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PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	16 March 2023
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2023) 129 final
Subject:	Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers following an application from Spain – EGF/2022/003 ES/Alu Ibérica

Delegations will find attached document COM(2023) 129 final.

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EUROPEAN
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Brussels, 16.3.2023
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2023/0068 (BUD)

Proposal for a

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers following an application from Spain – EGF/2022/003 ES/Alu Ibérica

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

1. The rules applicable to financial contributions from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013[1].

2. On 30 November 2022, Spain submitted an application EGF/2022/003 ES/Alu Ibérica for a financial contribution from the EGF, following displacements in Alu Ibérica LC S.L. (Alu Ibérica) in Spain.

3. Following its assessment of this application, the Commission has concluded, in accordance with all applicable provisions of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, that the conditions for awarding a financial contribution from the EGF are met.

SUMMARY OF THE APPLICATION

EGF application	EGF/2022/003 ES/Alu Ibérica
Member State	Spain
Region(s) concerned (NUTS[2] level 2)	Galicia (ES11)
Date of submission of the application	30 November 2022
Date of acknowledgement of receipt of the application	14 December 2022
Date of request for additional information	14 December 2022
Deadline for provision of the additional information	5 January 2023
Deadline for the completion of the assessment	16 March 2023
Intervention criterion	Article 4(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/691
Enterprise	Alu Ibérica LC S.L. (Alu Ibérica)
Sector(s) of economic activity (NACE Revision 2 division)[3]	Division 24 (Manufacture of basic metals)
Reference period (four months):	10 May 2022 – 10 September 2022
Number of displacements during the reference period (*a*)	303

[1] OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 48.

[2] Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/1755 of 8 August 2019 amending the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). OJ L 270, 24.10.2019, p. 1–56.

[3] OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Number of displacements before or after the reference period (*b*)	0
Total number of displacements (*a* + *b*)	303
Total number of eligible beneficiaries	303
Total number of targeted beneficiaries	303
Budget for personalised services (EUR)	1 429 400
Budget for implementing EGF[4] (EUR)	70 600
Total budget (EUR)	1 500 000
EGF contribution (85 %) (EUR)	1 275 000

ASSESSMENT OF THE APPLICATION

Procedure

4. Spain submitted application EGF/2022/003 ES/Alu Ibérica within 12 weeks of the date on which the intervention criteria set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2021/691 were met, on 30 November 2022. The Commission acknowledged receipt of the application and requested additional information from Spain on 14 December 2022. Such additional information was provided within 15 working days of the request. The deadline of 50 working days of the receipt of the complete application within which the Commission should finalise its assessment of the application's compliance with the conditions for providing a financial contribution expires on 16 March 2023.

Eligibility of the application

Enterprises and beneficiaries concerned

5. The application relates to 303 displaced workers whose activity has ceased in Alu Ibérica. The enterprise operated in the economic sector classified under the NACE Revision 2 division 24 (Manufacture of basic metals). The redundancies are located in the NUTS 2 region of Galicia (ES 11).

Intervention criteria

6. Spain submitted the application under the intervention criteria of Article 4(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, which requires the cessation of activity of at least 200 displaced workers over a reference period of four months in an enterprise in a Member State, including workers displaced in suppliers and downstream producers and / or self-employed persons whose activity has ceased.

7. The reference period of four months for the application runs from 10 May 2022 to 10 September 2022.

8. There were 303 displaced workers in Alu Ibérica during the reference period.

Calculation of displacements and of cessation of activity

9. Pursuant to Article 6, first paragraph, point (a), in conjunction with Article 5, first paragraph, point (c), of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, the cessation of activities of the displaced workers during the reference period has been calculated from the date of the de facto termination of the contract of employment or its expiry.

[4] In accordance with the fifth paragraph of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/691.

Eligible beneficiaries

10. The total number of eligible beneficiaries is 303.

Description of the events that led to the displacements and cessation of activity

11. The event giving rise to these displacements is the loss of competitiveness resulting from the increase in the prices of energy and raw materials, such as magnesium, together with the decline in world aluminum prices resulting from production overcapacity in China that led Alu Ibérica into liquidation[5].

12. The EU primary aluminium industry, made up of 12 smelters located in 8 Member States, accounts for 3% of global production[6]. As an electro-intensive industry, it is highly dependent on competitive and stable electricity prices. Aluminium is one of sectors most vulnerable to the surge in energy prices.

