

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(82) 376 final

Brussels, 23 June 1982

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

on exchange of young workers programme

COM(82) 376 final

C 111 176

Contents table

I. Introduction	paras. 1 - 5
II. Administration	paras. 6 - 17
Promoting organisations	paras. 8 - 12
National correspondents	paras. 13 - 14
Commission's role	paras. 15 - 17
III. Practical results 1979 - 1981	
General remarks	paras. 18 - 21
Costs and expenditure	paras. 22 - 23
Industrial sectors	para. 24
Nationality	para. 25
Short-term exchanges	paras. 26 - 29
Long-term exchanges	paras. 30 - 33
Training content of projects	para. 34
Training-leave	paras. 35 - 36
Remuneration of participants	paras. 37 - 38
Social security questions	para. 39
IV. Concluding remarks	paras. 40 - 46
Coordination and information	paras. 41 - 42
Funding	paras. 43 - 46
V. Overall Assessment	paras. 47 - 61

Summary of recommendations

Tables 1 - 3

Report from the Commission to the Council

Programme exchange of young workers programme

I. Introduction

1. The second joint exchange of young workers programme was set up by a Decision of the Council of the European Communities on 16 July 1979. Article 11 of the Decision imposes a duty on the Commission to submit to the Council, every two years, "a report on the progress of the exchanges, including an overall assessment of their implementation". This report describes the development of the programme from its inception in mid-July 1979 to date.
2. During the period under consideration there has been a significant growth of interest in the possibility of exchanging young people at all levels, ages and abilities within the European Community. More specifically the European Parliament has shown particular interest in the problems of youth unemployment, the transition from school to work and the need to deepen mutual understanding between the Member States of the European Community. Increasing the number of exchanges of young people is seen as one important way of laying the foundations for a more united Europe. Early in 1981 the Parliamentary Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport drew up a report on youth activities (the Pruvot report) containing a number of recommendations for the development of youth exchanges at all levels.
3. A first joint exchange of young workers programme was set up in May 1964 which essentially offered young people a period of work experience with an employer in another Community country. The Commission made limited financial contributions towards the young person's travel costs, information seminars on the European Community at the beginning of the training period and evaluation seminars once the training period was completed. In all some 1.500 young people took part in the programme in exchanges organised principally in the agricultural sector.

4. In 1976 the Commission mounted a small number of pilot projects in an attempt to find solutions to some of the problems which had arisen during the first programme. The results of these projects were examined carefully and led subsequently to the setting up of the second joint programme.

5. Introduction of second joint exchange programme: general points

In preparing its proposals for the second joint exchange programme the Commission recognised that a considerable number of exchanges of young people, particularly students, already took place independently of the Commission. It was particularly concerned to develop and build on the activities which were already established and to extend considerably the opportunities for young workers, who are generally less favoured than young students in so far as exchange opportunities are concerned. The exchanges were to aim primarily at the vocational and personal development of the young people concerned, at the same time improving their awareness of the implications and intentions of the European Community and their appreciation of differences in culture between Member States of the Community. The Commission was also concerned to extend the range of industrial sectors in which exchanges took place and simultaneously to develop the capacity of promoting organisations to organise such exchanges at European level.

II. Administration

6. Outline of the 2nd programme

The Council Decision sets out the broad outlines of the programme including the basic aims, the eligibility criteria and the nature of the exchanges to be organised. A copy of the Decision is included in this report as annex A. To summarise, the exchange programme is targetted on young people who are nationals of Member States, aged between 18 and 28 years, who have received basic vocational training or have practical work experience and have begun their working life before the age of 20. Exchanges may be of short (3 weeks - 3 months) or long duration (4 - 16 months). Long exchanges are normally preceded by a language course of up to 2 months. The Commission makes a contribution per week per trainee (differentiated by length of exchange) and a contribution not exceeding 75 % of the expenses

incurred towards the return costs of travel between the place of residence and the place of training. In 1981 the weekly contributions which the Commission made were as follows: -

short duration: 145 ECU per trainee per week
long duration : 105 ECU " " " " for weeks 1-16 inclusive
 50 ECU " " " " for week 17 onwards.
language training: an additional 100 ECU per trainee per week.

