

Introduction

Labor, which began from the skill to create things, is the foundation of a nation's economy and industry. Various skills are essential for a nation in the 21st century. Although the importance of the skills and the vocational training supporting them has been receiving renewed recognition, fewer young people are entering manufacturing industry. Furthermore, the postwar baby-boom generation will turn 60 and begin retiring in 2007, creating a shortage of skilled workers. It is therefore essential that the experience and expertise of these skilled workers be transferred to the younger generation should be done quickly and smoothly.

Effective measures should be taken to deal with the problem of the lack of replacements for skilled workers in the industry. These would include promoting the attractiveness of the skills in various fields and helping young people to learn and acquire them in order to find jobs of their choice. This will contribute to the vocational independence of young people and reduce the present employment problems.

Also, in the 21st century we should realize a "Society for All," where people respect one another's personal qualities and individuality by promoting the participation of people with disabilities in socioeconomic activities. To this end, the skills play an important role in helping them achieve vocational independence and economic stability.

The International Skills Festival for All, Japan 2007 aims at contributing to promote this concept of a skill-oriented nation that will open the way to a "Society for All."

Themes

(1) Focusing on the value of skilled people and the importance of top-level skills

Acquiring good skills is one of the most fundamental human abilities. By mastering skills, people gain stability, as well as experiencing joy and self-fulfillment. We in the 21st century need to focus again on skilled people and the importance of skills. They should play a more active role in our society.

(2) Experiencing the value of skilled people and the importance of top-level skills

The WorldSkills Competition and the International Abilympics, taking place simultaneously for the first time, will provide an excellent opportunity for people to rediscover how the acquisition of skills enhances self-expression and the pleasure of living. It is also a chance to make visitors and the general public rediscover the wonder and excitement of seeing skilled competitors with and without disabilities rising to the challenge of achieving difficult tasks. In addition, competitors are motivated to further improve their skills, as well as being offered opportunities to widen their viewpoints by meeting other highly skilled competitors from all over the world.

(3) Spreading the recognition of the value of skilled people and the importance of top-level skills

The International Skills Festival for All, Japan 2007 will lead to an increased recognition of how skilled people and top-level skills are important to build the firm foundation of a nation. By spreading and passing on this concept to many people around the world, especially to the younger generation, it will become a focus for the 21st century and take firm root in different areas of society.







Official Name

The International Skills Festival for All, Japan 2007 (ISF2007)

The 39th WorldSkills Competition, 7th International Abilympics and various other non-competition events will be held under the name of ISF2007.

Schedule

Grand Opening Ceremony of the ISF2007

Date: November 14 (Wed.), 2007

Venue: Granship (Shizuoka Convention & Arts Center)

Shizuoka City.

39th WorldSkills Competition

Event Period: November 7 (Wed.)

-21 (Wed.), 2007

Competition Period: November 15 (Thu.)

-18 (Sun.), 2007

Closing Ceremony: November 21 (Wed.), 2007

Venue: Numazu City

7th International Abilympics

Event Period: November 13 (Tue.)

-18 (Sun.), 2007

Competition Period: November 15 (Thu.)

-17(sat.), 2007

Closing Ceremony: November 18 (Sun.), 2007

Venue: Shizuoka City



Opening Ceremony Venue (Granship Shizuoka :Convention and Arts Center)



IA Competition site (Twin Messe Shizuoka)



WS Competition site (Kadoike, Numazu City)

Organizers

Host:

Japan Organizing Committee for the ISF2007 (JOCISF 2007)

Under the auspices of:

Shizuoka Prefecture, Shizuoka City, Numazu City, WorldSkills International (WSI), International Abilympic Federation (IAF) and Rehabilitation International (RI)

WorldSkills Competiton

1) Focusing on the value of skilled people and the importance of top-level skills

A short history of the WorldSkills Competition

An idea is born

In 1946 there was a great shortage of skilled workers in Spain. José Antonio Elola Olaso, Director-General of OJE (Spanish Youth Organization), saw that it was necessary to convince young people – as well as their parents, teachers and prospective employers – that their future depended on an effective vocational training system.

