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**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
THE COUNCIL**

on the activities of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund in 2011

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1. INTRODUCTION

The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was set up by Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006¹ to show solidarity with, and provide support to, workers made redundant as a consequence of major structural changes in world trade patterns. It was designed as a means of reconciling the overall long-term benefits of open trade in terms of growth and employment with the short-term adverse effects which globalisation may have, particularly on the employment of the most vulnerable and lowest-skilled workers. The rules were amended by Regulation (EC) No 546/2009 of 18 June 2009² to respond more effectively to the global financial and economic crisis.

Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 requires the Commission to send to the European Parliament and to the Council each year a quantitative and qualitative report on the activities of the EGF in the previous year. The report should focus mainly on the results achieved by the EGF and should, in particular, contain information relating to applications submitted, decisions adopted and actions funded, including their complementarity with actions funded by the Structural Funds, in particular the European Social Fund (ESF), and the winding-up of financial contributions made. It should also document requests that were refused owing to a lack of sufficient appropriations or to non-eligibility.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EGF IN 2011

In 2011, the Commission received 26 applications for contributions from the EGF, which was slightly less than in 2010 (31 applications). Details of the applications are given in section 4.1 and in Table 1.

The Budgetary Authority took 22 decisions to mobilise the EGF in 2011 amounting to a total of EUR 128 167 758, which is a 54.1% increase in terms of EGF co-financing compared to 2010. Details of the contributions granted are set out in section 4.2 and in Tables 2 and 3.

The Commission received four final reports in 2011 on the implementation of EGF contributions. Details of the results are given in section 4.4 and in Table 4. Five EGF contributions granted in previous years were wound up (details in section 4.6.4 and Table 6). Details of technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission (Article 8(1) of the EGF Regulation) are given in section 4.6.2 and in Table 5.

In 2011, the Commission submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council a proposal to extend the temporary ‘crisis derogation’ (applicable to EGF applications submitted up to 30.12.2011) until the end of 2013. Details are given in section 3. The Commission submitted a proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council for the period 2014-2020. Details are given in section 4.5.

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 of 20 December 2006 on establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1, as corrected by OJ L 48, 22.2.2008, p. 82, for all languages and OJ L 202, 31.7.2008, p. 74, for the English language only.

² Regulation (EC) No 546/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 on establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (OJ L 167, 29.6.2009).

3. FOLLOW-UP TO THE 2010 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EGF

Regulation (EC) No 546/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 establishing the EGF

The 2009 amendment of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 with its temporary and permanent modifications brought about further significant improvements to the EGF, providing better conditions for Member States to apply for EGF co-funding in support of their responses to the negative impact of the global financial and economic crisis on employment.

Applying for EGF support was made a lot easier by the temporary ‘crisis derogation’³ allowing the EGF to support workers made redundant as a result of the global financial and economic crisis and increasing the EGF contribution from 50% to 65% of total costs. The permanent changes, i.e. the reduction of the threshold from 1 000 to 500 redundancies and the extension of the implementation period from 12 to 24 months from the date of application, also had a positive impact: Member States were able to request EGF support for workers made redundant by smaller enterprises and to programme longer support for the workers than was possible in the past. The impact of the longer duration of EGF support on the employment and employability of redundant workers will be apparent after completion of the projects.

In the first quarter of 2011, the Commission organised consultations with Member State representatives, the implementing bodies and the social partners on whether or not to extend the ‘crisis derogation’ beyond 2011 and, in parallel, regarding the post-2013 future of the EGF (see also section 4.5). In June 2011, the Commission adopted a proposal⁴ to extend the ‘crisis derogation’ until the end of 2013, which was fully endorsed by the European Parliament on 21 September 2011. However, despite extensive debates in the Council and various compromise solutions, the Commission proposal did not receive a qualified majority in the Council. Since no political agreement on the extension of the ‘crisis derogation’ was reached, as from 31 December 2011 applications for EGF support can be justified only on the grounds of structural changes in world trade patterns, and the co-funding rate has been reduced to the original 50% of total eligible costs.

Facilitating decision-making on EGF applications: procedure for submitting proposals to the Council and the European Parliament

The EGF contributions granted in 2011 were processed under the new EGF decision-making procedures established towards the end of 2009. The efforts that began in 2010 to speed up decision-making within the rules of the present Regulation were pursued in 2011, and in particular in the context of the post-2011 and post-2013 consultations. Preparations for a specific seminar for Member State representatives (which took place in March 2012) were made, in order to address various issues related to the efficient implementation of the Fund.

³ Applicable for EGF applications submitted between 1.5.2009 and 30.12.2011, according to Article 1(1a) of the amended EGF Regulation.

⁴ Commission proposal of 10 June 2011 COM(2011) 336 final.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EGF IN 2011

4.1. Applications received

The 26 applications received by the Commission in 2011 (see Table 1) were five fewer than in 2010 (31 applications⁵). Regulation (EC) No 546/2009, adopted on 18 June 2009, applies to all of these (i.e. 65% co-funding rate, 24-month implementation period from the date of application, etc.). A significant increase in crisis-related applications was noted towards the end of 2011, illustrating that Member States sought to benefit as much as possible from the enhanced provisions of the ‘crisis derogation’ before its expiry at the end of December 2011: 12 out of the 18 applications submitted by Member States in December 2011 were crisis-related.

The 26 applications were submitted by 10 Member States, targeted 16870 redundant workers and requested a total of EUR 77546044 from the EGF. Amounts not yet approved are indicative, as they may still change during the assessment phase. Two Member States were first-time applicants in 2011: Greece and Romania.

⁵ Including two cases which were withdrawn in 2011 (EGF /2010/023 ES/Lear and EGF/2010/024 NL/ABN Amrobank).

Table 1 — Applications received in 2011

| Application reference | MS | Case | Sector | Application date | Art. 2 | | Art. 1 | | MS amount | EGF amount | Workers targeted for assistance | EGF amount /person |
|---|----|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Intervention criterion *) | derogation from | Direct result of the global financial and economic crisis | major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation | | | | |
| Regulation (EC) No. 546/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1927/2006 applies to all applications received from 1 May 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/001 | AT | Nieder- und Oberösterreich | Transport | 03.01.2011 | b | | x | | 1 962 030 | 3 643 770 | 502 | 7 258.51 |
| EGF/2011/002 | IT | Trentino Alto Adige | Construction | 07.02.2011 | b | | x | | 2 110 150 | 3 918 850 | 528 | 7 422.06 |
| EGF/2011/003 | DE | Arnsberg-Düsseldorf | Automotive | 09.02.2011 | b | | x | | 2 341 160 | 4 347 868 | 778 | 5 588.52 |
| EGF/2011/004 | EL | Aldi Hellas | Retail | 10.05.2011 | a | | x | | 1 571 500 | 2 918 500 | 642 | 4 545.95 |
| EGF/2011/005 | PT | Norte-Centro | Automotive | 06.06.2011 | b | | x | | 817 635 | 1 518 465 | 726 | 2 091.55 |
| EGF/2011/006 | ES | Valencia | Construction | 01.07.2011 | b | | x | | 884 170 | 1 642 030 | 720 | 2 280.60 |
| EGF/2011/007 | IT | Lazio | Ceramics | 28.07.2011 | ce | b | x | | 1 248 576 | 2 318 784 | 406 | 5 711.29 |
| EGF/2011/008 | DK | Odense Steel Shipyard | Shipbuilding | 28.10.2011 | a | | x | | 3 475 826 | 6 455 104 | 550 | 11 736.55 |
| EGF/2011/009 | NL | Gelderland Construction 41 | Construction | 15.12.2011 | b | | x | | 2 078 125 | 3 859 375 | 500 | 7 718.75 |
| EGF/2011/010 | AT | Austria Tabak | Tobacco products | 20.12.2011 | ce | a | | x | 2 519 515 | 4 679 100 | 320 | 14 622.19 |
| EGF/2011/011 | AT | Soziale Dienstleistungen | Social work | 21.12.2011 | b | | x | | 3 682 350 | 6 838 650 | 350 | 19 539.00 |
| EGF/2011/012 | NL | Noord Brabant-Zuid Holland | Construction 43 | 21.12.2011 | b | | x | | 1 624 948 | 3 017 760 | 600 | 5 029.60 |
| EGF/2011/013 | DK | Flextronics | Electronics | 21.12.2011 | cl | a | | x | 763 795 | 1 418 476 | 153 | 9 271.08 |
| EGF/2011/014 | RO | Nokia | Mobile phones | 22.12.2011 | a | | | x | 1 728 370 | 3 209 830 | 1 416 | 2 266.83 |
| EGF/2011/015 | SE | AstraZeneca | Pharmaceuticals | 23.12.2011 | a | | | x | 2 329 306 | 4 325 854 | 700 | 6 179.79 |
| EGF/2011/016 | IT | Agile | ICT software | 30.12.2011 | a | | x | | 2 933 000 | 5 447 000 | 1 100 | 4 951.82 |
| EGF/2011/017 | ES | Aragon | Construction 41 | 28.12.2011 | b | | x | | 700 000 | 1 300 000 | 743 | 1 749.66 |
| EGF/2011/018 | ES | Pais Vasco | Metal products | 28.12.2011 | b | | x | | 699 755 | 1 299 545 | 500 | 2 599.09 |
| EGF/2011/019 | ES | Galicia | Metal products | 28.12.2011 | b | | x | | 1 092 665 | 2 029 235 | 450 | 4 509.41 |
| EGF/2011/020 | ES | Valencia | Shoe manufacture | 28.12.2011 | b | | | x | 878 535 | 1 631 565 | 876 | 1 862.52 |
| EGF/2011/021 | NL | Zalco | Basic metals | 28.12.2011 | a | | x | | 991 630 | 1 841 599 | 616 | 2 989.61 |
| EGF/2011/022 | ES | Castilla,Leon-La Mancha | Wooden doors | 29.12.2011 | b | | x | | 606 095 | 1 125 605 | 350 | 3 216.01 |
| EGF/2011/023 | IT | Antonio Merloni | Domestic appliances | 29.12.2011 | a | | x | | 1 033 444 | 1 919 252 | 1 517 | 1 265.16 |
| EGF/2011/024 | IT | Medcenter Container Terminal | Warehousing and storage | 29.12.2011 | a | | x | | 1 200 269 | 2 229 071 | 747 | 2 984.03 |
| EGF/2011/025 | IT | Lombardia | Electronic equipment | 30.12.2011 | b | | x | | 980 182 | 1 820 338 | 568 | 3 204.82 |
| EGF/2011/026 | IT | Emilia Romagna | Motorcycles | 30.12.2011 | b | | | x | 1 502 533 | 2 790 419 | 512 | 5 450.04 |
| Total applications received in 2011: 26 | | | | | | | | | 41 755 563 | 77 546 044 | 16 870 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 77% | 23% | 649 | 4 596.68 |
| | | | | | | | | average figures | | | | |
| The simplified procedure introduced in 2009 to seek the approval of the Budgetary Authority has been used in the case of all 2011 applications. | | | | | | | | | | Data as of 31/12/2011 | | |
| *) ce: Article 2(c) exceptional circumstances cl: Article 2(c) small labour market | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4.1.1. Applications received by Member State and sector

The 26 applications related to 20 sectors⁶. Eight of these are sectors for which an EGF application was presented for the first time in 2011: they are underlined in the list below.

