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**A7-0323/2012**

15.10.2012

## REPORT

on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/019 ES/Galicia Metal from Spain).  
(COM(2012)0451 – C7-0214/2012 – 2012/2160(BUD))

Committee on Budgets

Rapporteur: Alexander Alvaro

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## MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

**on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/019 ES/Galicia Metal from Spain). (COM(2012)0451 – C7-0214/2012 – 2012/2160(BUD))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2012)0451 – C7-0214/2012),
- having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management<sup>1</sup> (IIA of 17 May 2006), and in particular point 28 thereof,
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund<sup>2</sup> (EGF Regulation),
- having regard to the trilogue procedure provided for in point 28 of the IIA of 17 May 2006,
- having regard to the letter of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Budgets (A7-0323/2012),

- A. whereas the European Union has set up the appropriate legislative and budgetary instruments to provide additional support to workers who are suffering from the consequences of major structural changes in world trade patterns and to assist their reintegration into the labour market,
- B. whereas the scope of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was broadened for applications submitted from 1 May 2009 to include support for workers made redundant as a direct result of the global financial and economic crisis,
- C. whereas the Union's financial assistance to workers made redundant should be dynamic and made available as quickly and efficiently as possible, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission adopted during the conciliation meeting on 17 July 2008, and having due regard for the IIA of 17 May 2006 in respect of the adoption of decisions to mobilise the EGF,

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

- D. whereas Spain has requested assistance for 878 redundancies, 450 of which are targeted for assistance from the EGF, following redundancies in 35 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 25 ('Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment')<sup>1</sup> in the NUTS II region of Galicia (ES11) in Spain,
- E. whereas the application fulfils the eligibility criteria laid down by the EGF Regulation,
1. Agrees with the Commission that the conditions set out in Article 2(b) of the EGF Regulation are met and that, therefore, Spain is entitled to a financial contribution under that Regulation;
  2. Notes that the Spanish authorities submitted the application for EGF financial contribution on 28 December 2011, supplemented by additional information up to 28 May 2012, and that its assessment was made available by the Commission on 9 August 2012; observes that the evaluation process of the application could have been more expeditious;
  3. Notes that the redundancies in the shipbuilding ancillary industry will exacerbate the difficult employment situation in the region of Galicia; observes that traditionally the major economic sectors in Galicia have been fisheries along with automotive, textile, natural stone and shipyards; however, given the impact of the crisis, the perspectives for future reintegration into employment of the dismissed workers in this territory do not seem very encouraging;
  4. Notes that the employment situation in the region is difficult as the unemployment rates reached 18,% for women and 16,32% for men in the end of 2011; welcomes the fact that EGF is seen as an efficient tool to support local labour markets and that the region has already applied for the EGF support (EGF/2010/003 ES Galicia / Textile sector);
  5. Notes that, while the forecast at the EU level about the recovery of the shipbuilding sector was reasonably optimistic, in 2011 new orders unexpectedly fell by 43 %;
  6. Welcomes the fact that, in order to provide workers with speedy assistance, the Spanish authorities decided to start the implementation of the measures on 23 March 2012, well ahead of the final decision on granting the EGF support for the proposed coordinated package;
  7. Recalls the importance of improving the employability of all workers by means of tailored training and the recognition of skills and competences gained throughout the professional career; expects the training on offer in the coordinated package to be tailored not only to the needs of the dismissed workers, but also to the actual business environment;
  8. Welcomes the fact that the regional authorities engaged in dialogue with the social partners in order to plan and implement the coordinated package of personalised services;
  9. Welcomes the fact that the social partners participated in the planning of the measures

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

concerning the EGF application and are expected to participate in the monitoring of the implementation of the measures;

