factor to be noted concerns the distribution of presumed beneficiaries between the two categories of aids.

The total number of beneficiaries for 1979 and 1980 is approximately 400 000, of which three-quarters received aids to recruitment (F 3 aids) and one quarter received aids to employment under programmes meeting public needs (F 4 aids). It should be noted that aids to recruitment mainly involve measures such as employment-training contracts, on-the-job courses, initiation course contracts (in Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg) and measures enabling additional apprenticeships to be created (Denmark, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom).

- 1.2. In regard to the evaluation of the estimated number of beneficiaries at the time of the introduction of the applications for assistance, cases of under-estimation (up to 15 %) and of over-estimation (up to 20 %) can be identified (although allowance should be made for the fact that insufficient time has elapsed for precise assessments to be made).

These differences can be explained by the fact that in the majority of countries, the impact of these additional measures on behalf of young persons is as yet little known. In addition, the introduction of grouped applications, in the same period, was liable to pose administrative problems when it was necessary to group estimated applications for assistance and the justifications of expenditure for the claims for payment.

- 1.3. The balance between men and women beneficiaries is not, for the most part, in favour of women, whereas the latter have the highest rate of unemployment: in October 1980, it was 21.3 % in the Community as a whole for the 14-19 age bracket (i.e. 32 % higher than for men of the same age), and 14.5 % for the 20-24 age bracket (or 23 % more than for men of the same age).

A study of all the Member countries produces the following results :

- As regards aids to recruitment (F 3 aids), there is a balance in favour of men in six countries (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom), and in favour of women in three countries (Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands).

- As regards aids to employment under programmes meeting a public need (F 4 aids), there is a balance in favour of men in three countries -Germany, France, United Kingdom), and in favour of women in four countries (Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands). In Italy, there is an even balance between men and women.

1.4. The data relating to age groups are heterogeneous. They were not available in three countries (Belgium, France, Luxembourg). We shall therefore note only that

- the under-20 age group is the principal beneficiary of :
  - . aids to recruitment (F 3 aids) in three countries (Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom)
  - . aids to employment under programmes meeting public needs (F 4 aids) in two countries (Ireland, United Kingdom).
- the 20-25 age group is the principal beneficiary of aids to recruitment (F 3 aids) in one country (Italy)
  - . of aids to employment under programmes meeting public needs (F 4 aids) in two countries (Germany, Italy).

1.5. In order to assess the initial level of training of beneficiaries, we shall examine the situation in relation to vocational training. In the following table, the percentages apply to beneficiaries without initial vocational training.

Reference bases	F 3 aids	F 4 aids	Without distinguish- ing between types of aid
Belgium - 30 and over			82 %
Denmark - 25 and over	70 %	83 %	
Germany - 25 and over			66 %
France - 25 and over	59 %	75 %	
Ireland - 23 and over	100 %	100 %	
Italy - 25 and over			72 %
Luxembourg - 25 and over	M : 74 % W : 64 %	M : 71 % W : 25 %	
Netherlands 16-23 years' old			77 %
United Kingdom 16-20 years' old			95 %

If, in addition, account is taken of the level of other types of training, it can be seen that in virtually all the countries, the majority of beneficiaries encountered difficulties at the end of their compulsory education. It is, however, significant that one of the signs of the principal difficulties encountered on the labour market by Italian beneficiaries of these aids (which may be regarded as last-chance aids) is the high percentage of persons with pre-university qualifications and without vocational training (29.64 %). Finally, it is worth noting the specific interest shown by a certain number of university-level beneficiaries in a limited number of employment programmes meeting public needs (F 4 aids), for example in Belgium (4.7 % men, 6.5 % women), in France (21.1 % of 1 000 participants).

## 2. Characteristics of operations

- 2.1. Training in all the programmes must be organized either in centres or at the place of work. This stipulation is part of the terms and conditions of contracts or conventions. It is designed to ensure that basic qualifications are obtained or that access to higher qualifications is made possible. The statistical results of these measures were unobtainable.
- 2.2. The average period for which the aids are granted appears to vary according to the different categories of young persons and the various types of employment programmes. In the majority of cases, the average is between six and twelve months. It appears that the persons responsible for the programmes are increasingly tending to avoid two extreme situations : operations that are too short and provide only temporary employment without any real integration, and operations that are too long, thus limiting the number of beneficiaries and being liable to jeopardize job stability when the aids are stopped.
- 2.3. As regards sectors of activity and types of employment, a number of general trends can be distinguished. In the majority of cases (between 60 and 80 %), the principal beneficiaries of recruitment premiums (F 3 aids) are small- and medium-sized undertakings with very diversified activities. Employment in programmes meeting public needs generally involve new activities or new aspects of traditional jobs (e.g., updating of land register, renovation of classified buildings). The public authorities did not want these programmes to compete directly with the private sector. There are even cases where young persons have been compelled to leave programmes of aid to public utility jobs when the placement office provided them with another job in the private sector (Denmark).
- 2.4. There is some concern regarding the degree of stability in employment once the aid period is ended, in particular as regards programmes of employment in activities meeting a public need (F 4 aids).

The situation as regards aids to recruitment (F 3 aids) appears to be satisfactory in certain categories and certain programmes. Thus, in Germany, the jobs are kept open for those who complete their apprenticeships (+ 100 %), in Ireland for those in the WEP programme (80 %), in Italy (80-90 %), in Luxembourg (92 %), in the United Kingdom (60 % in 1979 and + 100 % in 1980).

As regards public utility activities (F 4 aids), three countries present the best results: Italy, where more or less 100 % of beneficiaries are kept in the public utility sector, Luxembourg where more or less 100 % obtain employment in the private sector after working temporarily in a public utility service, and the Netherlands (84 % jobs retained). On the other hand, the situation is not as good and even gives rise to concern where it can be seen on the one hand that 50 % of jobs are retained in Belgium, 30 % in Ireland and + 50 % in the United Kingdom or, on the other hand, that beneficiaries return to unemployment as in Denmark (39 %) and Germany (53.1 %).