Mr. Olaso chose Francisco Albert-Vidal to develop a concept and his team came up with the idea of a competition as the best way of promoting vocational education. Young people would compete, educators could network and improve their methods, and visitors would be able to see a broad range of skills being demonstrated.

Great interest

Right from the start, state agencies, enterprises and religious vocational training schools were enthusiastic about the idea. This simple yet brilliant idea of watching people from different trades at their workstations proved a great success. In 1947 some 4,000 apprentices from a dozen mechanical trades took part in the first National Competition in Spain.

But the initiators wanted much more than that. They wanted to motivate youngsters to compete, attract them to vocational training and to compare the skills and abilities of people from different countries. The first step was an "Iberian" Competition with 12 young skilled workers from neighboring Portugal.

Europe joins in

Observers from numerous countries were invited to the Competition and their enthusiasm resulted in the 1953 competition taking place with young people from France, Germany, Morocco, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

In June 1954, the first Organizing Council – with official and technical representatives from the participating countries – was established to draw up the rules for the Competitionscompetitions.

Going global

In 1958 the Competition was held outside Spain for the first time – in Brussels, which was hosting the World's Fair that year. Various European countries hosted the annual competition until 1970, when Japan became the first non-European host country, holding the Competition in Tokyo.

A global success

In the early 1980s, it was decided to hold the Competition every two years rather than each year.

In 1999, the Youth Skills Olympics was renamed the WorldSkills Competition and the international use of the WorldSkills name and logo by members Members was encouraged to promote branding and awareness. WorldSkills International currently has 46 member Member countries and r/regions and 52 over 45 skill categories.

For more information, please go to www.worldskills.org.







2) Member Organisation









3) The Venues of World Skills Competition







4) Skill Categories: as of 38th competition







- 1 CNC Machining
- 2 Autobody Repair
- 3 Ladies / Mens Hairdressing
- 4 Landscape Gardening
- **6** Cooking





Member Organisations

			as of May 2006
ISO	Country/Region	Joined	Organisation
PT	Portugal	1950	Instituto do Emprego e Formção Profissional IEFP
UK	United Kingdom	1953	UK Skills
CH	Switzerland	1953	Swiss Competence
DE	Germany	1953	Deutscher Handwerkskammertag
FR	France	1953	COFOM
IE	Ireland	1956	Department of Education and Science, National Skills Competition
LU	Luxembourg	1957	Centre National de Formation Professionnelle Continue CNFPC
AT	Austria	1958	WorldSkills Austria - Berufsweltmeisterschaften
JP	Japan	1961	JAVADA
NL	Netherlands	1962	Skills Netherlands
KR	Korea	1966	Human Resources Development Services
LI	Principality of Liechtenstein	1968	WorldSkills Liechtenstein
TW	Chinese Taipei	1970	EVTA
US	United States of America	1973	SkillsUSA
AU	Australia	1981	WorldSkills Australia
BR	Brazil	1981	SENAI
МО	Macau	1983	Department of Labour & Employment Affairs Head of Vocational Training Centre
NZ	New Zealand	1985	Youth Skills New Zealand
FI	Finland	1988	Skills Finland
CA	Canada	1990	Skills/Competences Canada
NO	Norway	1990	WorldSkills Norway
ZA	South Africa	1990	WorldSkills South Africa
MY	Malaysia	1992	Ministry of Works Malaysia, Corporate Management and Planning Division (BPPK)
SG	Singapore	1993	Institute of Technical Education
TH	Thailand	1993	Department of Skill Development
SE	Sweden	1994	Youth Skills Sweden AB
PH	Philippines	1994	TESDA
IT	South Tyrol, Italy	1995	Landesverband der Handwerker LVH
TN	Tunisia	1996	Agence Tunisienne de la Formation Professionnelle
AE	United Arab Emirates	1997	Emirates Skills
HK	Hong Kong	1997	Vocational Training Council
DK	Denmark	1998	DK Skills, Cirius
BE	Belgium	1998	Skills Belgium
MA	Morocco	1998	Ministere de la Formation Professionnelle
IR	Iran	2000	Technical & Vocational Training Organization TVTO
SA	Saudi Arabia	2001	GOTEVOT
VE	Venezuela	2002	INCE
ID	Indonesia	2004	Ministry of National Education
JM	Jamaica	2004	Vocational Training Development Institute
BN	Brunei Darussalam	2004	Ministry of Education (Dept of Technical Education)
ES	Spain	2005	Ministry of Education and Science
EC	Ecuador	2006	Corporacion Tecnha *Associate Member
HR	Croatia	2006	CroatiaSkills
HU	Hungary	2006	NSZI (National Institute of Vocational Education)
MX	Mexico	2006	DGCFT (Direccion General de Centros de Formacion para el Trabajo)
VN	Vietnam	2006	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs

The Venues of WorldSkills Competition

Competitions, Year, Host Countries	No.of countries	No.of competiors
1st 1950: Madrid, Spain	2	24
2nd 1951: Madrid, Spain	2	16
3rd 1953: Madrid, Spain	6	65
4th 1955: Madrid, Spain	6	83
5th 1956: Madrid, Spain	8	88
6th 1957: Madrid, Spain	8	128
7th 1958: Brussels, Belgium	10	144
8th 1959: Modena, Italy	9	180
9th 1960: Barcelona, Spain	7	173
10th 1961: Duisburg, Germany	11	193
11th 1962: Gijón, Spain	10	199
12th 1963: Dublin, Ireland	12	227
13th 1964: Lisbon, Portugal	12	199
14th 1965: Glasgow, United Kingdom	11	200
15th 1966: Utrecht, Netherlands	11	212
16th 1967: Madrid, Spain	11	218
17th 1968: Bern, Switzerland	14	246
18th 1969: Brussels, Belgium	15	260
19th 1970: Tokyo, Japan	15	274
20th 1971: Gijón, Spain	15	273
21st 1973: Munich, Germany	15	281

	No.of	No.of
Competitions, Year, Host Countries	countries	competiors
22nd 1975: Madrid, Spain	17	291
23rd 1977: Utrecht, Netherlands	16	267
24th 1978: Busan, Korea	14	239
25th 1979: Cork, Ireland	14	276
26th 1981: Atlanta, USA	14	266
27th 1983: Linz, Austria	18	309
28th 1985: Osaka, Japan	18	307
29th 1988: Sydney, Australia	19	354
30th 1989: Birmingham, United Kingdom	21	382
31st 1991: Amsterdam, Netherlands	21	411
32nd 1993: Taipei, Republic of China	25	434
33rd 1995: Lyon, France	28	474
34th 1997: St. Gallen, Switzerland	30	549
35th 1999: Montreal, Canada	33	625
36th 2001: Seoul, Korea	35	616
37th 2003: St Gallen, Switzerland	37	585
38th 2005: Helsinki, Finland	37	660
39th 2007: Shizuoka, Japan		
40th 2009: Calagary, Canada		
41st 2011: London, United Kingdom		

Skill Categories: as of 39th competition

Skill No.	Skill	Status
1	Polymechanics-Automation	Official
2	Telecommunication Distribution Technology	Official
3	Manufacturing Team Challenge	Official
4	Mechatronics	Official
5	Mech. Eng. CADD	Official
6	CNC Turning	Official
7	CNC Milling	Official
9	IT/ Software Applications	Official
10	Welding	Official
11	Printing	Official
12	Wall & Floor Tiling	Official
13	Autobody Repair	Official
14	Metal Roofing	Official
15	Plumbing	Official
16	Industrial Electronics	Official
17	Web Design	Official
18	Electrical Installations	Official
19	Industrial Control	Official
20	Bricklaying	Official
21	Stonemasonry	Official
22	Painting & Decorating	Official
24	Cabinetmaking	Official
25	Joinery	Official
26	Carpentry	Official