13. According to Eurometaux, the nonferrous metals trade body, producers faced electricity and gas costs over ten times higher in 2022 than in 2021 far exceeding the sales price for their products[7]. About one million tonnes of aluminium production were halted or idled between October 2021 (when energy prices started to rise) and October 2022[8], because of rising energy prices and the difficulties in securing energy contracts at long-term fixed prices.

14. In December 2021, Alcoa[9] curtailed aluminium production (227 000 tonnes) at San Ciprián (Spain) until 2024[10]. In 2022 Q4, Aluminium Dunkerque, Europe's largest primary smelter for aluminium, has reduced output by 22% (63 800 tonnes)[11]; while Speira curtailed 50% of its smelter production at the "Rheinwerk" plant in Neuss, until further notice. Smelting production will be reduced to 70 000 tonnes of primary metal per year[12]. This wave of cutbacks follows indefinite shutdowns of Norsk Hydro's aluminium smelter in Slovakia[13] and Alu Ibérica[14] in Spain.

15. Halting or closing production in Europe triggers increased imports. EU imports of aluminium from China increased on average by 20% in volume in February-June

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5 Alu Iberica was in voluntary bankruptcy since December 2021, after the court accredited its state of insolvency. On 22 February 2022, the Commercial Court number 2 of A Coruña declared Alu Ibérica LC dissolved and agreed to open the liquidation procedure.

6 European aluminium activity report 2021-2022.

7 Letter to President of the European Parliament Roberta Metsola, President of the European Council Charles Michel, President of the European Commission Ursula Von der Leyen. (September 2022).

8 European aluminium and Euroactiv.

9 Alcoa Corporation is the world's eighth-largest producer of aluminium with facilities in US, Europe (Iceland, Norway, Netherlands, Hungary and Spain), Australia and Brazil.

10 https://aluminiuminsider.com/alcoa-to-curtail-aluminium-production-at-san-ciprian-until-2024/

11 https://aluminiuminsider.com/aluminium-dunkerque-to-cut-production-by-over-one-fifth-due-to-high-power-prices/

12 www.speira.com/newsroom/speira-to-curtail-50-of-rheinwerk-smelter-production/

13 www.alcircle.com/news/hydro-to-shut-down-primary-aluminium-production-in-slovakia-recycling-operations-to-continue-83294

14 https://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/gl/Poder-Xudicial/Tribunais-Superiores-de-Xustiza/TSX-Galicia/Sala-de-prensa/Comunicados-de-prensa/Un-Xulgado-da-Coruna-aproba-o-plan-de-liquidacion-de-Alu-Iberica-LC-presentado-pola-administracion-concursal

2022 compared to the same period previous year[15]; and from Russia by 13% in March-June 2022 compared to 2021[16].

16. According to Eurometaux[17], China covers more than half of the global production of processed minerals and metals and is the major EU supplier for several critical raw materials (in particular magnesium, a key material in aluminium production). China has a near-total monopoly on global magnesium production (89%) and supplies around 93% of the EU's requirements, since EU closed its last magnesium production plant in 2001. In 2021 Q4, there was a shortage of Chinese magnesium triggered by rising coal cost in China. Magnesium spot prices increased by 157% on average between September and October 2021[18]. The shortage caused big concerns at European aluminium smelters for the potentially catastrophic effects of a magnesium supply shortage on the aluminium production.

17. China has considerably subsidized its domestic production of metals and other strategic materials through its 'Made in China 2025' industrial strategy. As a result, Chinese industry has developed overcapacities for various metals such as, tungsten, lead, and especially aluminum[19]. According to OECD, China's growing dominance of the aluminium industry has led to substantial disruption for other countries and global trade patterns[20].

Expected impact of the displacements as regards the local, regional or national economy and employment

18. The territories most affected by Alu Ibérica bankruptcy and subsequent redundancies are the NUTS level 3 region A Coruña and the city of the same name.

19. In 2020 the impact of the pandemic resulted in a significant drop in activity and employment rates (by 3,20% and 4,66%, respectively) in A Coruña. Likewise, the unemployment rate increased significantly to stand at 11,63% in 2020. Despite improvement since then, the unemployment rate stood at 9,50%[21] in Q3 2022 (latest data available), which is 3,5 percentage points higher than the EU average (6%)[22].

