



22nd meeting of the Contact Persons of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)

Santiago de Compostela
18 October 2018



European
Commission

Tervetuloa

Siate u ben
vinutu

Bienvenidos

Bienvenue

Vitajte

Добре дошли

Välkommen

Ongi etorriak

Willkommen

Bem-vindo

Merhba

Witajcie

Vítejte

Esiet sveicinati

Welkom

Velkommen

Tere tulemast

Fáilte

Benvinguts

Degemer mat

Üdvözöljük

Sveiki

Bun venit

Croeso

Wëllkomm

Hos geldiniz

Benvenuto

Benvidos

Fáilte

Mišto avilan

Dobrodošla

Welcome



1. Introduction and adoption of the agenda

Ms Fabienne Levy
Head of Unit,

DG EMPL - EGF and Shared Management

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons meeting

- Final reports and closures
- Recoveries
- EC Implementation Decision- deadline employment status
- Application received
- Application planned (tour de table)

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons meeting

2.1 Final reports

➤ 6 final reports received: 2015 & 2016 cases

No	Case Number	MS	Case Title	Final Report deadline	EGF Contribution Granted
1.	EGF/2015/009	SE	Volvo Trucks	16/03/2018	1.793.710
2.	EGF/2015/010	FR	MoryGlobal	19/05/2018	5.146.800
3.	EGF/2015/011	EL	Supermarket Larissa	26/08/2018	6.468.000
4.	EGF/2015/012	BE	Hainaut Machinery	17/06/2018	1.824.041
5.	EGF/2016/001	FI	Microsoft	11/09/2018	5.364.000
6.	EGF/2016/002	SE	Ericsson	30/09/2018	3.957.918
Total EGF amount paid					11.145.959

2.1 Closures

➤ 10 cases wound up – 2011, 2013, 2014 & 2015 cases

No	Case number	MS	Case title
1.	EGF/2011/001	AT	Nieder- and Oberösterreich
2.	EGF/2011/010	AT	Austria Tabak
3.	EGF/2011/011	AT	Soziale Dienstleistungen
4.	EGF/2013/003	DE	First Solar
5.	EGF/2014/006	FR	PSA
6.	EGF/2014/011	BE	Caterpillar
7.	EGF/2014/012	BE	ArcelorMittal
8.	EGF/2014/018	EL	Attica Broadcasting
9.	EGF/2015/004	IT	Alitalia
10.	EGF/2015/005	FI	Computer programming

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons meeting

2.2 Recoveries

➤ 5 debit notes sent - 2014 & 2015 cases

No	Case number	MS	Case title	ESF granted	Recovered	Recovery rate %
1.	EGF/2014/005	FR	GAD	918.000,00	475.250,10	51,77%
2.	EGF/2014/009	EL	SPRIDER STORES	7.290.900,00	4.808.156,71	65,95%
3.	EGF/2015/003	BE	FORD GENK	6.268.564,00	2.756.759,48	43,98%
4.	EGF/2015/007	BE	HAINAUT - NAMUR GLASS	1.095.544,00	280.674,24	25,62%
5.	EGF/2015/012	BE	HAINAUT MACHINERY	1.824.041,00	1.097.857,01	60,19%
TOTAL				17.397.049	9.418.698	54,14%

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons meeting

2.3. EC Implementing Decision Deadline employment status

Statistics to be sent:

- 12 months after submission of Final Report (FAQ 11.4)

Feedback from SFC2014 experience: working well.

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons meeting

2.4 Applications received

- **Adopted by the Budgetary Authority (BA):**
 - EGF/2017/009 FR/Air France - adopted in July
 - EGF/2017/010 BE/Caterpillar - adopted in May
 - EGF/2018/001 NL/Friesland, Drenthe, Overijssel - adopted early October
- **In assessment by BA:**
 - EGF/2018/002 PT/Norte Centro Lisboa Wearing Apparel
 - EGF/2018/03 EL/Attica Publishing Activities

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons meeting

2.5 Applications planned

Tour de table:

Dear participants, it is your turn.

Please indicate which applications are in preparation or in consideration by you.



3. Omnibus Regulation - update

- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046
- Adopted by European Parliament and Council on 18 July 2018.
- Available here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R1046&qid=1539331794051&from=EN>
- Relevant articles for the EGF: Art. 274 and 279(4)

Main changes

- Art. 274(2) → Art. 4, paragraph 2 (EGF Reg.)
exceptional circumstances

For collective applications involving SMEs, when SMEs are the main or the only type of business in that region, **the application may exceptionally cover SMEs operating in different economic sectors** defined at NACE Revision 2 division level.

Main changes

- Art. 274(3) → Art. 6, paragraph 2 (EGF Reg.)

support to NEETs

✓ Possible until end 2020

Two ongoing cases benefit from this provision and the transitional provision (Art.279(4)):

- Castilla y León mining (NEETs until 15 Feb. 2019)
- Caterpillar (NEETs until 18 Dec. 2019)

