



29th meeting of the Contact Persons of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF)

Brussels,
5 October 2023



1. Introduction and adoption of the agenda

Ms Fabienne Lévy

*Head of Unit G.2 "European Globalisation
Adjustment Fund and Shared Management",
DG EMPL*

1. Agenda

9:30 - 9:40

1. Introduction and adoption of the agenda

9:40 – 10:00

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons Meeting

- Final reports, closures and recoveries
- Applications received
- Applications planned (tour de table)

10:00 – 10:30

3. Teleworking and the new geography of work – presentation by Eurofound

10:30 – 10:45

4. Member States' communication activities and planned events, Next EGF Contact Persons meeting, AOB and wrap-up of the meeting

2. Update on EGF since the last Contact Persons Meeting

- 1) Final reports
- 2) Recoveries and closures
- 3) Applications received since 24 November 2022
- 4) Applications planned (tour de table)

2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.1 Final reports and closures

Final reports received between 24 November 2022 and 5 October 2023

| No | Case number | MS | Case title | Final Report deadline | EGF Contribution granted |
|----|--------------|----|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | EGF/2020/001 | ES | Galicia shipbuilding ancillary sectors | 13/02/2023 (10/02/2023) | 2,054,400 |
| 2 | EGF/2020/002 | EE | Estonia Tourism | 01/07/2023 (03/07/2023) | 4,474,480 |
| 3 | EGF/2020/003 | DE | GMH Guss | 15/06/2023 (21/06/2023) | 1,081,706 |
| 4 | EGF/2020/004 | NL | KLM | 1/08/2023 (11/07/2023) | 5,019,218 |
| 5 | EGF/2020/005 | BE | Swissport | 22/06/2023 (19/06/2023) | 3,719,224 |
| 6 | EGF/2020/007 | FI | Finnair | 30/06/2023 (16/05/2023) | 1,752,360 |

2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.2 Recoveries between 24 November 2022 and 5 October 2023

| No | Case number | MS | Case title | EGF amount granted | Recovered | Recovery rate |
|----|--------------|----|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | EGF/2020/001 | ES | Galicia shipbuilding ancillary sectors | 2.054.400 | 776.834,19 | 38% |
| 2 | EGF/2020/007 | FI | Finnair | 1.752.360 | 941.235,91 | 54% |
| | | | TOTAL: | 3.806.760 | 1.718.070,10 | |

2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

EGF cases to be closed for the programming period 2014-2020

| EGF case | MS | Final Report sent date | Status |
|---|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| EGF/2020/001 Galicia shipbuilding ancillary sectors | ES | 03/07/2023 | Assessing final report/ recovery |
| EGF/2020/002 Estonia Tourism | EE | 03/07/2023 | Assessing final report/ recovery |
| EGF/2020/003 GMH Guss | DE | 21/06/2023 | Assessing final report/ recovery |
| EGF/2020/004 KLM | NL | 11/07/2023 | Assessing final report/ recovery |
| EGF/2020/005 Swissport | BE | 19/06/2023 | Assessing final report/ recovery |
| EGF/2020/007 FI Finnair | FI | 16/05/2023 | Assessing final report/ recovery |

2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.3 Applications received since 24 November 2022

| EGF reference | MS | Case title | Sector in short denomination | Date of application | Reason | EGF contribution (in Euro) requested | Number of targeted workers | Deadline EC adoption |
|---------------|----|--------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| EGF/2022/003 | ES | Alu Ibérica LC | Manufacture of basic metals | 30 November 2022 | Trade | 1.275.000 | 303 | 16 March 2023 |
| EGF/2023/001 | BE | Logistics Nivelles | Warehousing and support activities for transportation | 17 February 2023 | Corporate crisis | 2.153.358 | 603 | 14 June 2023 |
| EGF/2023/002 | BE | Makro | Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 03 July 2023 | Corporate crisis | 2.828.223 | 421 | 17 October 2023 |