Skill No.	Skill	Status
27	Jewellery	Official
28	Floristry	Official
29	Ladies / Mens Hairdressing	Official
30	Beauty Therapy	Official
31	Ladies Dressmaking	Official
32	Confectioner / Pastry Cook	Official
33	Automobile Technology	Official
34	Cooking	Official
35	Restaurant Service	Official
36	Car Painting	Official
37	Landscape Gardening	Official
38	Refrigeration	Official
39	IT PC / Network Support	Official
40	Graphic Design Technology	Official
D1	Caring	Demonstration
D2	Moblie Robotics	Demonstration
D3	Mould making	Demonstration
D4	Bakery	Demonstration
HM1	Mechanical Device Control	Host Mnmber Skill
HM2	Comstruction Metal Works	Host Mnmber Skill
НМЗ	Pattern Making	Host Mnmber Skill
HM4	Plastering	Host Mnmber Skill
HM5	Sheet Metal Technology	Host Mnmber Skill

International Abilympics

O Aims

Through various programs, the IA2007 aims to:

- · Raise awareness among the general public and employers regarding employment of persons with disabilities
- · Facilitate participation of contestants with various disabilities
- · Increase the number of participating countries and regions
- · Secure fairness and transparency in each contest





○ History

The 1st IA was held in Tokyo in 1981 to commemorate the United Nations' International Year of Disabled Persons. It received the wide support of both governmental and non-governmental organizations. His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince (Present Emperor of Japan) served as Patron of the 1st IA.

Japan has held the vocational skills contests for persons with disabilities since 1972 with the aims of improving the vocational skills of people with disabilities in order to promote their participation in socioeconomic activities. The title "Abilympics" was coined from the phrase "Olympics of Abilities." In the first National Abilympics in Japan, 133 contestants with disabilities competed in 15 vocational skills categories. Since then, the number of contestants and skills categories has been increased and in October 2006, about 350 contestants will compete in 28 vocational skills and 4 leisure & living skills categories.

The Abilympics have helped to overturn traditional views in regard to the skills, potentials and abilities of disabled persons, resulting in increased employment opportunities and vocational stability.

The experience and expertise of Japan's National Abilympics was utilized at the 1st IA. In addition to the skills contests, there were various demonstrations, exhibitions and international seminars were held, all of which contributed to raise public awareness on the subject of persons with disabilities, their vast potential and the contribution that they can make to the society. The success of the 1st IA inspired Colombia to hold the 2nd IA in 1985. During this 2nd IA, it was proposed to establish an international organization in order to promote the IA and to hold it on a regular basis. After many discussions held among people who had been involved in the IA, the International Abilympic Federation (IAF) was established during the 3rd IA held in Hong Kong. This was a big step forward in realizing the philosophy of the Abilympics.

Since then, the IA has been held in Perth, Australia (1995), Prague, Czech Republic (2000), and Delhi, India (2003). It has been and will continue to be held by a host organization that is chosen by the IAF Assembly, and co-hosted by the IAF and Rehabilitation International. The next IA to be held in Shizuoka, Japan will be the 7th event and In 2011, the 8th IA will be held in Seoul, Korea.

The IA is striving to win wide support from all over the world in its dream to realize a society where people with and without disabilities have equal rights and opportunities.

