



European Commission

EUROPEAN GLOBALISATION ADJUSTMENT FUND FOR DISPLACED WORKERS

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

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#EUfunds

The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for displaced workers (EGF) is an expression of EU solidarity for workers who have lost their job as a result of major restructuring events. It finances targeted training and other support measures for their reintegration into the labour market.

When can the EGF be used?

When more than 200 workers are dismissed, for example, due to:

-  Changes in world trade patterns or trade disputes
-  Financial or economic crises such as the one caused by COVID-19
-  The transition to a low-carbon economy
-  Digitisation or automation



Until 2027 the EGF has an annual ceiling of

€186 MILLION

Who is eligible?

-  Dismissed workers
-  Self-employed people whose activity has ceased

What are EGF funds spent on?



Tailor-made training courses



Re-skilling and up-skilling, particularly to gain digital skills



Mentoring and career guidance



Job-matching assistance and job search



Allowances for carers

Contribution to launching a new business



Examples of projects funded by the EGF



The EGF provided **€4.7 million to help 730 displaced workers in the clothing sector** of Portuguese regions Centro, Norte and Lisbon find new jobs. These workers lost their jobs due to increased global competition. The money was used to improve their skills, including through vocational training, and help those who want to start a business.



The EGF provided **€2.3 million to help 550 displaced workers of three media companies** in the Greek region Attica find new jobs. The companies made the redundancies as a result of the economic crisis. The money was used for career guidance, training, retraining and vocational training, specific advice towards entrepreneurship, contributions to business start-up and a variety of allowances.



The EGF provided **€1.8 million to help 488 workers made redundant by several manufacturers of construction machinery** in the province of Hainaut (Wallonia, Belgium). The job losses were the result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation, which has led to a decline in competitiveness, reduced demand for EU-based production and plant closures. The money was used for re-training and job-matching assistance.