10. Notes that the coordinated package foresees several participation incentives to encourage participation in the measures: job search allowance (EUR 400) (lump sum) outplacement incentive (EUR 200), mobility allowance (EUR 180), on-the-job training allowance (EUR 300); recalls that the EGF support should be primarily allocated to training and job search as well as training programs instead of contributing directly to unemployment benefits which are the responsibility of national institutions;
11. Highlights the fact that lessons should be learned from the preparation and implementation of this and other applications addressing mass dismissals, especially concerning a large number of small and medium-size enterprises in one economic sector;
12. Regrets that the information on the training measures does not describe in which sectors the workers are likely to find employment and if the package has been adapted to the future economic prospects in the region;
13. Requests the institutions involved to make the necessary efforts to improve procedural and budgetary arrangements to accelerate the mobilisation of the EGF; appreciates the improved procedure put in place by the Commission, following Parliament's request for accelerating the release of grants, aimed at presenting to the budgetary authority the Commission's assessment on the eligibility of an EGF application together with the proposal to mobilise the EGF; hopes that further improvements in the procedure will be integrated in the new Regulation on the EGF (2014-2020) and that greater efficiency, transparency, visibility and follow-up of the EGF will be achieved;
14. Recalls the institutions' commitment to ensuring a smooth and rapid procedure for the adoption of the decisions on the mobilisation of the EGF, providing one-off, time-limited individual support geared to helping workers who have been made redundant as a result of globalisation and the financial and economic crisis; emphasises the role that the EGF can play in the reintegration of workers made redundant into the labour market;
15. Stresses that, in accordance with Article 6 of the EGF Regulation, it should be ensured that the EGF supports the reintegration of individual redundant workers into stable and long-term employment; further stresses that the EGF assistance can co-finance only active labour market measures which lead to durable, long-term employment; reiterates that assistance from the EGF must not replace actions which are the responsibility of companies by virtue of national law or collective agreements, nor measures restructuring companies or sectors; deplores the fact that the EGF might provide an incentive for companies to replace their contractual workforce with a more precarious and short-term one;
16. Notes that the information provided on the coordinated package of personalised services to be funded from the EGF includes information on the complementarity with actions funded by the Structural Funds; reiterates its call to the Commission to present a comparative evaluation of those data in its annual reports in order to ensure full respect of the existing regulations and

that no duplication of Union-funded services can occur;

17. Welcomes the fact that following repeated requests from Parliament, the 2012 budget shows payment appropriations of EUR 50 000 000 on the EGF budget line 04 05 01; recalls that the EGF was created as a separate specific instrument with its own objectives and deadlines and therefore deserves a dedicated allocation, which will avoid transfers from other budget lines, as happened in the past, which could be detrimental to the achievement of the policy objectives of the EGF;
18. Regrets the decision of the Council to block the extension of the "crisis derogation", allowing to provide financial assistance to workers made redundant as a result of the current financial and economic crisis in addition to those losing their job because of changes in global trade patterns, and allowing the increase in the rate of Union co-financing to 65% of the programme costs, for applications submitted after the 31 December 2011 deadline, and calls on the Council to reintroduce this measure without delay;
19. Approves the decision annexed to this resolution;
20. Instructs its President to sign the decision with the President of the Council and to arrange for its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*;
21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution, including its annex, to the Council and the Commission.

## **ANNEX: DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**of xxx**

**on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2011/019 ES/Galicia Metal from Spain)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

Having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management<sup>1</sup>, and in particular point 28 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund<sup>2</sup>, and in particular Article 12(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was established to provide additional support for workers made redundant as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation and to assist them with their reintegration into the labour market.
- (2) The scope of the EGF was broadened for applications submitted from 1 May 2009 to 30 December 2011 to include support for workers made redundant as a direct result of the global financial and economic crisis.
- (3) The Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 allows the mobilisation of the EGF within the annual ceiling of EUR 500 million.
- (4) Spain submitted an application on 28 December 2011 to mobilise the EGF, in respect of 878 redundancies in 35 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 25 ('Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment') in the NUTS II region of Galicia (ES11), and supplemented it by additional information up to 28 May 2012. This application complies with the requirements for determining the financial contributions as laid down in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006. The Commission, therefore, proposes to mobilise an amount of EUR 2 029 235.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

- (5) The EGF should, therefore, be mobilised in order to provide a financial contribution for the application submitted by Spain,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

For the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2012, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) shall be mobilised to provide the sum of EUR 2 029 235 in commitment and payment appropriations.

*Article 2*

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament  
The President*

*For the Council  
The President*



## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

### I. Background

The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund has been created in order to provide additional assistance to workers being laid off as a consequence of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to the global financial and economic crisis.

According to the provisions of point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 on budgetary discipline and sound financial management<sup>1</sup> and of the Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006<sup>2</sup>, the Fund may not exceed a maximum amount of EUR 500 million, drawn from any the margin under the global expenditure ceiling from the previous year, and / or from the cancelled commitment appropriations from the previous two years, excluding those related to Heading 1b. The appropriate amounts are entered into the budget as a provision as soon as the sufficient margins and/or cancelled commitments have been identified.