2. Update on EGF since the last CPM

2.4 Applications planned – tour de table



3. Teleworking and the new geography of work – presentation by Eurofound

Remote work post-COVID: recent research

John Hurley

EGF contact persons meeting, Brussels 05/10/23

Presentation

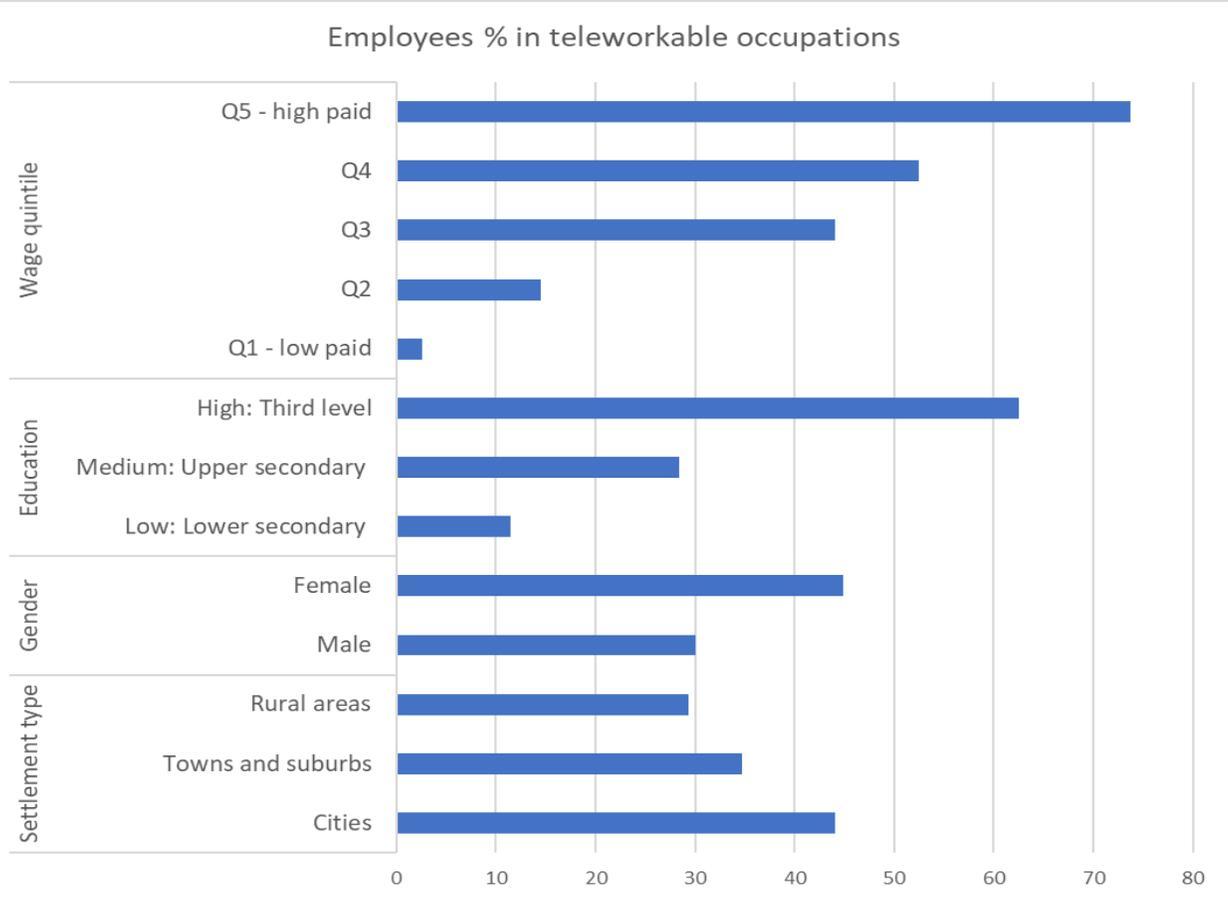
- “Teleworkability” – what jobs can be worked remotely
- Incidence of working from home (WFH) in EU, 2019-22
- WFH (2020) ► remote / hybrid (2022)
 - Project: Regional perspective of labour market change during and after the pandemic
 - Work in progress – collaboration of Eurofound / European Commission Joint Research Centre
 - To be published in 2024

What jobs are (not) teleworkable?

- Main 'hard' barrier to teleworkability is that a job has significant physical handling or manipulation tasks (nurse, waiter, plumber etc)
- Based on matching a detailed occupational tasks framework with Italian and European Working Conditions survey data, we evaluated 130 different occupations in terms of their teleworkability
- 37% of dependent employment in Europe is teleworkable (Sostero et al, 2020) - similar to estimates for the US (Dingel and Neiman 2020)
- ... due to post-COVID changes in the employment structure, the estimate in 2022 was 39%