7. The administration of the programme is decentralised to a large extent: the Commission, at the centre, is responsible for devising the rules and guidelines of the scheme, setting the level of funding and approving proposals. The running of individual projects is the responsibility of so-called promoting organisations which are approved by the Commission after consultation with the Member States Governments. In each Member State there is a representative of the Government concerned who acts as a national correspondent for the exchange programme. Lists of the promoting organisations and national correspondents are contained in annexes B and C.

8. Promoting organisations

The relationship between the Commission and each promoting organisation is governed by an agreement ("convention") - an example is included in annex D - which licenses the organisation to run exchanges under the programme and lays down certain obligations on the organisation as to the nature, quality and administration of the exchange activities to be organised. Such agreements are initially concluded for a year and may subsequently be renewed for periods of up to 3 years.

9. The licensed organisations are a mixture of those set up at European level and others which operate primarily at national level but which have acquired a Community dimension. They range from organisations which are principally involved in vocational training programmes or a variety of educational exchange projects to groups representing a particular professional, geographical or industrial sector and which have been using their network for the purpose of developing exchanges of young people.

10. A small number of exchanges have been carried out by organisations which are not licensed by the Commission but which have organised their exchange under the aegis of one of the promoting organisations. This has

enabled the bodies concerned to gain useful experience of organising an exchange project.

11. The wide range of organisations has in part contributed to greater variety in the industrial sectors in which exchanges have been run although there has nonetheless been over-concentration on the agricultural sector. The Commission takes the view that given the modest size of the budget available, no further organisations should be licensed in 1982. A programme of this kind relies a great deal on building up contacts with employers in particular, but also with training institutions, host families and others. Such contacts take time to develop and it is important that the existing promoting organisations should be given a chance to consolidate their experience so far, which for several of them is a new one.

12. Individual exchange projects are the subject of contracts drawn up and agreed between the Commission and the promoting organisations. The contract sets out the amount of money allocated to the project and describes the payment regulations. An example of a contract is included in annex [] .

13. National correspondents

The success of the programme relies to a large extent on the cooperation and assistance of the national administrations, each of which designates a representative to act as national correspondent for the exchange programme. The tasks of these correspondents are:

- to act as a contact-point and source of information for both young people and employers
- to advise the Commission on the approval of particular promoting organisations
- to offer advice and support to promoting organisations
- to ensure the support of the Government concerned by stimulating interest and exploring the possibilities of limited financial support
- to take action as appropriate to overcome practical difficulties (eg. problems over social security entitlement at the end of the training period) which may be hindering the development of the programme.

14. The national correspondents have in general taken a positive and constructive approach to the setting-up of the programme but the Commission believes that further support and action is required of them. The Commission is particularly concerned to encourage Member State's Governments to make available limited financial support for the development of the programme. This is discussed further at the end of this report.

15. Commissison's role

The Commission's role is essentially one of coordination, developing guidelines, allocating financial resources and monitoring the programme. Early in 1980 two notes for guidance were produced which gave advice on a number of points which were not covered in sufficient detail in the Decision (copies of the notes for guidance are reproduced as annex F).

16. In acting as "central coordinator" the Commission has an important role to play in consulting not only those directly involved in running the programme, i.e. promoting organisations and national correspondents, but other groups with an interest in its development, notably representatives of European trade union and employer federations and of the Youth Forum. A number of such formal consultative meetings have been held in Brussels.

17. During 1981 the Commission has carried out a number of financial monitoring exercises. This provided an opportunity for more detailed discussion with the organisations concerned of the Commission's financial and accounting requirements and enabled a number of general administrative points to be clarified.