As concerns the procedure, in order to activate the Fund the Commission, in case of a positive assessment of an application, presents to the budgetary authority a proposal for mobilisation of the Fund and, at the same time, a corresponding request for transfer. In parallel, a dialogue could be organised in order to find an agreement on the use of the Fund and the amounts required. The dialogue can take a simplified (written) form.

### II. State of play: Commission's proposal

On 9 August 2012, the Commission adopted a new proposal for a decision on the mobilisation of the EGF in favour of Spain in order to support the reintegration in the labour market of workers made redundant due to major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation.

This is the tenth application to be examined under the 2012 budget and refers to the mobilisation of a total amount of EUR 4 325 854 from the EGF for Spain and constitutes Spain's 19th application for EGF mobilization since the Fund's inception. The application cites 878 redundancies in 35 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 25 ('Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment') in the NUTS II region of Galicia (ES11) during the nine-month reference period from 23 March 2011 to 23 December 2011. All of these redundancies were calculated in accordance with the second indent of the second paragraph of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006.

The application was presented to the Commission on 28 December 2011 and supplemented by additional information up to 28 May 2012. The Commission has concluded that the application meets the conditions for deploying the EGF as set out in Article 2(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006, and was submitted within the deadline of 10 weeks referred to in Article 5 of that Regulation.

One of the criteria for Commission's assessment was the evaluation of the link between the redundancies and major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation. The

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Spanish authorities explain that the shipbuilding industry consists of three main areas of activity: manufacture of other transport equipment (NACE Revision 2 Division 30), repair and installation of machinery and equipment (NACE Revision 2 Division 33) and manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (NACE Revision 2 Division 25). The enterprises concerned by the application are manufacturers of fabricated metal products which operate in the shipbuilding ancillary industry. Citing data from the Community of European Shipyards Association (CESA)<sup>1</sup> and the Gerencia del Sector Naval (GSN)<sup>2</sup>, which is a body under the Spanish ministry of industry, the Spanish authorities argue that the global financial crisis changed several of the conditions and expectations for the future development of the shipbuilding market. Order books of European yards decreased both in CGT<sup>3</sup> and value terms as an effect of the global economic crisis. The European order book dropped from 13,69 million CGT to 9,47 million CGT between 2008 and 2009, and further to 6,39 million CGT in 2010. In September 2011 the order book was of 5,95 million CGT. In value terms the European order book dropped from EUR 52 616 million to EUR 36 558 million between 2008 and 2009, and further to EUR 27 031 million in 2010.

The Spanish authorities underline that new orders, having fallen from 2 144 000 CGT to 561 000 CGT between 2008 and 2009, recovered to 2 459 000 CGT in 2010 and fell again in 2011. In September 2011 the new orders amounted to 1 402 000. All this is far from the pre-crisis level of 5 425 000 CGT in 2007. The CESA annual reports for 2009, 2010 and 2011 show that the shipbuilding workforce in Europe declined by 23 % over the past three years, from 148 792 workers in 2007 to 114 491 in 2010. The workforce on new buildings dropped even more sharply, by 33 %, from 93 832 in 2007 to 62 854 in 2010.

The Spanish authorities argue that the evolution of shipbuilding in Spain has followed the negative trend observed at European level. The Spanish order book dropped from 1 052 805 CGT to 815 134 CGT between 2008 and 2009, and further to 549 963 CGT in 2010. In September 2011 the order book was of 282 339 CGT. This represents an accumulated decline of 73,18 % compared with 2008. New orders, having fallen from 363 595 CGT to 61 880 CGT between 2008 and 2009, recovered to 148 051 CGT in 2010 and fell again in 2011. In September 2011 the new orders only amounted 9 477 CGT.

The Galician shipbuilding sector represents 45 % of the Spanish shipbuilding sector. As a direct consequence of the decrease of new orders, the shipbuilding workforce in Galicia declined by 30 % over the past three years, from 10 000 workers (3 500 direct jobs and 6 500 jobs in the ancillary industry) at the end of 2008 to 7 000 in October 2011.

In addition to the arguments presented by the Spanish authorities, those developed in previous cases related to shipbuilding and related industries (EGF/2010/001 DK/Nordjylland, EGF/2010/006 PL/H. Cegielski-Poznan, EGF/2010/025 DK/Odense Steel Shipyard and EGF/2011/008 DK/Odense Steel Shipyard<sup>4</sup>) remain valid.

The Spanish authorities further argue that the forecast at EU level about the recovery of the

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.cesa.eu/links\\_downloads#](http://www.cesa.eu/links_downloads#) (annual reports).

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.gernaval.org/> (annual reports).