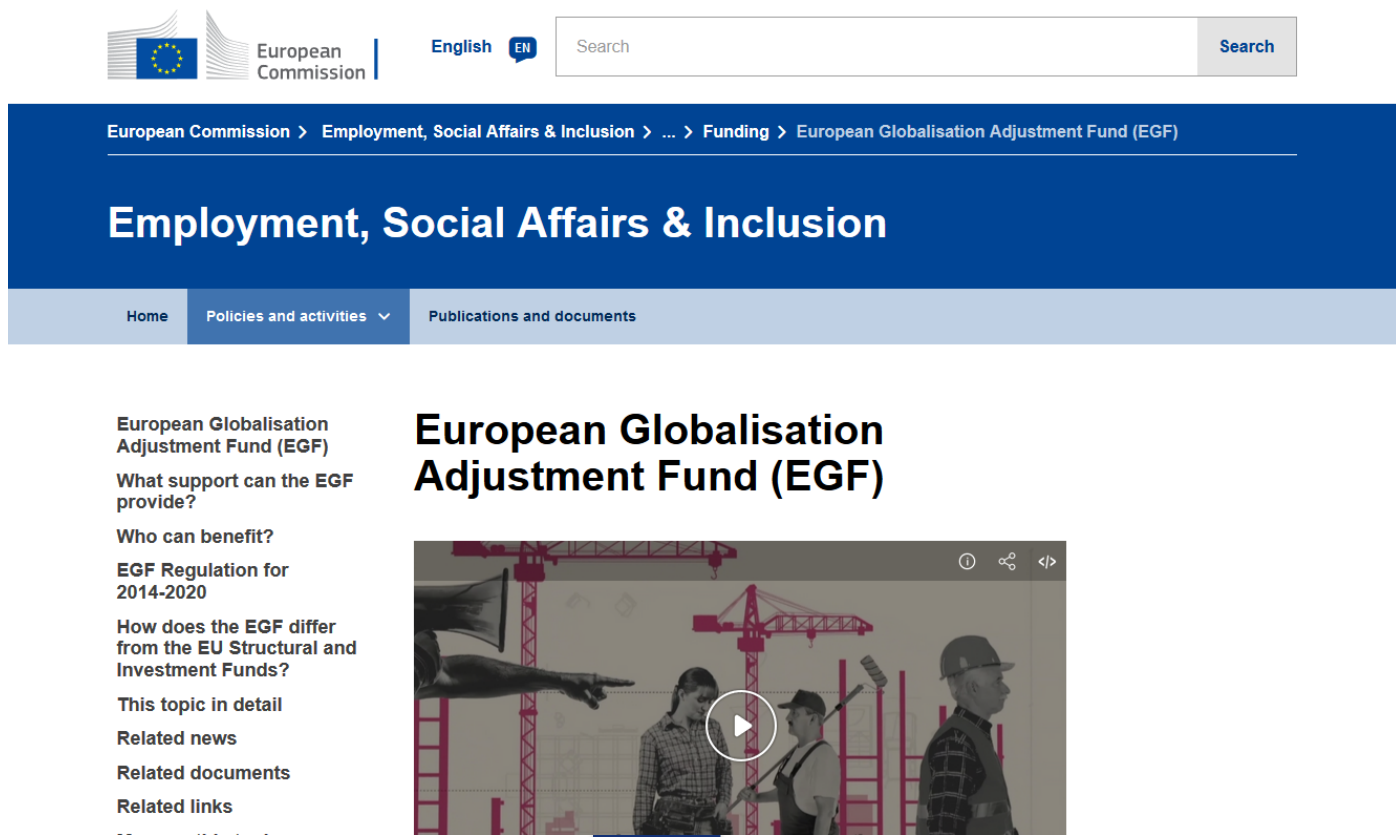
- ✓ When redundancies occur in **NUTS 2 level regions whose youth unemployment rates are at least 20%** (aged 15-24)

4. Communication

- Communication updates
- Member State communication activities

4.1 Communication updates

A revamped EGF website.



The screenshot shows the top part of the European Commission website. At the top left is the European Commission logo. To its right is a language selector set to 'English' with a speech bubble icon. Further right is a search bar with the text 'Search' and a 'Search' button. Below this is a dark blue navigation bar with the breadcrumb 'European Commission > Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion > ... > Funding > European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)'. The main heading is 'Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion'. Below this is a light blue navigation bar with 'Home', 'Policies and activities' (with a dropdown arrow), and 'Publications and documents'. The main content area has a left sidebar with a list of links: 'European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)', 'What support can the EGF provide?', 'Who can benefit?', 'EGF Regulation for 2014-2020', 'How does the EGF differ from the EU Structural and Investment Funds?', 'This topic in detail', 'Related news', 'Related documents', and 'Related links'. The main content area features a large heading 'European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)' and a video player showing a construction site with a play button overlay.

European Commission | English EN Search Search

European Commission > Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion > ... > Funding > European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)


Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion

Home Policies and activities Publications and documents

European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)

- What support can the EGF provide?
- Who can benefit?
- EGF Regulation for 2014-2020
- How does the EGF differ from the EU Structural and Investment Funds?
- This topic in detail
- Related news
- Related documents
- Related links

European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)



To find the sections '**How to apply**' and '**Applications**', scroll down to the bottom of the page or click on '**This topic in detail**' on the left hand side

European Globalisation
Adjustment Fund (EGF)

What support can the EGF
provide?

Who can benefit?

EGF Regulation for
2014-2020

How does the EGF differ
from the EU Structural and
Investment Funds?

This topic in detail

Related news

Related documents

Related links

More on this topic

This topic in detail

How to apply?

Applications

Related news



02/10/2018

Commission proposes €2.3 million from European Globalisation Adjustment Fund to help media workers in Greece



11/09/2018

Commission proposes almost €4.7 million from the Globalisation Adjustment Fund to help dismissed workers in Portugal



Commission proposes almost €4.7 million from the Globalisation Adjustment Fund to help dismissed workers in Portugal

20/07/2018

Commission proposes €1.2 million from the EGF to help dismissed workers in the Netherlands

The **'related documents and related links'** which used to be on the right hand menu are now on the left hand side, below 'This topic in detail'

European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)

What support can the EGF provide?

Who can benefit?

EGF Regulation for 2014-2020

How does the EGF differ from the EU Structural and Investment Funds?

This topic in detail

Related news

Related documents

Related links

More on this topic

European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)



The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund provides support to people losing their jobs as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation, e.g. when a large company shuts down or production is moved outside the EU, or as a result of the global economic and financial crisis.