Where France is concerned, the situation as regards retention of employment will be known in the first half of 1981.



3. Effectiveness of aids from the European Social Fund

3.1. A comparison of the total number of beneficiaries of national aids with the total number of ESF beneficiaries is not very significant in a certain number of communications provided by Member States and, moreover, such a comparison would not be easy. The biggest difference is in the Netherlands and Germany where the proportion of ESF aid totals + 10 %. Next is a group of three countries (Belgium, France, United Kingdom) with 60 to 88%, and lastly Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg where ESF participation approaches or is equal to 100 %.

3.2. This type of comparison gives cause for less optimism when we consider the costs on the basis of a unit cost per person/week. It involves a comparison of ESF participation and overall eligible costs.

Percentage of ESF participation :

	(F 3 aids)	(F 4 aids)
Belgium	50 %	6.5 %
Denmark	(1979 : 18 % or 27 %)	(1979 : 6.5 %)
Germany	-	(1979 : 8.9 % 1980 : 8.2 %)
France	(Overseas 55% parent country : 50 %)	(Overseas 21 % parent country : 19 %)
Ireland	55 %	(1979 : 22 % 1980 : 17 %)
Italy	Mezzogiorno : 55 % Northern Central 50%	(Mezzogiorno : 8.1 % Northern Central 7.4 %)
Luxembourg	50 %	49.3 %
Netherlands	-	8 %
United Kingdom	(1979 : 19 % 1980 : 33 %)	(1979 : 15 % 1980 : 24 %)

It should be noted that when the percentage of Fund participation is equal to 50 or 55 %, it means that the cost of the unit/person/week is equal to less than 30 units of account. This applies in particular to categories of aids that cover only exemptions from wage costs or contributions from national public authorities that are unable to provide a higher contribution than that covered by the European Social Fund.

In order to avoid discouraging the promoters of small undertakings, which are the most numerous, it is necessary to readjust the limit on the Fund contribution, taking account of the effects of inflation in 1979 and 1980.

#### 4. Problems raised by the application of aids from the European Social Fund

4.1. One of the principal problems posed concerns the distribution of programmes between aids to training (ESF participation in real costs) and aids to employment (limit on ESF participation) for certain operations concerning practical work experience as a method of training. This mainly concerns Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. A further examination of this question will be carried out when the applications for aid 1981 are examined.

4.2. A number of Member States (Denmark, Germany, France, United Kingdom) have referred to serious difficulties in justifying certain selection criteria concerning the specificity of certain operations and the lack of reality involved in certain procedures such as the provision of personal follow-up of the labour services or prior knowledge of the location of operations.

These countries were pleased to see that these difficulties had been eliminated by the Commission in its guidelines for 1981.

4.3. Lastly, it should be noted that in 1980 the Italian authorities standardized all applications for assistance relating to jobs in public utility activities (F 4 aids).

These activities are now dealt with only by local, regional or provincial authorities or by the authorities in mountainous regions. Recruitment is not included in the normal table of staff of public administrations for the current financial year nor in the recruitment resulting from a normal increase in the number of staff of public administrations in subsequent years.

It may therefore be concluded that the Italian government considered that the period of adjustment of these structures to the intervention procedures of the European Social Fund was ended.

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1. Contrary to what might be feared, the European Social Fund has not made an excessive contribution to the development of so-called "unproductive jobs" by supporting public utility programmes. The overall ratio is in fact 3 : 4 in favour of aids to recruitment in profit-making undertakings (F 3 aids)..

From the qualitative standpoint, successes deserving more detailed study have been obtained in both cases - jobs in the private sector (F 3 aids) and jobs in public utility programmes (F 4 aids).

- 5.2. It is regrettable, however, that despite the directives on this subject in a number of Member States and especially at the time of the introduction of aids to employment in public utility programmes (F 4 aids) which are more closely linked with the public authorities, the balance between male and female beneficiaries bears no relation to the youth unemployment situation and thus puts young women at a disadvantage.
- 5.3. In addition, although the data are incomplete, it appears that the principal effort was made on behalf of the under-20's age group which had encountered difficulties upon leaving school, had not received vocational training and was therefore particularly disadvantaged on the labour market. But as the number of young unemployed is steadily rising, it can be estimated that the group of young persons aged over 20 with diplomas, with or without vocational training and applying for aids to employment, is going to get bigger. The handicap of the less-favoured is thus liable to worsen, especially as regards aids to recruitment (F 3 aids).
- 5.4. It was not possible in a number of cases to assess the extent of training organized under these aid-to-employment operations, although such training is of considerable importance to young persons as it represents their only chance of obtaining vocational training. It should be noted that an assessment is also needed to clarify the definition of certain applications that relate either to aids to training or to aids to employment.
- 5.5. The situation as regards retention of employment after the aids have ceased, which is the principal criterion of the effectiveness of the aid, gives rise to grave concern in a number of countries. This is especially true of the programmes of employment in public utility activities (F 4 aids).
- 5.6. In regard to the problems involved in applying aids from the European Social Fund, the correspondents of Member countries acknowledged that the system of following up selection criteria via the "Commission guidelines for the management of the Fund" enabled a number of earlier provisions that had caused management problems in several Member countries to be amended satisfactorily.

This leaves the problem posed by the level of financial intervention both as regards the maximum amount and the results of applying the weighted reduction and the combined effect of both on the majority of programmes. The amount of the appropriations available depends on general budgetary policy and is part of the usual procedure provided for to this end. The necessary adjustments have been made in the light of the effects of inflation in 1979 and 1980. It only remains to do the same for the maximum amount which was set in December 1978.