Austria (three applications: road transport, tobacco products, social work activities), Denmark (two applications: electronic equipment, shipbuilding), Germany (one application: automotive), Greece (one application: retail trade), Italy (seven applications: construction of buildings, ceramics, domestic appliances, ICT services, warehousing and storage, electronic equipment, motorcycles), Netherlands (three applications: construction of buildings, specialised construction activities, basic metals), Portugal (one application: automotive), Romania (one application: mobile phones), Spain (six applications: construction of buildings, metalworking industry, shoe manufacture, carpentry and joinery), Sweden (one application: pharmaceuticals).

⁶ Construction of buildings (4), automotive (2), electronic equipment (2), metalworking industry (2), shipbuilding (1), shoe manufacture (1), basic metals (1), retail trade (1), ceramics (1), specialised construction activities (1), mobile phones (1), carpentry and joinery (1), domestic appliances (1), road transport (1), tobacco products (1), social work activities (1), pharmaceuticals (1), ICT services (1), warehousing and storage (1), motorcycles (1).

4.1.2. Applications received by amount requested

Every Member State applying for EGF support must design a coordinated package of measures that best fits the targeted workers' profile, and decide on the amount of assistance to request. The EGF Regulation does not recommend or limit the total amount requested, but the Commission's assessment of an application may raise issues prompting the Member State to revise the proposed package of personalised services, thereby affecting the amount requested.

The EGF contributions requested in 2011 ranged from EUR 1 125 605 to EUR 6 838 650 (average EUR 2 982 540).

4.1.3. Applications received by number of workers targeted for assistance

The total number of workers targeted by the measures proposed for co-financing by the EGF was 16 870, which is around 72% of the total number of workers made redundant (around 23 500 redundancies were declared by the 10 Member States in the 26 applications submitted). The numbers ranged from 153 to 1 517 targeted workers, with three applications targeting more than 1 000 and six applications targeting fewer than 500 workers. The number of workers affected by a redundancy event and the number targeted for EGF support can differ, because the applicant Member State may decide to focus the EGF assistance only on specific groups of workers, such as those facing exceptional difficulties in staying in the labour market and/or those most in need of assistance. Some of the affected workers may receive assistance outside the EGF, while others may find new jobs on their own or may decide to take early retirement, which means that they would not be targeted for EGF measures.

4.1.4. Applications received by amount requested per worker

The package of individualised services that Member States may propose for the redundant workers concerned is at their discretion, within the terms of the Regulation. The amount requested per worker affected can therefore vary according to the severity of the redundancy event, the situation of the labour market affected, the individual circumstances of the workers targeted, the measures already provided by the Member State, and the cost of providing the services in the Member State or region concerned. This explains why the amounts proposed per worker in 2011 varied from slightly above EUR 1 200 to over EUR 19 000.

4.1.5. Applications received by intervention criterion

Of the 26 applications submitted, 20 (77%) were intended to support workers made redundant as a direct result of the financial and economic crisis (Article 1(1a) of the amended EGF Regulation), while the remaining six applications (23%) were intended to respond to major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation.

Eight applications were based on Article 2(a) of the EGF Regulation, 15 were based on Article 2(b), two applications referred to Article 2(c), citing exceptional circumstances, and one application referred to Article 2(c), citing a small labour market.

4.2. Contributions granted

In 2011, the Budgetary Authority took 22 decisions to draw on the EGF to co-finance active labour market policy measures (see Tables 2 and 3 for an overview and a breakdown of the workers' profiles). Five of these concerned applications made in 2011, while 16 concerned

applications received in 2010 and one was in response to an application received in 2009. Regulation (EC) No 546/2009, adopted on 18 June 2009, applies to all contributions granted (i.e. 65 % co-funding rate, 24-month implementation period from the date of application, etc.).

The 22 contributions granted targeted 21 213 redundant workers in twelve Member States with a total of EUR 128 167 758 paid from the EGF (25.6% of the annual maximum amount available to the EGF). This represents a 54.1% increase in terms of EGF co-financing compared to 2010 (EUR 83 171 941 for 30 contributions granted⁷).

Table 2 — Details of contributions granted in 2011

| Application reference | MS | Case | Sector | Application date | Art. 2 | | Art. 1 | | MS amount | EGF amount | Workers targeted for assistance | EGF amount / person | Decisions taken by the Budgetary Authority to mobilise the EGF fund | Payments drawn on the 2011 budget (up to 31/03/2012) (Art 13 of EGF Regulation) |
|---|----|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|---|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | Intervention criterion | Direct result of the global financial and economic crisis | Major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation | | | | | | | |
| Regulation (EC) No. 546/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1927/2006 applies to all applications received from 1 May 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2009/019 | FR | Renault | Automotive sector | 9.10.2009 | a | x | | | 13 188 821 | 24 493 525 | 3 582 | 6 837.95 | 21.12.2011 | 29.2.2012 |
| EGF/2010/007 | AT | Steiermark-Niederösterreich | Basic metals | 9.03.2010 | b | x | | | 4 461 105 | 8 284 908 | 356 | 23 272.21 | 27.9.2011 | 28.10.2011 |
| EGF/2010/008 | AT | AT&S | Printed circuit boards | 11.03.2010 | ce | | x | | 657 530 | 1 221 128 | 74 | 16 501.73 | 27.9.2011 | 28.10.2011 |
| EGF/2010/010 | CZ | Unilever | Retail sector | 24.03.2010 | a | x | | | 174 365 | 323 820 | 460 | 703.96 | 5.4.2011 | 17.05.2011 |
| EGF/2010/013 | PL | Podkarpackie | Machinery/Equipment | 27.04.2010 | b | x | | | 244 230 | 453 570 | 200 | 2 267.85 | 5.4.2011 | 17.05.2011 |
| EGF/2010/017 | DK | Midtjylland machinery | Machinery/Equipment | 11.05.2010 | b | | x | | 2 124 019 | 3 944 606 | 325 | 12 137.25 | 25.10.2011 | 24.11.2011 |
| EGF/2010/019 | IE | Construction 41 | Construction | 9.06.2010 | b | x | | | 6 832 990 | 12 689 838 | 3 205 | 3 959.39 | 16.11.2011 | 21.12.2011 |
| EGF/2010/020 | IE | Construction 43 | Construction | 9.06.2010 | b | x | | | 11 665 311 | 21 664 148 | 2 228 | 9 723.59 | 16.11.2011 | 21.12.2011 |
| EGF/2010/021 | IE | Construction 71 | Construction | 9.06.2010 | b | x | | | 747 288 | 1 387 819 | 554 | 2 505.09 | 16.11.2011 | 21.12.2011 |
| EGF/2010/022 | DK | Glasfiber | Wind turbines | 7.07.2010 | a | | x | | 3 363 993 | 6 247 415 | 825 | 7 572.62 | 6.7.2011 | 2.8.2011 |
| EGF/2010/025 | DK | Odense Steel Shipyard | Shipbuilding | 6.10.2010 | a | x | | | 7 636 409 | 14 181 901 | 950 | 14 928.32 | 6.7.2011 | 2.8.2011 |
| EGF/2010/026 | PT | Rohde | Shoe manufacture | 26.11.2010 | a | x | | | 780 500 | 1 449 500 | 680 | 2 131.62 | 25.10.2011 | 24.11.2011 |
| EGF/2010/027 | NL | N Brabant Div 18 | Printing industry | 20.12.2010 | ce | x | | | 359 597 | 667 823 | 199 | 3 355.89 | 27.9.2011 | 27.10.2011 |
| EGF/2010/028 | NL | Overijssel Div 18 | Printing industry | 20.12.2010 | ce | x | | | 386 691 | 718 140 | 214 | 3 355.79 | 27.9.2011 | 27.10.2011 |
| EGF/2010/029 | NL | Z Holland/Utrecht Div 18 | Printing industry | 20.12.2010 | b | x | | | 1 426 465 | 2 649 148 | 800 | 3 311.44 | 27.9.2011 | 27.10.2011 |
| EGF/2010/030 | NL | N Holland/Flevoland Div 18 | Printing industry | 20.12.2010 | b | x | | | 995 662 | 1 849 086 | 551 | 3 355.87 | 27.9.2011 | 27.10.2011 |
| EGF/2010/031 | BE | GM Belgium | Automotive sector | 20.12.2010 | a | x | | | 5 165 963 | 9 593 931 | 2 834 | 3 385.30 | 6.7.2011 | 2.8.2011 |
| EGF/2011/001 | AT | Nieder- und Oberösterreich | Transport | 3.01.2011 | b | x | | | 1 962 030 | 3 643 770 | 502 | 7 258.51 | 16.11.2011 | 6.3.2012 |
| EGF/2011/002 | IT | Trentino Alto Adige | Construction | 7.02.2011 | b | x | | | 2 110 150 | 3 918 850 | 528 | 7 422.06 | 13.12.2011 | 29.2.2012 |
| EGF/2011/003 | DE | Arnsberg-Düsseldorf | Automotive | 9.02.2011 | b | x | | | 2 341 160 | 4 347 868 | 778 | 5 588.52 | 25.10.2011 | 24.11.2011 |
| EGF/2011/004 | EL | Aldi Hellas | Retail | 10.05.2011 | a | x | | | 1 571 500 | 2 918 500 | 642 | 4 545.95 | 16.11.2011 | 16.12.2011 |
| EGF/2011/005 | PT | Norte-Centro | Automotive | 6.06.2011 | b | x | | | 817 635 | 1 518 465 | 726 | 2 091.55 | 13.12.2011 | 29.2.2012 |
| Total decisions and payments from the 2011 budget: 22 | | | | | | | 19 | 3 | 69 013 412 | 128 167 758 | 21 213 | | | |
| | | | | | 86% | 14% | 3 136 973 | 5 825 807 | 964 | 6 041.94 | average figures | | | |
| *) ce: Article 2(c) exceptional circumstances | | | | | | | | | | | | | Date as of 31.3.2012 | |
| Two further applications were withdrawn by the applicant Member States in 2011 and are thus not included in the statistics : EGF/2010/023 ES/Lear from Spain and EGF/2010/024 NL/ABN Amrobank from the Netherlands. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

⁷ Not counting EUR 382 200, reimbursed by Spain for a case withdrawn in 2011 (EGF 2010/023 ES/Lear).