Campaign EU protects

- DG COMM Corporate communication campaign
- Target 35+ ambivalent
- Message: EU is protecting its citizens from risks such as: natural catastrophes, cyberattacks, terrorism, economic slowdowns, trafficking, food safety etc.
- Concept based on the idea of “**chains of heroes**”: people that at different levels (local, national, European) through their work make sure that this high level of protection in the EU is accessible to all citizens.

4.2 Member State communication activities

5. Forthcoming EGF related events

- Next EGF Contact Persons meeting and Networking Seminar, March 2019
- Update on EGF related events planned in the Member States



Keynote presentation:

Automation, digitisation and platforms – implications for the future of work

**Mr John Hurley,
Research Manager,
European Foundation for the Improvement of
Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)**

Automation, digitisation and platforms – implications for the future of work.

EGF contact persons meeting

Santiago da Compostela, 18/10/18

John Hurley

Outline of presentation

1. What is the digital revolution?
2. How is it predicted to affect work and employment
3. Eurofound's current research work on the digital age
4. A closer look at platform work
5. Some concluding remarks

The digital revolution

- “a general acceleration in the pace of technological change in the economy, driven by a massive expansion of our capacity to store, process and communicate information using electronic devices”
- Core inventions: microprocessor, networking/internet

Eurofound's ongoing work on Digital Age and work

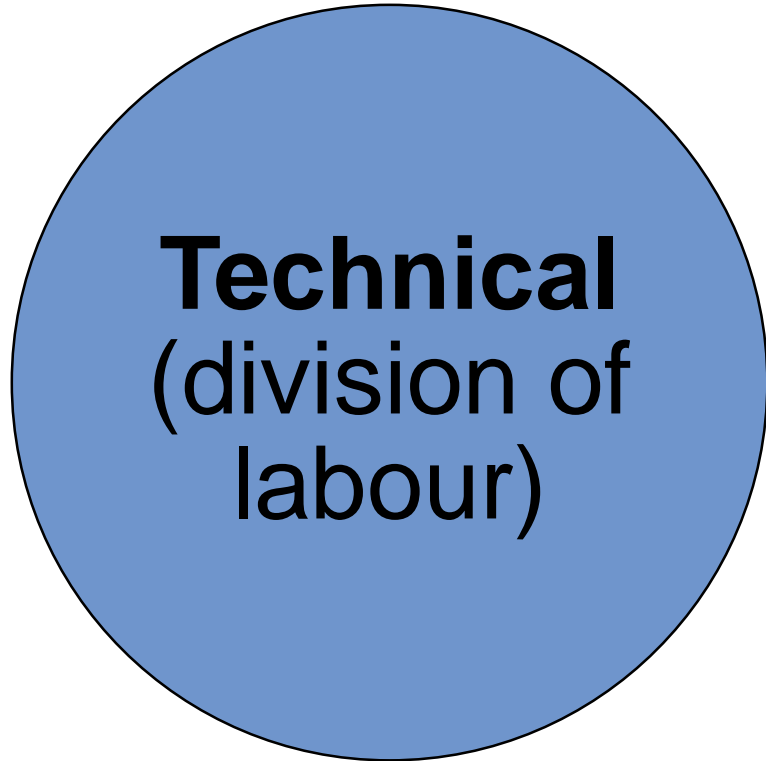
- One of two major areas of transversal research in Eurofound's 2017-20 work programme
- Builds on previous work on new forms of employment
- Concentrates on three areas of innovation likely to have the biggest impact on work and employment:
 - **Digitisation**
 - **Automation**
 - **Platforms**



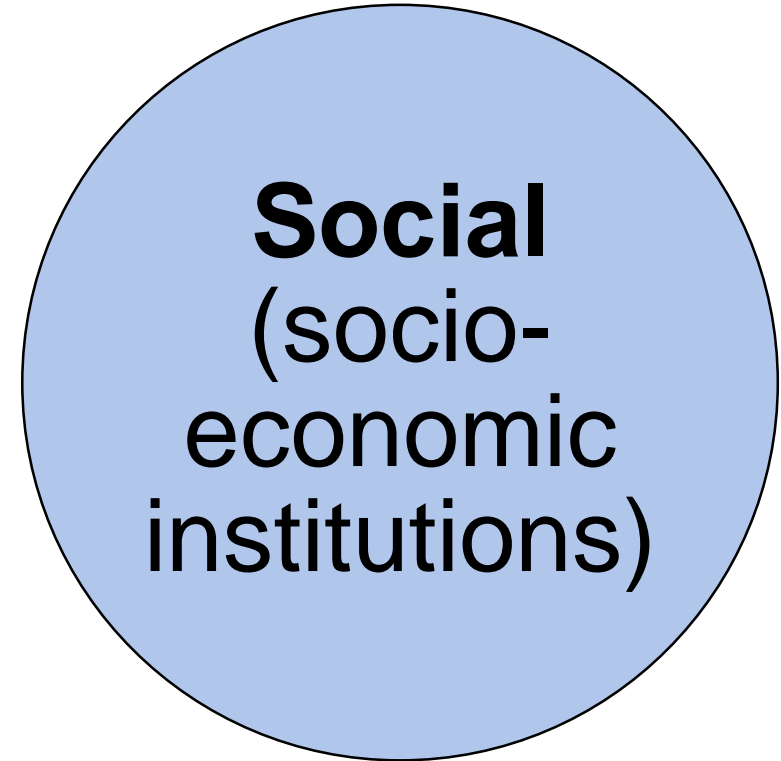
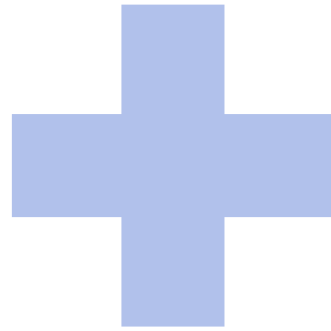
Some predictions

