

# Qimonda



<b>Reference</b>	EGF/2009/023 Qimonda
<b>Member State</b>	Portugal
<b>Sector</b>	Computers, electronic and optical products
<b>Submitted to European Commission</b>	17 December 2009
<b>Total budget planned</b>	€3 701 032
<b>EGF contribution</b>	€2 405 671
<b>Intervention criterion</b>	Article 2 (a) Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006
<b>Period of reference</b>	08.06.2009 - 08.10.2009
<b>Redundancies during period of reference</b>	519
<b>Active employment measures</b>	To be provided for 839 workers and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Skills recognition, validation and certification.</li> <li>- Vocational training.</li> <li>- Grant for training due to personal initiative.</li> <li>- Support to self-placement and hiring incentive.</li> <li>- Entrepreneurship training and support to business creation.</li> <li>- Practice in the workplace.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

- The insolvency of the German multinational Qimonda AG was due to the financial crisis, causing a contraction of the global economy and, in the case of Qimonda, the additional effect of reducing its capacity to invest in innovation and production equipment and the excess capacity in the Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) market, which created enormous pressure on prices, forcing various companies to reduce production.
- Qimonda Portugal applied for a state of insolvency as a result of the total stoppage of production at the German Qimonda factory, which was the supplier of raw materials to Portuguese unit, together with the failure to find an agreement with potential investors who would have continued production in Portugal.
- The loss of Qimonda adds close to 1,000 workers to the job-seekers in the Norte region, which is suffering higher rates of unemployment than the country as a whole, and affects the future prospects of a region, which had been looking to this company as a success story in its efforts to introduce innovation, technological development and internationalisation.