Table 3 — EGF contributions granted in 2011: Profile of workers

| | 2009/019 FR Renault | 2010/007 AT Steiermark- Niederösterreich | 2010/008 AT AT&S | 2010/010 CZ Unilever | 2010/013 PL Podkarpackie | 2010/017 DK Midtjylland machinery | 2010/019 IE Construction 41 | 2010/020 IE Construction 43 | 2010/021 IE Construction 71 | 2010/022 DK Glasfiber | 2010/025 DK Odense Steel Shipyards | 2010/026 PT Rohde | 2010/027 NL N Brabant Div 18 | 2010/028 NL Overijssel Div 18 | 2010/029 NL Z Holland /Utrecht Div 18 | 2010/030 NL N Holland /Flevoland Div 18 | 2010/031 BE GM Belgium | 2011/001 AT Nieder- & Oberösterreich | 2011/002 IT Trentino Alto Adige | 2011/003 DE Arnsberg- Düsseldorf | 2011/004 EL Aldi Hellas | 2011/005 PT Norte- Centro | Total | % | |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| Workers targeted for EGF Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 2 987 | 343 | 43 | 219 | 154 | 251 | 2 945 | 2 132 | 384 | 606 | 903 | 88 | 129 | 139 | 520 | 358 | 2 430 | 431 | 483 | 709 | 155 | 248 | 16 657 | 78.52% | |
| Women | 595 | 13 | 31 | 241 | 46 | 74 | 260 | 96 | 170 | 219 | 47 | 592 | 70 | 75 | 280 | 193 | 404 | 71 | 45 | 69 | 487 | 478 | 4 556 | 21.48% | |
| % women | 16.6% | 3.7% | 41.9% | 52.4% | 23.0% | 22.8% | 8.1% | 4.3% | 30.7% | 26.5% | 4.9% | 87.1% | 35.2% | 35.0% | 35.0% | 35.0% | 14.3% | 14.1% | 8.5% | 8.9% | 75.9% | 65.8% | 21.5% | | |
| Total workers targeted | 3 582 | 356 | 74 | 460 | 200 | 325 | 3 205 | 2 228 | 554 | 825 | 950 | 680 | 199 | 214 | 800 | 551 | 2 834 | 502 | 528 | 778 | 642 | 726 | 21 213 | 100% | |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU Citizen | 3 468 | 354 | 72 | 460 | 200 | 325 | 3 205 | 2 228 | 554 | 825 | 950 | 680 | 187 | 201 | 752 | 518 | 2 693 | 396 | 401 | 700 | 632 | 726 | 20 527 | 96.77% | |
| Non-EU Citizen | 114 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 48 | 33 | 141 | 106 | 127 | 78 | 10 | 0 | 686 | 3.23% | |
| 15-24 | 4 | 96 | 2 | 42 | 21 | 28 | 389 | 821 | 5 | 84 | 58 | 1 | 36 | 39 | 144 | 99 | 11 | 77 | 41 | 19 | 43 | 3 | 2 063 | 9.73% | |
| 25-54 | 999 | 246 | 65 | 358 | 121 | 247 | 2 345 | 1 276 | 509 | 655 | 726 | 632 | 109 | 117 | 440 | 303 | 2 717 | 387 | 434 | 587 | 597 | 709 | 14 579 | 68.73% | |
| 55-64 | 2 579 | 14 | 7 | 60 | 40 | 50 | 391 | 109 | 33 | 79 | 162 | 45 | 50 | 54 | 200 | 138 | 105 | 38 | 52 | 172 | 2 | 14 | 4 394 | 20.71% | |
| 65+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 80 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 0.83% | |
| Workers with health problem or disability | 422 | 11 | 0 | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 22 | 42 | 51 | n/a | 136 | n/a | 3 | 743 | 3.5% | |
| - workers 65+ may have been included by some MS in the '55-64' age group - where the number of people with a health problem or a disability is high, the company may have had a policy of employing people with disabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4.2.1. *Actions funded with EGF assistance*

Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 provides that the EGF can co-finance only active labour market measures aiming to help redundant workers back into employment. In addition, it states that the EGF may finance a Member State's preparatory, management, information, publicity and control activities for use of the funding ('implementing activities', previously called 'technical assistance').

The measures approved for the 22 EGF contributions granted in 2011 aimed to reintegrate 21 213 redundant workers into the labour market. They consisted mainly of intensive, personalised job search assistance and case management including placement research with potential employers, a variety of vocational training, upskilling and retraining measures, various temporary financial incentives/allowances for the duration of the active support measures up to the period of actual work reintegration, some mentoring during the initial phase in the new job and other types of activities such as entrepreneurship promotion/business creation, supported employment and one-time employment/hiring incentives.

When designing their support packages, Member States took into account the backgrounds, experiences and educational levels of the workers, their ability to be mobile and current or expected job opportunities in the regions concerned.

4.2.2. *Complementarity with actions funded by the Structural Funds, notably the European Social Fund (ESF)*

The EGF is designed to increase employability and ensure the rapid reintegration of redundant workers into employment through active labour market measures, thus complementing the ESF, which is the major instrument for promoting employment in the EU. Generally, the complementarity of the two Funds lies in their ability to address these issues from two different time perspectives: while the EGF provides tailor-made assistance to redundant workers in response to a specific, European-scale mass redundancy event, the ESF supports strategic, long-term goals (e.g. increasing human capital, managing change) through pre-programmed multi-annual programmes, the resources of which cannot normally be reallocated to deal with crisis situations caused by mass redundancies. EGF and ESF measures are sometimes used to complement each other to provide both short-term and longer-term solutions. The decisive criterion is the potential of the available instruments to effectively help workers, and it is up to Member States to select — and to programme — the instruments and actions best suited to achieving the objectives pursued.

The content of the 'coordinated package of personalised services' to be co-funded by the EGF should be **balanced** with other actions and **complement** them. The measures co-funded by the EGF can go well beyond standard courses and actions, and practice has shown that the EGF allows Member States to offer redundant workers better tailor-made and more in-depth assistance than would be possible without the EGF, including measures to which they would not normally have access (e.g. second or third-level education). The EGF allows Member States to focus more particularly on vulnerable people, such as the lower-skilled or those with a migrant background, and to provide support with a better counsellor-worker ratio and/or over a longer period of time than would be possible without the EGF. All this increases the workers' prospects of improving their situation.

Specific examples of good complementarity between the Structural Funds and the EGF can be found in one case submitted by Denmark (shipbuilding sector) and three cases from Ireland related to the construction sector. Regarding the first case (EGF/2010/025 DK/Odense Steel Shipyard), the EGF measures were designed to complement the actions undertaken by the regional Growth Forum aiming to promote new growth industries in the area in the long term, and which receives funding from the ESF and ERDF. Moreover, this EGF contribution is being used by Denmark to test training in new sectors and new delivery methods, for potential inclusion in mainstream programmes if the EGF implementation shows a successful outcome.

Regarding the most recent Irish cases (EGF/2010/019, EGF/2010/020, EGF/2010/021) and subsequent ones, the EGF has been included since 2010 in the process of the Monitoring Committee for the Coordination of EU Funds under the National Strategic Reference Framework, chaired by the Department of Finance and established to deal with issues relating to the implementation of the Structural Funds for the 2007-2013 period. This Committee discusses issues of relevance including the demarcation of funds in operational programmes and plans for new programmes to ensure that Funds do not overlap.

All Member States must put in place the necessary mechanisms to avoid any risk of double funding from EU financial instruments, as required by Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006.

4.3. Cases not meeting the conditions for a financial contribution from the EGF

Neither the Commission nor the Budgetary Authority rejected any application submitted by the Member States for funding from the EGF.

4.4. Results achieved by the EGF

The main sources of information on the results achieved by the EGF are the final reports presented by the Member States under Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006. These are supplemented by information shared by Member States in direct contacts with the Commission and during coordination meetings and conferences with Member State representatives during the year. The results and data reported by the Member States in 2011 are summarised in this section and in Table 4.

Overall, the Commission has received final reports for 20 EGF contributions (since 2008 when the results of the first EGF cases became available up to December 2011), representing about 20% of the total number of applications (97) received up to December 2011. Fifteen out of those 20 cases were also analysed by the mid-term evaluation carried out in 2011 (see section 4.7.5). Because of the limited final results so far, it is still too early to draw definite conclusions about the added value of the EGF support and the impact on dismissed workers and labour markets. As more and more final results of cases with an extended 24-month implementation period (after the increase from 12 to 24 months from the date of application, resulting from the amendment of the EGF Regulation in 2009) become available, the EGF's impact will be measured in more detail, including in the ex-post evaluation which is due by 31 December 2014 (Article 17(1b) of the EGF Regulation).

4.4.1. Final reports received from Member States in 2011 on the implementation of financial contributions

In 2011, the Commission received four final reports on the following cases: EGF/2009/004 BE/Oost-West Vlaanderen, EGF/2009/005 BE/Limburg, EGF/2009/007 SE/Volvo and EGF/2009/008 IE/Dell. These were the first EGF cases for all three Member States, and the

first completed cases with an extended 24-month implementation period. They were also the first cases to benefit from 65% co-financing from the EGF after the increase from the previous 50%.

4.4.2. *Summary of the results and good practices reported in 2011*

The four final reports presented by the three Member States showed that at the end of the EGF implementation period, 2352 workers (45.0% of 5228) had found new jobs or were self-employed. The others were either in education or training (approximately 10.9%), or unemployed or inactive for personal reasons (NEET: not in education, employment, or training): approximately 44.1%.

Similarly to 2010, the results in terms of reintegration into work were influenced by the reduced absorption capacities of local and regional labour markets as a direct consequence of the global financial and economic crisis. It should be noted that the reintegration rate merely provides a snapshot of the workers' employment situation at the moment the data are collected. It does not give any information on the type of employment and the quality of the work that has been found, and can change significantly in a short space of time. According to information received from several Member States in 2010 and 2011, the reintegration rates tend to rise even just a few months after submission of the final reports and increase further in the medium term, especially in cases where workers continue to receive the tailor-made assistance beyond the EGF period, at the Member States' own expense or with the help of the ESF.

The three Member States reported a series of interesting facts and encouraging information indicating that the personal situation, self-confidence and employability of the workers concerned visibly improved thanks to the EGF assistance and services, even if not all of them found new work quickly. The EGF enabled those Member States to act more intensively in the areas affected by redundancies, in terms of the number of people assisted and the duration and quality of support, than would have been possible without EGF funding. The EU funds enabled them to respond more flexibly and to include in their packages highly personalised, sometimes innovative, actions of a high quality and thus to devote more care to lower-skilled people and harder-to-help jobseekers.

Assistance co-funded by the EGF therefore represents an enhanced investment in skills, which can have a positive impact also in the medium and longer term when markets gradually recover from the crisis. The EGF was felt to be a useful instrument at a time of budget constraints, often particularly acute in the Member States and regions suffering from mass redundancies. In addition, the three Member States drew a number of lessons and conclusions which should prove useful for the preparation and implementation of future EGF cases.

Table 4 — Final reports received in 2011 — overview of results⁸

| | 2009 applications | | | | Total 4 cases | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | EGF/2009/004 BE/Oost en West- Vlaanderen | EGF/2009/005 BE/Limburg | EGF/2009/007 SE/Volvo | EGF/2009/008 IE/Dell | | |
| Sector | Textiles | Textiles | Automotive | Computers | | |
| Date of application | 05/05/2009 | 05/05/2009 | 05/06/2009 | 29/06/2009 | | |
| End of implementation period (as to Financing Decision) | 04/05/2011 | 04/05/2011 | 04/06/2011 | 28/06/2011 | | |
| Final Report due date | 04/11/2011 | 04/11/2011 | 04/12/2011 | 29/12/2011 | | |
| Workers initially targeted | 1 568 | 631 | 1 500 | 2 400 | 6 099 | |
| Workers who actually benefited from EGF assistance | 508 | 356 | 1 775 | 2 589 | 5 228 | |
| Total expenditure in € (EGF and MS contributions) | 402 236 | 296 623 | 8 731 627 | 13 619 598 | | |
| EGF contribution in € | 144 829 | 132 287 | 5 675 558 | 8 852 739 | | |
| | 36.0% | 44.6% | 65% | 65% | | |
| total amount spent on personalised services : (EGF and MS contributions) | 350 332 | 275 102 | 8 310 149 | 13 230 888 | 22 166 470 | 100% |
| % of total expenditure | 87.1% | 92.7% | 95.2% | 97.1% | | |
| expenditure and number of benefiting workers broken down per category of measures *) | | | | | | |
| Individual job search assistance & case management and general information services **) | 546 | 409 | 1 775 | 2 589 | 5 319 | |
| | 134 949 | 1 140 | 753 015 | 192 412 | 1 081 516 | 4.9% |
| Training and re-training | 404 | 347 | 1 021 | 2 806 | 4 578 | |
| | 209 433 | 272 162 | 7 521 469 | 6 596 329 | 14 599 392 | 65.9% |
| Promotion of entrepreneurship | 0 | 0 | 25 | 490 | 515 | |
| | 0 | 0 | 35 665 | 3 283 375 | 3 319 040 | 15.0% |
| Training allowances | 0 | 0 | 0 | 413 | 413 | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 451 738 | 2 451 738 | 11.06% |
| Other allowances / grants | 33 | 10 | 0 | 104 | 147 | |
| | 5 950 | 1 800 | 0 | 707 034 | 714 784 | 3.2% |
| Number of workers re-integrated into employment after EGF intervention | 335 | 259 | 1 201 | 557 | 2 352 | |
| % re-integrated into employment | 65.9% | 72.8% | 67.7% | 21.5% | | 45.0% |
| (out of which self-employed) | 9 | 5 | 18 | 191 | 223 | 4.3% |
| Total number of people in education or in training (while unemployed) | 0 | 0 | 344 | 227 | 571 | 10.9% |
| % in education or in training | 0.0% | 0.0% | 19.4% | 8.8% | | |
| Total number of workers unemployed or inactive for various personal reasons ***) | 173 | 97 | 230 | 1 805 | 2 305 | 44.1% |
| % unemployed or inactive | 34.1% | 27.2% | 12.9% | 69.7% | | |
| <p>*) workers could benefit from measures in different categories and also from more than one action in each category - this is why the number of workers for a category of measures can be higher than the total number of beneficiaries</p> <p>**) intensive, personalised job search and re-integration assistance, such as career guidance, skills certification, personalised action plans, market prospection and job matching etc; open information services for jobseekers</p> <p>***) 'inactive' can mean that people are not available for the labour market any longer for different personal reasons such as start of pension etc.</p> <p>No measures were carried out under the following categories: 'job rotation and job sharing', 'employment and recruitment incentives', 'supported employment & rehabilitation', 'direct job creation'.</p> | | | | | | |