- Various assessments of the digital revolution
 - the ‘second machine age’ (Brynjolfsson/McAfee, 2014)
 - Digital Revolution as the trigger of an evolutionary leap in humankind equivalent to the appearance of the Homo Sapiens (Kurzweil, 2005; Harari, 2016) ... or
 - ‘a peripheral set of innovations mostly relevant for leisure industries’ (Gordon, 2016)
- And impact on employment
 - Mass technological unemployment, the ‘rise of the robots’ (Ford, 2015)
 - Technological displacement – 47% US employment automatable via computerisation, Frey/Osborne (2013) within ‘a decade or two’
 - More recent, more modest estimates – 9-14% ‘of jobs in OECD countries are highly automatable’. OECD (2018), Arntz et al, (2016)
 - Above assessments based on a technical, ‘tasks’ approach – where occupations / jobs / work are decomposed into sets of discrete tasks

Human input in production process



= Separation and allocation of tasks to different persons cooperating in an economic process



= Social coordination supports the functioning of economic processes by providing stability and by dealing with their external effects

Four key attributes of digital technologies with transformative potential for economic activity



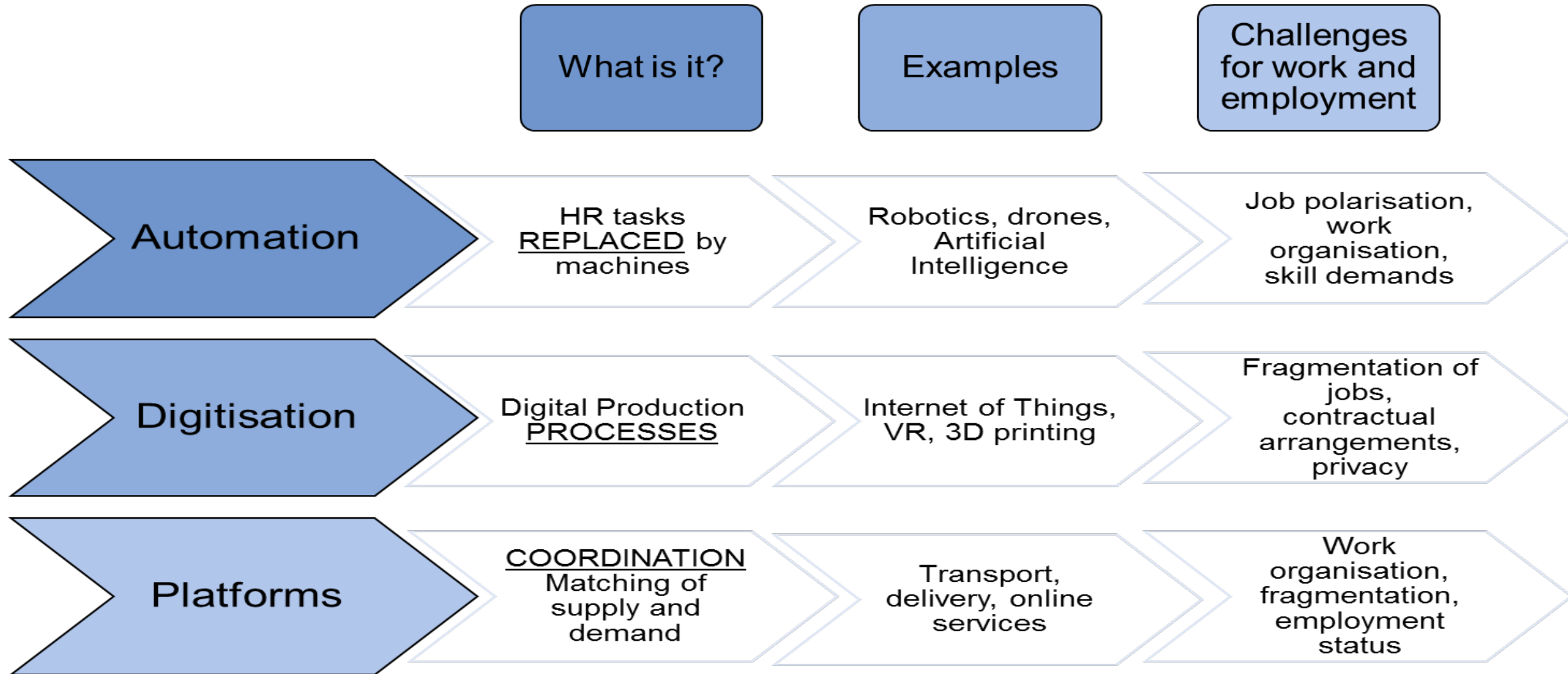
Flexibilisation of production

Fast and pervasive information availability

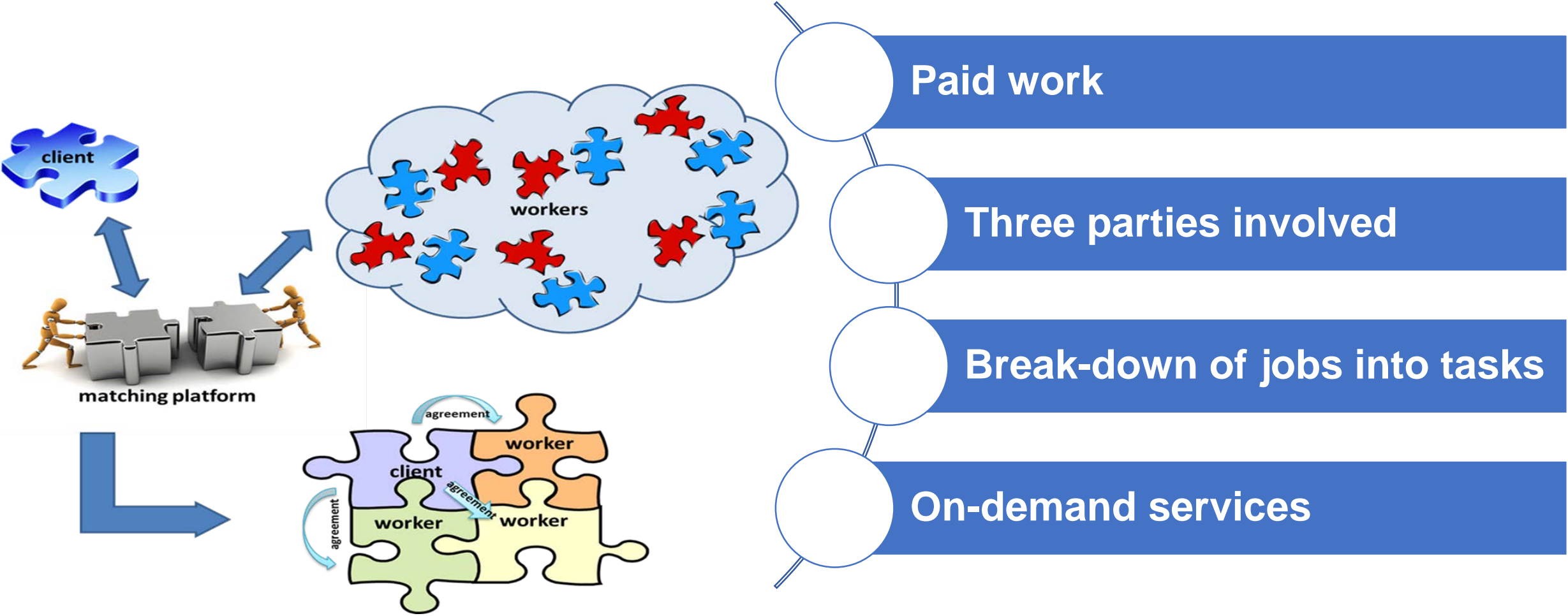
Emergence of digital goods with low or zero marginal costs

Strong network effects

Digitalisation and employment



Platform work



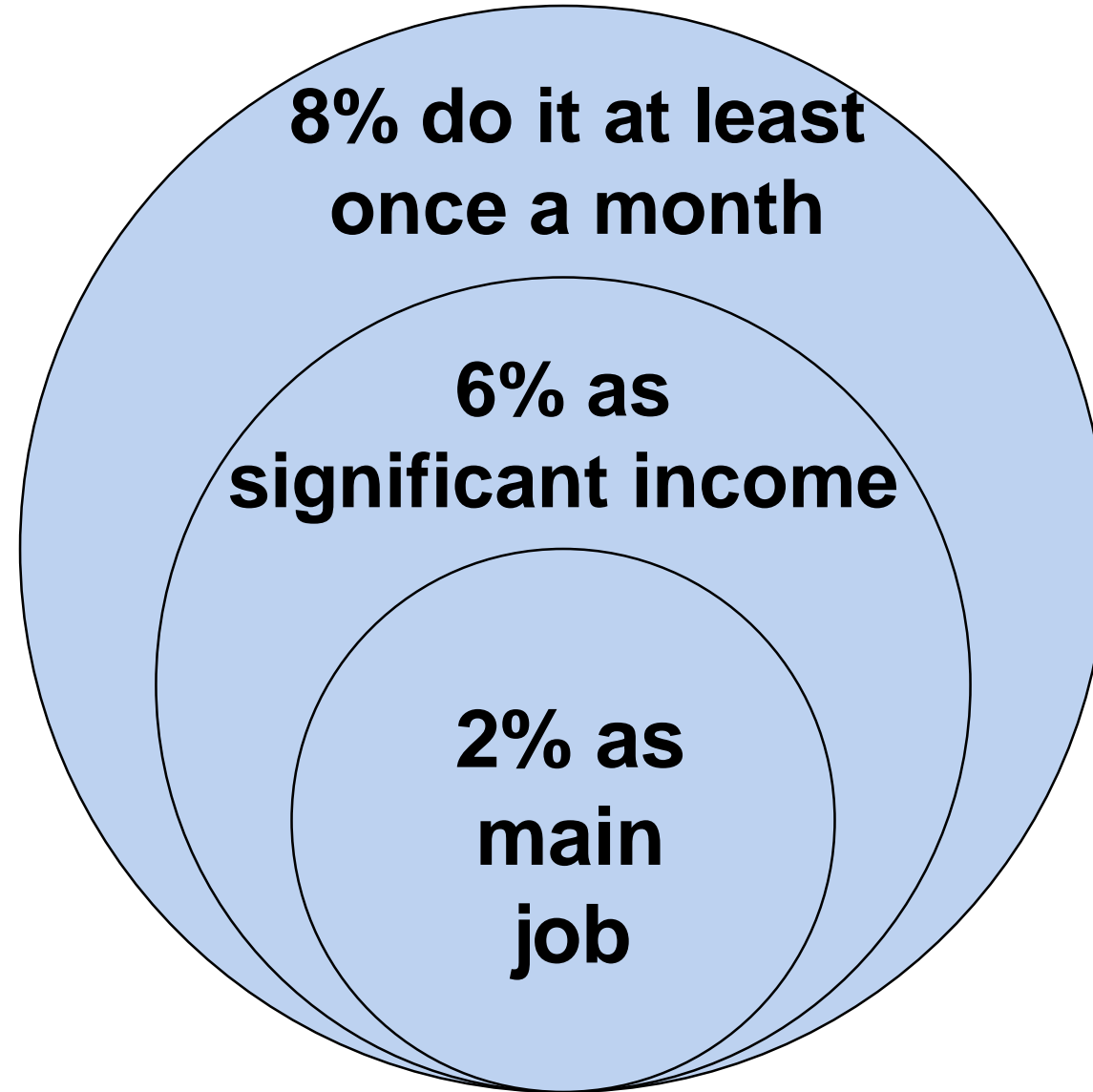
Definition: “the matching of the supply and demand for paid work through an online platform”

Varieties of platform work

- Delivered online or on location (Amazon Mechanical Turk v Deliveroo)
- Form of matching – offer or contest
- Scale of tasks – from microtasks to major projects
- Skill levels required
- Selection process – who decides who does the work?