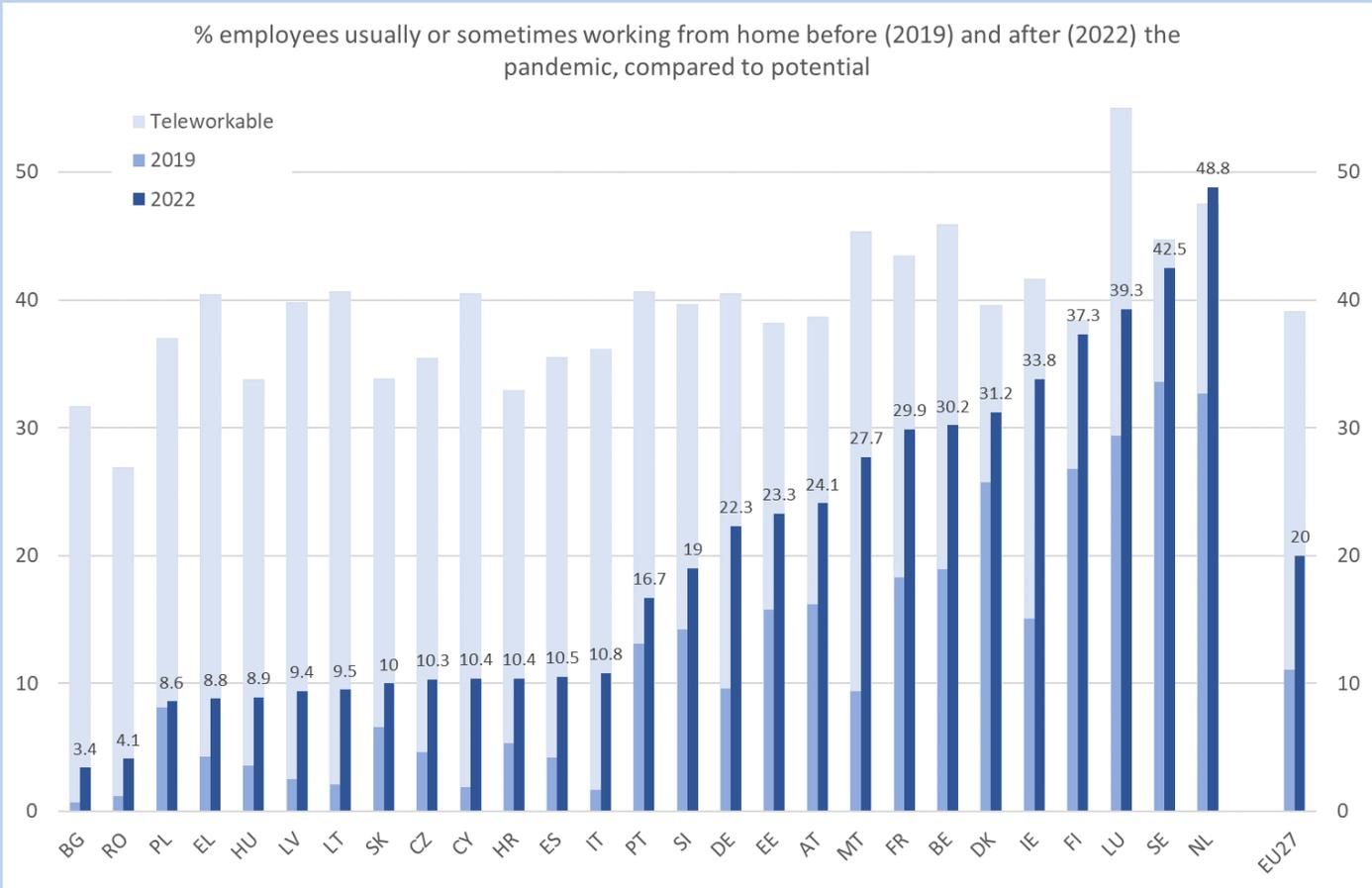
... a majority of jobs are NOT currently teleworkable

What jobs are teleworkable?