As a result of these conclusions, the Commission will carry out a certain number of additional analyses. These studies will be undertaken in cooperation with the departments of the Member States in order to enrich exchanges of information and improve the impact of operations submitted for assistance from the European Social Fund. The analyses will in particular concern successful experiments and will deal with following points :

- causes of the uneven participation of men and women in relation to the youth unemployment structure;
- assessment of training programmes organized within the framework of aid to employment operations in relation to basic training, the possibilities of integration into the job being held and access to a recognized higher qualification;
- methods of alleviating the worsening employment situation of young, less-favoured persons and of meeting the increasingly pressing needs of young, qualified persons;
- examination of the conditions governing the grant of aids to employment in relation to the guarantee of continued employment after the period of assistance.

Lastly, the Commission will submit to the Council, within the shortest possible time, a proposal for the amendment of Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3039/78 on the setting of a new amount for aid from the European Social Fund.

BELGIUM

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

Designation of measures and/or corresponding national programmes	I. BENEFICIARIES				II. OPERATIONS			Beneficiaries remaining in employment after aid period
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex	by age-group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration	Sector of activity and type of undertaking	
F 3 1979 01.07.79 30.06.80	7 200	Private sector (14 to 30 years Dec. 79 (%) M. 63.7 F. 36.3		The 14-25 age group accounts for 50% of the courses offered to young people up to 30.	Training organized during the period of aid.	9 months	For all beneficiaries (14 to 30 years) Mainly : (June 1980, %) Commerce 8.5 Banking, insurance 8.0 Electrical, engineering, metal-working 14.1 Transport equipment 5.6 Construction 5.9 Chemical of which : 5.8 - Small undertakings 17.6 - medium-sized undertak. 35.6 - large undertakings 46.8	About 50%
				The number of male trainees bears no relation to the youth unemployment structure (unemployment rate %) 14-19 { M 8.4 W 16.7 20-24 { M 6.4 W 16.1				
1980 01.07.80 31.12.80	9 760							
F 4 1979 01.07.79 30.06.80	10 584	Public sector (14 to 30 years) Dec. 79 (%) M. 44.3 F. 55.7		Level of initial training (%) (May 1980)	Training organized during the period of assistance	Maximum duration: one year	-New or supplementary activities (avoiding direct competition with the private sector) -Construction, renovation (outside the building sector) -General information for the public labour Law; aid to consumers) -Social services (aid for disadvantaged groups) -Exceptional administrative work (catching up, inventory taking, census, launching new services) -Organization of Sport and leisure activities	About 50%
				General           M    W 47.6 29.1 Technical       27.0 32.3 Vocational     16.9 23.1 University      4.7  6.4 Apprenticeship completed   1.2  0.3 Other           2.6  8.8				
1980 01.07.80 31.12.80	12 500							

BELGIUM

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
 Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
	Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week		%	Comments
				Total	ESF contribution		
- F 3							
1979	11 976	7 200	60.1%				
01.07.79				BFR 576.9	BFR 288.5	50%	
30.06.80				EUA 14.3	EUA 7.1		
1980	11 039	9 760	88.4%				
01.07.80							
31.12.80							
.....							
- F 4							
1979		10 584					
01.07.79				BFR 9 312.5	BFR 609.08	6.5%	
30.06.80				EUA 230.5	EUA 15		
1980		12 500					
01.07.80							
31.12.80							
IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE.							
No comment.							

DENMARK

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

Designation of measures and/or corresponding national programmes

Short-term measures to promote recruitment in private undertakings (F 3) or to create additional jobs which fulfil a public need (F 4) Law No 488 of 14 September 1977.

	I. BENEFICIARIES				II. OPERATIONS			
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex	by age-group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration	Sector of activity and type of undertaking	
- F 3 1979	2 701	(M 1550 W 1151)	Under 18 27 % 18-21 40 % 21-24 24 %	- 41 % men 32 % women 7 to 9 years schooling 70% have no vocational training 70% were registered as unemployed before the aid period	Special focus on disadvantaged young people Growing number of programmes providing organized training	13 weeks -30 % under 12 weeks - 36% over 26 years	50% recruited in metal-working and electrical engineering, office work and the retail trade most-recruited in medium-sized undertakings	27% find jobs in the same firm 27% find jobs in another firm 15% under apprenticeship contracts
- F 4 1979	17 400	M 8000 W 9400	under 18 10 % 18-21 59% 21-24 31%	-65% men -44% women left school between 14 and 16 -83% have no vocational training -54% are registered as unemployed (20% for over a year) -15% have followed vocational training courses for young unemployed persons	-Special focus on disadvantaged young people. They are obliged to drop out of the programme when the Employment Office finds them another job. -Many programmes organized in connection with vocational training courses in 1979; 18% received organized training for 10 hours a week.	17 weeks -40% under 12 weeks -28% over 26 weeks	-Maintenance of buildings and premises of social institutions, youth hostels, youth centres, restoration work on classified buildings, development of play areas, paths for hiking etc. -industrial retraining and research on solar and wind energy. - Services providing care, child-minding, home help.	-36% men -29% women found employment. -12% men -14% women under apprenticeship contracts. -32% still unemployed

DENMARK

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
	Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week		%	Comments
				Total	ESF contribution		
- F 3 1979		2 700		-13 weeks/persons under 18 DKR 440 e.u.a. -18 to 24 DKR 640 -After 13 weeks. DKR 440 e.u.a.	DKR 117 e.u.a. } 15*	18% at DKR 640 27% at DKR 440	* Before application of weighted reduction
- F 4 1979		17 400		On average DKR 1800 e.u.a.	DKR 117 e.u.a. 15 } *	6,5 %	

#### IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE

Despite the delay in payments by the European Social Fund in respect of the period of implementation for which assistance has been requested, the contributions received make it possible to plan for similar action in the future. However, in view of the application of standard amounts subject to the weighted reduction, there is some uncertainty as to the level of Fund assistance among the local and district authorities at a time when efforts to combat youth unemployment should be intensified. Fixing a ceiling on expenditure eligible for assistance from the European Social Fund simplifies the administration work, but on the other hand the application of a weighted reduction to this amount considerably diminishes the practical effect of Fund intervention at local authority level.