III. Practical results 1979 - 1981

General remarks

18. The exchange of young workers programme is one of the few activities operated by the Commission which encourages direct contacts between organisations and individuals of different countries within the Community. A successful exchange project requires good contacts between promoting organisations and employers who are willing and able to offer a young person temporary employment or work-experience, an element of training and cultural and social possibilities.
19. The programme has so far been developed during a period of economic recession and high unemployment. These two factors combined have without doubt made it sometimes difficult to encourage both employers and young people to participate in the programme. Some employers have perhaps been reluctant to agree to take on a young foreign national, preferring to do something to help the young unemployed in their own country. Others may have been unable or reluctant to take on a young person whose level of productivity was inevitably going to be lower, particularly initially, than an equivalent national employee. Young people may have been reluctant to participate if to do so meant giving up a job and running the risk of unemployment after completion of an exchange.
20. From the outset the Commission was concerned to avoid creating a rigid set of rules for the programme in addition to the basic conditions set out in the Decision of the Council of Ministers. It took the view that the programme should be flexible to give the promoting organisations scope for developing the programme across a variety of industrial sectors. The Commission has influenced the general direction of the programme by means of notes of guidance and regular discussions with promoting organisations and national correspondents.
21. The programme is intended to offer the young participants an experience of the working-life and life in general in the country concerned and to this end the promoting organisations have developed an extensive network of contacts in order to provide a range of vocational and cultural possibilities. The Commission has noted some important differences of emphasis between promoting organisations and from one exchange project to another. For example, whilst the training and work-experience elements of the programme are accepted as being indispensable parts of an exchange, some

organisations place more emphasis than other on cultural and social activities. The Commission believes it to be important to maintain a reasonable balance between these two approaches and to encourage, in certain cases, greater attention to the vocational aspects of the programme.

22. Costs and expenditure

Table 1 summarises the information available about the total number of participants and the cost to the Commission of the programme. The fact that it was only in July 1979 that the Decision of the Council of Ministers was promulgated was largely responsible for the underspend on the 1979 budget. A second significant factor in the slow initial build-up in the number of participants is the extent to which an exchange programme of this kind depends on contacts with both employers and young people which take time to develop. In 1981, in addition to the reasons described above, many organisations were over-ambitious in their estimates of the numbers of young people who would take part in a particular project and for whom money was allocated. Thus in several cases, the number of young workers who in fact completed an exchange was considerable lower than the number mentioned in the exchange application. In 1981, the Commission asked promoting organisations, in order to avoid this problem, to ensure that the number of potential participants was realistic and to inform Brussels as soon as possible of any reductions in numbers of people taking part, to ensure that excess funds would be recouped immediately and allocated to another project.

23. The average cost figures are included in the table as an indication only. They represent the average costs to the Commission and do not take account of funds from other sources. Since costs vary widely from one country to another, the Commission avoided the difficulties involved in fixing a single level of financial contribution for all ten countries of the Community and decided to operate a standard contribution per person per week of exchange, valid for all Member States.

24. Industrial sectors

Table 2 summarises the information available about the number of participants by industrial sector. The Commission is concerned to achieve a better balance of the industrial sectors in which exchanges take place and in particular to develop exchanges in the manufacturing sector which

has so far been under-represented.

25. Nationality

The figures in table 3 are a rough indication of the distribution of participants by nationality. The Commission is concerned to ensure a more balanced distribution in future and in particular to encourage greater participation by young people from the smaller countries of the Community.

26. Short-term exchanges

The experience of the first two years of operating the programme has highlighted significant differences in the nature and scope of short-term and long-term exchanges. Short-term exchanges offer the young person an opportunity to complement his vocational training by means of a short period of working experience and or training in another country. For example, a group of 20 young apprentices in the United Kingdom spent three weeks visiting the manufacturing centres of four German companies which produce machinery and equipment for the clothing industry. This visit included some formal training on the mechanics of the machinery in the factories, in addition to periods of work experience and additional factory visits.

27. Short-term exchanges of this nature have in many cases provided the young people concerned with their first experience in a foreign country and have enabled them to observe directly differences in customs and in methods and conditions of work.