20. Large enterprises like Alu Ibérica (250 employees or more) represent 0,1% of the total business in Galicia, where 93% of businesses have five or less employees, including 67,64% which have no employees[23].

21. The closure of Alu Ibérica has a significant impact on the labour market and the economy of the city of A Coruña, due to its size. According to the Spanish authorities, Alu Ibérica generated a turnover of more than EUR 130 million, with

15 www.euractiv.com/section/politics/short_news/european-industry-eyes-china-as-aluminium-factories-shut/

16 Euroactiv citing Reuters.

17 Eurometaux Policy Paper "Overcoming EU metals strategic dependencies is a key solution for EU's Green Deal success". November 2021.

18 www.fastmarkets.com/insights/magnesium-still-considered-a-risky-market-supply-challenges-loom-2022-preview

19 https://eurometaux.eu/media/1623/press-release-new-study-shows-massive-distortions-in-chinas-nonferrous-metals-industry-252017.pdf

20 Measuring distortions in international markets: the aluminium value chain. OECD Trade Policy Working Papers nº 218, page 49.

21 Data from the Labor market report of the province of A Coruña, Ministry of labor and social economy, SEPE year 2021

22 EU unemployment rate in October 2022

23 Galician Statistics Institute

significant economic impact on local actors involved in the production process: personnel expenses EUR 20 million, external services EUR 80 million, and local taxes of about EUR 1,5 million.

22. In September 2022, the total number of workers (i.e. people affiliated with social security) in the city of A Coruña amounted to 93 341, of which 7 479 are manufacturing workers. According to Spanish authorities, each direct job lost in the industry trigger the loss of 1,03 jobs in ancillary enterprises. Thus, the impact of the closure of Alu Ibérica is estimated at 615 job losses (303 direct and 312 in in ancillary enterprises), which represent a loss of 8,2% of the manufacturing jobs.

23. The context of the COVID-19 crisis coupled with the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine worsen the outlook for economic development. The current rise in inflation, in particular the increase in prices of raw materials and energy, reduces enterprises' margins and their competitiveness. For 2023, the Independent Authority for Fiscal Responsibility (AIReF) forecasts a limited increase for Galician GDP of 0,6%[24]. Employment forecasts are pessimistic for 2023, with a rise of about 0,2%[25]. This environment of uncertainty suggests less hiring in 2023.

24. Workers aged 45+ are already at a disadvantage in the regional labour market. In A Coruña 60% of the registered job seekers belong to this age category[26]. According to the Spanish authorities, 35% of Alu Ibérica redundant workers belong to the 45+ age group, the displacements are expected to have a strong impact on the unemployment of this age group.

25. Moreover, as the enterprise is in bankruptcy proceedings, the displaced workers will not receive any redeployment support financed by the dismissing enterprise.

26. The regional authorities consider that the workers displaced from Alu Ibérica will need additional support to overcome the issues of the local labour market described above and find new jobs.

Application of the EU Quality Framework for anticipation of change and restructuring (QFR)

27. Spain has described how the recommendations set out in the EU Quality Framework for anticipation of change and restructuring have been taken into account in the present case. The Galician authorities monitored the bankruptcy process to guarantee workers' rights and seek alternatives for maintaining industrial activity (workers' main demand), either within the same sector or through operational restructuring of the facilities by way of a new investor.

28. Spain highlights that public bodies monitor restructuring processes and manage collective redundancies requests, although without authorisation/refusal capacity. These bodies can however set up programmes promoting job creation in partnership with local bodies or public-private bodies (redeployment agencies).

29. The legal obligation to provide workers with job-search assistance, occupational guidance and training for six months does not apply to enterprises in bankruptcy

24 https://www.lavozdegalicia.es/noticia/galicia/2022/10/13/autoridad-fiscal-ve-factibles-previsiones-2023-presupostos-xunta-ve-elevadas/00031665685016964907832.htm

25 Ibid.

26 SEPE - Registered unemployment data, December 2022

proceedings. Spain is applying for EGF co-financing to top-up the general services on offer to the workers in the regional public employment service (Emprego Galicia).

30. Regarding the activities undertaken to assist the displaced workers, Spain has reported that Emprego Galicia has provided the workers with access to its general services (job-search support, vocational counselling and training).