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).Designation of measures  
and/or corresponding  
national programmes"EINARBEITUNG" and "EINGLIEDERUNG" (F 3)  
"ZUSÄTZLICHE LEHRLINGSAUSBILDUNGSPLÄTZE" (F 3)  
"ARBEITSBESCHAFFUNG" (administered by BUNDESANSTALT FÜR ARBEIT (F 4)

	I. BENEFICIARIES				II. OPERATIONS			Beneficiaries remaining in employment after aid period
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex		by age-group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration	
<b>F 3</b> <b>1979</b>	193 (Rheinland Pfalz)	M 60%	under 20	Poor school results. Living in rural or urban areas lacking training facilities. Broken apprenticeship contract following closure or insolvency of firms.	Lehrlingsausbildungsplätze: dual system similar to normal apprenticeship with compulsory vocational training outside the firm	6-12 months depending on the programme (average duration of apprenticeship type operations 2 1/2 to 3 years)	Mainly : - engineering and metalworking - construction - offices	Stable and satisfactory level of employment for those completing their apprenticeship.
<b>1980</b>	8 808	W 40%	20-25 25%					
<b>F 4</b> <b>1979</b>	525	M 59%	Under 20 36%	-70.7% of men and 61.6% of women have completed primary school. -31.5% of men and 36.6% of women have completed apprenticeship. -Percentage unemployed and duration : Men 27.9% (1-3 months unemployed). Women 30.1% (6 to 12 months unemployed). M + W 49.3% (1 to 6 months unemployed).	46% of participants abandon the programmes, one-third to take up regular employment.	6 months	Mainly : -Forestry -Agriculture } (public sector)  1979                      1980 32.2%                      23.9% -Social services 1979                      1980 26.3%                      37.7% -Office work and local authorities 1979                      1980 23.5%                      19.4%	29.5% of those completing the period of aid found a job M 30.5% W 17.3% 53% are again unemployed M 52.2% W 63.9%
<b>1980</b>	1 120	M 49.9%	Under 20 34%					

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE						
	Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week		Comments
				Total	ESF contribution	
- F 3 1979		193 (Rheinlandpfalz)		Lehrlingsausbildungsplätze : by region		
1980		8 808		DM 25-100 EUA 10-40	DM 37.50 EUA 15	
				Einarbeitung/ Eingliederung : by age DM 150-350 EUA 60-140		
- F 4 1979	13 800	525	3.9%	DM 426 EUA 169	DM 37.50 EUA 15	8.9%
1980	10 500	1 120	10.7%	DM 460 EUA 183	DM 37.50 EUA 15	9.2%

## IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE

Programmes to set up additional training posts combined with "Einarbeitung, Eingliederung" were introduced by the Government under its training aid schemes and approved by the Commission as "aid to promote recruitment" (F 3).

The constraints imposed by the application of the list of priority "young people" regions (7 out of 34 regions), the ceiling on assistance and the possible application of the weighted reduction of the last priority level have considerably reduced the scale of ESF assistance for this type of aid.

FRANCE

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

Designation of measures  
and/or corresponding  
national programmes

Third employment pact : - Employment training contract for those exempted from social charges } F 3  
- Other contracts carrying exemption from social charges  
- Creation of jobs of benefit to the Community (F 4)

	I. BENEFICIARIES			II. OPERATIONS			Beneficia- ries remain- ing in employment after aid period	
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex	by age- group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration		Sector of activity and type of undertaking
- F 3 1979	71.000	M 70% W 30%		Level of training (enquiry restricted to Nantes and Loire- Atlantique) -completed compulsory education 43% -first stage vocational training 41% -baccalaureate 9% -post-baccalaureate 7%	Information on the jobs held will be available during the first half of 1981 on the basis of a questionnaire distri- buted to firms.	12 months	(from 01.01.79 to 31.05.80) Sectors : -Mechanical and aeronautical engineering 40% -Clothing 29% -Metals and rubber 22% -Agriculture and food industries 9% Type of firms : Industry : -under 50 employees 40% -more than 50 employees 38.4% Public and building works : -under 50 employees 81% Tertiary sector -under 50 employees 85%	(PARIS) 64% between 10 and 12 months after recruit- ment.
1980	90.000	M 55% W 45% (all age groups taken together).		Of 1 000 people working in their first jobs : -completed compulsory education 8.9% -first stage vocational training 23.5% -Baccalaureate 28.9% -Two years post- baccalaureate education 14.6% -Degrees and equivalent 21.1% -Not specified 3%	Because of the vast variety of jobs created the information collec- ted in the follow-up survey is not usable.	12 months	Of 1 000 first jobs Sectors : -social and cultural 37.1% -health and social work 19.3% -craft and tourism 13.9% -environment 12.3% -consumer protection 11.7% -sports activities 5.7% Types of firms The programme is mainly aimed at firms which by their nature have only a very few employees.	The complete figures will be available early in 1981. A condi- tion of accept- ing aid is that the job is a per- manent one.

FRANCE

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
	Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week		%	Comments
				Total	ESF contribution		
- F 3 1979	101 088	71 000	70%	FF 5 000 EUA 861.3	-Overseas Departments FF 2 750 EUA 473.7	55%	
1980	150 000	100 000	67%		-Member state FF 2 500 EUA 430.7	50%	
- F 4 1979	1 516	1 061	69	FF 24 000 EUA 4 134.3	-Overseas Departments FF 4 981 EUA 858	21 %	
					-Member state FF 4 528 EUA 780	19%	
IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
- F 3 1979	<p>The Ministry of Labour wishes to emphasize the serious nature of the difficulties it encountered in drawing up the requests for aid at the second level of priority in accordance with the Commission's guidelines for 1980 to 1982 (OJ No C 159 of 26 June 1979, pp. 6 and 7). They were pleased to note that these provisions had not been incorporated in the guidelines for 1981 to 1983 (OJ No C 119 of 14 May 1980, pp. 4 and 5).</p> <p>A number of points were considered to be either imprecise, e.g. the concept of specific projects; unrealistic, e.g. individualized follow-up by the departments of the work-force or prior knowledge of the siting of operations and the breakdown of beneficiaries by sector of activity, by firm or by job-finding body; or incompatible with national statistical practice, e.g. the calculation of unemployment rates in urban priority areas.</p> <p>As regards the impact of Social Fund aid on certain programmes, it appears that this aid has allowed the recruitment schemes (F 3) to be increased by one third and the programme of employment for community work schemes (F 4) to be increased by 75% in the financial year 1981 in the "young persons" priority regions as defined by the Commission.</p>						