28. Some short-term exchanges have enabled a young person to spend a short period at work in the firm concerned, although this is usually only possible when the participants are sufficiently in command of the appropriate language. An example was a group of 16 young people from local government offices in Ireland and France who had the chance to spend a month working in an equivalent office in the other country.

29. The promoting organisations have in several cases made use of the short-term exchange option to gain entry into industrial sectors where exchanges do not normally take place, for example the manufacturing sector in general.

30. Long-term exchanges

Long-term exchange projects have tended to concentrate less on formal training and more on practical placements. All long-term exchange projects have included an initial period of language training in the country concerned before the practical placement. In the case of projects lasting up to 6 months, a weekly allowance has generally been paid by the promoting organisation to the young person; in other cases young people have been employed by the employer concerned and have received a wage.

31. To quote some examples, several groups of Italian, French and German young people have taken part in a common language course in the United Kingdom specifically related to the import-export business, and have subsequently been placed for four months in a variety of firms in the Midlands specialising in this field.

32. At the other end of the scale a number of one year practical periods (preceded by two months language training) are currently in progress involving secretaries and hotel employees. The young people concerned are actually employed on the same terms and conditions as an equivalent national employee.

33. In general the employers who have received a young person under the programme have been favourably impressed and have been keen to receive other young people on future exchanges. In several cases young participants have extended the period abroad after the formal end of the exchange and have continued to work for the host employer.

34. Training content of projects

Exchange projects are not intended to offer the young person concerned basic vocational training and experience but rather a complement to the training and experience he has already acquired in his own country. The first two years of operating the programme have shown considerable variety in the training methods and quality of training included. The Commission noted at the outset that there might be a tendency for short-term exchanges for example to become little

more than "cultural tourism" and for this reason produced a note for guidance on the content of such exchanges. Whilst the Commission recognises that the cost of an exchange will vary according to the quality of the training and work-experience involved, it nevertheless believes it to be crucial that even short-term exchanges should offer the young person a genuine opportunity of work-experience and/or training in the country concerned and should not consist merely of a series of unrelated visits to firms. In 1982 the Commission intends to encourage the promoting organisations to pay greater attention to the quality of training provided during an exchange.

35. Training-leave

Many of the young people who have taken part in short-term exchanges have done so on a training-leave basis. In other words the employer concerned has agreed to release the young person from his employment for the duration of the exchange and to continue to employ him after completion of the exchange. In some cases the employer has continued to pay the young person's salary.

36. The Commission would like to see the use of this concept extended for a number of reasons, not least the fact that it would overcome the reluctance of some potential young participants who are understandably hesitant to give up a job and risk subsequent unemployment in order to take part in an exchange. It is clear that if employers are to be encouraged to offer training-leave, they have to be convinced of the quality and value of the training offered during the exchange. It is also clear that the vocational training system in some Member States is already more orientated towards the training-leave idea and that it may therefore be easier to develop in some countries than in others.

37. Remuneration of participants

The question of the method and level of remuneration of young workers on an exchange has been discussed at some length between the Commission and the promoting organisations. In practice a variety of solutions to the problem has been found. In the case of short-term

exchanges, payments for accommodation and social activities have almost invariably been made direct by the Organisation operating the exchange. Part of the Commission's grant has been used to pay each young person an allowance to cover incidental expenses not already covered. It would be unreasonable to expect the receiving employer to pay the young person a regular weekly wage where the period of employment/work-experience is less than 6 months.

38. The question of remuneration for exchanges where the practical period lasts for 6 months or more is more easily resolved. In these cases the Commission considers that the young person concerned should be employed on the same terms as any other national of the country concerned and that he/she should therefore receive an appropriate wage.

39. Social security questions

The Commission decided in 1980 to commission a study of the effect of a young person's participation in an exchange on his subsequent entitlement to social security benefits. The expert commissioned to carry out the study examined the position in five Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom), with particular reference to young people returning home after a long-term exchange. The conclusions of the study are summarised briefly in annex G. The Commission recognises that the regulations vary from country to country and that no general recommendation can be made. However it urges the Member States themselves to take the appropriate steps to ensure that a young worker who takes part in an exchange is not at a disadvantage if, for example, he has to register as unemployed returning to his country after an exchange abroad.