Complementarity with actions funded by national or Union funds

31. Spain has confirmed that the measures described below receiving a financial contribution from the EGF will not also receive financial contributions from other Union financial instruments.

32. The coordinated package of personalised services complements actions funded by other national or EU funds. Emprego Galicia's vocational counselling and training services benefit of ESF and Next Generation funding.

Procedures for consulting the targeted beneficiaries or their representatives or the social partners as well as local and regional authorities

33. In compliance with Article 7(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, Spain has indicated that Association of Metal Industries and Associated Technologies of Galicia (ASIME)[27] and the trade unions CCOO[28] and UGT[29] , the social partners that participate in the Social Dialogue in Galicia, supported the Regional Government of Galicia (Xunta de Galicia) when preparing the application by providing detailed information on the aluminium sector and related labor market. The co-ordinated package of personalised services has been drawn up in consultation with the social partners and discussed in two meetings on 2 and 10 November 2022. Through a collaboration agreement, the social partners will also be involved in the implementation of the services.

Targeted beneficiaries and proposed measures

Targeted beneficiaries

34. The estimated number of displaced workers expected to participate in the measures is 303. Pursuant to Article 8(7), point (f), of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, the provided breakdown of these workers by gender, age group and educational level is as follows:

Category		Number of expected beneficiaries	
Gender:	Men:	293	(96,7 %)
	Women:	10	(3,3 %)
	Non-binary	0	(0,0 %)
Age group:	Below 30 years:	0	(0,0 %)

[27] ASIME is an employers association that includes more than 600 Galician enterprises active in sectors such as automotive, metal-mechanical and transport activities; naval, maritime and marine energy; metal structures and construction; aeronautics; aluminium (extrusion, carpentry and enclosures); logistics and information and communication systems.

[28] Federation of Industry of CCOO Galicia.

[29] Federation of Metal, Construction and Related Industries of UGT (MCA-UGT)

Category		Number of expected beneficiaries	
	30-54 years:	294	(97,0 %)
	Over 54 years:	9	(3,0 %)
Educational level	Lower secondary education or less[30]	15	(5,0 %)
	Upper secondary[31] or post-secondary education[32]	273	(90,0 %)
	Tertiary education[33]	15	(5,0 %)

Proposed measures

35. The personalised services to be provided to displaced workers consist of the following measures:

– General information services and preparatory workshops: This is the first measure to be offered to all targeted beneficiaries and includes general information on available counselling and training programmes, allowances and incentives and workers' profiling. Preparatory workshops, will provide more in-depth information on redeployment, sectors that require licensing or certificates of professional competence, certification of competencies and soft skills acquired in work situations. Workshops on entrepreneurship are also foreseen.

– Occupational guidance towards employment or self-employment will be provided throughout the implementation period.

– Training. The training offer will include (1) **training on key competencies and horizontal competencies**, in particular basic IT skills needed for job-search; (2) **recognition of prior learning**: preparation for tests towards recognition of skills acquired through work experience; (3) **re-skilling vocational training** such as maintenance of buildings and urban equipment, warehouse operations, warehouse logistics, forklift and platform operator, industrial automation, Scrum Master[34] certificate, etc.. The re-skilling training aims at providing new professional skills that are part of the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications; and (4) **up-skilling vocational training** such as virtual and augmented reality for aluminium products, CAD/CAM[35] solutions applied to aluminium components and parts, bespoke

30 ISCED 0-2
31 ISCED 3
32 ISCED 4
33 ISCED 5-8
34 A Scrum Master is a facilitator who is responsible for managing the exchange of information between team members. Scrum is a project management framework that enables a team to communicate and self-organize to make changes quickly.
35 Computer-aided design (CAD) and Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM).

alloys [36], treatment of aluminiums (lacquering, anodizing and chemical brightening), laser additive manufacturing, and a variety of welding techniques, such as FSW[37] and hybrid laser MAG[38] welding techniques, monitored electric arc welding systems, etc.. Training towards entrepreneurship will be provided for those aiming at self-employment.

– Intensive job-search assistance, including active search of the local and regional employment opportunities (also for self-employed persons) and job-matching.

– Tutoring after reintegration into work. The workers reintegrated into employment will be guided during the first months to prevent possible problems arising in their new jobs.

