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**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**on the Final Report on Community incentive measures in the field of employment (EIM
Programme 2002-2006)**

{SEC(2008)1939}

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**on the Final Report on Community incentive measures in the field of employment
(EIM Programme 2002-2006)**

GLOSSARY

ALMP	Active Labour Market Policies
ARC Programme	Community activities concerning Analysis, Research and Cooperation in the field of employment and labour market
AC	Accession Countries
BEPG	Broad Economic Policy Guidelines
CC	Candidate Countries
CEEC-12	12 Central and Eastern European Countries
EEA	European Economic Area
EEO	European Employment Observatory
EES	European Employment Strategy
EG	Employment Guidelines
EIM	Programme for Community incentive measures in the field of employment
EMCO	Employment Committee
ESF	European Social Fund
EYWM	European Year of Workers' Mobility 2006
IDELE	Identification, Dissemination and Exchange of good practice in the field of LED and promoting better governance
JAP	Joint Assessment Papers
JER	Joint Employment Report
LED	Local Employment Development
LEED	The OECD programme: Local Employment and Economic Development programme
LLL	Lifelong Learning
LM	Labour market
LMP	Labour Market Policy
LTU	Long-term unemployment

MISEP	Mutual Information System on Employment Policies in Europe
MLP	Mutual Learning Programme
MS	Member States
NAP	National Action Plans
NRP	National Reform Programmes
OMC	Open Method of Coordination
PES	Public Employment Services
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SYSDM	Community System of Documentation on Employment

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2002, the European Parliament (EP) and Council Decision 1145/2002/EC of 10 June¹ established, for the period 2002-2006, a *Community programme* to support *incentive measures in the field of employment*, better known as the Employment Incentive Measures or EIM Programme.

In accordance with Article 13 of the EIM Decision, an interim report on the activities carried out under this programme from 2002-2004² was submitted to the EP, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on 19 May 2005³. The same Article foresaw a final report on the results of the programme activities, incorporating "*information on Community financing within the framework of these activities and on the consistency and complementarity with other relevant programmes, actions and initiatives, as well as the relevant evaluation results*".

The aim of the EIM programme has been to provide continuation and further development of the activities launched previously under the Programme for analysis, research and cooperation among the Member States (MS) in the field of employment and the labour market (LM) (ARC 1998-2000), which was established by the Council Decision 98/171/EC of 23 February 1998⁴. It has furthermore acted as a forerunner to the "Employment" section of the PROGRESS Programme⁵, which will run from 2007-2013. The overall purpose of the three above-mentioned programmes/sections has been or will be to support the development of the European Employment Strategy (EES)⁶ and its implementation. The programme activities should furthermore contribute to achieving the strategic goal set by the European Council in Lisbon to enable the Community to re-establish the conditions for full employment.

2. THE ACTIVITIES

Over the whole period, more than 150 projects have been funded, the exact figure depending on how to account for the Calls for Proposals, under which several projects were awarded per call, and activities belonging to programmes, such as the Mutual Learning Programme (MLP) and the IDELE Programme⁷, under which several peer review meetings and thematic seminars were organised per year.

The activities can be grouped under headings which, for the most part, reflect the objectives defined in the EIM Decision:

1. Statistical work and support for the development of indicators
2. Analysis and Research
 - 2.1 Analysis of trends and challenges including forward-looking issues

¹ OJ L 170 of 29.6.2002 – Decision 1145/2002/EC of 10 June 2002

² The information contained in the interim report covers the period until 30 November 2004
³ SEC(2005) 677

⁴ OJ L 63, 4.3.1998, p. 26

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/progress/index_en.html

⁶ As concluded in the final report on the ARC programme - COM(2004) 323 final

⁷ Identification, Dissemination and Exchange of good practice in the field of LED and promoting better governance http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/local_employment/project_idele_en.htm

- 2.2 Policy assessment and evaluation
3. Exchange of best practice and cooperation between MS at all levels and awareness-raising
 - 3.1 Exchange of best practices and co-operation between Member States
 - 3.2 Information and awareness-raising
4. The European Year of Workers Mobility 2006
5. Actions promoting Local Employment Development (LED)
6. Evaluation of the EIM Programme

In carrying out these activities, the Commission ensured:

- that they include efforts to mainstream the principle of gender equality;
- that they take account of work in international organisations;
- that particular attention is given to people with a LM disadvantage.