- Eurofound (2018) identifies the most important ten types of platform work, accounting for around 98% of current platform employment.
- Methodology: literature review, expert interviews (in 6 MSs) and platform worker interviews (9 MSs)

Scale of platform work



Focus on three types of platform work



On-location platform-determined routine work

On-location worker-initiated moderately skilled work

Online contestant specialist work

1. On-location platform-determined routine work:

Main characteristics:

Low-skilled
routine tasks

Delivered in
person

Task assignment
based on an offer
and decided by
the platform



Young, male,
highly educated
workers



To enter the
labour market

To earn additional
income



2. On-location worker-initiated moderately skilled work

Main characteristics:

Low to medium skilled tasks

Delivered in person

Task assignment based on an offer and decided by worker

Male, highly educated workers

Slightly older, more likely to have children

Has another job

Helpling

Building client base

Choice of tasks

 listminut'

3. Online contestant specialist work

Main characteristics:

High skilled tasks

Delivered online

Task assignment based on contest and decided by client

jovoto

Male, highly educated workers

Has another job



CO-HIVE

Building client base

Choice of tasks

Opportunity to use creativity

99designs

Working conditions

- **Flexibility, autonomy and control**

- Very limited for on-location platform-determined work:
schedules, sanctions for decline, monitoring by the platform
- Autonomy in worker-initiated tasks, but monitoring and rating by clients
- High for contests

- **Earnings**

- Low, but predictable and market prices for on-location platform work
- High unpredictability and potential for unpaid work in contests

- **Work intensity and working time quality**

- Potentially long, unsocial working hours with limited breaks in on-location platform-determined work
- Dependence on client in worker-initiated work
- Potentially tight deadlines in contests

Employment conditions

- **Employment status:**

Highest potential for misclassification for on-location platform-determined work

- **Labour market access:** In general, low entry barriers

- **Employability, transitions, career progression:**

- Quasi non-existent within platform work
- Limited prospects for on-location platform-determined work
- Portfolio building in contests

- **Representation:**

- Limited interest of worker-initiated and contestants
- Some activities by traditional trade unions
- Worker initiatives, but rather for information and exchange

} On-location platform-determined work

Key policy question – Platform work

- How can we benefit from platforms' coordinating efficiency while avoiding their potentially negative social outcomes?
 - Legitimate concern that some platform workers could combine the worst of both worlds: the more limited social and contractual protection of self-employed workers with the dependence and lack of autonomy of employees
- Their economic activity does not fit existing regulatory frameworks
 - Re employment status, no specific legislation defining platform work as yet in any member state. For the moment, the platforms decide ... and where contested the courts decide.
 - With impacts for social coverage, worker representation, taxation
 - But important to distinguish between different types of platform work.

New publication database on the platform economy in Eurofound's web repository

Text search

Platform company: - Any - Platform sector: - Any -

Country: - Any - Platform work typology: - Any - Keywords: Choose some options

Record type: - Any - Organisation: - Any - Language: - Any -

Methodology: - Any - Availability: - Any -

[Search](#)

Tax challenges arising from digitalisation – Interim Report 2018;

The spread of the digital economy poses challenges for international taxation. This report sets out an analysis of these tax challenges. It notes that because the digital economy is increasingly becoming the economy itself, it would...

Research publication | 05 September 2018

Nordic labour markets and the sharing economy

This report presents a preliminary knowledge status about implications of the sharing economy for labour markets and employment relations in the Nordic countries. It also reviews how the Nordic countries and their social partners...

Research publication | 05 September 2018

The next phase in the digital revolution

Social and political choices determine, in part, whether deployment of intelligent tools and platforms will augment human skills or replace humans as workers. Digital platforms are regulatory and governance structures that set the rules...

Research publication | 05 September 2018

Accessible crowdwork? Understanding the value in and challenge of microtask employment for people with disabilities

We present the first formal study of crowdworkers who have disabilities via in-depth open-ended interviews of 17 people (disabled crowdworkers and job coaches for people with disabilities) and a survey of 631 adults with disabilities...

Research publication, Case study-worker | 05 September 2018

The economics of ride-hailing: Driver revenue, expenses and taxes

We perform a detailed analysis of Uber and Lyft ride-hailing driver economics by pairing results from a survey of over 1100 drivers with detailed vehicle cost information. Results show that per hour worked, median profit from driving is...

Research publication, Case study-worker | On-location platform-determined routine work | 05 September 2018

Bargaining with the algorithm

Though companies like Deliveroo or Foodora refuse to recognise them as employees, food delivery riders have taken a lead in organizing workers in the gig economy.

Article | On-location platform-determined routine work | 05 September 2018

Global digital workplace as an opportunity for Bulgarian women to achieve work-family balance

The author seeks to analyze a new form of economic employment - that of teleworking, digital/virtual working in Bulgaria, based on 61 completed online questionnaires (in the period 24 May-30 May 2015), among women registered as "...

