



# EUROPEAN GLOBALISATION ADJUSTMENT FUND

## TEN YEARS OF EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY

The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund was set up in 2007. In the spirit of European solidarity, its aim is to help workers who lost their jobs as a consequence of changing trade patterns, to be retrained, find a new job or start a new business.

### The Fund is important for:

**Workers:** EU solidarity for workers left vulnerable and young people not in employment, education or training

**Business:** Improving skills and employability of workers creates a more dynamic and competitive European economy and higher value-added work

### How does it work?

Member States can apply for assistance from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund when the closure or restructuring of a company in their country is due to changing trade patterns or the aftermath of the financial and economic crisis, causing a significant number of redundancies with a regional or sectorial impact.

### The European Union can co-fund projects up to **60%**, such as:



Providing assistance to job search



Mentoring and coaching



Education, training and re-training



Entrepreneurship and business creation

### The results – ten years on

Since its establishment, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund has:

- Received **150 applications** from **21 Member States**
- Provided **600 million euro** of European Globalisation Adjustment Fund co-funding
- Helped **139,227 redundant workers** and **3,069 young people** not in employment, education or training

### Top-three sectors that benefitted from assistance of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund:



Motor, vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (23 applications)



Machinery and equipment (14 applications)



Computer, electronic and optical products (16 applications)

## The Fund in Action



After Saab's bankruptcy in December 2011, more than 3,000 people lost their jobs in the town of Trollhättan in southern Sweden. **The Fund stepped in to provide €5.4 million** to help **1,350 workers** made redundant by Saab and 16 of its suppliers. Since then, the town has fought back and reduced the unemployment by a quarter despite the layoffs. Unemployment today is even lower than it was before, dropping from 16 to 12 %. The success is a credit to a strong entrepreneurial spirit within sectors like building, transport and aerospace. Many new companies have started and they employ around 1,000 people. Those who were laid off by Saab were **offered the possibility to study without losing their unemployment benefits**, so many took the chance to train for a new career.



In 2014, the Fund stepped in to **provide over €25 million** for career guidance, vocational training and contributions to business start-ups after the dismissal of over **5,000 Air France employees**. The job losses were the result of the decline of the EU's market share of the international passenger air transport between 2008 and 2013. The measures co-financed by the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund **helped 3,886 redundant workers to find new jobs**.



In 2015, **the Fund provided over €6 million after 5,000 Belgian workers lost their jobs** with the closure of the Ford production plant in Genk. The measures co-financed by the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund **helped 4,500 redundant workers to find new jobs** by providing them with individual job search assistance and general information services (including active job-oriented guidance, job fairs, social intervention advisors, competence-consciousness in the context of career-oriented coaching, etc.), as well as a variety of training courses and hiring bonuses. Vehicle production in Europe has dropped significantly in recent years and structural change in the car industry in response to globalisation is ongoing.