The activities were based on the objective of ensuring that there is a high level of awareness of the EES at all levels. Looking at the key moments of the EES over the last years, the programme has given good support to the EES through activities which were relevant and well articulated with the policy agenda. This was ensured through the General Guidelines of the Programme, setting out the basic multiannual orientations, which were updated in the light of the review of the EG in 2003⁸ and 2005⁹. The programme has furthermore given support to the evaluation of the EES and the yearly revisions of the Employment Guidelines (EG).

From 2004 onwards, the largest amount of activities concerned mutual learning and other projects promoting cooperation and exchange of good practices between the MS. These activities were structured into an MLP¹⁰ to better deliver the aims of the EIM programme. The overall impression from Employment Committee (EMCO) discussions is that the MLP has stimulated effective transfer of good practices and that the participation of the new MS and the Candidate Countries (CC) has to be acknowledged in particular. Similarly, the activities in the field of local development strategies and innovative actions for the modernisation of Public Employment Services (PES) helped to spread good LM practices among the MS. Overall, the enlargement dimension became more visible in the EIM activities in recent years.

Policy issues included in the Council agendas have furthermore been duly reflected in the themes for studies and surveys. The direct policy relevance of the EIM studies is, inter alia, reflected in the multiple references in analytical and policy documents, including the National Action Plans (NAP) (now integrated in National Lisbon Reform Programmes). For the new MS, in particular, several of these studies proved to have a potential to inspire their policy reforms.

⁸ OJ L 197/13 of 5.8.2003

⁹ OJ L 205/21 of 6.8.2005

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/employment_strategy/peer_en.htm

The Programme moreover allowed to deepen the cooperation between PES on common challenges and tools, such as the European PES Vacancy Monitor. This single example, however, does not alone reflect the scope of the cooperation among PES, which have moreover benefited from the EIM studies, such as those on benefits and ALMP, their core activity, as well as from their participation in the European Employment Observatory (EEO).

The opportunity for contact and interaction between experts from the MS, not only in the context of the MLP, but also in the context of Presidency conferences, the EEO, MISEP¹¹ and PES, is another dimension of cooperation enabled by EIM.

In implementing the programme, the Commission carried out a broad range of activities¹², which are reviewed in the Commission Staff Working Document¹³ accompanying this Communication: "Overview of main activities undertaken under EIM".

2.1 Statistical work and development of indicators

Statistical instruments to be used for the EES were developed throughout the entire programme period. This contributed, in particular, to the monitoring of the EES in the Lisbon framework which sets quantitative targets. Most of the related statistical work in the LM domain was carried out by Eurostat. Financial support was granted to national statistical offices and other government institutions of the EU as well as of the contributing EFTA/EEA Countries and the Accession and Candidate Countries (AC/CC).

This allowed two main objectives to be met: to improve the quality of LM statistics through the development of existing databases and surveys, and to make data available in domains where they did not exist before. New employment related statistics were developed, such as statistics on job vacancies for the monitoring of changes in labour demand, and measures of tax rates on labour¹⁴.

It should furthermore be noted that, in a longer term perspective, the EU has become a leading data provider.

2.2 Analysis and research

2.2.1 Analysis of trends and challenges including forward-looking issues

Analysis focused on the conditions for creating more and better jobs and the assessment of the employment potential of the Union. Prospective analysis and studies were carried out to advance the understanding of the functioning of the European LM and to underpin the long-term development of the EES by identifying potential new issues and challenges in advance. Such issues included: ALMP and making work pay; health and quality in work; skills and human capital; disadvantaged groups; enlargement; restructuring; migration; and business dynamics and employment performance.