IV. Concluding remarks

40. Despite a number of organisational and financial difficulties the Commission believes that the programme is now well run-in and has produced some very satisfactory results during the first two years of operation. It is now important to enable the promoting organisations to consolidate their experience so far, which for several of them is a new one.

41. Coordination and information

There are however two major issues which should be discussed at this stage in the report. The first concerns the coordination of the programme at national and international level. The exchange programme relies heavily for its success on a well-developed network of contacts radiating out from the Commission at the Centre, via the promoting organisations and national correspondents, to employers, trade unions, national employment agencies, training institutions and potential young participants. The Commission believes that greater effort needs to be put into exchanging necessary information between the various parts of the exchange network. Moreover this exchange of information needs to take place not only at national level within a particular country but also across national borders.

42. In May 1981 the Commission organised a meeting exclusively for promoting organisations to enable them to discuss on their own how they might improve communication and cooperation between and with each other. Areas where cooperation between promoting organisations might be improved are (1) the selection of language schools for long-duration projects, (2) contacts with employers and (3) contacts with the appropriate national employment agencies. More recently the Commission has discussed the issue with promoting organisations and national correspondents and intends to pursue this discussion vigorously in 1982. It is quite clear that an effort is required from all partners in the programme and that the Commission cannot bring about the necessary improvements in the exchange of information on its own.

43. The second important issue to be discussed here is the question of the funding of the programme. The Community budget for the exchange of young workers programme is limited and in 1981 the exchange proposals made by the promoting organisations were well in excess of the funds available. As promoting organisations continue to build on the expertise they have already acquired and develop their capacity to mount exchanges, the problem of demand for funds exceeding the funds available will worsen and particularly if the budget available for the programme is only marginally increased each year to take account of inflation.

44. The Commission's financial support of the exchange programme is intended to act as an incentive to the development of young worker exchanges within the Community. It is not intended to cover the entire costs of each exchange project. The Commission's intention is to attempt to increase the number of young people participating in the programme whilst at the same time reducing the amount it contributes per person. This implies that as the Commission's financial contribution per person diminishes, funds are increasingly provided from other sources, for example employers, Member States Governments.
45. During 1982 the Commission intends to discuss a number of funding possibilities with the national correspondents. Firstly there is the question of whether or not national training aids might be used for the benefit of young people from other Member States during an exchange programme. Secondly the Commission would like to discuss the possibilities of Member States setting aside a specific budget for the development of the programme to be used either as a general grant to a promoting organisation, or as direct financial assistance to young participants in the programme.
46. Finally, the Commission is convinced that despite the limits of the budget available a programme of this kind has much to contribute to the development of a more United Europe. It looks forward to further years of fruitful cooperation with promoting organisations and national correspondents under the second joint exchange of young workers programme.

V. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

47. The first two years of the second joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community have clearly shown that this programme is a far more effective response to the real needs and hopes of young Europeans and the economic and social situation than the first joint programme of 1964.

48. The structure of the new programme and its implementation through a number of carefully chosen bodies have made it possible to achieve good results both as regards the volume of exchanges organized and their quality and diversity.

49. In the course of the 15 years when the first joint programme was in operation, i.e. from 1964 to 1979, some 1 500 young workers took part in exchanges, that is to say 100 per year.

As early as the second half of 1979, 252 young workers were exchanged, although a system was being operated which was totally different from what had gone before. In 1980, 505 young male and female workers took part in exchanges, a figure which rose to 944 in 1981.

The exchange projects proposed or adopted corresponded, in all, to a figure three or four times greater than the available appropriations - which resulted in some difficult choices and some distressing cuts.

50. The range of occupations covered was widened appreciably and the share of the agricultural sector was reduced to a little over 25 %, despite the major employment problems in other sectors.