4.4.3. Details of the measures implemented, as communicated in the Final Reports received in 2011

EGF/2009/004 Oost-West Vlaanderen/Belgium (textiles)

The implementation period accorded by the Financing Decision ended on 4 May 2011. Of the 508 workers who participated in the measures co-funded by the EGF, 335 (65.9%) were in work again at the end of the implementation period (nine of them self-employed), and the remaining 173 (34.1%) were unemployed or inactive for various personal reasons (NEET).

⁸ This table was compiled by the Commission on the basis of the measures implemented by the Member States as reported in their final reports. The categories of measures are similar, but not identical, to the Eurostat methodology described in Labour market policy database — Methodology — Revision of June 2006. Some of the measures co-financed, such as job-search allowances, training allowances, and subsistence allowances during active labour market measures, do not fit into any of Eurostat's categories.

EGF/2009/005 Limburg/Belgium (textiles)

The implementation period accorded by the Financing Decision ended on 4 May 2011. Of the 356 workers who participated in the measures co-funded by the EGF, 259 (72.8%) were in work again at the end of the implementation period (five of them self-employed), and the remaining 97 (27.2%) were unemployed or inactive for various personal reasons (NEET).

The Belgian authorities reported that the two EGF contributions had allowed them to provide tailor-made assistance and training to the dismissed textile workers, which either helped them find new jobs or strengthened their position on the labour market. The EGF co-funded measures were provided by the Flemish employment and professional training service (VDAB) and the sectorial training centre for the textiles industry (COBOT). They covered individual job search support including the validation of existing textile-related skills, outplacement assistance extended to all age groups, a variety of training measures for the acquisition of generic competences and interview skills, vocational training aimed at re-employment in new sectors and functions, tailored training for workers aged 50+ as well as continued training/career guidance for those who found a new job with a view to enhancing their satisfaction and ability to remain in the new job.

Some of the implemented activities were embedded in pre-determined schemes receiving federal and regional financing, which made it impossible to calculate the EGF contribution. Because of its particular administrative circumstances, Belgium imputed only 36% (*EGF/2009/004*) and 44.6% (*EGF/2009/005*) of the total actual costs to the EGF, instead of the maximum 65% allowed. The managing authority drew a number of lessons and conclusions which should prove useful for future EGF applications.

EGF/2009/007 Volvo/Sweden (automotive)

The implementation period accorded by the Financing Decision ended on 4 June 2011. Of the 1 775 workers who participated in the measures co-funded by the EGF, 1 201 (67.7%) were in work again at the end of the implementation period (18 of them self-employed), 344 (19.4%) were in education or training and the remaining 230 (12.9%) are considered unemployed or inactive (NEET) as they left the employment service for various reasons. According to the Swedish authorities, the EGF project was successful in terms of re-integration after project implementation, compared with other projects in Sweden.

The EGF co-funded measures had great significance for the former Volvo workers as they made it possible for them to upskill for a wider labour market while at the same time providing them with personal development and financial security. The EGF contribution allowed the Swedish authorities to provide a variety of qualification measures, including vocational training directed towards occupations where generational change had been identified as a concern. Entrepreneurship training went well beyond what is normally offered by the public employment service. Particular attention was given to the quality of the EGF co-funded training (ratings were applied), which can mean a competitive advantage for the individuals concerned as compared with other unemployed workers benefiting from the standard training options.

The Swedish authorities also reported that the project had led to increased cooperation between the public employment service and the providers of national, regional and local adult education. Combining labour market policies with resources from the world of education was recognised as a significant added value with a positive multiplier effect. The findings and the

lessons learned from the Volvo project will feed into Sweden's future support activities for the unemployed.

Overall, Sweden deems the EGF co-funded measures to have been positive both for the former Volvo workers and for the local labour markets concerned. While their impact in financial terms cannot yet be measured, it should be possible to do so in the future, when the current evaluation of the project by the Swedish authorities is finalised.

EGF/2009/008 Dell/Ireland (computers)

The implementation period accorded by the Financing Decision ended on 28 June 2011. Of the 2 589 workers who participated in the measures co-funded by the EGF, 557 (21.5%) were in work again at the end of the implementation period (191 of them self-employed), 227 (8.8%) were still in education or training, and the remaining 1 805 (69.7%) were unemployed or inactive for various personal reasons (NEET).

The Irish authorities reported that support from the EGF had expanded the assistance normally available to the unemployed, and was complementary to measures supported by the European Social Fund, ERDF, etc. With the help of the EGF, the former Dell workers benefited from an increased level of personalised assistance at a time of rapidly rising unemployment both regionally and nationally. According to the Irish authorities, the number of persons who were re-employed or had started their own businesses by the end of the implementation period as well as the increased take-up of education and training opportunities had a considerable positive impact locally and regionally in economic terms. The EGF co-funded measures also had a positive impact on individuals in terms of renewed self-confidence and restoration of dignity.

The EGF co-funded measures covered a broad range of guidance, education, training and entrepreneurship support activities and were provided in close cooperation with the local, regional and national service providers. Assistance from the EGF also allowed the development of a number of newly tailored measures including higher education courses outside the mainstream curriculum, a new internship programme designed to maintain existing skills and to let people practise their newly acquired skills, and the provision of training to acquire new skills in emerging sectors or in sectors with identified skills shortages such as medical devices, financial services and logistics. Grants to facilitate applicants' participation in accredited training courses and grants to facilitate access to higher education programmes in approved private colleges were also part of the package.

The experiences gained with the Dell application have fed through to subsequent EGF applications from Ireland.

4.5. Post-2013 Review

According to Article 20 of the EGF Regulation, the whole of that Regulation has to be reviewed by 31 December 2013, which coincides with the end of the programming period 2007 to 2013. In the context of the Commission Communication 'A Budget for Europe 2020'⁹, the need to tackle pressing challenges, such as shortfalls in skills levels, underperformance of active labour market policy and education systems, social exclusion of marginalised groups and low labour mobility, has been stressed. The Commission is keen to

⁹ COM(2011) 500 final, 29.6.2011.

maintain the EGF over the next programming period 2014 to 2020, and wants specific, one-off support to be provided over this period to workers made redundant as a result of major structural changes triggered by the increasing globalisation of production and trade patterns. The EU should also be able to provide support in the event of large-scale redundancies resulting from serious disruption of local, regional or national economies caused by an unexpected crisis. Furthermore, the scope of the EGF should be extended to provide compensation in certain cases for the consequences of trade agreements in certain agricultural sectors.

In the first half of 2011, the Commission carried out consultations with Member State representatives, implementing bodies and social partners regarding the future role and potential of the EGF as a solidarity instrument. These included two Stakeholder Conferences on 25-26 January 2011 and on 8 March 2011 respectively. In October 2011, the Commission adopted a proposal¹⁰ for a future EGF taking into account the results of the consultations and the policy recommendations made in the course of the mid-term evaluation of the EGF (see section 4.7.5).

In November and December 2011, the Commission's proposal was presented at working group level to the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The formal discussions in the relevant committees of the Parliament and the Council are due to take place in 2012 and 2013, the objective being that the new Regulation can enter into force on 1 January 2014.

4.6. Financial report

4.6.1. Funds contributed by the EGF

During 2011 the Budgetary Authority granted 22 contributions from the EGF, for a total of **EUR 128 167 758**, representing **25.6 % of the annual maximum amount** available (Table 2). All 22 payments came from the 2011 budget, although four were paid out at the beginning of 2012.

Under Article 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006¹¹, which lays down the budgetary framework of the EGF, the EGF may not exceed an annual maximum amount of EUR 500 million, which can be drawn from any margin existing under the global expenditure ceiling of the previous year, and/or from cancelled commitment appropriations from the previous two years, excluding those under heading 1B of the financial framework. In addition, Article 12 of the EGF Regulation states that at least 25% of the annual maximum amount must remain available on 1 September of each year in order to cover any needs arising by the end of the year.

The **commitment appropriations** for the funds granted in 2011 were transferred from the EGF reserve to the EGF budget line. In 2011, the **payment appropriations** were sourced differently than in the past, so as to avoid as far as possible the use of ESF funds. An amount of EUR 47 608 950 (including EUR 610 000 for EGF technical assistance) was credited to the EGF budget line at the start of the year. A further amount of EUR 50 000 000 was added by means of an amending budget. During the global transfer, EUR 5 460 495 was identified and transferred to the EGF. Finally, EUR 29 650 344 was transferred from an ESF line.

¹⁰ COM(2011) 608 final, 6.10.2011.

¹¹ OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

Payments made for 2011 (EUR 128 167 758) were 54.1% higher than for 2010 (EUR 83 171 941 for 30 contributions granted⁷).

4.6.2. *Technical assistance expenditure*

Under Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006, up to 0.35% of the financial resources available for the year (maximum of EUR 1.75 million) can be used in the form of technical assistance on the initiative of the Commission for activities such as information, administrative and technical support, and monitoring, audit, control and evaluation activities necessary to implement the EGF Regulation. In 2011, an amount of EUR 610 000 was made available for technical assistance¹² regarding the activities listed in Table 5. The remaining EUR 1 140 000 potentially available for technical assistance during the year was not called upon.

The main difference between the budgeted amount and actual expenditure arose in the Information category, where the contribution required from the EGF towards general publications on employment and social affairs with relevance for the EGF was considerably lower than anticipated.

Table 5 — Technical assistance expenditure 2011

| Description | Budgeted amount EUR | Actual amount EUR |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Information (e.g. updating/expanding of EGF website in all EU languages, publications and audio-visual activities) | 250 000 | 74 685.24 |
| Administrative and technical support - Meetings of the Expert Group of Contact Persons of the EGF - Seminars on the implementation of the EGF (2012 seminars to exchange information and experiences, on the 2011 budget) | 70 000 200 000 | 61 404.21 268 595.79 |
| Monitoring (second EGF Statistical Portrait 2007-2011) | 20 000 | 19 883.00 |
| Creation of a knowledge base (design of an electronic form for applications) | 70 000 | 59 300.00 |
| Audit, control, evaluation: No contribution was used for these categories in 2011 (the mid-term evaluation of the EGF, as required by Article 17(1)(a) of the EGF Regulation, was contracted out already in 2010; and the audits carried out in 2011 were financed from other European Commission sources) | | |
| Total | 610 000 | 483 868.24 |

4.6.3. *Irregularities reported or closed*

There were no irregularities reported to the Commission under the EGF Regulation in 2011. There were no irregularities closed in 2011 under the EGF Regulation.