¹¹ MISEP (Mutual Information System on Employment Policies in Europe), a network of LM ministry and PES officials (2 members per EEO country)

¹² Information on completed projects, including final study reports, can be found at the following web site: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/incentive_measures/activities_en.htm

¹³ SEC(2008)...

¹⁴ An extension of this project in the form of a study was launched jointly by the Commission and the OECD in 2005

The "Employment in Europe" report, which is a key reference document produced on a yearly basis internally by the Commission, presented a quantitative analysis of LM trends and policies in the Union. It furthermore provided important material to underpin the annual Joint Employment Report (JER) and intermediate reviews of the EES, and furthermore laid the ground for work on analytical issues and the development of indicators¹⁵.

2.2.2 Policy assessment and evaluation

As of 2002, several projects contributing to the evaluation of the EES, the revision and, from 2005, the mid-term evaluation of the EG and the National Reform Programmes (NRP) were launched. The projects were selected following Calls for Proposals on the impact of employment policies promoted through the EES and on the development of national evaluation practices in the MS. For example, in this period, Belgium, France and Portugal undertook full-scale evaluations of their employment policies. They were often carried out in a trans-national context, which showed that the EIM programme had lived up to its aim of fostering coordinated quality employment policies at EU level.

The two EEO¹⁶ networks, MISEP and SYSDEM¹⁷, also contributed to the development of the EES by providing information and comparative research on employment policies and LM trends in the EEO participating countries; the EU MS, the CC and the EFTA/EEA countries. It also carried out evaluations of such policies. The half-yearly EEO Review continued to cover priority subjects, such as e.g. on older workers, immigrants, quality in work, undeclared work, youth employment and 'flexicurity'. SYSDEM also made a significant contribution to the annual assessment of the NAP (now NRP, see above).

2.3 Exchange of best practice and co-operation between MS on all levels and awareness-raising

2.3.1 Exchange of best practice and co-operation between MS

The MLP programme, which was launched in 2004 to make better use of exchanging good practice experiences, builds on the Peer Review Programme from 1999 by focusing on priority themes and shaping its organisation and participation with a view to more effective and broader dissemination. This includes a closer participation of the social partners and civil society in the learning process. The MLP creates an opportunity for stakeholders in the MS, in the CC and in the EFTA/EEA States to present their national examples of good practice at EU level.

2.3.1.1 Projects related to Public Employment Services (PES)¹⁸

Under EIM best practices were also promoted, identified and exchanged between the PES in the EEA and the CC, which resulted in improving the quality of their services to job seekers and employers, and in tackling skills bottlenecks on the European LMs. In this context, Calls for Proposals were published with a view to modernising PES in order to adequately fulfil its

¹⁵ In the Commission, other analytical work is carried out by DG ECFIN and published in the EU Economy Annual Review and in European Economy, Economic Papers

¹⁶ http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/employment_analysis/observatory_en.htm

¹⁷ SYSDEM (Community System of Documentation on Employment), a network of independent LM experts (1 member per EEO country).

¹⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/employment_strategy/pub_empl_services_en.htm and http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/incentive_measures/activities_en.htm

role in the EES. The entry of the new MS PES also created an opportunity for synergetic mutual projects and Calls for Proposals to support initiatives of innovative and transnational nature were subsequently published in 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The Heads of PES meetings (Presidency events and two meetings per year) continued a practice established since 10 years, serving to coordinate the operation and the modernisation of the employment services. The meetings were organised with a view to discussing and implementing important PES actions, such as for example the service models set up to prevent LTU and to meet particular concerns of the demand side of the LM.

Several training seminars addressed the PES management in those CC, which became the new 10 MS in 2004 (in 2002 and 2003), and in Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Turkey in 2006.

2.3.2 Information and awareness-raising

In comparison to the ARC programme, there was a stronger emphasis on the need to implement an active and transparent information policy to raise the awareness of citizens throughout the Union about the EES and of the way in which it might affect them. It is widely recognised that the commitment to the EES at all levels and from all stakeholders (social partners, civil society) requires transparency and information to the public.

