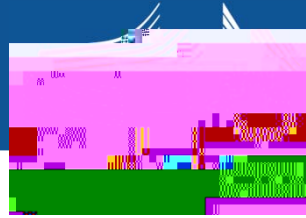




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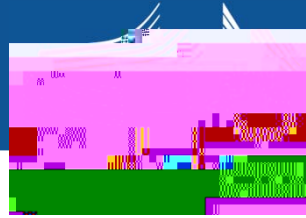


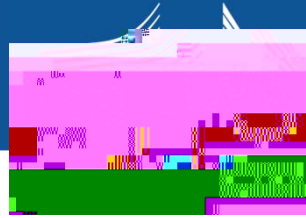


# European Globalization Adjustment Fund (EGF)

- Established in 2006; operational since 2007; renewed in 2013 for the period 2014 to 2020;
- The objective is to help workers made redundant due to the impact of globalisation or the economic crisis
- How? By co-funding active labour market policies to train and relocate workers (including NEETs) across sectors



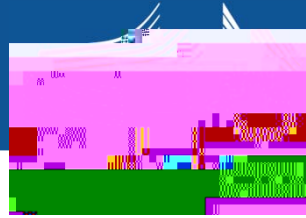




Support to people losing their jobs as a result of:

- Major structural changes in world trade patterns due to





# EGF How it works

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Who can apply?

What can an application be for?

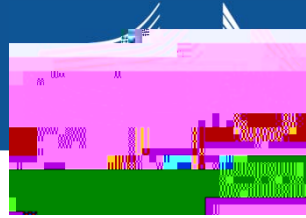
The member states

Active labour market policy measures : job search, training, upskilling, outplacement, business startup, etc.

How much can the EGF pay for placement, business startup,



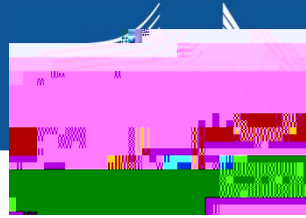




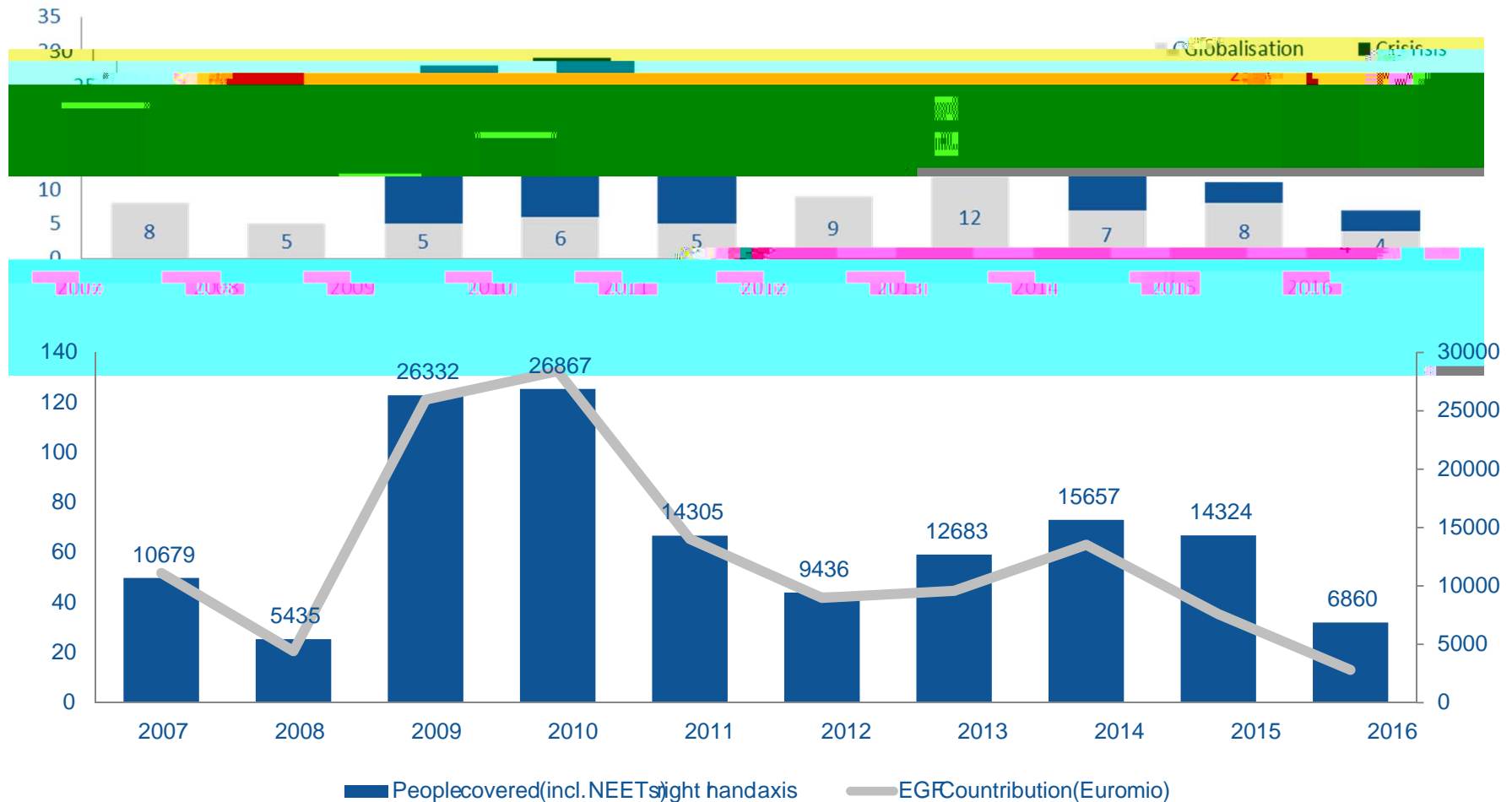
## Why is EGF important for Trade Policy?