IRELAND

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation:  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

Designation of measures and/or corresponding national programmes: Work experience programme (WEP) - F 3 and F 4; Employment incentive scheme (EIS) - F 3; Temporary youth employment scheme (TYES) - F 4; Environmental improvement scheme (ES) - F 4

	I. BENEFICIARIES			II. OPERATIONS			Beneficiaries remaining in employment after aid period	
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex	by age-group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration		Sector of activity and type of undertaking
- F 3 1979	8 200	M 45% W 55% (WEP)		No work experience No vocational training	(WEP) Alternate periods of college and practical experience  (EIS) On-the-job only.	26 weeks  24 weeks		30% (WEP)
1980	10 000							
- F 4 1979	2 890	65% : under 18 years 35% : 18-23 years		As above	To provide experience in several jobs. Various local authority projects.	15-26 weeks		30%
1980	3 160							

IRELAND

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

		III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE					Comments	
		Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week Total	per week ESF contribution		%
- F 3								
1979		8 200	8 200	100	(WEP) IRL 20 EUA 30	IRL 11 EUA 16.5	55	
1980		10 000	10 000	100	(EIS) IRL 14 EUA 21	IRL 7.75 EUA 11.55	55	
- F 4								
1979		2 890	2 890	100	IRL 50/65 EUA 75/97	IRL 11 EUA 16.5	17-22	
1980		3 160	3 160	100				
IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE								
<p>The Irish Government has submitted all its recruitment and employment schemes to the Social Fund. It regards the introduction of new forms of assistance as complementary to its employment policy, especially in the most disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>In spite of cuts in budget expenditure in other areas, it intends to maintain its programme of employment aid in volume terms.</p> <p>Social Fund assistance has encouraged the Irish Government to increase the volume of its employment aid. (1977: 2 000 people ; 1979: 11 000 people).</p>								

ITALY

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

Designation of measures  
and/or corresponding  
national programmes

Act 285/1977 Specific measures for young people (F 3 - F 4)  
Act 25/1955 Craft apprenticeships (F 3)

	I. BENEFICIARIES				II. OPERATIONS			Beneficiaries reaching employment after aid period
	Number of persons	Breakdown		Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration	Sector of activity and type of undertaking	
		by sex	by age- group					
- F 3 1979	19 436		30%: 15-18 years	Level of training before the aid period (Law 285/1977 - period Jan. 1978 - March 1978). Scuola media inferiore With diploma 30.2% Without diploma 8.06% Secondary schools - teacher training insti- tutes - other 29.64% Technical and vocatio- nal institutes 27.62% Higher diplomas and degrees 4.48%	Basic training under col- lective agreements -60% under contracts of unspecified length -40% with 12-month con- tracts (Law 285/1977)	12 months	Manufacturing and textile industries.	80-90%
1980	20 000	M 65% F 35%	70%: 18-25 years					
- F 4 1979	35 159		20%: 15-18 years		Basic training under public sector employment contracts	12-24 months	Data processing, protection of cultural heritage, updating of property register, restoration of public buildings.	100 %
1980	10 000	M 50.3% W 49.7%	80%: 18-25 years					

ITALY

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
	Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week		%	Comments
				Total	ESF contribution		
F 3 1979	19 436	19 436	100	Lit 33 000 EUA 30	North and centre Lit 16 500 EUA 15	50	
1980	20 000	20 000	100		South Lit 18 150 EUA 16.5		
F 4 1979	51 000	35 159	68	Lit 222 400 EUA 1 020	North and centre Lit 16 500 EUA 15	7.4	
1980	10 000	10 000	100		South Lit 18 150 EUA 16.5		

#### IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE

When it adopted the Regulation on aid for the employment of young people, the Council took note of and approved a statement by the Commission to be recorded in the minutes to the effect that the Commission would ensure that when the 1979 and 1980 programmes were implemented, Italy would not be placed at a disadvantage because of the need to adapt its intervention structures for this purpose.

Partial agreement was reached on the operations in question on the basis of information provided by the Italian authorities. An amount of 15 400 000 EUA in respect of 16 307 people was approved for the period from 1 April 1979 to 31 March 1980 while a request for a further amount of 11 200 000 EUA in respect of 13 037 people was refused since the information provided did not show that the adaptation of the intervention structures was being carried out.

In 1980 a new programme to promote employment in activities serving the community was submitted, consisting of operations involving only the local, regional and provincial authorities and municipalities in mountain areas. For the current financial year, recruitment was to be carried out over and above the normal establishment lists of public bodies and in future financial years it was to be over and above the normal growth of such lists.

The programme therefore conformed to the provisions of the Regulation and it may be concluded that the Italian Government considered that the adaptation of its structures to the intervention procedures of the European Social Fund had been completed.



LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

Designation of measures  
and/or corresponding  
national programmes

(a) Initial training contracts (F 3)  
(b) Temporary assistants (F 4)

	I. BENEFICIARIES				II. OPERATIONS			Beneficia- ries remain- ing in employment after aid period
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex	by age- group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration	Sector of activity and type of undertaking	
- F 3 1979	-	-	-	-Unqualified -2-3 years study	M F 74% 64%	96%: 6 months	Engineering industry Production	59%
1980	228	M: 34% F: 66%	16-25 years	-Short secondary school -Long secondary school -Vocational train- ing certificate	11% 22% 3% 4% 4% 1% 8% 9%	4%: 18 months	Fitting and maintenance Office work Sales	13% 13% 15%
							Firms (no of employees)	
							under 10	34%
							10 to 50	22%
							50 to 100	11%
							More than 100	33%
- F 4 1979	-	-	-	-Unqualified -2-3 years study	M F 71% 25%	19%: up to 6 months	-Maintenance, gardening (local authority housing and parks)	58%
1980	394	M: 39% F: 61%	16-25 years	-Short secondary school -Long secondary school -Vocational train- ing certificate	19% 63% - 5% 8% - 2% 7%	41%: 6-12 months 40%: more than 1 year	-Office work	42%
								In theory, they take up a permanent job in the private sector on the basis of the experience gained.

LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
 Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
	Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week		%	Comments
				Total	ESF contribution		
<u>F 3</u> 1979							
1980	228	228	100	Lfrs 1 082 EUA 26.68	Lfrs 541 EUA 13.34	50	
<u>F 4</u> 1979							
1980	394	394	100	Lfrs 1 234 EUA 30.41	Lfrs 609 EUA 15	49.3	
IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
<p>In 1979, the applications were made under the heading of training grants.</p> <p>In 1980, following further discussions between the Luxembourg Government and the Commission, the applications were made under the heading of aids to employment.</p>							

NETHERLANDS

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).Designation of measures  
and/or corresponding  
national programmes1. Temporary jobs (TAP) { F 4  
2. Additional jobs (WVM) {3. Placement of long-term unemployed (LW) (existing jobs  
plus additional jobs) 4. Wage subsidies (LKJ)  
5. Temporary jobs (pseudo-arbeidsplaatsen){ No ESF  
application

	I. BENEFICIARIES				II. OPERATIONS				Beneficia- ries remain- ing in employment after aid period
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex	by age- group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration	Sector of activity and type of undertaking		
<b>F 3</b> <b>1979</b>	2 977	M 49% F 51%	16 to 23 years (100 %)	General education Lower 32% Intermediate 44% Upper 24% Vocational education None 23% Lower 22% Intermediate 25% Upper 30%	Of all provisions concer- ned only F 3 (pseudo- arbeidsplaatsen) aid requires a training con- tent.	(LW) (LKJ) Up to 1 year	(LW-LKJ-pseudo-arbeidsplaatsen)		40%
<b>1980</b> <b>(9 months)</b>	1 066	M 36% F 64%		Duration of unemploym. 1979 (-19 years) (19 to 25 years)					
<b>F 4</b> <b>1979</b>	3 290	M 39% W 61%	16 to 23 years (100%)	< 1 month 21% 17% 1-3 months 35% 29% 3-6 months 23% 21% 6-12 months 15% 18% > 12 months 6% 15%		(TAP) Up to 6 months (WVM) Up to 1 year		TAP WVM	84%
<b>1980</b> <b>(9 months)</b>	1 382			1980 (first 5 months) < 1 month 21% 16% 1-3 months 29% 26% 3-6 months 22% 22% 6-12 months 20% 20% > 12 months 7% 16%					

NETHERLANDS

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

		III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE					Comments	
		Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week			%
					Total	ESF contribution		
- F 3	1979	2 977	-	-	-	-	-	No ESF applications. On the basis of average weekly cost, maximum ESF assistance would represent 15% of the total.
1980	(9 months)	1 066						
- F 4	1979	3 290	230	7%	HFL 515.63 EUA 187.50	HFL 41.25 EUA 15	8%	
1980	(9 months)	1 382						
IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE								
<p>Applications for assistance under aid for recruitment schemes (F3) by undertakings cannot be submitted since as a rule undertakings have no means of distinguishing between unfilled vacancies and additional jobs.</p> <p>In view of the time required to process the results, the selection of "young people" regions on the basis of a biennial survey does not provide reliable criteria for determining the regions where the problems are most acute.</p> <p>The ceiling on the amount of assistance is too low for certain measures. Accordingly, it is difficult if not impossible to launch programmes for which a substantial Fund contribution is required.</p> <p>The application form for assistance was drawn up on the basis of Council Decision 75/459 of 22 July 1975 - OJL 199 of 30.7.1975, p. 36, and a number of questions on the form do not coincide with the aims of Regulation (EEC) No 3039/78 of 18 December 1978, OJ L 361 of 23.12.1978, p. 3, concerning aids to promote employment.</p>								

UNITED KINGDOM

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3). - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

Designation of measures and/or corresponding national programmes	I. BENEFICIARIES				II. OPERATIONS			Beneficiaries remaining in employment after aid period
	Number of persons	Breakdown by sex	by age-group	Main problems	Nature of employment and/or training	Average duration	Sector of activity and type of undertaking	
- F 3 1979	3 062	app. 100% men	16-18 years (100%)	- 100% unemployed young people in search of their first job. The number has been increasing for over 6 months.	- 70% grants to firms. Vocational training based on work experience. Training in centres available	1979 (F3) 38 weeks	- 70% work experience all sectors. Firms of varying sizes. Various courses to be agreed between firms and public bodies. A range of manual and non-manual work is anticipated.	about 60%
	1980	78 473	M: app. 55% W: app. 45%	16-20 years (100%)	- Mostly young people at a disadvantage on the job market and lacking basic educational qualifications. - Generally without experience or vocational training.	- 5% grants to private firms. One year on-the-job training and 4 years specialized training.	1980 (F3) 99%: 26 weeks 1%: 32 and 48 weeks	- 5% specialized training mostly in building, mechanical/electrical engineering, transport (mechanics). Firms with more than 100 employees practical application of theoretical training.
- F 4 1979	807	M: 70% W: 30%	16-18 y (80%) 19-25 y (20%)	- App. 5% young people with educational qualifications waiting for specialized training places.	- 20% grants to local bodies. Vocational training based on practical experience of projects of benefit to the Community. Training in centres available.	1979 (F4) 48 weeks	- 20% work experience organized by local authorities and non-profit-making bodies. Manual work in building and gardening and non-manual work with the social services.	about 60%
	1980	24 806	M: app. 55% W: app. 45%	16-20 years (100%)	- App. 5% young people with a particularly bad employment and social record.	- 5% Creation of jobs for 12 months specially adapted to the needs of young people with a bad employment and social record.	1980 (F4) 82%: 26 weeks 15%: 40 weeks 3%: 37 weeks	- 5% local centres to meet local needs. Mainly building and carpentry in small groups under supervision.