The visibility of initiatives supported by the EIM, including studies, was improved throughout the entire programme period. The method used to publish the results varied, e.g. paper and/or electronic publications on the DG EMPL EUROPA web site, seminars, workshops and conferences, media, etc. Key policy conclusions were included in major policy documents including the JER and the Synthesis Report.

As from 2003, annual Calls for Proposals were launched to promote joint information actions in support of EES dissemination and awareness-raising initiatives. Such initiatives aimed at providing general information on the EES (objectives and rationales, results achieved, implementation and monitoring, respective roles of institutions involved), while clearly indicating the interplay between the European context and employment policies at national, regional and local levels. Specific target groups (e.g. assemblies of regional and local authorities, social partners, civil society) or specific themes (e.g. equal opportunities, prevention and activation of the long-term unemployed, mobility, LLL, quality of work, active ageing, inclusive LMs, immigration, employment participation and making work pay) were addressed with the aim to foster better knowledge and understanding in order to facilitate the involvement of potential stakeholders. The initiatives furthermore contributed to an increased understanding of the main objectives and policy priorities of the EES and of the added value of employment policy coordination at EU level.

Key findings of analytical work were presented in the "Employment in Europe" report, which from 2006 includes a yearly dissemination conference, and in the EEO publications. Both publications are widely disseminated within and outside the EU.

Several seminars, workshops, conferences and other major events were organised to disseminate the results of the EIM activities. This was for example the case for studies carried out on priority subjects.

The information activities reached members of the EP, members and observers of the EIM Committee and of EMCO and its groups, other key players, such as social partners, experts

and those involved in the implementation of other Community action programmes, thus helping to ensure consistency and complementarity with other relevant programmes, actions and initiatives.

2.4 The European Year of Workers Mobility 2006

A wide range of actions were launched in the context of the 2006 European Year of Workers' Mobility (EYWM), which contributed to the main objectives of the Year to be met, i.e.

- To raise awareness of workers' rights (free movement of workers) and the opportunities offered, as well as the instruments available to facilitate mobility, in particular EURES, PES' role in this respect, etc;
- To exchange experience and good practice on mobility issues;
- To consolidate the knowledge base of the EU on both job and geographical mobility, providing statistical data on mobility flows both inside and outside the EU.

2000 awareness events involving all actors in the area of mobility were organised. Some of the more successful ones were the first European job fairs that drew about 200.000 participants to 230 European cities where employers, workers and jobseekers could be in direct contact with each other.

2.5 Local Employment Development (LED)

The potential for job creation at the local level, including in the social economy, was supported and partnerships between all relevant actors were encouraged. Analysis on LED were undertaken to improve knowledge of successful local development initiatives and to promote innovation, as well as to develop analytic and methodological tools for strengthening the local element of Community and national employment policies.

2.6 Evaluation of EIM

In accordance with Article 13 of the EIM Decision, an independent evaluation was carried out. The contractor submitted a Mid-Term Report in May 2005, which focused on the project level of EIM-funded projects. An update of the Mid-Term Report submitted in December 2005 examined the programme and policy level and considered the implications the revised Lisbon process might have had on the EIM Programme. The Final Report assesses the overall Programme performance and makes recommendations for future Community programmes. Finally, the Ex-post Report synthesises the findings of all the previous evaluation reports.

The main aim of the evaluation was to assess:

- the contribution of the EIM to the development and implementation of the EES;
- the consistency and effectiveness of the programme; and
- the extent to which the objectives had been achieved and the obstacles identified in the implementation process.

Notwithstanding the overall positive findings of the evaluators with respect to the above, in their recommendations, they stress the necessity to simplify the financial management and

procedures with regard to project implementation and call for a more reliable project monitoring by the use of new information technologies, such as databases. It was furthermore concluded that there is a need for a more active information policy including better dissemination of project results and follow-up of studies, surveys and research. This could for example be done by increasing the ambition level within projects and moving the responsibility for promotion of MS cooperation, dissemination and follow-up to project contractors. The recommendations finally include the need for a more active involvement of the programme Committee.