4.6.4. *Winding-up of financial contributions from the EGF*

Article 15(2) of the EGF Regulation lays down the procedures for winding up EGF financial contributions. In 2011, the third series of EGF contributions since the establishment of the Fund were wound up. These were the five cases shown below, which were implemented in

¹² OJ L 154, 19.6.2010, p. 27.

the years up to 2010 (12-month implementation period from the date of application and 50% co-financing from the EGF).

Table 6 — Cases wound up in 2011

| <i>(all amounts in EUR)</i> | EGF/2007/005 Sardegna / Italy | EGF/2007/007 Lombardia / Italy | EGF/2008/001 Toscana / Italy | EGF/2008/005 Catalonia / Spain | EGF/2009/001 North/Centre / Portugal | Total for 5 cases |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Textiles | Textiles | Textiles | Textiles | Textiles | |
| Date of application | 09/08/2007 | 17/08/2007 | 12/02/2008 | 29/12/2008 | 23/01/2009 | |
| Year of approval by the Budgetary Authority | 2008 | 2008 | 2008 | 2009 | 2009 | |
| Final Report due date | 08/02/2009 | 16/02/2009 | 11/08/2009 | 28/06/2010 | 22/07/2010 | |
| Winding up date | 18/08/2011 | 31/08/2011 | 31/08/2011 | 25/02/2011 | 20/01/2011 | |
| EGF contribution granted (50 %) | 10 971 000 | 12 534 125 | 3 854 200 | 3 306 750 | 832 800 | 31 498 875 |
| Certified EGF share of actual expenditure (50 %) as stated in the Final Reports | 1 686 211 | 591 331 | 803 279 | 532 116 | 246 492 | 3 859 428 |
| Budget implementation % | 15.4% | 4.7% | 20.8% | 16.1% | 29.6% | (average 12,3 %) |
| Unspent funds reimbursed to the Commission | 9 284 790 | 11 942 794 | 3 050 922 | 2 774 634 | 586 308 | 27 639 447 |
| | 84.6% | 95.3% | 79.2% | 83.9% | 70.4% | 87.7% |

The budget implementation varied from **4.7 % to 29.6 %**. The total amount of unspent funds due to be reimbursed to the Commission for these five cases was **EUR 27 639 447**.

There are various reasons why Member States did not use the full amounts granted. While Member States are encouraged to make realistic budget estimates for the coordinated package of personalised services, there can be a lack of accurate and informed planning. A too high safety margin may have been included in the initial calculations which at the end turned out to be unnecessary. The number of workers wishing to participate in the proposed measures may have been overestimated in the planning phase, some workers may have opted for cheaper measures rather than more expensive ones or for short-term measures rather than long-term ones, or they may have found new jobs sooner than initially estimated. Other reasons for the low spending may have been delays in starting up the measures and failure to use the flexibility of re-allocating amounts of funding between different budget items while implementing the package of personalised services.

When comparing the forty final reports available up to July 2012 (closed cases and cases which are still being wound up), it becomes apparent that Member States during the initial phase of the Fund (when the implementation period was of twelve months only) had problems spending the allocated funds within the allotted time period. The final reports received from the end of 2011 onwards concern cases with a longer implementation period (24 months from the application date) and indicate that Member States had begun to plan their budgets more realistically, to start the measures earlier and to rebudget the measures as necessary in the course of implementation. The overall recovery rate has therefore been declining and EGF funds are being spent as planned. The Commission has been helping the Member States by means of regular information and specific seminars to encourage optimal fund management. This has meant that the high recovery rate of over 60 % for the 2007 cases was halved to around 30 % for 2008 and there are indications that this level will be maintained for the 2009 cases. The first final report for a case presented in 2010 shows a recovery rate of below 10 %.

The budgeting of the measures and the forecasting of worker participation by Member States are expected to improve with experience, and Member States are already drafting and

submitting EGF applications more efficiently than during the initial years. The timing of the arrival of the EGF funding in the locality, the capacities of the various coordination and implementation structures and the quality of communication between the national and the regional/local levels are also being improved. Member States are also making better use of the possibility to review their budgets and reallocate expenditure between the various measures and / or implementing expenditure. At the level of EU institutions, major efforts have been, and are being, made to speed up the procedures for decision-making and the payment of EGF funds, so that the time and funds provided can be used optimally. A specific seminar was scheduled by the Commission for Member States' representatives in March 2012 to address various issues related to the timing and efficiency of Fund implementation.

4.6.5. *Other reimbursements*

In addition to the reimbursed amounts shown in Table 6, one EGF contribution granted in 2010 was reimbursed to the Commission in full: **EUR 382 200** for application EGF/2010/023 (Lear), which was withdrawn by the Spanish authorities in 2011.

4.7. Technical assistance activities undertaken by the Commission

4.7.1. Information and publicity

Internet site

Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 calls on the Commission to 'set up an internet site, available in all Community languages, to provide information on the EGF, guidance on the submission of applications, as well as updated information on accepted and refused applications, highlighting the role of the budgetary authority'.

In line with the requirements of Article 9, the EGF internet site (<http://ec.europa.eu/egf>) set up by the Commission is available in all 23 EU languages, including Irish. The EGF website recorded 284 181 pages consulted by 37 384 visitors in 2011.

Promotional actions undertaken in 2011

The Commission compiled a publication, with the help of journalists, entitled 'EGF in Action — Stories on opportunities created by the EGF'. This brochure, available from the EGF website, describes the impact of concrete EGF actions in five EU Member States (Germany, Spain, Finland, Lithuania and Portugal) and the circumstances surrounding the specific actions. In each case, individual workers who had been made redundant and subsequently benefited from EGF support tell their personal stories. The impressive testimonies show that the EGF helped these workers to improve their personal situations at a difficult time in their lives. The five cases were: EGF/2007/004 FI/Perlos, EGF/2008/003 LT/Alytaus Tekstilė, EGF/2008/004 ES/ Castilla y León & Aragón, EGF/2009/001 PT/Norte-Centro and EGF/2009/002 DE/Nokia.

EuroBarometer

The special edition of the EuroBarometer on ‘European employment and social policy’ (EBS 377¹³) of September-October 2011 included a question on the EGF which had already been asked in previous EuroBarometer Surveys (October 2008 and June 2009) to monitor changes in awareness of the Fund.

The choice of answers to the question ‘Have you ever heard or read about the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund that is a fund to help victims of globalisation?’ was as follows:

‘Yes, and I am very familiar with it’, or

‘Yes, but I am not very familiar with it’, or

‘No, I have never heard or read about it’.

The 2011 results show a slight increase in awareness of the Fund as compared to the 2009 results: across the EU, 32% of respondents had heard of the EGF, and 6% of those stated that they were ‘very familiar’ with it. 68% of those questioned replied that they had never heard of the EGF — this share remains high although it has improved by 2% in comparison with the previous survey.

4.7.2. Meetings with the national authorities and EGF stakeholders

The seventh and eighth meetings of the Contact Persons of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, who are the EGF representatives in the Member States, were held on 9 March 2011 and 20 October 2011 in Brussels. Part of each meeting was devoted to discussing the Commission’s proposal to extend the ‘crisis derogation’ beyond 30 December 2011⁴ and the review of the current EGF Regulation, with the Commission’s proposal for its continuation during the 2014 to 2020 period¹⁰.

On 25-26 January 2011 and on 8 March 2011, two Stakeholder Conferences were held in Brussels to discuss the future of the EGF (post-2011 and post-2013). These were financed from the 2010 technical assistance budget (Art. 8(1) of the EGF Regulation).

The EGF auditors’ Seminar (funded from the 2010 technical assistance budget) took place on 7 April 2011 in Brussels.

4.7.3. Design of an electronic form for applications

Following a call for tenders, the Commission contracted the design of an electronic EGF application form to an external company. The purpose of the new form is to reduce the time it takes from the moment an application is prepared by a Member State until adoption of the Proposal submitted by the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council.

4.7.4. Second EGF Statistical Portrait 2007-2011

Following a call for tenders, the Commission contracted the creation of the EGF’s second Statistical Portrait 2007-2011 to an external company. The Portrait is to be published in the first half of 2012.

¹³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_377_en.pdf.

4.7.5. *Mid-term evaluation of the EGF*

As required by Article 17(1)(a) of the EGF Regulation, the Commission carried out a mid-term evaluation of the effectiveness and sustainability of the results obtained by the EGF, which was contracted out to external experts. The final report of the evaluation was presented at the end of 2011 and is available on the EGF website (<http://ec.europa.eu/egf>).

The evaluation was carried out at the level of the instrument as such, and at the level of the individual EGF cases and measures. The analysis of the longer-term effects of EGF support considered the supported individuals and the local employers and communities. Fifteen EGF cases in eight Member States (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal and Spain) were analysed. These had been implemented according to the original rules of the EGF (which applied from 2007 to the end of April 2009), i.e. threshold of 1 000 redundancies, 12 months of implementation, co-financing rate of 50%. The 15 evaluated cases are those for which the final reports were submitted by Member States from 2008 to 2010 and which were wound up subsequently¹⁴:

¹⁴ Not counting the case EGF/2007/002 FR/Renault which was withdrawn in 2009.

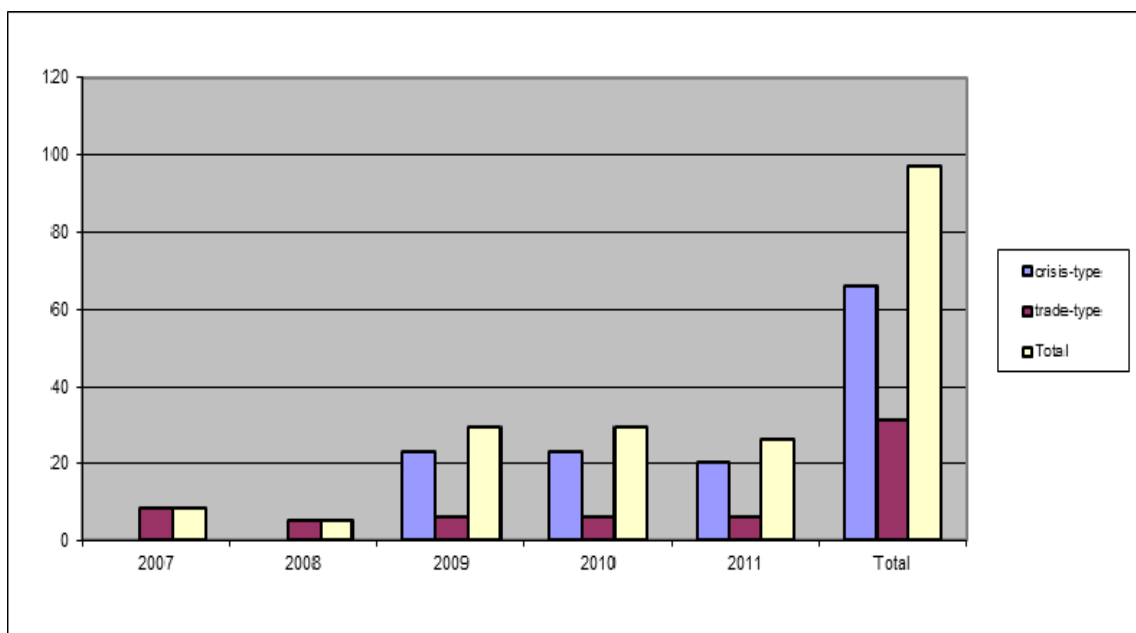
| No | MS | Case | Year wound up |
|--------------|----|------------------|---------------|
| EGF/2007/001 | FR | Peugeot | 2009 |
| EGF/2007/003 | DE | BenQ | 2009 |
| EGF/2007/004 | FI | Perlos | 2009 |
| EGF/2007/005 | IT | Sardegna | 2011 |
| EGF/2007/006 | IT | Piemonte | 2010 |
| EGF/2007/007 | IT | Lombardia | 2011 |
| EGF/2007/008 | MT | Textiles | 2009 |
| EGF/2007/010 | PT | Lisboa-Alentejo | 2010 |
| EGF/2008/001 | IT | Toscana | 2011 |
| EGF/2008/002 | ES | Delphi | 2010 |
| EGF/2008/003 | LT | Alytaus tekstilė | 2010 |
| EGF/2008/004 | ES | Castilla Leon | 2010 |
| EGF/2008/005 | ES | Catalonia | 2011 |
| EGF/2009/001 | PT | North/Centre | 2011 |
| EGF/2009/002 | DE | Nokia | 2010 |