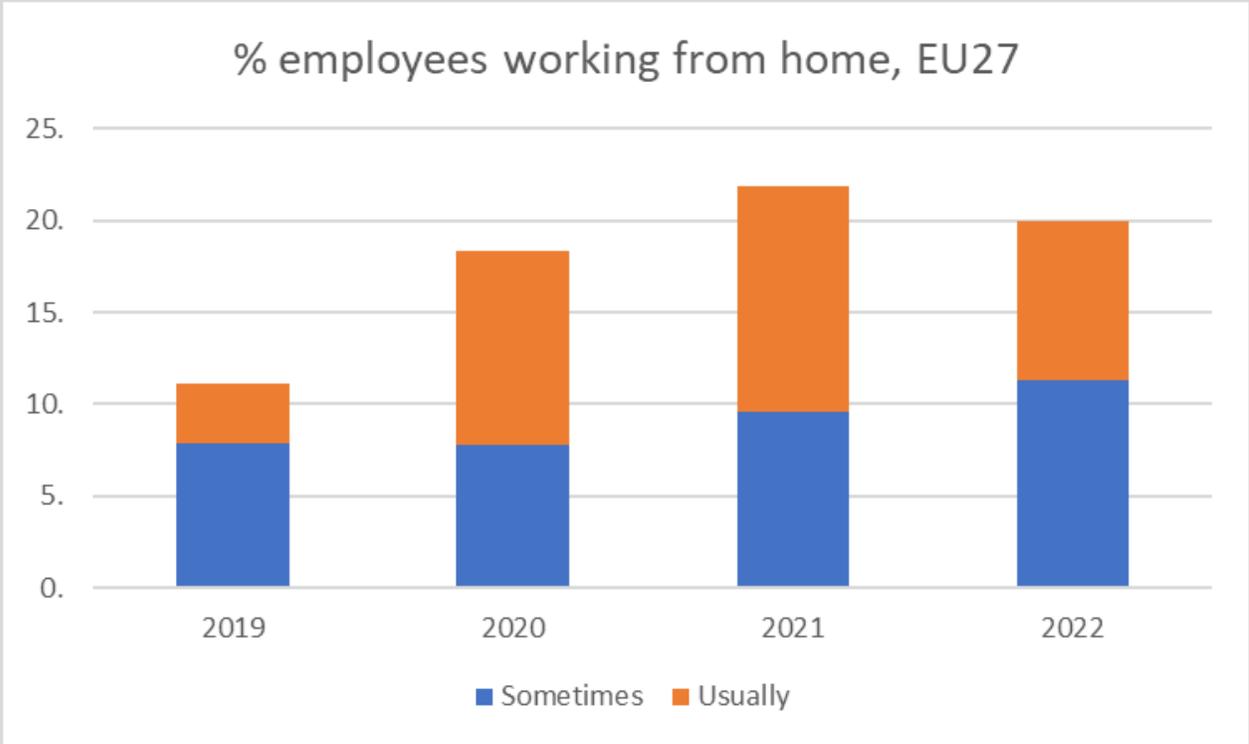
Source: Eurofound / European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2020)

Teleworking: actual and potential