– Incentives. There will be a variety of incentives. (1) **Participation incentive**. The workers who take part in the measures and follow the agreed pathway to reintegration will receive up to EUR 400 (one pay-off or instalments). (2) **Contribution to commuting expenses** (EUR 0,19/kilometre plus additional costs such as tolls and parking costs, when duly justified and reimbursement of public transport costs). (3) **Contribution to expenses for carers of dependent persons**. Workers with caring responsibilities (children, elderly or disabled persons) will receive up to EUR 20 per day of participation in the measures. This aims to cover the additional costs faced by the participants with caring responsibilities in order to avail themselves of training or other measures. (4) **Outplacement incentives**. Those who return to employment as dependent workers or as self-employed will receive EUR 200 per month, for a maximum period of six months. The incentive is designed to stimulate workers, particularly those who are older, to remain in the labour market and to encourage quick reemployment.

36. Emerging and more dynamic sectors are constantly incorporating new working techniques and new technologies into production processes. For that reason, priority was given to skills needed in digitalisation, robotisation and for the transition to a green economy, (such as those related to new mobility, new fuels, electrical technologies, etc.) when designing the training offer. In this respect, ASIME has been a key actor.

37. Most of the proposed up-skilling trainings are in line with the requirements set out in Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, like the training on bespoke alloys that focuses on sustainable manufacturing in recycling and remelting plants.

38. The proposed actions, here described, constitute active labour market policy measures within the eligible actions set out in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/691. These actions do not substitute passive social protection measures.

39. Spain has provided the required information on measures that are mandatory for the enterprise concerned by virtue of national law or pursuant to collective agreements. In accordance with Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, Spain has confirmed that a financial contribution from the EGF will not replace such measures.

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36 Training focused on mechanical properties and structural analysis of composite materials, and on sustainable manufacturing in recycling and remelting plants.

37 Friction Stir Welding.

38 Metal Active Gas (MAG) welding.

Estimated budget

40. The estimated total costs are EUR 1 500 000, comprising expenditure for personalised services of EUR 1 429 400 and expenditure for preparatory, management, information and publicity, control and reporting activities of EUR 70 600.

41. The total financial contribution requested from the EGF is EUR 1 275 000 (85 % of total costs).

42. Pursuant to Article 8(7), point (m) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, Spain has specified that the the national pre-financing and co-funding is provided by the Consellería de Promoción de Emprego e Igualdade (Regional Ministry of Employment and Equality).

Measures	Estimated number of participants	Estimated cost per participant *(EUR)*[39]	Estimated total costs *(EUR)*[40]
Personalised services (measures under Article 7(2), second subparagraph, point (a) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691)			
General information services and preparatory workshops (*acogida y diagnóstico inicial)*	303	100	30 300
Occupational guidance (*orientación laboral)*	205	500	102 500
Training (*formación transversal, de especialización dentro del sector, de recualificación fuera del sector y en autoempleo)*	265	2 545	674 500
Intensive job-search assistance (*apoyo a la recolocación, prospección laboral)*	180	1 300	234 000
Tutoring after reintegration into work (*seguimiento en el empleo)*	150	250	37 500
Sub-total (a): Percentage of the package of personalised services	–		1 078 800 (75,47 %)
Allowances and incentives (measures under Article 7(2), second subparagraph, point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691)			
Incentives (*beca de participación, beca de desplazamiento, incentivo para la inserción*	215	1 631	350 600

[39] To avoid decimals, the estimated costs per worker have been rounded. However, the rounding has no impact on the total cost of each measure, which remains as in the application submitted by Spain.

[40] Totals do not tally due to rounding.

laboral por cuenta ajena o propia, incentivo para la conciliación)			
Sub-total (b): Percentage of the package of personalised services:	–		350 600 (24,53 %)
Activities under Article 7(5) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691			
1. Preparatory activities	–		0
2. Management	–		47 267
3. Information and publicity	–		14 933
4. Control and reporting	–		8 400
Sub-total (c): Percentage of the total costs :	–		70 600 (4,71 %)
Total costs (a + b + c):	–		1 500 000
EGF contribution (85 % of total costs)	–		1 275 000

43. The costs of the measures identified in the table above as measures under Article 7(2), second subparagraph, point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691 do not exceed 35 % of the total costs for the coordinated package of personalised services. Spain confirmed that these measures are conditional on the active participation of the targeted beneficiaries in job-search or training activities.