Research publication, Case study-worker | Online client-determined specialist work | 05 September 2018

<http://eurofound.link/platformeconomy>

Will the digital revolution reduce employment?

1. In any previous tech revolution, the jobs destroyed were more than matched by those created in new and growing occupations and jobs. Is this time different?
2. Because specific tasks are technically capable of being replaced does not mean that people doing them will lose their jobs. They may just be reassigned to new duties – high street banks employ similar levels of staff now as before the introduction of ATMs.
3. Many jobs are restricted to those with qualifications, subject to occupational licensing, including many very high paid jobs. Technically, computers are probably better now than radiologists with 12+ years of professional training at detecting cancer in a diagnostic scan. Will radiologists become superfluous? Or will they just become better, more accurate, more productive in their principal tasks?

Will the digital revolution reduce employment? (contd)

- Hard to automate tasks, the three 'hard boundaries':
 - Tasks requiring perception / manipulation, especially in unstructured environments,
 - Tasks requiring creative thinking, new ideas
 - Tasks requiring sociability, interactive communication
 - All socio-technical transformations revolve around new general purpose technologies – steam, electricity, digital communication. But humans are still the most evolved, adaptive general purpose technology of them all....
- Current data:
 - **Employment and volume of hours worked** in EU and USA in 2018 higher than it has ever been
 - Unemployment in some larger developed countries (DE, USA) at lowest level in a generation



European Foundation
for the Improvement
of Living and Working
Conditions

The tripartite EU Agency providing knowledge to assist in the development of better social, employment and work-related policies

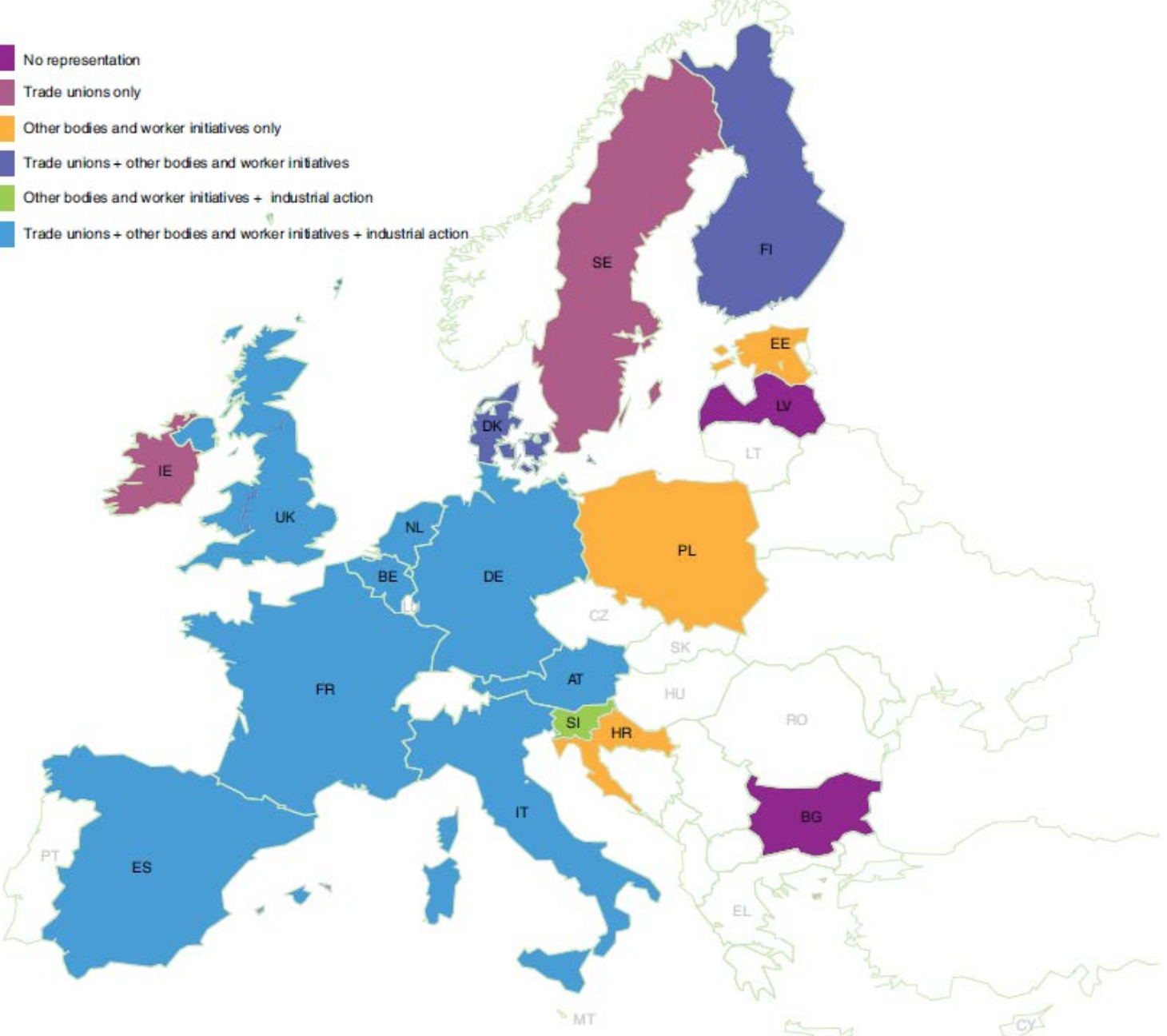
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Thank you for your attention!