Opening Ceremony







5th (Prague)



6th (New Delhi)

O Skills Contest







Other Events







Award Ceremony







Member Organizations of IAF

Country/Region	Member Organization			
Australia	Abilympics Australia Association, Inc.			
Austria	Allgemeine Unfallversicherungsanstalt			
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity			
Negara Brunei Darussalam	Paraplegics and Physically Disabled Associaiton (PAPDA)			
China	China Disabled Persons' Federation			
Republic of Congo	Union Nationale des Associations des Personnes Handicapees du Congo			
Croatia	Croatia Skills			
Czech Republic	Czech Abilympic Association			
Ecuador	Corporacion Tecnha			
Finland	Skills Finland			
Ghana	Ghana Society for the Blind			
Hong Kong	Joint Council for the Physically and Mentally Disabled - Hong Kong			
Hungary	National Federation of Disabled Persons' Associations, Hungary (MEOSZ)			
	Rehabilitation Coordination India			
India	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust			
Indonesia	Indonesia Abilympic Committee			
Iran	Ra'ad Rehabilitation Goodwill Complex (RRGC)			
Iraq	Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled People			
Japan	Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities			
Kenya	Kenya Disabled Development Society			
Korea	Korea Employment Promotion Agency for the Disabled (KEPAD)			
Lebanon	National Rehabilitation & Development Center			
	National Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled (NASORED)			
Liberia				
Malaysia	Malaysian Council for Rehabilitation			
Pakistan	Association of Physically Disabled People (APDP) Ability and a Physically Disabled People (APDP)			
Philippines	Abilympics Philippines, Inc., National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP)			
	University of Perpetual Help System Laguna			
Poland	Polish Association of Disabled Sailors			
Singapore	Bizlink Center Singapore Ltd.			
Slovakia	Union of the Physically Disabled Youth (ZTPM)			
Slovenia	Zveza Drustev Sozitje (Slovene Abilympic Committee)			
Sri Lanka	Physically Handicapped Technicians' Association - Sri Lanka			
	National Council for Persons with Disabilities(NCPD), Sri Lanka			
Chinese Taipei	International Abilympic Federation, Chinese Taipei			
Oninese raiper	Association of Ability Creation, Chinese Taipei			
	Department of Skill Development			
	Goodwill Industries of Thailand, National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand			
	Association of the Physically Handicapped of Thailand			
Thailand	Foundation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded of Thailand Under the Royal Patronage of He Majesty			
	Medical Technology Subdivision, Provincial Hospital Division (Ministry of Public Health)			
	Bureau of Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities			
UAE	Emirates Skills			
Ukraine	Kiev City Organization for the Disabled			
GMAINE	Very Special Arts of Arizona			
11.6.4				
U.S.A.	Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, Inc.			
	Arts for All			
Zimbabwe	The Danhiko Project			
	Jairos Jiri Association for Rehabilitation of the Disabled and Blind			

O Venue

7th (2007)	Shizuoka	Japan
6th (2003)	New Delhi	India
5th (2000)	Prague	Czech Republic
4th (1995)	Perth	Australia
3rd (1991)	Hong Kong	
2nd (1985)	Bogota	Colombia
1st (1981)	Tokyo	Japan

Number of Contestants

		1st (1981) Tokyo, Japan	2nd (1985) Bogota, Colombia	3rd (1991) HongKong	4th (1995) Perth, Australia	5th (2000) Prague, Czech Republic	6th(2003) NewDelhi, India
Total	Number of Contestants	304	281	497	412	375	409
Vocational Skills Contest	Skills Categories	17	12	34	32	27	25
	Participating Countries/Regions	49	47	32	23	21	23
	Contestants	304	281	307	335	316	355
Leisure and LivingSkills Contest	Skills Categories			5	5	8	8
	Participating Countries/Regions			19	13	14	19
	Contestants			182	77	59	69

^{*}A contestant who participated in plural skills categories are multiply-counted in each category.