Source: Eurostat and Eurofound / European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2020

WFH – plateauing?

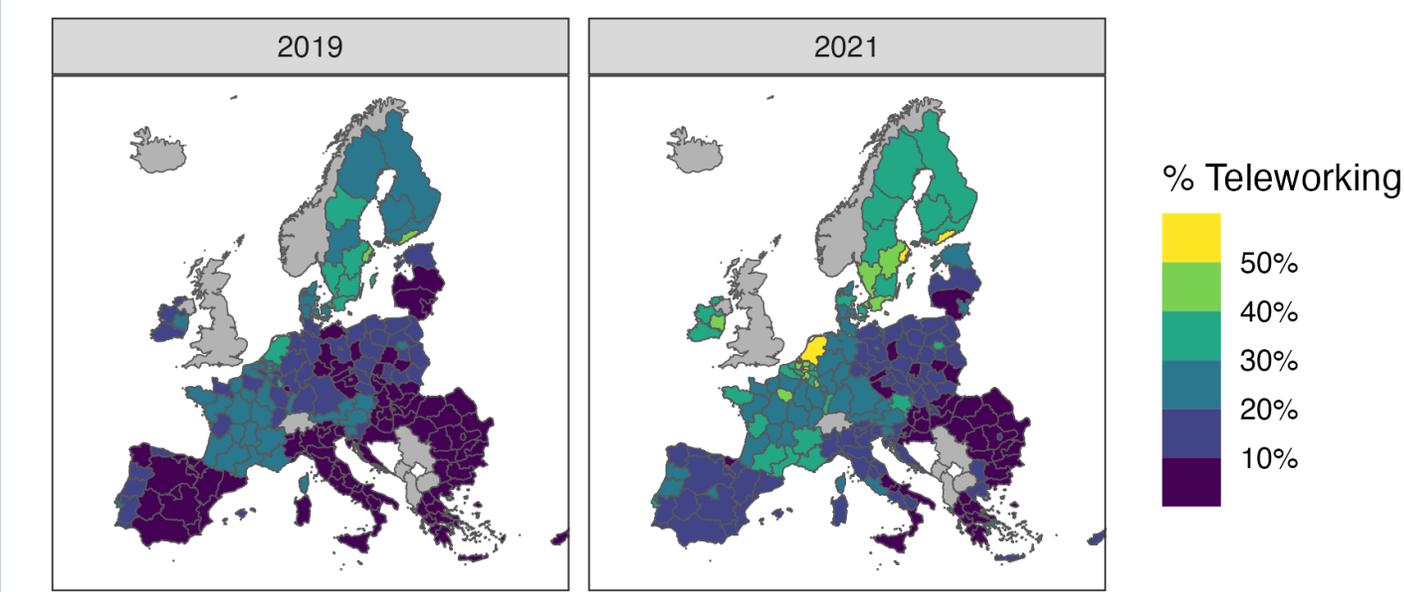
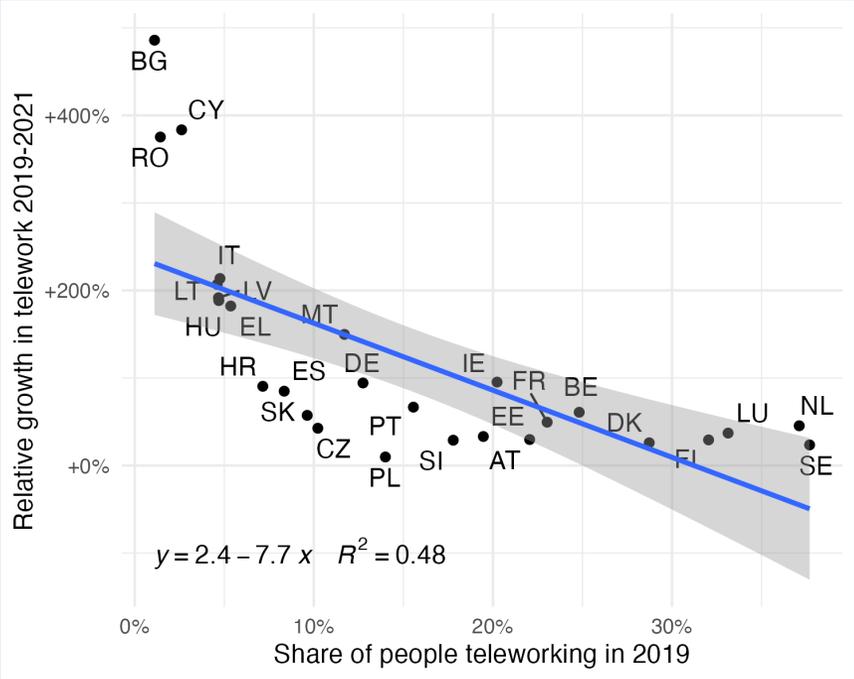