51. The Commission has been able to play a major part thanks to the grant of Community aid to the various promoters and to the impetus given to the implementation of the programme, both directly and through the cooperation of the national coordinators.

The national authorities concerned collaborated in implementing the exchanges within the limits of their resources and commitment.

Generally speaking, the promoters did a good job thanks to the efforts made by the existing bodies to adapt to the new system and the availability of new bodies.

52. Young people have shown great interest in taking part in the exchanges, both, those of short and of long duration, and numerous spontaneous statements received by the Commission, either directly or via the promoting bodies, bear witness to the satisfaction of the participants and their positive views on the time they spent abroad. Information received confirms that in some cases young workers had been singled out for employment on their return by employers who noted that they had been on courses financed by the Community. However, these are isolated cases and there are no grounds for drawing any general conclusions from them.

53. Experience has shown that the number of young people likely to be interested in these exchanges is very high and that further development of the second joint programme is conditioned essentially by the limits of the available appropriations and resources.

However, some expansion of the programme might be possible if the Member States took a more direct part in the exchange operations and if, under certain conditions, national subsidies for young people were extended to young workers from other Member States.

A reduction in the amount of the weekly Community contribution per trainee might be considered if there were an increase in the number of fixed-duration contracts offered to long-term trainees and if national programmes for young people were made accessible to young people from other Member States. This would mean that the Commission could finance a larger number of projects benefiting other groups of young workers without a sizeable increase in the budget appropriation allocated to this type of operation. At present, the number of young people with proper employment contracts is slight in relation to the total number of participants in these exchanges.

54. The question of publicity and information is above all a matter of social justice : i.e., of informing the largest possible number of young workers and arranging matters so that potential candidates can apply in good time.

However, if the appropriations remain small, a large-scale information campaign could awaken hopes followed, inevitably, by bitter disappointments.

For this reason, any information campaign should be expanded only as larger appropriations are allocated to the implementation of the joint programme.

55. The number of approved bodies and their function under the second joint programme should be reviewed with a view to improving the balance as regards location and the various sectors and branches involved. Sectoral and similar organizations at European level should collaborate more closely on the implementation of the programme ; the European trade unions and their national federations should more openly support the organization of in-firm training periods, since the Community trainees do not replace national workers in permanent jobs ; employers, at the same time, should commit themselves more plainly to providing a sufficient number of trainee jobs for the young workers taking part in the programme.

56. The assistance given to the trainees in the host country varies a great deal depending on the resources of the promoting body and the organizations in Member States with which it may be cooperating ; this is a field of great importance for the success of exchange operations and no effort should be spared to provide young workers with all the assistance desirable (accommodation, meals, contacts with the authorities, contacts with the working environment of the host country, trade union discussions, cultural events, folklore, sports, leisure activities, etc.). The ability to provide such assistance befittingly should be assessed more strictly when framework agreements are renewed or new promoting bodies are approved.

57. An increase in the number of trainees exchanged - on a one-to-one basis - between small and medium-sized firms would be in line with the twofold aim of bringing these firms into the Community's orbit and of reducing the amount of Community assistance per trainee exchanged. This assistance could be as much as 75 % of travel expenses and the whole of the contribution towards the cost of language tuition, plus a reasonable percentage for general and administrative expenses.

Exchanges of young workers from other sectors, such as the socio-cultural sector, could follow the same formula, the potential of which seems to have eluded a number of sectors which could benefit from it.

58. The period under review allows us only to present an initial set of assessments which may be amended or supplemented in the light of the results obtained during the subsequent implementation of the programme.

Nevertheless, in view of the experience gained during this period, the Commission takes the view that the overall concept of the second programme has proved to be valid for the type of exchanges explicitly aimed at.

59. The short-term exchanges, the experimental nature of which was stressed in the preamble of the relevant Council Decision, were carried out on terms which made it possible to avert any risk of deviation from the objectives set.