3. PARTICIPATION OF NON-EU COUNTRIES

Following Article 7 of the EIM decision, the programme and its activities were opened to the EFTA/EEA countries (Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein) and the AC which in May 2004 became the 10 new MS of the Union. The CC at that time Bulgaria, Romania, as well as Turkey, also joined the programme in 2003 and Croatia in 2006.

To anticipate in the most appropriate way the accession of the new MS, the Commission started a concentrated effort to help the CC to streamline their policies in line with the Lisbon strategy. The LM trends in the CC were regularly analysed in the "Employment in Europe" report, a policy dialogue was established and Joint Assessment Papers (JAP) on policy developments were prepared on the basis of commonly agreed standards. A gradual participation of all CC in the EIM activities took place from 2003 onwards, which included the EIM Committee meetings and information meetings, seminars and conferences. Their involvement in the EIM facilitated learning from the operation and evaluation of the EES in the MS and supported the preparation of the implementation of the EES in the Lisbon framework. This allowed the new MS to accelerate their full integration into the EES.

4. ROLE OF THE EIM COMMITTEE, LINKS WITH OTHER COMMITTEES, PROGRAMMES AND ORGANISATIONS

The EIM Programme Committee, which had both management and advisory capacity, met twice a year. They adopted the General Guidelines for the implementation of activities, the annual work programmes, the breakdown of funding between measures and the selection criteria for financial support.

Cooperation and coordination with other relevant Committees, notably EMCO, were established to ensure consistency and complementarity of the EIM activities with other Community programmes and initiatives. Whilst being of a broader scope, EIM activities were useful for EMCO and supported its work. Furthermore, EMCO was regularly informed of project outcomes through for example participation in conferences, seminars and workshops. While implementing the EIM, account was also taken of the work of the Economic Policy Committee (EPC) and its Labour Market Working Group.

In this context it is also worthwhile to note that the EU Research Framework Programme supports complementary research projects and networks on many of the issues addressed under section 2. "The Activities", thus making a substantial contribution to the EU's growth, employment and social cohesion policy objectives.

The existing co-operation with the OECD, ILO and the World Bank was continued, e.g. through joint studies, exchange of information and expertise, and the organisation of joint

conferences and seminars on a wide range of issues, incl. human capital, migration and LED. Cooperation and co-financing continued on the OECD LEED programme¹⁹. The Commission also ensured the link with decentralised agencies, in particular with the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin.

5. CONCLUSIONS

During the whole programme period (2002-2006), the EIM contributed to achieving the strategic goal set by the European Council at Lisbon of enabling the Community to re-establish the conditions for full employment, as referred to in the EIM.

The Programme was implemented in accordance with its main objectives. Major attention was given to each of the objectives, by implementing Community measures referred to in Article 4 of the Decision. In this way, the EIM activities contributed to the development, follow-up and evaluation of the EES and underpinned the co-ordinated approach of the EES. They furthermore focused on the improvement of statistics and indicators, analysed key issues related to the development of the EU LMs, assessed and evaluated policies and promoted exchange of best practices between MS and awareness-raising among the EU-citizens. Encouraging LED activities received particular attention. In implementing the EIM, the Commission focused not only on tangible short-term but also on medium- and long-term results, to trigger sustainable changes. Focus was also on good governance, peer reviews as well as on information activities.

In 2004, the EU welcomed 10 new MS. Their gradual participation in the EIM facilitated their learning from the EES evaluation in the EU-15 and made them better prepared for their full integration into the EES

The activities were based on the objective of ensuring a high level of awareness of the EES at all geographic levels of the EU so that the general public and interest groups, such as policy makers, social partners, local and regional authorities and other key actors, including civil society, are aware of their potential to enhance the economic and social prospects, and are encouraged to make contributions to that end. In comparison to the ARC programme, there was a stronger emphasis on the need to implement an active and transparent information policy, to raise the awareness of citizens throughout the Union about the key aspects of the EES and of the way in which it might affect them.

¹⁹ http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,2688,en_2649_34417_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

BUDGETARY ANNEX

Budget allocated by the Council and European Parliament: 55 M €+ 5 M € in connection with the enlargement in 2004. To this total amount of 60 M € was added the contributions to the programme by the participating Candidate Countries and the EFTA/EEA Countries and a transfer in 2006 of unused funds from 2004 and 2005, which makes a total of 64.590.390 € in available funds for the whole programme period.