Source: Eurostat, LFS (lfsa_ehomp)

The geography of telework in Europe

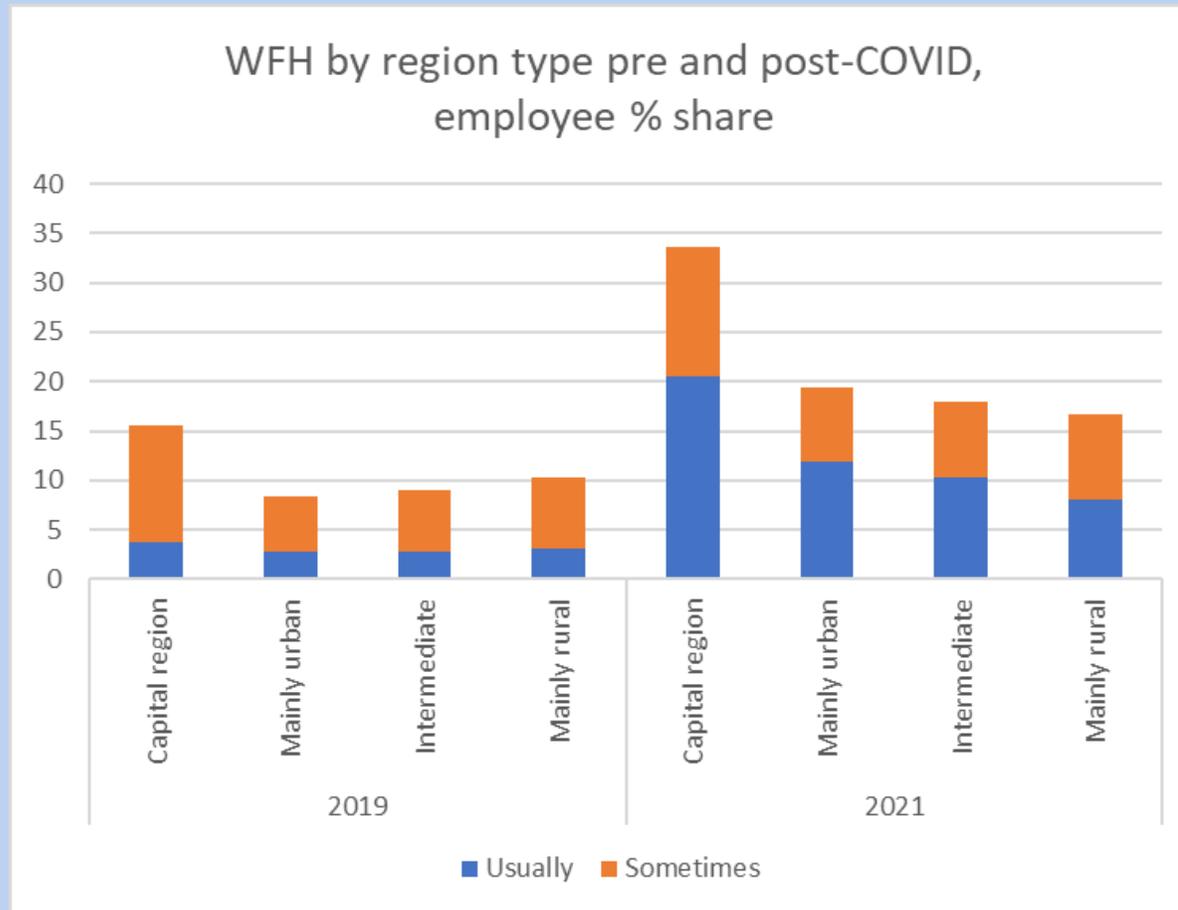
Before Covid

After Covid



Source: EU-LFS. Regions are NUTS-2 where available, NUTS-1 (AT and DE), or country (NL)

Growth in WFH: in larger urban regions



Source: LFS (lfsa_ehomp), author's elaboration

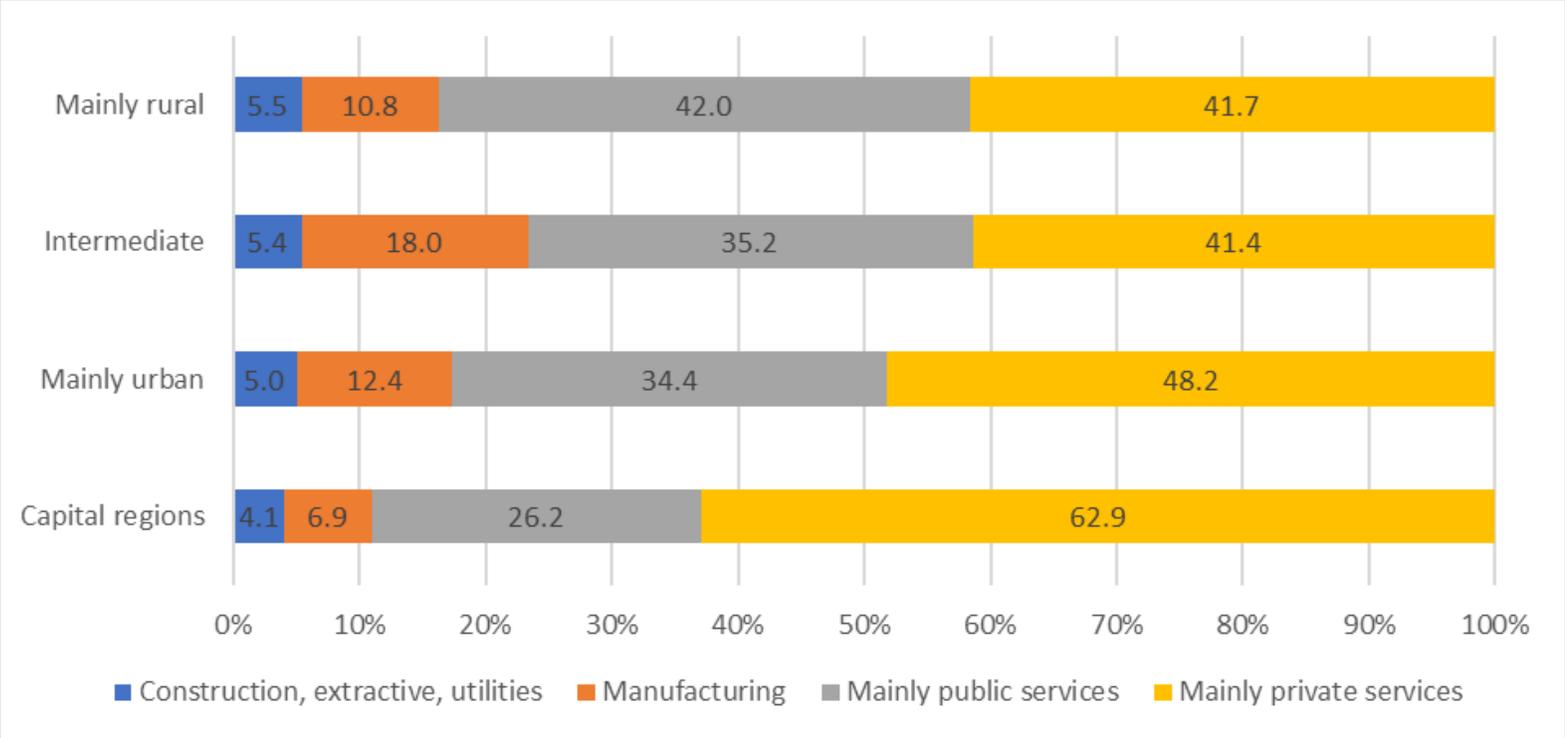
Employment change by region-type and sector, 2019-2021