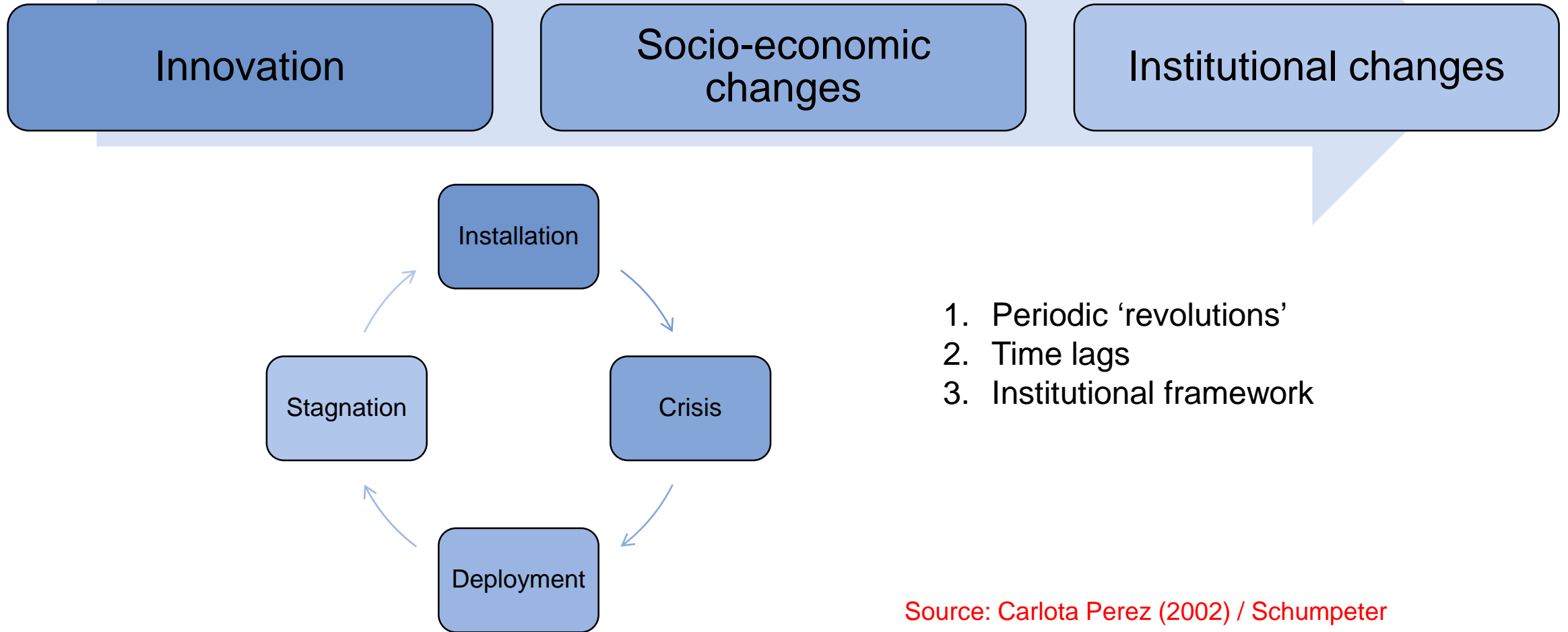
eurofound.link/digitalage

Representation

- No representation
- Trade unions only
- Other bodies and worker initiatives only
- Trade unions + other bodies and worker initiatives
- Other bodies and worker initiatives + industrial action
- Trade unions + other bodies and worker initiatives + industrial action



A paradigm of the roll-out of technological change



Source: Carlota Perez (2002) / Schumpeter



European
Commission

10:40 – 11:00



EGF-post 2020

**Discussion on Art.12 and Art.19 of
the draft legislative proposal on
EGF-post 2020**



EGF-post 2020

Article 12 - Technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission

	2014 - 2020	Proposal EGF post 2020
Article	11	12
Amount	0,5% at the initiative of the COMM	0,5% at the initiative of the COMM
Scope of TA:	<p>Activities for the implementation of the EGF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparation, monitoring, data gathering and creation of a knowledge base - control and evaluation activities - administrative and technical support, - information and communication activities 	<p>Technical and administrative assistance for EGF implementation, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparatory, monitoring, - control, audit and evaluation activities including corporate IT systems, - communication activities and those enhancing the EGF's visibility and - other administrative and TA measures
Implementation	Direct management	Direct or indirect management
Provisions	<p>Commission shall provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. information and guidance to the Member States for using, monitoring and evaluating the EGF; 2. clear guidance on using the EGF to the European and national social partners 	<p>Commission shall provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. information and guidance to the Member States for using, monitoring and evaluating the EGF 2. clear guidance on using the EGF to the European and national social partners. Guidance measures may also include the creation of taskforces in cases of severe economic disruptions in a Member State.

Post-2020 Discussion on Article 19 (ANNEX)

All personal data are to be broken down by gender (female, male, non binary).

(1) Common output indicators on beneficiaries

- unemployed,
- inactive,
- employed,
- self-employed,
- below 30 years of age,
- above 54 years of age,
- with lower secondary education or less (ISCED 0-2),
- with upper secondary (ISCED 3) or post-secondary education (ISCED 4),
- with tertiary education (ISCED 5-8).

(2) Common result indicators for beneficiaries

- percentage of EGF beneficiaries in employment (broken down by type of employment contract: full time/part time, fixed term/open-ended) and self-employment, 6 months after the end of the implementation period,
- percentage of EGF beneficiaries gaining a qualification 6 months after the end of the implementation period,
- percentage of EGF beneficiaries in education or training 6 months after the end of the implementation period.

Beneficiary survey

All personal data to be broken down by gender, age group and education level

- perceived change in employability
- qualitative information on employment found (change in working hours, level of responsibility or change of salary level compared to previous employment; sector)

(3) Common longer-term result indicator for beneficiaries

- percentage of EGF beneficiaries in employment, including self-employment, 18 months after the end of the implementation period specified in the financing decision.



7. Any other business

THANK YOU!

www.ec.europa.eu/egf



13:00 – 14:00

Networking lunch