Section in report	Type of project	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	<i>TOTAL BUDGET/FUNDS</i>	5.000.000	10.486.434	14.804.096	16.337.600	17.962.260
2.1	<i>Statistical work and development of indicators, comprising:</i>					
	Sub-delegation to EUROSTAT	1.262.376	1.665.745	1.324.343	4.541.636	1.082.119
	Other statistical work			333.602	449.734	49.284
	<i>TOTAL 2.1 Statistical work and development of indicators</i>	1.262.376	1.665.745	1.657.945	4.991.370	1.131.403
2.2	<i>Analysis and Research, comprising</i>					
2.2.1	<i>Analysis of trends and challenges including forward-looking issues:</i>					
	Studies and surveys (incl. conferences, seminars and workshops to present results)	418.249	1.142.924	1.112.625	1.067.837	1.667.995
	3 studies in the framework of 2006 European Year of Workers Mobility (EYWM) (incl. seminars to present results)				124.453	458.610
	<i>SUB-TOTAL 2.2.1 Analysis of trends and challenges including forward-looking issues</i>	418.249	1.142.924	1.112.625	1.192.290	2.126.605
2.2.2	<i>Policy assessment and evaluation:</i>					
	Assessment studies (incl. PES evaluation projects and effectiveness/impact of ALMP)	99.800		261.600	189.650	441.778
	Call for Proposals: Development of evaluation practice: 6 projects 2003-2005		557.398			

Section in report	Type of project	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Calls for Proposals: Projects contributing to the evaluation of EES (national evaluation practices) 2002-2003, 2005-2007 and 2006-2008	190.000			519.620	610.414
	2006 EYWM (incl. Eurobarometer survey on the perception of rights and instruments in the area of workers' mobility 2006 and evaluation of the Year)					316.552
<i>SUB-TOTAL 2.2.2 Policy assessment and evaluation</i>		289.800	557.398	261.600	709.270	1.368.744
<i>TOTAL 2.2 Analysis and Research</i>		708.049	1.700.322	1.374.225	1.901.560	3.495.349
2.3	<i>Exchange of best practices, co-operation between MS and awareness-raising, comprising</i>					
2.3.1	<i>Exchange of best practices and co-operation between MS:</i>					
<i>Major Actions:</i>						
	Peer Review Programme (incl. studies on good practices of ALMP) / Mutual Learning Programme (incl. support services, Peer Review meetings and thematic reviews) 2002-2006	283.970	1.433.440	765.739	891.642	982.116
	European Employment Observatory (network) 2002-2006	1.018.480	1.797.182	1.160.545	988.208	938.208
	Calls for Proposals: Awareness-raising for the EES: joint information actions 2003-2005		430.974			
	Calls for Proposals: Follow-up of impact evaluation projects and awareness-raising for the EES (Joint information actions – Dissemination) 2004-2006			1.228.181		
	Calls for Proposals: Follow-up and dissemination activities to the Mutual Learning Programme of the EES 2005-2007 and 2006-2008				1.122.747	526.275
	2006 EYWM (conferences and seminars, incl. closing conference)					863.291

Section in report	Type of project	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	2006 EYWM (incl. Calls for Proposals for innovative actions to exchange best practice on workers mobility and social partners mobility initiatives followed by a conference)				183.446	2.019.273
	Studies (incl. identification of good practices to increase job opportunities and maintain older workers in employment; Ageing and employment)			199.550		
Sub-Total Major Actions		1.302.450	3.661.596	3.354.015	3.186.043	5.329.163
PES Projects:						
	Seminars (incl. training seminars for PES management, PES and PRES seminar, vocational guidance in PES and 12th-19th meeting of Heads of PES)	117.503	499.781	395.674	80.275	663.558
	Call for Proposals: Governance and structural change in PES related to ICT developments 2004					
	Call for Proposals: Profiling instruments related to long-term unemployment groups in the Labour Market 2004					
	Calls for Proposals: Modernisation of PES (innovative transnational projects) 2004-2008			300.000	1.091.436	1.064.001
	Study (incl. seminar) (good company practice on worker mobility for SMEs and PES)					250.000
Sub-Total PES Projects		117.503	499.781	695.674	1.171.711	1.977.559
SUB-TOTAL 2.3.1 Exchange of best practices and co-operation between MS		1.419.953	4.161.377	4.049.689	4.357.754	7.306.722