<sup>3</sup> Compensated Gross Tonnage (CGT) is an indicator of the amount of work that is necessary to build a given ship and is calculated by multiplying the tonnage of a ship by a coefficient, which is determined according to type and size of a particular ship.

<sup>4</sup> Respectively COM(2010) 451, COM(2010) 631, COM(2011) 251 and COM(2012) 272.

shipbuilding sector were reasonably optimistic. These positive expectations were fulfilled in 2010 when new orders, after having fallen by 76 % in 2009 compared with 2008, grew to exceed by 16 % the number of new orders in 2008. However the upward tendency unexpectedly reversed again in 2011 when new orders contracted by 43 %. This new recession in the sector had been impossible to predict.

The co-ordinated package of personalised services to be funded, including its compatibility with actions funded by the Structural Funds, includes measures for the reintegration of the 450 targeted workers into employment, such as information and welcome session, preparatory workshops, occupational guidance, orientation towards business-creation or self-employment, training on professional certification, job search techniques, horizontal and vocational skills, entrepreneurship and business management, intensive job-search assistance, tutoring after reintegration into work, certification of prior experience, self-employment opportunities search assistance, on-the-job training, job search allowance, contribution to commuting expenses, outplacement incentives, assistance for carers of dependent persons, on-the-job training allowance.

According to Spanish authorities, all the aforementioned measures combine to form a co-ordinated package of personalised services and represent active labour market measures with the aim of re-integrating the workers into the labour market. These personalised services started on 23 March 2012.

As regards the criteria contained in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006, the Swedish authorities in their application:

- confirmed that the financial contribution from the EGF does not replace measures which are the responsibility of companies by virtue of national law or collective agreements;
- demonstrated that the actions provide support for individual workers and are not to be used for restructuring companies or sectors;
- confirmed that the eligible actions referred to above do not receive assistance from other EU financial instruments.

Concerning management and control systems, Spain has notified the Commission that the financial contribution will be managed and controlled by the same bodies that manage and control the European Social Fund (ESF) funding in Spain. The Xunta de Galicia and in particular the Consellería de Facenda – Dirección Xeral de Planificación e Fondos in cooperation with the Consellería de Traballo e Benestar - Dirección Xeral de Relacións Laborais will be the intermediate body for the managing authority.

**In accordance with Commission's assessment, the application fulfils the eligibility criteria set up by the EGF Regulation and recommends to the Budget Authority to approve the applications.**

In order to mobilise the Fund, the Commission has submitted to the Budget Authority a transfer request for a global amount of EUR 2 029 235 from the EGF reserve line 40 02 43 in commitments to the EGF budget line 04 05 01.

The IIA allows the mobilisation of the Fund within the annual ceiling of EUR 500 million.

This is tenth proposal for the mobilisation of the Fund submitted to the Budget Authority in 2012. Therefore, deducing from the appropriations available the current amount requested (EUR 2 029 235) an amount of EUR 474 797 228 still remains available until the end of 2012. This will leave more than 25% of the maximum annual amount earmarked for the EGF available for allocations during the last four months of 2012, as required by Article 12(6) of the EGF Regulation.

### **III. Procedure**

The Commission has presented a transfer request in order to enter specific commitment appropriations in the 2012 budget, as required in Point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006.

The trilogue on the Commission's proposal for a Decision on the mobilisation of the EGF could take a simplified form, as provided for in Article 12(5) of the legal base, unless there is no agreement between the Parliament and the Council.

According to an internal agreement, the Employment and Social Affairs Committee (EMPL) should be associated to the process, in order to provide constructive support and contribution to the assessment of the applications from the Fund. EMPL has decided to table amendments as well as the traditional letter of opinion, to the report reflecting their position and constructive input.

The Joint Declaration of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, adopted during the conciliation meeting on 17 July 2008, has confirmed the importance of ensuring a rapid procedure with due respect of the Interinstitutional Agreement for the adoption of decisions on the mobilisation of the Fund.

## **ANNEX: LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

EK/ic  
D(2012)47709

M. Alain Lamassoure  
President of the Committee on budgets  
ASP 13E158

**Subject: Opinion on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) for the case EGF/2011/019 ES/Galicia Metal from Spain (COM(2012)451 final)**

Dear Chair,

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) as well as its Working Group on the EGF examined the mobilisation of the EGF for the case **EGF/2011/019 ES/Galicia Metal from Spain** and adopted the following opinion.