O Prize-winning Countries/regions in IA2003 (Indian)

VocationalSkillsContest Cane Technology PC Assembly Computer Programming Creating WWW Pages English Text Processing CAD-Engineering Drawing English Desktop Publishing Ceramics Tailloring-Men's	Countries/Regions 7 12 8 12 15 10 10 9	Contestants 9 18 11 16 22 12	Gold Medal Korea Korea Thailand India Korea	Silver Medal Czech Republic Korea Chinese Taipei Chinese Taipei	Bronze Medal China & Chinese Taipei Chinese Taipei Korea China & Philippines	Special Prize
PC Assembly Computer Programming Creating WWW Pages English Text Processing CAD-Engineering Drawing English Desktop Publishing Ceramics Tailoring-Men's	12 8 12 15 10	18 11 16 22 12	Korea Thailand India Korea	Korea Chinese Taipei Chinese Taipei	Chinese Taipei Korea	
Computer Programming Creating WWW Pages English Text Processing CAD-Engineering Drawing English Desktop Publishing Ceramics Tailoring-Men's	8 12 15 10	11 16 22 12	Thailand India Korea	Chinese Taipei Chinese Taipei	Korea	
Creating WWW Pages English Text Processing CAD-Engineering Drawing English Desktop Publishing Ceramics Tailoring-Men's	12 15 10 10	16 22 12	India Korea	Chinese Taipei	Korea	
English Text Processing CAD-Engineering Drawing English Desktop Publishing Ceramics Tailoring-Men's	15 10 10	22 12	Korea		China & Philippines	
CAD-Engineering Drawing English Desktop Publishing Ceramics Tailoring-Men's	10 10	12				
English Desktop Publishing Ceramics Tailoring-Men's	10			Japan	India	
Ceramics Tailoring-Men's		10	Thailand	Japan & Chinese Taipei	Austria	
Tailoring-Men's	9	12	Korea & Chinese Taipei	Hong Kong & India	India	
		12	Korea	Thailand	India & Chinese Taipei	
D	10	14	China	China	India	
Dress Making-Women's	13	19	Chinese Taipei	China	Thailand	
Silk Hand Painting	11	15	Austria	China	Malaysia	
Tie & Dye	6	10	Korea	India	India & Slovakia	
Block Printing on Fabric	5	6	Korea	India	India	
Jewellery Making	8	10	Korea	China	Hong Kong	Pakistan
Electronic Assembly & Testing	12	15	Thailand	China	India	
Poster Designing	10	13	India	Korea	India & Chinese Taipei	
Photography-Studio Portraits	10	15	Hong Kong	Austria	India & Korea	
Photography-Contest Coverage	13	22	Korea	Iran	Philippines	
Cabinet Making	13	18	Chinese Taipei	Korea	Japan	
Wood Carving	12	16	Korea	Korea	Chinese Taipei	
Cake Decoration	6	9	Korea	Chinese Taipei	Czech Republic	
Floral Arrangement-Ikebana	6	9	Korea	India	Singapore	
Floral Arrangement-WesternStyle	6	8	Korea	Philippines	India	
Painting-Water Colours on Paper	17	25	Philippines	Korea	Bangladesh	
Painting-Oil on Canvas	11	19	Philippines	Singapore	India & Philippines	
Total	252	355		3-p-1-	maia a mippino	
Leisure and Living Skills	Number of	Number of	Prize-winning Countries/Regions			
Contest	Countries/Regions	Contestants	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Special Prize
Crocket Work	7	9	China	Thailand	Slovakia	opociali 1120
Hand Knitting	6	7	China	Slovakia	Thailand	
Macrame (Knotting)	4	8	China	Czech Republic	China	
Chess	7	10	India	Malaysia	Indonesia	
Embroidery	9	14	China	India	Bangladesh & Slovakia	
Batik	5	8	India	India	India	
Waste Reuse	7	13	Thailand	Philippines	India	
Total	45	69	T T CALLET TO	Пиприноз	iridid	

^{A contestant who participated in plural skills categories are multiply-counted in each category.}



Please contact at:

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IA2007 Secretariat

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