29th meeting of the Contact Persons of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF)

Brussels, 5 October 2023
1. Introduction and adoption of the agenda

Ms Fabienne Lévy

Head of Unit G.2 “European Globalisation Adjustment Fund and Shared Management”, DG EMPL
1. Agenda

9:30 - 9:40

1. Introduction and adoption of the agenda

9:40 – 10:00

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons Meeting
   - Final reports, closures and recoveries
   - Applications received
   - Applications planned (tour de table)

10:00 – 10:30

3. Teleworking and the new geography of work – presentation by Eurofound

10:30 – 10:45

4. Member States’ communication activities and planned events,
   Next EGF Contact Persons meeting, AOB and wrap-up of the meeting
2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons Meeting

1) Final reports
2) Recoveries and closures
3) Applications received since 24 November 2022
4) Applications planned (tour de table)
2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.1 Final reports and closures
Final reports received between 24 November 2022 and 5 October 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case number</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>Case title</th>
<th>Final Report deadline</th>
<th>EGF Contribution granted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EGF/2020/001</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Galicia shipbuilding ancillary sectors</td>
<td>13/02/2023 (10/02/2023)</td>
<td>2,054,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EGF/2020/002</td>
<td>EE</td>
<td>Estonia Tourism</td>
<td>01/07/2023 (03/07/2023)</td>
<td>4,474,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EGF/2020/003</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>GMH Guss</td>
<td>15/06/2023 (21/06/2023)</td>
<td>1,081,706</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EGF/2020/004</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>KLM</td>
<td>1/08/2023 (11/07/2023)</td>
<td>5,019,218</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EGF/2020/005</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Swissport</td>
<td>22/06/2023 (19/06/2023)</td>
<td>3,719,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>EGF/2020/007</td>
<td>FI</td>
<td>Finnair</td>
<td>30/06/2023 (16/05/2023)</td>
<td>1,752,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.2 Recoveries between 24 November 2022 and 5 October 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case number</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>Case title</th>
<th>EGF amounted granted</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Recovery rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EGF/2020/001</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Galicia shipbuilding ancillary sectors</td>
<td>2.054.400</td>
<td>776.834,19</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EGF/2020/007</td>
<td>FI</td>
<td>Finnair</td>
<td>1.752.360</td>
<td>941.235,91</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.806.760</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.718.070,10</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

### EGF cases to be closed for the programming period 2014-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGF case</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>Final Report sent date</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2020/001 Galicia shipbuilding ancillary sectors</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>03/07/2023</td>
<td>Assessing final report/ recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2020/002 Estonia Tourism</td>
<td>EE</td>
<td>03/07/2023</td>
<td>Assessing final report/ recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2020/003 GMH Guss</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>21/06/2023</td>
<td>Assessing final report/ recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2020/004 KLM</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>11/07/2023</td>
<td>Assessing final report/ recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2020/005 Swissport</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>19/06/2023</td>
<td>Assessing final report/ recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2020/007 FI Finnair</td>
<td>FI</td>
<td>16/05/2023</td>
<td>Assessing final report/ recovery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.3 Applications received since 24 November 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGF reference</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>Case title</th>
<th>Sector in short denomination</th>
<th>Date of application</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>EGF contribution (in Euro) requested</th>
<th>Number of targeted workers</th>
<th>Deadline EC adoption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2022/003</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Alu Ibérica LC</td>
<td>Manufacture of basic metals</td>
<td>30 November 2022</td>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>1.275.000</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>16 March 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2023/001</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Logistics Nivelles</td>
<td>Warehousing and support activities for transportation</td>
<td>17 February 2023</td>
<td>Corporate crisis</td>
<td>2.153.358</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>14 June 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGF/2023/002</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Makro</td>
<td>Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles</td>
<td>03 July 2023</td>
<td>Corporate crisis</td>
<td>2.828.223</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>17 October 2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.4 Applications planned – tour de table
3. Teleworking and the new geography of work – presentation by Eurofound
Remote work post-COVID: recent research

John Hurley

EGF contact persons meeting, Brussels 05/10/23
Presentation

- “Teleworkability” – what jobs can be worked remotely
- Incidence of working from home (WFH) in EU, 2019-22
- WFH (2020) ➤ remote / hybrid (2022)

  - Project: Regional perspective of labour market change during and after the pandemic
  - Work in progress – collaboration of Eurofound / European Commission Joint Research Centre
  - To be published in 2024
What jobs are (not) teleworkable?