The EMPL committee and the Working Group on the EGF are in favour of the mobilisation of the Fund concerning this request. In this respect, the EMPL committee presents some remarks without, however, putting into question the transfer of the payments.

The deliberations of the EMPL committee are based on the following considerations:

- A) Whereas this application is based on Article 2 (b) of the EGF regulation and targets for support 450 workers of the total of 878 workers dismissed in 35 enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 25 ("manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment") within the reference period between 23 March 2011 and 31 December 2011 in the NUTS II region of Galicia (ES11);
- B) Whereas the Spanish authorities argue that the redundancies were caused by the global financial and economic crises that hit Spain and affected seriously its shipbuilding sector and in particular the are of activity called "manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment";
- C) Whereas this new case concerning the shipbuilding industry in one Member State demonstrates the need for an EU industrial strategy and an upgrading of the restructuring practices;
- D) Whereas in result of the crisis, the shipbuilding sector in Spain suffered from continues drops in orders which amounted to 73,18% of decline between 2008 and 2010;
- E) Whereas the Galician shipbuilding industry in Galicia represents 45% of Spanish shipbuilding sector and the shipbuilding workforce in this regions contracted by 30% in the period 2008-2011;

- F) Whereas 93,96 % of the workers targeted by the measures are men and 6,04 % are women; whereas 92,02 % of the workers are between 24 and 54 years old and 3,99% of workers are older than 55 years;
- G) Whereas the occupational structure of the dismissed labour force is diverse and 52,96% of workers have only basis education and almost 15% are uneducated or early school leavers;

Therefore, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs calls on the Committee on Budgets, as the committee responsible, to integrate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution concerning the Spanish application:

1. Agrees with the Commission that the conditions set out in Article 2 (b) of the EGF regulation (1927/2006) are met and that, therefore, Spain is entitled to a financial contribution under this regulation;
2. Notes that the Spanish authorities submitted the application for EGF financial contribution on 28 December 2011 and that its assessment was made available by the European Commission on 9 August 2012; regrets the lengthy evaluation period;
3. Notes that the employment situation in the region is difficult as the unemployment rates reached 18,% for women and 16,32% for men in the end of 2011; welcomes the fact that EGF is seen as an efficient tool to support local labour markets and that the region already applied for the EGF support (EGF/2010/003 ES Galicia / Textile sector);
4. Notes that the Spanish authorities inform that in their assessment based on the experience with previous EGF applications, only 450 of the workers targeted for the EGF support will choose to participate in the measures; calls on the Spanish authorities to use the EGF support to its full potential;
5. Welcomes the fact that in order to provide workers with speedy assistance, the Spanish authorities decided to start the implementation of the measures on 23 March 2012 well ahead of the final decision on granting the EGF support for the proposed coordinated package;
6. Welcomes the fact that the regional authorities engaged in dialogue with the social partners in order to plan and implement the coordinated package of personalised services;
7. Notes that the coordinated package foresees several participation incentives to encourage participation in the measures: job search allowance (EUR 400) (lump sum) outplacement incentive (EUR 200), mobility allowance (EUR 180), on-the-job training allowance (EUR 300); recalls that the EGF support should be primarily allocated to training and job search as well as training programs instead of contributing directly to unemployment benefits which are the responsibility of national institutions;
8. Regrets that the information on the training measures does not describe in which sectors the workers are likely to find employment and if the package is adapted to the future economic prospects in the region;
9. Regrets that the measures supporting entrepreneurship do not contain any financial support to set up own business while several financial incentives are offered for workers following trainings.

Yours sincerely,

Pervenche Berès

## RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

<b>Date adopted</b>	10.10.2012
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 26 -: 8 0: 1
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Marta Andreasen, Richard Ashworth, Francesca Balzani, Reimer Böge, Zuzana Brzobohatá, Göran Färm, José Manuel Fernandes, Eider Gardiazábal Rubial, Salvador Garriga Polledo, Jens Geier, Ivars Godmanis, Ingeborg Gräßle, Lucas Hartong, Jutta Haug, Sidonia Elżbieta Jędrzejewska, Ivailo Kalfin, Sergej Kozlik, Jan Kozłowski, Alain Lamassoure, Giovanni La Via, George Lyon, Barbara Matera, Juan Andrés Naranjo Escobar, Nadezhda Neynsky, Dominique Riquet, Potito Salatto, Alda Sousa, Helga Trüpel, Derek Vaughan, Angelika Werthmann
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Alexander Alvaro, Jürgen Klute, Georgios Papastamkos, Nils Torvalds, Catherine Trautmann