Period of eligibility of expenditure

44. Spain started providing the personalised services to the targeted beneficiaries on 2 March 2023. The expenditure on the measures will therefore be eligible for a financial contribution from the EGF from 2 March 2023 until 24 months after the date of the entry into force of the Financing Decision.

45. Spain started incurring the administrative expenditure to implement the EGF on 1 March 2023. The expenditure for preparatory, management, information and publicity, control and reporting activities shall therefore be eligible for a financial contribution from the EGF from 1 March 2023 until 31 months after the date of the entry into force of the Financing Decision.

Management and control systems

46. The application contains a description of the management and control system required under Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, which specifies the responsibilities of the bodies involved. Spain has notified the Commission that the financial contribution will be managed and controlled by the same bodies that manage and control the ESF+. The Xunta de Galicia[41] will be the intermediate body for the managing authority.

[41] Consellería de Facenda e Administración Pública – Dirección General de Política Financiera, Tesoro y Fondos Europeos and Consellería de Promoción de Emprego e Igualdade – Dirección de Relacións Laborais.

Commitments provided by the Member State concerned

47. Spain has provided all necessary assurances regarding the following:

- the principles of equality of treatment and non-discrimination will be respected in access to the proposed measures and their implementation,
- the requirements laid down in national and EU legislation concerning collective redundancies have been complied with,
- any double financing will be prevented,
- the financial contribution from the EGF will comply with the procedural and material Union rules on State aid.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION

Budgetary proposal

48. The EGF shall not exceed a maximum annual amount of EUR 186 million (in 2018 prices), as laid down in Article 8 of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027[42].

49. Having examined the application in respect of the conditions set out in Article 13(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691, and having taken into account the number of targeted beneficiaries, the proposed measures and the estimated costs, the Commission proposes to mobilise the EGF for the amount of EUR 1 275 000, representing 85 % of the total costs of the proposed measures, in order to provide a financial contribution for the application.

50. The proposed decision to mobilise the EGF will be taken jointly by the European Parliament and the Council pursuant to Article 15(1), first subparagraph, second sentence, of Regulation (EU) 2021/691 and, as laid down in point 9 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020 between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management, as well as on new own resources, including a roadmap towards the introduction of new own resources[43].

Related acts

51. At the same time as it presents this proposal for a decision to mobilise the EGF, the Commission will present to the European Parliament and to the Council a proposal to transfer to the relevant budgetary line the amount of EUR 1 275 000.

52. At the same time as it adopted this proposal for a decision to mobilise the EGF, the Commission adopted a decision on a financial contribution that constitutes a financing decision within the meaning of Article 110 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046[44]. That financing decision will enter into force on the date on which the

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42 OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 11.

43 OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 29.

44 Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU)

Commission is notified of the approval of the budgetary transfer by the European Parliament and the Council pursuant to Article 15(2), first subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2021/691.

No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1

2023/0068 (BUD)

Proposal for a

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers following an application from Spain – EGF/2022/003 ES/Alu Ibérica

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 Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 [45], and in particular Article 15(1), first subparagraph, thereof,

Having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020 between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management, as well as on new own resources, including a roadmap towards the introduction of new own resources[46], and in particular point 9 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) aims to demonstrate solidarity and promote decent and sustainable employment in the Union by providing support for workers made redundant and self-employed persons whose activity has ceased in the case of major restructuring events and assisting them in returning to decent and sustainable employment as soon as possible.

(2) The EGF is not to exceed a maximum annual amount of EUR 186 million (in 2018 prices), as laid down in Article 8 of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093[47] and Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2021/691.

(3) On 30 November 2022, Spain submitted an application to mobilise the EGF, in respect of worker's displacements in Alu Ibérica LC S.L. in Spain. It was supplemented by additional information provided in accordance with Article 8(5) of Regulation (EU) 2021/691. That application complies with the conditions for a financial contribution from the EGF as laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2021/691.

(4) The EGF should, therefore, be mobilised in order to provide a financial contribution of EUR 1 275 000 in respect of the application submitted by Spain.

(5) In order to minimise the time taken to mobilise the EGF, this decision should apply from the date of its adoption,

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45 OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 48.

46 OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 29

47 Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 11).

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the general budget of the Union for the financial year 2023, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers shall be mobilised to provide the amount of EUR 1 275 000 in commitment and payment appropriations.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. It shall apply from [*the date of its adoption*]*.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*

* Date to be inserted by the Parliament before the publication in OJ.