The findings of the mid-term evaluation are positive as evidence gathered shows that the EGF adds value to the actions of the Member States. After twelve months of EGF support, 42% of the targeted workers had found new jobs, with re-integration rates increasing further in the medium term. This is a particularly good outcome considering that many of the workers supported are amongst the harder-to-help jobseekers. The EGF helped the Public Employment Services in the Member States to deal with crisis situations caused by sudden large-scale redundancies, complementing existing national efforts as well as assistance from the European Social Fund (ESF). This was even more important since most of the EGF cases related to mass redundancies in regions and localities which are already disadvantaged — compared to the respective national average — in terms of unemployment, job opportunities and economic dynamism. The EGF allows Member States to offer more personalised support to a larger number of workers, over a longer period than in their standard schemes and better tailored to each individual worker's profile and needs. Through specifically directed measures, job opportunities offered by the local labour markets can be matched with the profiles of the redundant workers receiving EGF assistance. EGF implementation also fosters good communication between national, regional and local bodies in Member States.

5. TRENDS

With the increasing number of EGF cases, more data are available to identify trends in applications and to gain an overview of the direction of the Fund's activities. The data contained in the graphs below and in the Annex relate to the 97 applications in 32 economic sectors received from January 2007 to December 2011. More detailed figures will be presented in the second Statistical Portrait of the EGF, 2007-2011, which is to be published in the first half of 2012.

Graph 1: Number of applications received, 2007-2011

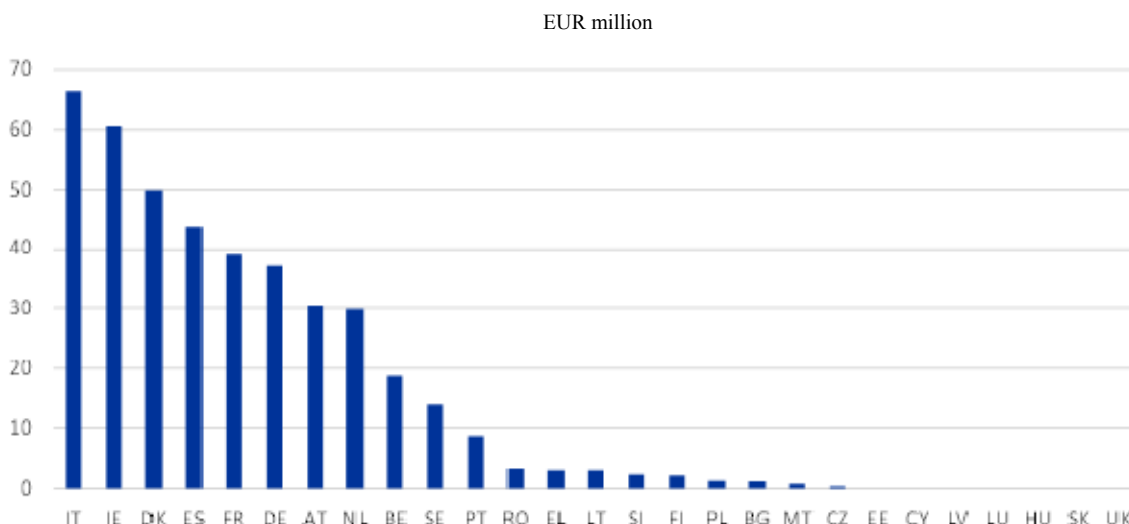


| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Total |
|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| crisis-related | ----- | ----- | 23 | 23 | 20 | 66 |
| trade-related | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 31 |
| Total | 8 | 5 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 97 |
| % of total | 8.2% | 5.2% | 29.9% | 29.9% | 26.8% | 100.0% |

The 2009 amendment of the EGF Regulation with its temporary and permanent modifications had a visible impact on the number of applications received by the European Commission, showing a significant increase in applications from May 2009 onwards. Over the whole period 2007-2011, there were 31 trade-related applications and 66 crisis-related applications. About 80% of the applications received since May 2009 (when the amended EGF Regulation became applicable) were related to the global financial and economic crisis.

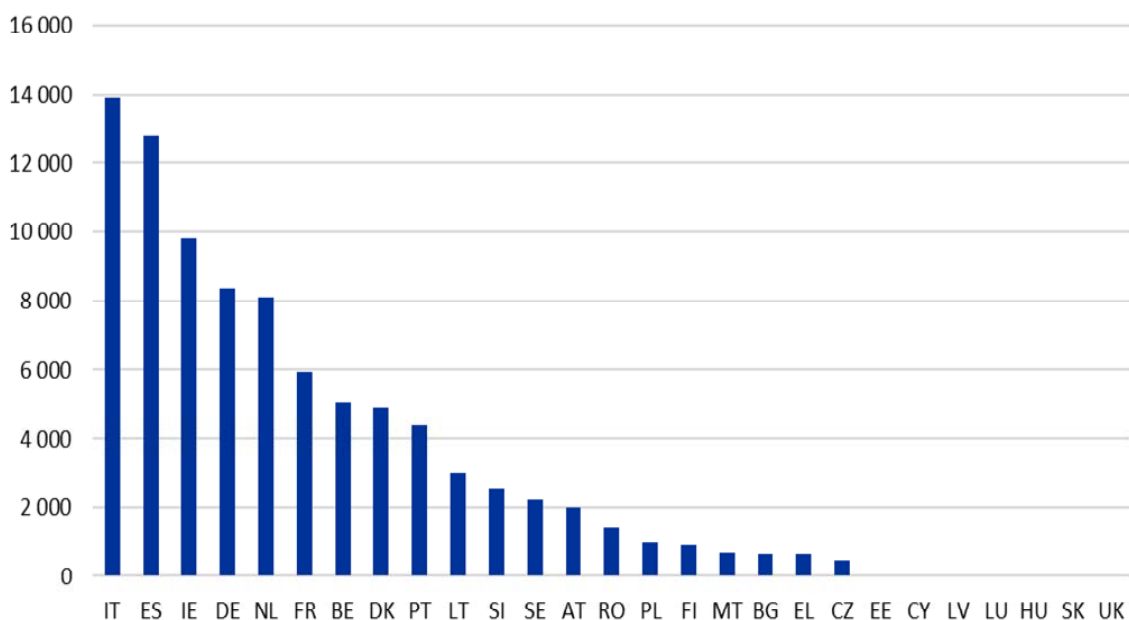
As shown in Annex 2, the Netherlands and Spain are the Member States which have submitted the highest number of applications for EGF funding (16 applications each), followed by Italy (12 applications) and Denmark (8 applications). Seven Member States had not yet applied for EGF support by 31.12.2011: Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Slovakia and the United Kingdom.

Graph 2: EGF amounts requested per Member State, 2007-2011



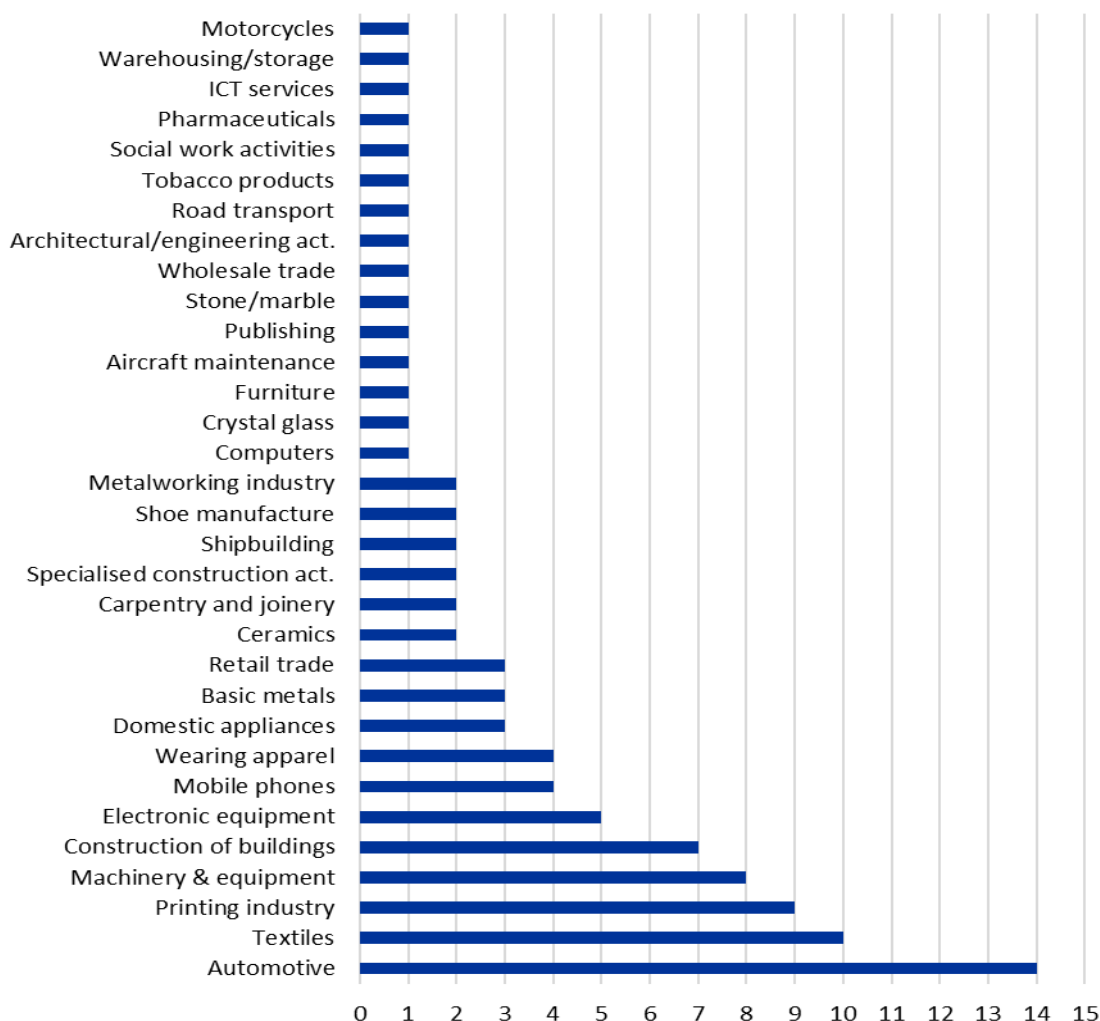
Over the whole period 2007-2011, a total amount of EUR 414.9 million was requested from the EGF by 20 Member States. Italy has requested the highest amount of co-funding from the EGF (EUR 66.2 million/12 applications) followed by Ireland (EUR 60.6 million/6 applications) and Denmark (EUR 49.9 million/8 applications). Amounts not yet approved are indicative, as they may still change during the assessment phase.

