

**Question for written answer E-004665/2017  
to the Commission**  
Rule 130  
**Adam Szejnfeld (PPE)**

**Subject:** Efficiency of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund in reducing persistent unemployment

As a result of the economic crisis and dynamic changes in the global economy, sudden factory shutdowns and a decrease in the profitability of some industry branches proved challenging for various European Union Member States. Consequently, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund was established in 2007. Its purpose was to support employees who suffered in the collective redundancies (over 500 people) caused by restructurisation in global commerce.

Since the Fund's creation, the European Commission received 148 applications from 21 Member States for a total co-funding amount of nearly EUR 600 million designated to help almost 140 000 employees who were made redundant. As part of the effort to re-integrate the employees who were made redundant into the labour market, the Fund co-funds projects encompassing activities such as: assistance in job-seeking, employment consulting, training and retraining, mentoring and coaching, entrepreneurship and learning how to open a business, for the period of 24 months.

On the 10th anniversary of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, I wish to ask the European Commission the following question: how does it affect the efforts to reduce persistent unemployment arising out of the bankruptcy of a given company or industry branch in the region? I would like to know, in particular, what percentage of the beneficiaries finds permanent employment after receiving support?