- Growing concerns about job losses from trade integration
- Trade liberalization is overall beneficial but there are losers
- Policymakers must anticipate these concerns by promoting effective adjustment policies
- EGF is the right tool if well implemented at Member States level
- One caveat: shift in trade flows (which justify the application)

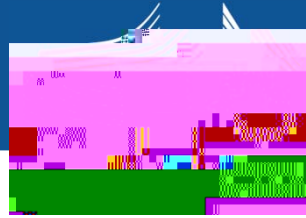




# EGF Applications received until 2016\*



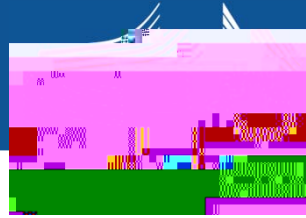


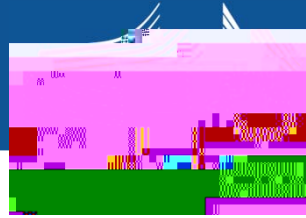


## EGF2014r2015evaluation:re employment rates

- Average re employment rate achieved across the 13 cases which had completed implementation at the time of the evaluation was 58 %.(Higher than the 49 % average in the 2007–2013 period).
- Sectors affected were both in manufacturing (machinery and equipment, automotive, glass, basic





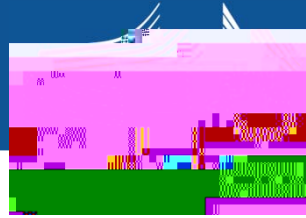


## EGF: What hinders its use?

- Major efforts made to understand EGF functioning and find ways for improvement
- Key issues:
  - Intervention criteria?
  - The scope of the regulation?
  - Lack of efficient active labour market policies?
  - The co-funding coefficients?
  - Lack of information?







## Future challenges

- EGF remains a rather small, little known EU instrument
- But the current political context invites for a major reflection on trade policy and social realities, public perceptions, etc.
- Many gains from trade are invisible: job creation, poverty, consumer gains, etc
- The reasons for the creation of EGF a decade ago are stronger than ever and its political relevance is bound to grow