Graph 3: Number of targeted workers per Member State, 2007-2011



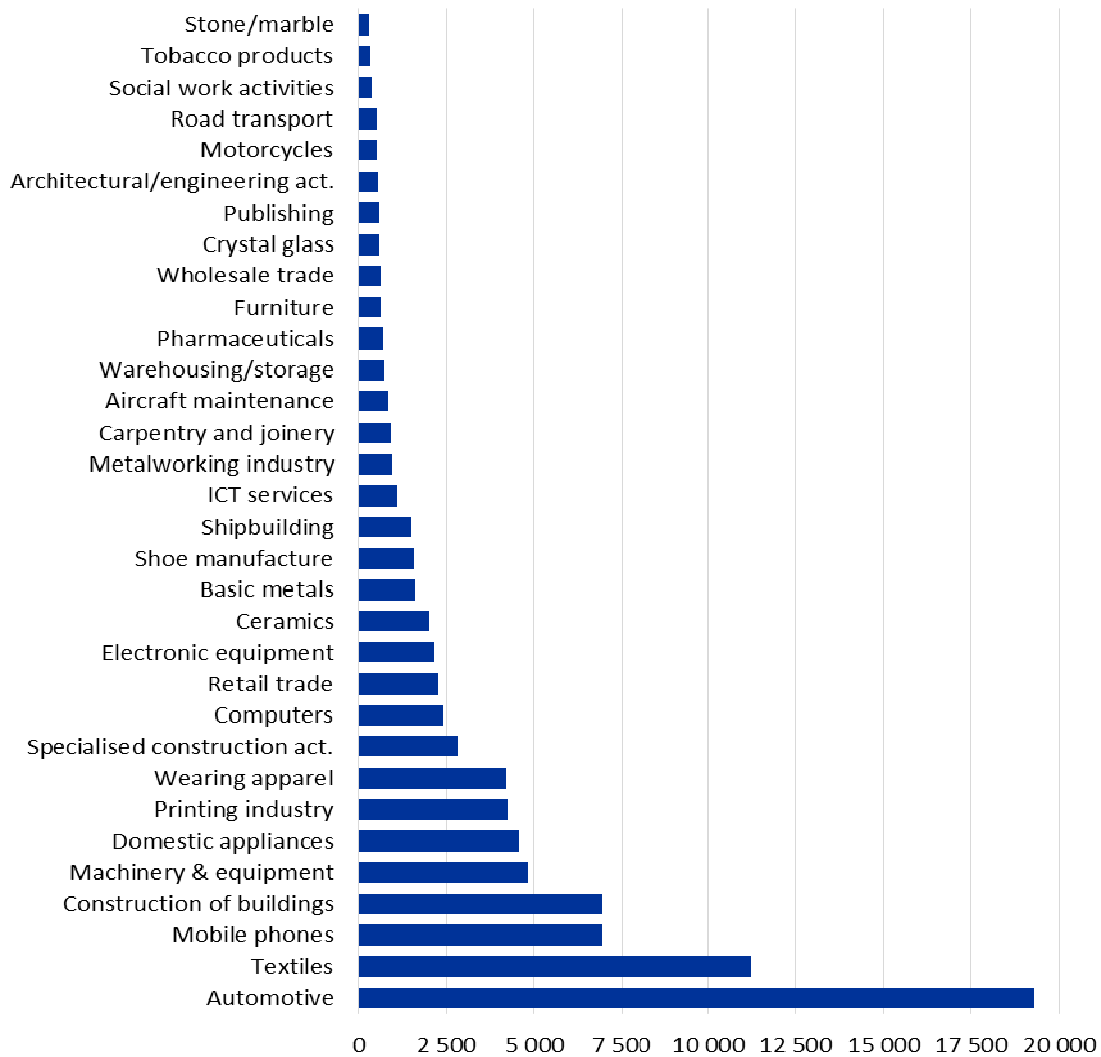
Italy is the Member State that has requested EGF assistance for the greatest number of dismissed workers (13 910/12 applications), followed by Spain (12 806/16 applications) and Ireland (9 835/6 applications). In 11 other countries, the number ranges from just over 8 000 in Germany to just over 1 400 in Romania. In each of the remaining six Member States which submitted applications, the number of workers involved was less than 1 000.

Graph 4: Number of applications by sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2007-2011



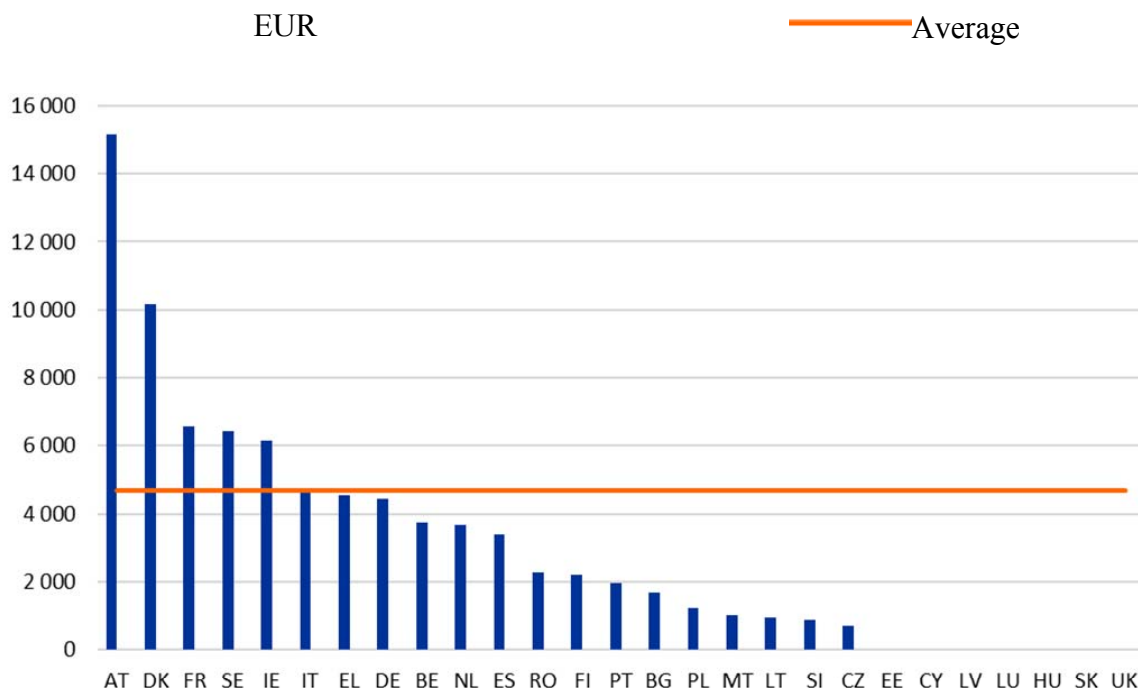
Over the 2007-2011 period, the EGF received applications from a total of 32 sectors of activity (see Annex 1). The majority of these involved manufacturing industries, but also included construction and services. Four manufacturing sectors were responsible for the largest number of applications: the automotive industry (14 applications or 14.4% of the total), followed by textiles (10 applications or 10.3% of the total), the printing industry, and the machinery and equipment sector (9 and 8 applications respectively or 8-9% each). Around 10% (10 applications) came from the construction industry broadly defined, covering the construction of buildings, specialised construction activities and architectural and engineering activities (this would go up to 14 applications or around 14% if ancillary sectors such as carpentry/joinery and ceramics were also included). For almost half of the sectors, the EGF received one single application.

Graph 5: Number of targeted workers per sector (NACE Rev. 2), 2007-2011



The sectors concerned are first and foremost the automotive sector, with more than 19 000 workers targeted (21.7% of the total in the submitted applications), followed by textiles (more than 11 000 targeted workers or 12.6% of the total in the submitted applications) and the building construction sector (almost 7 000 targeted workers or 7.8% of the total in the submitted applications).

Graph 6: Average EGF amount requested per targeted worker by Member State, 2007-2011



Graph 6 illustrates the average EGF support per targeted worker. EGF support per targeted worker was largest in Austria and Denmark at around EUR 15 000 and EUR 10 000, respectively. By contrast, in Lithuania, Slovenia and the Czech Republic, the support requested was less than EUR 1 000 per worker.

6. CONCLUSION

The trends evident so far show that EGF applications have been presented in a growing number of sectors, and by an increasing number of Member States. Member States have furthermore gained experience in selecting the most suitable measures, programming their assistance to redundant workers in an efficient manner, and making use of the EGF to test new approaches. They are also increasingly using the possibility to re-allocate funds between measures during project implementation in order to make full use of the available funds.

The fact that the EGF's temporary 'crisis derogation' has not been extended beyond the end of 2011 (failure to achieve a qualified majority in the Council as eight countries voted against) has limited the possibilities for EU assistance to workers who are still greatly affected by the economic and financial crisis.

From 2012 until the end of the current programming period (end of 2013), the permanent changes in the amended Regulation (threshold reduced to 500 redundancies, implementation period increased to 24 months from the date of application) will continue to apply, facilitating applications from Member States related to redundancies as a consequence of major structural changes in world trade patterns. If the full potential of the EGF is developed, in complementarity with other available instruments and in consultation with the major stakeholders, dismissed workers who are eligible for EGF support can be helped in a tailor-made and personalised manner, thereby improving their opportunities in the labour market in the medium and longer term as markets gradually recover from the crisis.