UNITED KINGDOM

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND - Employment promotion aid - Situation.  
Aid for recruitment schemes (F3) - Aid for community work schemes (F4).

III. IMPACT OF SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							Comments
Beneficiaries of national aid	of whom ESF beneficiaries	%	Cost per person per week		%		
			Total	ESF contribution			
- <u>F 3</u> 1979	12 835	3 062	24	± 52.40 80.23 EUA	± 9.80 15.00 EUA	19	1980 figures estimated on the basis of the forecasts used in the applications for aid.
1980	130 311	78 473	60	± 23.00 39.03 EUA	± 7.50 12.70 EUA	33	
.....							
- <u>F 4</u> 1979	19 450	807	4	± 71.36 109.26 EUA	± 10.50 16.1 EUA	15	
1980	39 268	24 806	63	± 31.37 53.23 EUA	± 7.50 12.7 EUA	24	
IV. PROBLEMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL FUND ASSISTANCE							
- <u>F 3</u>	<p>The level of ESF contribution is low, particularly in 1979, in relation to the level of grants which are linked to the relatively high costs of specialized training.</p> <p>It has proved difficult to classify vocational training programmes and specialized training programmes as aid for training or aid for employment (F 3, F 4). How should on-the-job practical experience and training be considered ?</p>						
- <u>F 4</u>	<p>1979. Small number of ESF beneficiaries because aid was restricted to those in search of their first job. (A large national programme (STEP) was designed for those over 19 who had been unemployed for at least 6 months).</p> <p>In 1979 particularly with regard to applications relating to job creation, the ESF contribution was low because of the high costs of these operations relative to the ESF ceiling.</p> <p>1979/80. At the time of applying for aid, it was difficult to identify specific operations in urban areas (2nd priority) within the context of national programme.</p> <p>Problems in relation to the allocation of programmes (see F 3).</p>						

BILAG/ANLAGE/ANNEX/ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE 10

LISTE OVER ANSØGNINGERNE GODKENDT I 1979-1980  
 LISTE DER 1979-1980 GENEHMIGTEN ZUSCHUSSANTRÄGE  
 LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR AID APPROVED IN 1979-1980

LISTE DES DEMANDES DE CONCOURS AGREES EN 1979-1980  
 ELENCO DELLE RICHIESTE DI CONTRIBUTO NEL 1979-1980  
 LIJST VAN DE IN 1979-1980 GOEDGEKEURDE AANVRAGEN