Section in report	Type of project	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2.3.2	<i>Information and awareness-raising:</i>					
	<i>Conferences:</i>					
	Presidency conferences under the Greek, Italian, Irish, Dutch, UK, Austrian, Finnish and German Presidency	799.152	569.753	476.238	736.856	872.400
	Joint seminars with OECD, World Bank, Japan and the USA		84.405		308.464	
	MISEP Meetings 2005 and 2006				56.711	188.530
	Support to EMCO seminars (expert meetings)				145.345	160.903
	Sub-Total Conferences	799.152	654.158	476.238	1.247.376	1.221.833
	<i>Information, awareness-raising and dissemination of projects:</i>					
	Employment Week 2002-2005	97.504		83.916	45.474	
	Publication programme 2003-2006 (incl. Employment in Europe report 2003-2006 and the report's 1st dissemination conference)	105.801	309.792	196.419	338.317	485.543
	Taskforce on Employment; high level group (8 meetings) 2003		54.500			
	2006 EYWM (events, publications and promotional and awareness-raising material)				372.538	951.320
	Eurobarometer survey to assess awareness of EES/ESF 2006 and ESF: supporting employment initiatives for 50 years					675.012
	Expert meetings to disseminate activity/study results (contributing external experts/speakers)					187.322
	Sub-Total Information, awareness-raising and dissemination of projects	203.305	364.292	280.335	756.329	2.299.197

Section in report	Type of project	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>SUB-TOTAL 2.3.2 Information and awareness-raising</i>		1.002.457	1.018.450	756.573	2.003.705	3.521.030
<i>TOTAL 2.3 Exchange of best practices, co-operation between MS and awareness-raising</i>		2.422.410	5.179.827	4.806.262	6.361.459	10.827.752
2.4	The activities launched in the framework of the 2006 European Year of Workers' Mobility (EYWM) are listed and described in section 2.4 of the main part of this report. In this table, however, they have been spread out under different budget headings in order to give a correct picture of what funds were spent on what type of project and in order to show the wide range of activities launched under the Year.					
2.5	<i>Local Employment Development (LED), comprising</i>					
	Studies (incl. seminars)			1.094.230		
	Evaluation of 19 project proposals: Actions in favour of local commitment for employment		192.800			
	OECD/LEED Convention: 2002-2003, 2004-2005 and 2006-2007	266.500		500.000		660.000
	IDELE (Identification of good practice in the field of LED and promoting better governance) 2003-2005		400.000	400.000	400.000	
	LED Leaflets: Vademecum on the development of LED strategies 2004, and LED handbook for the new MS 2006			45.000		300.000
	Linking local actors ('Network of Networks') 2005-2007				522.425	
	Joint EU/US seminar for bilateral cooperation on LED 2005				76.537	
<i>TOTAL 2.5 Local Employment Development (LED)</i>		266.500	592.800	2.039.230	998.962	960.000

Section in report	Type of project	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2.6	<i>Evaluation of the programme:</i>					
	Evaluation of EIM					
TOTAL 2.6 Evaluation of the programme				638.604		
	TOTAL COMMITMENTS ACTIVITIES	4.659.335	9.138.694	10.516.266	14.253.351	16.414.504

Percentage spent of total funds

93%

87%

71%

87%

91%

<i>TOTAL FUNDS Council and EP Decision on EIM (including contributions of EFTA/EEA & CC and transfer of unused funds from 2004 and 2005 to last year of the programme 2006)</i>	5.000.000	10.486.434	14.804.096	16.337.600	17.962.260
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