

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

1. In view of the long-felt and urgent needs of Commonwealth countries for practical training and experience in industry, essential to development, and of the limitations of existing programmes for this purpose, a Commonwealth Industrial Training and Experience Programme should be established.
2. The Programme should be broadly based, providing job-specific, in-plant training and experience from craftsman to technologist level, and should include the training of instructors and training officers, and supervisory and managerial training.
3. Each Commonwealth country should identify its own areas of priority in which overseas industrial training and experience are essential to its national development.
4. If there is, exceptionally, a need for an educational input into a training programme, a short period spent in an educational institution would be admissible provided it is not specifically for the purpose of preparing a candidate for a formal educational qualification.
5. The programme should provide in the first year for 2,000 training places in all fields; this number should be progressively increased. The duration of the training period will vary according to the needs of the trainees but will not normally exceed twelve months.
6. Each country should be urged to establish, where it does not already exist, suitable machinery to administer the Programme, which will not only identify training places in its own country but also select its nationals for training overseas within established priorities, specify the training required, and make all necessary arrangements for the reception, supervision and assessment of trainees from other countries.
7. A unit should be created within the Secretariat for administering the Programme. This unit should, as far as possible, be manned by persons having a good knowledge of the problems of industrial training in developing countries.
8. The Secretary-General should be asked to establish a central advisory body comprising representatives of industry, education and governments, to advise on the development of the Programme and particularly on placement opportunities in industry.
9. National advisory machinery representing industry, education, and government should be developed in each country, where it does not already exist.
10. The Programme should be implemented through offers from member countries of fully or partially financed training places, and through a central fund to be created for the purpose, to which should be credited additional contributions earmarked for this purpose to the CFTC from member countries, and voluntary contributions from other bodies.

11. The Secretary-General should be requested to take such steps as he may consider necessary to ensure that the above recommendations are commended to member governments and the Programme is implemented without delay.