Land	Akte nr.	Kommissionens beslutninger	Ansvarlig myndighed	Antal personer	Kommissionens tilskud	
Land	Akte Nr.	Entscheidungen der Kommission	Träger	Anzahl der Arbeitnehmer	Zuschuss von der Kommission genehmigt	
Country	Dossier No.	Commissions Decisions	Responsible bodies	Number of workers	Assistance of the Commission	
Pays	Dossier no.	Décisions de la Commission	Organismes responsables	Effectifs concernés	Concours agréé par la Commission	
Paese	Fascicolo n.	Decisioni della Commissione	Organismi responsabili	Numero di effettivi	Contributo concesso dalla Commissione	
Land	Dossier nr.	Beschikkingen van de Commissie	Verantwoordelijke instelling	Aantal betrokken personen	door de Commissie toegekende bijstand	
					I/in/en	
					( n.v. )	( E.R.E. )
					( n.W. )	( E.R.E. )
					( n.c. )	( E.U.A. )
					( m.n. )	( U.C.E. )
					( m.n. )	( U.C.E. )
					( n.m. )	( E.R.E. )
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
BELGIQUE	F3	800163	C(80)1313-15.10.80	Office National de L'Emploi	4.680	70.200.000,00	1.728.765,98	
		800183	C(80)1313-15.10.80	" " " "	6.070	66.614.954,00	1.640.479,57	
	Total	F3			10.750	136.814.954,00	3.369.245,55	
		F4	800162	" " " "	6.879	212.853.608,00	5.241.795,95	
	Total	F4	800183	" " " "	7.580	120.036.501,00	2.956.054,40	
Total F3+F4				14.459	332.890.109,00	8.197.850,37		
DENMARK	F3	800109	C(80) 509-13.05.80	Arbejdsministeriet	55	231.000,00	29.906,23	
		800109	C(80)1313-15.10.80	"	6.240	9.828.000,00	1.253.756,90	
		800108	" " " "	Undervisningsministeriet	3.200	7.543.286,00	962.296,21	
	Total	F4	790200	C(79)1223-19.10.79	"	9.495	17.602.286,00	2.245.959,42
		800108	C(80)1313-15.10.80	"	3.943	5.966.185,75	843.162,73	
Total	F4	800109	" " " "	600	1.414.366,00	180.430,52		
Total F3+F4			Arbejdsministeriet	2.000	4.200.000,00	535.793,50		
				6.543	11.580.551,75	1.559.385,75		
				16.038	29.182.837,75	3.805.346,17		
DEUTSCHLAND	F3	790177	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Min.f. Soziales, Rheinland-Pfalz	187	121.940,00	48.225,84	
		790202	" " " "	" " " "	11	21.554,50	8.524,55	
		800014	C(80) 509-13.05.80	Bundesmin.f.Arbeit u.Sozialordnung	7.688	4.917.188,00	1.981.051,60	
	Total	F3	800220	C(80)1313-15.10.80	" " " "	1.320	864.864,00	341.971,89
		F4	790004	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Bundesanstalt für Arbeit	9.204	5.060.682,50	2.379.773,81
	2493	" " " "	Senator für Arbeit, Berlin	525	455.185,00	180.020,33		
Total	F4	800014	C(80) 509-13.05.80	Bundesmin.für Arbeit u.Sozialordn.	960	469.872,00	185.823,86	
Total F3+F4				2.680	2.118.792,00	853.625,33		
				4.165	3.043.849,00	1.219.474,52		
				13.371	8.104.531,50	3.599.248,40		
FRANCE	F3	790016A	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Ministère du Travail	65.274	136.192.840,96	23.418.415,71	
		800121	C(80) 509-13.05.80	" " "	11.000	27.750.000,00	4.775.130,09	
	Total	F3	800121	C(80)1313-15.10.80	" " "	63.000	157.500.000,00	26.795.623,18
		F4	790016B	C(79)1223-19.10.79	" " "	139.274	321.442.840,96	54.979.168,98
	Total F3+F4				1.787	8.104.203,63	1.393.521,19	
				141.061	329.547.044,59	56.372.690,17		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
IRELAND	F3	790163	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Dept. of Labour f. Nat. Manpower Serv.	6.000	1.251.360,00	1.551.950,00
		800012	C(80) 509-13.05.78	" " " " " " " "	5.000	1.430.000,00	2.000.000,00
		800102	" " " "	" " " " " " " "	5.000	1.540.000,00	2.000.000,00
	Total F3				16.000	4.221.360,00	6.300.000,00
	F4	790054	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Dept. of Employment	897	384.380,00	579.931,27
		790055	" " " "	Dept. of Education	1.293	213.345,00	301.853,44
	800012	C(80) 509-13.05.80	Dept. of Labour f. Nat. Manp. Serv.	1.000	286.000,00	425.974,30	
	800102	" " " "	" " " " " " " "	2.460	761.904,00	1.000.000,00	
Total F4				5.650	1.645.629,00	2.000.000,00	
Total F3+F4				21.650	5.866.989,00	8.700.000,00	
ITALIA	F3	790130	C(79)1223-19.10.79	(COGEFIS) Com. per la gestione degli interventi sociali - Toscana	100	22.500.000,00	19.950,88
		790141	" " " "	(IRI) Ist. per la Ricostruzione Industriale	1.500	1.373.109.350,00	1.277.543,78
		790142	" " " "	(ENI) Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi	125	115.164.010,00	122.115,58
		790143	" " " "	Regione Friuli	250	22.080.000,00	19.581,47
		790144	" " " "	Ministero del Lavoro	17.000	9.225.000.000,00	8.109.859,37
		800127	C(80) 509-13.05.80	(EFIM) Ente Finanz. Industria Manifatturaria	105	104.442.240,00	80.090,00
		800199	C(80)1313-15.10.80	Ministero del Lavoro	14.936	14.155.727.000,00	11.700.709,95
	Total F3				34.016	25.018.022.600,00	21.559.859,33
	F4	790143	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Regione Friuli	1.000	560.340.000,00	494.856,63
		790145	" " " "	Ministero del Lavoro	35.159	35.462.079.112,00	31.440.424,92
	800267	C(80)1313-15.10.80	" " " "	10.000	9.581.537.160,00	7.955.369,19	
Total F4				46.159	45.603.956.272,00	39.890.650,74	
Total F3+F4				80.175	70.621.978.872,00	61.250.510,07	
LUXEMBOURG	F3	800056	C(80)1313-15.10.80	Administration de l'Emploi	860	7.895.769,00	194.443,54
	F4	800056	" " " "	" " " "	235	3.091.620,00	76.135,15
	Total F3+F4				1.095	10.987.389,00	270.578,69

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PAYS-BAS F4	790181	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Ministerie van Sociale Zaken.	265	274.804,00	100.121,69
	800006	C(80)1313-15.10.80	" " " "	1.000	2.145.000,00	778.595,70
Total F4				1.265	2.419.804,00	878.717,39
UNITED KING- DOM F3	790151	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Dept. of Empl. for Manp. Serv. Com.	5.134	707.036,00	1.097.800,16
	800079	C(80) 509-13.05.80	North. Ireland Tran. Executive for Industrial Training Boards	45	18.363,00	28.289,37
	800080	C(80) " "	Dept. of Manp. Serv. for N. Ireland	900	137.723,00	212.171,07
	800082	" " 1313-15.10.80	Manpower Services Commission	46.540	9.332.309,00	15.834.541,98
	800083	" " " "	Dept. of Empl. for Manp. Services Commission (TSD)	1.446	362.992,00	615.904,60
	800187	" " " "	Dept. of Empl. for Manp. Serv. Commission (MSC)	32	9.522,00	16.156,40
	80083	" " " "	Department of Employment	150	36.463,00	61.868,39
	800194	" " " "	Dept. of Empl. for Manpower Services Commission (MSC)	29.360	5.514.165,00	9.355.127,96
Total F3				83.607	16.118.573,00	27.222.859,95
F4	790049	C(79)1223-19.10.79	Dept. of Manp. Serv. (N. Ireland)	650	254.719,83	395.498,21
	790150	" " " "	Manpower Services Commission	157	37.837,89	58.750,11
	800078	C(80) 509-13.05.80	Dept. of Empl. f. Manp. Serv. Com.	533	207.806,00	320.138,40
	800031	" " " "	Dept. of Manp. Serv. (N. Ireland)	680	275.468,00	424.376,05
	800084	" " " "	Department of Employment	88	12.112,00	20.550,97
	800194	C(80)1313-15.10.80	" " " (MSC)	4.100	856.841,00	1.453.840,07
	800078	" " " "	" " " "	3.205	1.249.566,00	2.120.193,97
	800082	" " " "	Manpower Services Commission	16.200	3.117.867,00	5.292.222,80
Total F4				25.613	6.012.217,72	10.533.570,56
Total F3+F4				109.220	22.130.790,72	37.326.430,49