60. The language courses generally had a highly positive impact on the trainees, who were able to experience directly the quality and effectiveness of the instruction they received. The knowledge thus acquired is far more than a linguistic tool for immediate use, for it adds to each individual's overall culture.

61. The cultural, social and vocational experience acquired by the young workers who have taken part in exchanges under the second joint programme may be viewed as the establishment of contacts likely to mark a fundamental step towards an awareness of the European spirit on the part of these young workers.

Summary of recommendations

- para. 11 No additional organisations to be licensed in 1982.
- para. 14 Need for further effort on the part of national correspondents.
- para. 21 Maintenance of a balance between "vocationally-oriented" and "culturally-oriented" organisations.
- para. 24 Further promotion of exchanges in the manufacturing sectors of industry.
- para. 25 Encourage greater participation by young nationals from the smaller countries of the Community.
- para. 36 Extension of the use of the idea of training-leave.
- para. 39 Member States to ensure that young people not at a disadvantage vis-à-vis social security entitlements when return to their own country.
- paras. 41/
42 Greater effort required on information and coordination.
- paras. 44/
45 Development of additional sources of funds.
- para. 34 More attention to be paid to the training element of exchange projects.

Statistical tables

1. Summary table : participants and expenditure 1979 - 1981
2. Number of participants by industrial sector 1979 - 1981
3. Number of participants by country of origin 1979 - 1981.

Annexes

- A. Decision of the Council of Ministers
- B. List of promoting organisations
- C. List of national correspondents
- D. Sample agreement between Commission and promoting organisations
- E. Sample contract used for individual exchange projects
- F. Notes for Guidance 1 and 2
- G. Summary of conclusions of social security study.

Table 1Summary table: participants and expenditure

	<u>1979</u> ⁺	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> [*]
I. Total trainees			
(i) short exchanges	145	193	486
(ii) long exchanges	107	312	458
TOTAL	252	505	944
II. Budget allocated	650.000 EUA	1.300.000 EUA	1.558.000 EUA
III. Total expenditure			
(i) short exchanges	108.644 EUA	148.873 EUA	390.100 EUA
(ii) long exchanges	248.358 EUA	983.451 EUA	1.167.900 EUA
TOTAL	357.002 EUA	1.132.324 EUA	1.558.000 EUA
IV. Average costs (per trainee per week)			
(i) short exchanges	126 EUA	135 EUA	
(ii) long exchanges	101 EUA	112 EUA	

+ Figures include some exchanges which were funded from the 1979 budget but which took place in 1980.

* Numbers of participants on schemes approved up to end November 1981. No financial information yet available.

Table 2

Number of participants by industrial sector

	<u>Short</u>	<u>Long</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>1979</u>				
Agriculture	22	59	81	32
Manufacturing industry	57		57	23
Services		48	48	19
Other/unspecified	<u>66</u>		<u>66</u>	26
	145	<u>107</u>	<u>252</u>	
<u>1980</u>				
Agriculture	97	92	189	37
Manufacturing	17	19	36	7
Services	39	201	240	48
Other/unspecified	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40</u>	8
Total	193	312	505	
<u>1981</u>				
Agriculture (incl. fishing and horticulture)	94	214	308	32,60
Manufacturing/ Transformation	70	15	85	9
Services:				
- hospitals	54	-	54	5,70
- banking	7	70	77	8,20
- hotels	30	63	93	9,90
- import-export	-	55	55	5,80
- theatre	10	-	10	1
- others	61	41	102	10,80
Other/unspecified	<u>160</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>160</u>	17
Total	486	458	944	41,40

Table 3NationalityNumber of participants by country of origin and length
of training period

(approximate figures)

July 1979 / July 1981	<u>Short</u>	<u>Long</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Belgium	42	30	72	4
Germany	75	156	231	14
Denmark	19	36	55	3
Greece (1981 only)	4	11	15	1
France	142	301	443	27
Ireland	125	21	146	9
Italy	83	164	247	15
Luxembourg	-	2	2	0,1
Netherlands	62	32	94	6
United Kingdom	240	99	339	21