| | Capital region | Mainly urban | Intermediate | Mainly rural | All regions |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Essential | 2.0 | 1.4 | -1.6 | -7.6 | -1.6 |
| Remote possible | 7.6 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.9 |
| Mostly essential | -3.6 | -1.9 | -3.9 | 0.3 | -2.5 |
| Mostly non-essential | -5.7 | -2.0 | -1.9 | -2.9 | -2.5 |
| Closed | -7.8 | -8.8 | -7.5 | -2.7 | -7.4 |
| <i>All sectors</i> | 0.7 | 0.0 | -1.4 | -2.4 | -0.8 |

Source: EU-LFS ad-hoc extraction. Note: EU19 only. Sectoral classification based on Fana et al. (2020)

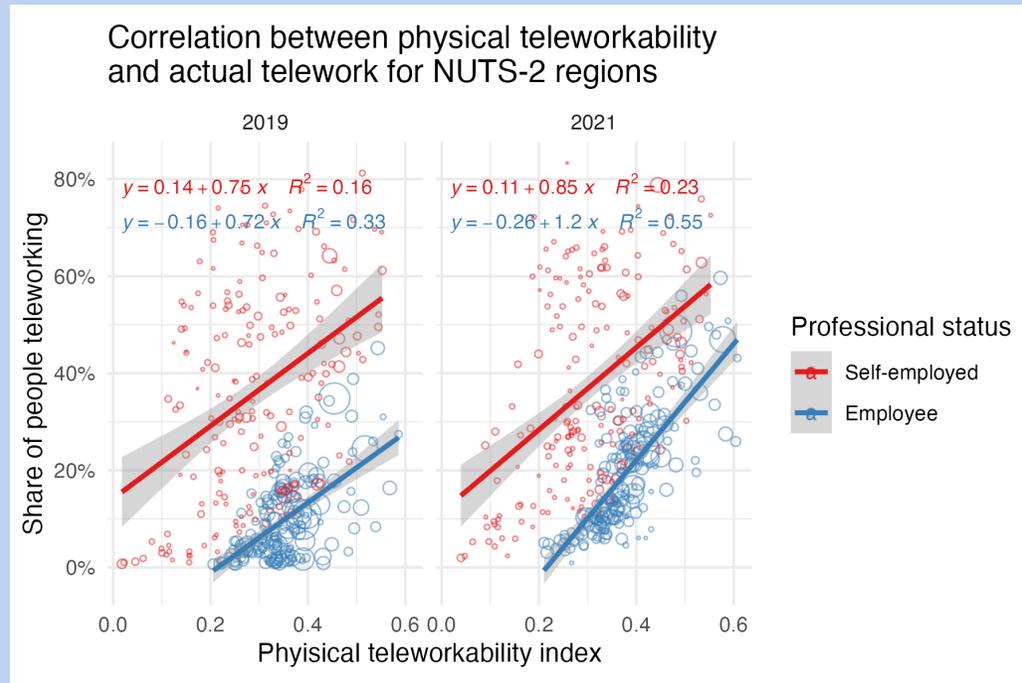
- Less densely populated regions were more exposed to employment declines.
- The resilience of employment in capital city and mainly urban regions was in part due to the higher share of work that was possible to work remotely.