- Main ‘hard’ barrier to teleworkability is that a job has significant physical handling or manipulation tasks (nurse, waiter, plumber etc)
- Based on matching a detailed occupational tasks framework with Italian and European Working Conditions survey data, we evaluated 130 different occupations in terms of their teleworkability
- 37% of dependent employment in Europe is teleworkable (Sostero et al, 2020) - similar to estimates for the US (Dingel and Neiman 2020)
- … due to post-COVID changes in the employment structure, the estimate in 2022 was 39%

… a majority of jobs are NOT currently teleworkable
What jobs are teleworkable?

Source: Eurofound / European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2020)
Teleworking: actual and potential

Source: Eurostat and Eurofound / European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2020
WFH – plateauing?

Source: Eurostat, LFS (lfsa_ehomp)
The geography of telework in Europe

Source: EU-LFS. Regions are NUTS-2 where available, NUTS-1 (AT and DE), or country (NL)

Before Covid

After Covid
Growth in WFH: in larger urban regions

Source: LFS (Ifsa_ehomp), author’s elaboration
# Employment change by region-type and sector, 2019-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capital region</th>
<th>Mainly urban</th>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Mainly rural</th>
<th>All regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essential</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>-7.6</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote possible</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly essential</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>-3.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly non-essential</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>-2.9</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
<td>-8.8</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>-7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All sectors</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>-1.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU-LFS ad-hoc extraction. Note: EU19 only. Sectoral classification based on Fana et al. (2020)

- Less densely populated regions were more exposed to employment declines.
- The resilience of employment in capital city and mainly urban regions was in part due to the higher share of work that was possible to work remotely.
WFH by region-type and broad sector, EU

Source: Eurostat, LFS (lfsa_ehomp), author’s elaboration
The regional variation of telework and potential teleworkability

- The rates of working from home are clearly dependent on occupational profile (i.e. what people do at work)
- Teleworkability is an increasingly good predictor of telework, notably for employees.

- Positive effect of urban and capital regions… because of their occupational structure!
- What people do at work seems to matter relatively more than some regional-level characteristics
Other questions

Decentralisation, regionally balanced growth
- Has increased WFH induced workers to relocate?
  - 9% of Irish workers in an online survey indicate that they have already relocated as a result of remote working possibility (McCarth et al, 2022)
- Where do they move to?
  - “Donut effects”? Nearly two-thirds of those relocations were away from the capital city region (McCarth et al, 2022) – but to a variety of regions, not just to extended commuter belt.

Environmental benefits
- Does WFH generate a green dividend? – due to reduced commuting and congestion
  - Systematic review (Hook et al, 2020): reduced energy consumption in 26 of 39 studies (but increase in 5…). Many confounding factors.
Conclusions

• Incidence of WFH doubled 2019-22
  – Main determinant of increase: whether a job was physically teleworkable or not
• WFH was an employment buffer / shelter – and growth in employment post-COVID has been strongly skewed to teleworkable jobs
• Big variation in remote working incidence pre and post-COVID
  – By country and within country
• Limited evidence of a dispersion of employment away from large metropolitan regions
Selected relevant recent and ongoing Eurofound research

- Remote working and a new regional geography of jobs
  - Ongoing, report 2024

- Right-to disconnect
  - Right to disconnect: Exploring company practices (report, 2021)
  - Exploring the right to disconnect at company level (forthcoming report, 2023)

- Employee surveillance
  - Employee surveillance and monitoring: the challenges of digitalisation (report, 2020)

- WFH: a green dividend?
  - Is telework really ‘greener’? An overview and assessment of its climate impacts (working paper, 2022)

- Remote / hybrid work
  - The rise in telework: Impact on working conditions and regulations (report, 2023)
  - Hybrid work in Europe: Concept and practice (report, 2023)
  - The future of telework and hybrid work (report, 2023)
Thank you!
4. Member States’ communication activities and planned events, next EGF Contact Persons meeting, AOB and wrap-up of the meeting
THANK YOU!

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