**ANNEX 1 — EGF APPLICATIONS BY CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES UP TO
31 DECEMBER 2011 (97 APPLICATIONS)**

| Automotive (NACE: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, division 29) | | |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2007/001 | FR | Peugeot |
| EGF/2007/010 | PT | Lisboa-Alentejo |
| EGF/2008/002 | ES | Delphi |
| EGF/2008/004 | ES | Castilla Leon |
| EGF/2009/007 | SE | Volvo |
| EGF/2009/009 | AT | Steiermark |
| EGF/2009/013 | DE | Karmann |
| EGF/2009/019 | FR | Renault |
| EGF/2010/002 | ES | Cataluña |
| EGF/2010/004 | PL | Wielkopolskie |
| EGF/2010/015 | FR | Peugeot |
| EGF/2010/031 | BE | General Motors Belgium |
| EGF/2011/003 | DE | Arnsberg-Düsseldorf |
| EGF/2011/005 | PT | Norte-Centro |
| Textiles (NACE: Manufacture of textiles, division 13) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2007/005 | IT | Sardegna |
| EGF/2007/006 | IT | Piemonte |
| EGF/2007/007 | IT | Lombardia |
| EGF/2008/001 | IT | Toscana |
| EGF/2008/003 | LT | Alytaus tekstilė |
| EGF/2008/005 | ES | Catalonia |
| EGF/2009/001 | PT | North/Centre |
| EGF/2009/004 | BE | Oost-West Vlaanderen |
| EGF/2009/005 | BE | Limburg |
| EGF/2010/009 | ES | Valencia |
| Wearing apparel (NACE: Manufacture of wearing apparel, division 14) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2007/008 | MT | Textiles |
| EGF/2009/018 | LT | Wearing apparel |
| EGF/2010/003 | ES | Galicia |
| EGF/2010/014 | SI | Mura |
| Printing industry (NACE: Printing and reproduction of recorded media, division 18) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/026 | NL | Noord Holland and Utrecht |
| EGF/2009/027 | NL | Noord Brabant and Zuid Holland |
| EGF/2009/028 | NL | Limburg |
| EGF/2009/029 | NL | Gelderland and Overijssel |
| EGF/2009/030 | NL | Drenthe |
| EGF/2010/027 | NL | N Brabant Div 18 |
| EGF/2010/028 | NL | Overijssel Div 18 |
| EGF/2010/029 | NL | Z Holland/Utrecht Div 18 |
| EGF/2010/030 | NL | N Holland/Flevoland Div 18 |

| Machinery and equipment (NACE: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., division 28) | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/015 | DK | Danfoss Group |
| EGF/2009/031 | DK | Linak |
| EGF/2010/001 | DK | Nordjylland |
| EGF/2010/006 | PL | H.Cegielski-Poznań |
| EGF/2010/013 | PL | Podkarpackie |
| EGF/2010/017 | DK | Midtjylland machinery |
| EGF/2010/018 | DE | Heidelberger Druckmaschinen |
| EGF/2010/022 | DK | LM Glasfiber |
| Construction of buildings (NACE: Construction of buildings, division 41) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/011 | NL | Heijmans |
| EGF/2009/017 | LT | Construction |
| EGF/2010/019 | IE | Construction 41 |
| EGF/2011/002 | IT | Trentino Alto Adige |
| EGF/2011/006 | ES | Valencia |
| EGF/2011/009 | NL | Gelderland |
| EGF/2011/017 | ES | Aragon |
| Specialised construction activities (NACE: Specialised construction activities, division 43) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2010/020 | IE | Construction 43 |
| EGF/2011/012 | NL | Noord Brabant-Zuid Holland |
| Architectural and engineering activities (NACE: Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis, division 71) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2010/021 | IE | Construction 71 |
| Electronic equipment (NACE: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, division 26) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/023 | PT | Qimonda |
| EGF/2010/008 | AT | AT&S |
| EGF/2010/011 | NL | NXP Semiconductors |
| EGF/2011/013 | DK | Flextronics |
| EGF/2011/025 | IT | Lombardia |
| Mobile phones (NACE: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, division 26) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2007/003 | DE | BenQ |
| EGF/2007/004 | FI | Perlos |
| EGF/2009/002 | DE | Nokia |
| EGF/2011/014 | RO | Nokia |
| Computers (NACE: Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, division 26) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/008 | IE | Dell |

| Basic metals (NACE: Manufacture of basic metals, division 24) | | |
|--|----|--|
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/022 | BG | Kremikovtzi AD (<i>not eligible</i>) |
| EGF/2010/007 | AT | Steiermark-Niederösterreich |
| EGF/2011/021 | NL | Zalco |
| Domestic appliances (NACE: Manufacture of electrical equipment, division 27) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/006 | IT | Gruppo Merloni |
| EGF/2009/010 | LT | AB Snaige |
| EGF/2011/023 | IT | Antonio Merloni |
| Retail trade (NACE: Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, division 47) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2010/010 | CZ | Unilever |
| EGF/2010/016 | ES | Aragon |
| EGF/2011/004 | EL | Aldi Hellas |
| Carpentry and joinery (NACE: Manufacture of wood and product of wood and cork, except furniture, division 16) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/020 | ES | Castilla La Mancha |
| EGF/2011/022 | ES | Castilla y León-Castilla-La Mancha |
| Shipbuilding (NACE: Manufacture of other transport equipment, division 30) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2010/025 | DK | Odense Steel Shipyard |
| EGF/2011/008 | DK | Odense Steel Shipyard |
| Motorcycles (NACE: Manufacture of other transport equipment, division 30) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2011/026 | IT | Emilia Romagna |
| Metalworking industry (NACE: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, division 25) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2011/018 | ES | País Vasco |
| EGF/2011/019 | ES | Galicia |
| Shoe manufacture (NACE: Manufacture of leather and related products, division 15) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2010/026 | PT | Rohde |
| EGF/2011/020 | ES | Valencia |
| Wholesale trade (NACE: Wholesale trade, division 46) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2010/012 | NL | Noord Holland ICT |
| Aircraft maintenance (NACE: Repair and installation of machinery and equipment, division 33) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/021 | IE | SR Technics |
| Publishing (NACE: Publishing activities, division 58) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/024 | NL | Noord Holland and Zuid Holland |
| Furniture (NACE: Manufacture of furniture, division 31) | | |
| No | MS | Case |
| EGF/2009/016 | LT | Furniture |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ceramics (NACE: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, division 23) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2009/014 | ES | Valencia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/007 | IT | Lazio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crystal glass (NACE: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, division 23) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2009/012 | IE | Waterford Crystal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone/Marble (NACE: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, division 23) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2010/005 | ES | Valencia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Road transport (NACE: Land transport and transport via pipelines, division 49) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/001 | AT | Nieder- und Oberösterreich | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco products (NACE: Manufacture of tobacco products, division 12) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/010 | AT | Austria Tabak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social work activities (NACE: Social work activities without accommodation, division 88) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/011 | AT | Soziale Dienstleistungen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pharmaceuticals (NACE: Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, division 21) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/015 | SE | AstraZeneca | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICT services (NACE: Computer programming, consultancy and related activities, division 62) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/016 | ES | Agile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warehousing and storage (NACE: Warehousing and support activities for transportation, division 52) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | MS | Case | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGF/2011/24 | IT | Medcenter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>total number of applications: 97 total number of industrial sectors: 32</p> <p>in the above list, the following eight NACE sub-sectors are counted as separate sectors:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">computer, mobile phones, electronic equipment (Nace 26)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">shipbuilding, motorcycles (Nace 30)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ceramics, crystal glass, stone/marble (Nace 23)</p> <p>*) <i>the following six cases were withdrawn by the Member States (as at 31/12/2011) and are not included in the list:</i></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td><i>EGF/2007/002</i></td> <td><i>FR</i></td> <td><i>Renault</i></td> <td><i>(withdrawn in July 2009)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>EGF/2007/009</i></td> <td><i>ES</i></td> <td><i>Delphi</i></td> <td><i>(withdrawn in 2007)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>EGF/2009/003</i></td> <td><i>AT</i></td> <td><i>Magna Steyr</i></td> <td><i>(withdrawn in 2009)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>EGF/2009/025</i></td> <td><i>NL</i></td> <td><i>Noord Brabant</i></td> <td><i>(withdrawn in April 2010)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>EGF/2010/023</i></td> <td><i>ES</i></td> <td><i>Lear</i></td> <td><i>(withdrawn in July 2011)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>EGF/2010/024</i></td> <td><i>NL</i></td> <td><i>ABN Amrobank</i></td> <td><i>(withdrawn in March 2011)</i></td> </tr> </table> | | | | <i>EGF/2007/002</i> | <i>FR</i> | <i>Renault</i> | <i>(withdrawn in July 2009)</i> | <i>EGF/2007/009</i> | <i>ES</i> | <i>Delphi</i> | <i>(withdrawn in 2007)</i> | <i>EGF/2009/003</i> | <i>AT</i> | <i>Magna Steyr</i> | <i>(withdrawn in 2009)</i> | <i>EGF/2009/025</i> | <i>NL</i> | <i>Noord Brabant</i> | <i>(withdrawn in April 2010)</i> | <i>EGF/2010/023</i> | <i>ES</i> | <i>Lear</i> | <i>(withdrawn in July 2011)</i> | <i>EGF/2010/024</i> | <i>NL</i> | <i>ABN Amrobank</i> | <i>(withdrawn in March 2011)</i> |
| <i>EGF/2007/002</i> | <i>FR</i> | <i>Renault</i> | <i>(withdrawn in July 2009)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>EGF/2007/009</i> | <i>ES</i> | <i>Delphi</i> | <i>(withdrawn in 2007)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>EGF/2009/003</i> | <i>AT</i> | <i>Magna Steyr</i> | <i>(withdrawn in 2009)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>EGF/2009/025</i> | <i>NL</i> | <i>Noord Brabant</i> | <i>(withdrawn in April 2010)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>EGF/2010/023</i> | <i>ES</i> | <i>Lear</i> | <i>(withdrawn in July 2011)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>EGF/2010/024</i> | <i>NL</i> | <i>ABN Amrobank</i> | <i>(withdrawn in March 2011)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ANNEX 2 — OVERVIEW OF EGF APPLICATIONS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 2011 BY MEMBER STATE AND APPLICATION TYPE (ARTICLE 1 CRITERIA)

| Member State | Art.1 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Number of applications | Workers targeted | Requested EGF contribution |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| BE | crisis | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 834 | 9.6 |
| | trade | | | | | | 2 | 5 033 | 18.8 |
| BG | crisis | | | 1 | | | 1 | 643 | 1.1 |
| | trade | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| CZ | crisis | | | | 1 | | 1 | 460 | 0.3 |
| | trade | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| DK | crisis | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 600 | 38.3 |
| | trade | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 903 | 49.9 |
| DE | crisis | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 959 | 12.7 |
| | trade | 1 | | 2 | | | 3 | 8 371 | 37.2 |
| IE | crisis | | | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 9 835 | 60.6 |
| | trade | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| EL | crisis | | | | | 1 | 1 | 642 | 2.9 |
| | trade | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| ES | crisis | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 803 | 21.7 |
| | trade | | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 12 806 | 43.7 |
| FR | crisis | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 5 671 | 36.4 |
| | trade | 1 | | | | | 1 | 267 | 2.6 |
| IT | crisis | | | | | 6 | 6 | 4 866 | 17.7 |
| | trade | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 13 910 | 66.2 |
| LT | crisis | | | 4 | | | 4 | 2 413 | 2.6 |
| | trade | | 1 | | | | 1 | 600 | 0.3 |
| MT | crisis | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| | trade | 1 | | | | | 1 | 675 | 0.7 |
| NL | crisis | | | 7 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 7 586 | 28.0 |
| | trade | | | | 1 | | 1 | 8 098 | 29.9 |
| AT | crisis | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 608 | 24.5 |
| | trade | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 002 | 30.4 |
| PL | crisis | | | | 3 | | 3 | 979 | 1.2 |
| | trade | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| PT | crisis | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 245 | 5.4 |
| | trade | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 4 367 | 8.6 |
| RO | crisis | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| | trade | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 416 | 3.2 |
| SI | crisis | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 554 | 2.2 |
| | trade | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| FI | crisis | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 |
| | trade | 1 | | | | | 1 | 915 | 2.0 |
| SE | crisis | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 500 | 9.8 |
| | trade | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 200 | 14.2 |
| Total 20 MS | crisis | 0 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 66 | 57 198 | 275.0 |
| | trade | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 31 | 31 562 | 414.9 |

- 1) The table reflects modifications on 31.12.2011.
- 2) A temporary derogation extending the scope of the EGF to the global financial and economic crisis and increasing the EGF co-financing to 65 % of total costs applied to all applications received from 1 May 2009 up to 30 December 2011 (Regulation (EC) No 546/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 (OJ L 167, 29.06.2009).
- 3) One of the submitted applications (EGF/2009/022 BG/Kremikovtsi) was non-eligible (SEC(2010) 993 final of 30.8.2010).
- 4) Six cases withdrawn by the applicant Member States are not included in the statistics.
- 5) Seven Member States had not yet applied for EGF support by 31.12.2011: Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Slovakia and the United Kingdom.