WFH by region-type and broad sector, EU

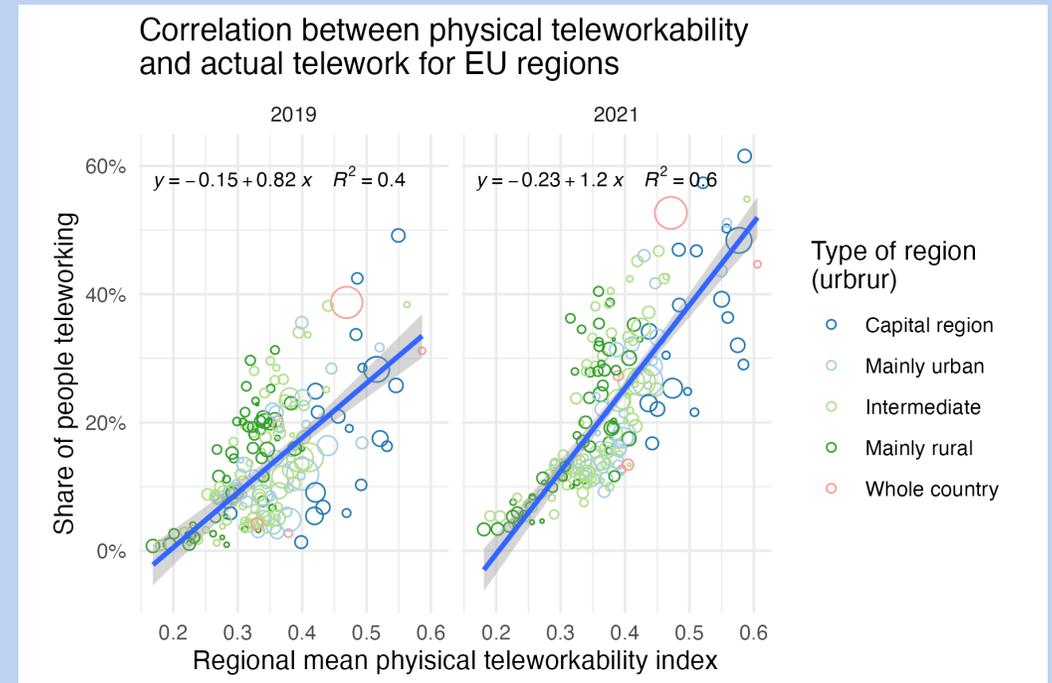


Source: Eurostat, LFS (lfsa_ehomp), author's elaboration

The regional variation of telework and potential teleworkability



- The rates of working from home are clearly dependent on occupational profile (i.e. what people do at work)
- Teleworkability is an increasingly good predictor of telework, notably for employees.



- Positive effect of urban and capital regions... because of their occupational structure!
- What people do at work seems to matter **relatively** more than some regional-level characteristics

Other questions

Decentralisation, regionally balanced growth

- Has increased WFH induced workers to relocate?
 - 9% of Irish workers in an online survey indicate that they have already relocated as a result of remote working possibility (McCarthy et al, 2022)
- Where do they move to?
 - “Donut effects”? Nearly two-thirds of those relocations were away from the capital city region (McCarthy et al, 2022) – but to a variety of regions, not just to extended commuter belt.

Environmental benefits

- Does WFH generate a green dividend? – due to reduced commuting and congestion
 - Systematic review (Hook et al, 2020): reduced energy consumption in 26 of 39 studies (but increase in 5...). Many confounding factors.

Conclusions

- Incidence of WFH doubled 2019-22
 - Main determinant of increase: whether a job was physically teleworkable or not
- WFH was an employment buffer / shelter – and growth in employment post-COVID has been strongly skewed to teleworkable jobs
- Big variation in remote working incidence pre and post-COVID
 - By country and within country
- Limited evidence of a dispersion of employment away from large metropolitan regions

Selected relevant recent and ongoing Eurofound research

- Remote working and a new regional geography of jobs
 - Ongoing, report 2024
- Right-to-disconnect
 - [Right to disconnect: Exploring company practices](#) (report, 2021)
 - [Exploring the right to disconnect at company level](#) (forthcoming report, 2023)
- Employee surveillance
 - [Employee surveillance and monitoring: the challenges of digitalisation](#) (report, 2020)
- WFH: a green dividend?
 - [Is telework really 'greener'? An overview and assessment of its climate impacts](#) (working paper, 2022)
- Remote / hybrid work
 - [Teleworkability and the COVID-19 crisis: a new digital divide?](#) (working paper, 2020 with Commission-JRC)
 - [The rise in telework: Impact on working conditions and regulations](#) (report, 2023)
 - [Hybrid work in Europe: Concept and practice](#) (report, 2023)
 - [The future of telework and hybrid work](#) (report, 2023)

Thank you!

4. Member States' communication activities and planned events, next EGF Contact Persons meeting, AOB and wrap-up of the meeting



THANK YOU!

www.ec.europa.eu/egf