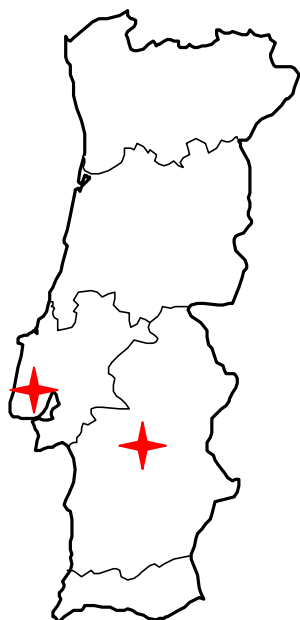


Lisboa - Alentejo



Reference	EGF/2007/010
Member State	Portugal
Sector	Automotive Industry
Submitted to European Commission	9 October 2007
Total expenditure	€916 090
EGF contribution	€458 045
Intervention criterion	Article 2(b) Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006
Period of implementation	1 July 2007 – 8 October 2008
Redundancies during period of reference	1 549 redundancies: 929 in Opel Portugal, an automotive assembling plant (Alentejo), 180 in Johnson Controls (Alentejo), producer of overlays for automovil seats 440 in Alcoa Fujikura (Lisboa), manufacturer of electrical components for motor vehicles
Active employment measures	Including: - information and guidance - skill recognition and certification - vocational training and training grants - self placement support - wage compensation and support for new entrepreneurs.

LESSONS LEARNT / GOOD PRACTICES

- Of the 1,124 targeted redundant workers: 558 (50 %) benefited from one or several measures co-funded by the EGF; a further 217 (19 %) benefited from measures funded by other agencies, including the European Social Fund; 229 (20 %) found a new job without needing assistance; 8 (1 %) emigrated and the remaining 112 (10 %) either retired or were otherwise unavailable. EU share in world motor production was 30.6% in 2001, declined to 26.9% by 2006, despite the intervening enlargement from 15 Member States to 25.
- Upgrading school certifications of the workers with the lowest basic education, by means of individual skills recognition and validation programmes, gave them better starting conditions for finding a new job.
- The 12-month implementation period following application is too short, particularly for helping redundant workers to start their own businesses.
- The EGF measures for the workers were usefully complemented by other measures, including those co-funded by the European Social Fund.