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2021/0107 (BUD)

Proposal for a

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund following an application from Germany – EGF/2020/003 DE/GMH Guss

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

1. The rules applicable to financial contributions from the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (2014-2020) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006[1] (the 'EGF Regulation')[2].

2. On 15 December 2020, Germany submitted an application EGF/2020/003 DE/GMH Guss for a financial contribution from the EGF, following redundancies[3] in GMH Guss GmbH in Germany.

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

SUMMARY OF THE APPLICATION

EGF application	EGF/2020/003 DE/GMH Guss
Member State	Germany
Region(s) concerned (NUTS[4] level 2)	Düsseldorf (DEA1) Arnsberg (DEA5)
Date of submission of the application	15 December 2020
Date of acknowledgement of receipt of the application	15 December 2020
Date of request for additional information	28 December 2020
Deadline for provision of the additional information	8 February 2021
Deadline for the completion of the assessment	3 May 2021
Intervention criterion	Article 4(1)(a) of the EGF Regulation
Primary enterprise	GMH Guss
Number of enterprises concerned	1
Sector(s) of economic activity (NACE Revision 2 Division)[5]	Division 24 (Manufacture of basic metals)
Number of subsidiaries, suppliers and downstream producers	4

1 OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 855.
2 Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 is applicable to all applications received by 31 December 2020.
3 Within the meaning of Article 3 of the EGF Regulation.
4 Commission Regulation (EU) No 1046/2012 of 8 November 2012 implementing 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) as regards the transmission of the time series for the new regional breakdown (OJ L 310, 9.11.2012, p. 34).
5 OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

Reference period (four months):	31 July 2020 – 30 November 2020
Number of redundancies during the reference period	585
Total number of eligible beneficiaries	585
Total number of targeted beneficiaries	476
Budget for personalised services (EUR)	1 730 731
Budget for implementing EGF[6] (EUR)	72 114
Total budget (EUR)	1 802 845
EGF contribution (60 %) (EUR)	1 081 706

ASSESSMENT OF THE APPLICATION

Procedure

4. On 15 December 2020, Germany submitted application EGF/2020/003 DE/GMH Guss, i.e. within 12 weeks of the date on which the intervention criteria set out in Article 4 of the EGF Regulation were met. The Commission acknowledged receipt of the application on the same day, and requested additional information from Germany on 28 December 2020. Such additional information was provided within six weeks of the request. The deadline of 12 weeks 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 3 May 2021.

Eligibility of the application

Enterprises and beneficiaries concerned

5. The application relates to 585 workers made redundant by four subsidiaries of GMH Guss GmbH. This enterprise operates in the economic sector classified under the NACE Revision 2 Division 24 (Manufacture of basic metals). The redundancies are located in the NUTS level 2 regions of Düsseldorf (DEA1)[7] and Arnsberg (DEA5)[8]. These sites are located in the Ruhr area, the traditional industrial region in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Intervention criteria

6. Germany submitted the application under the intervention criteria of Article 4(1)(a) of the EGF Regulation, which requires at least 500 workers being made redundant over a reference period of four months in an enterprise in a Member State.

7. The reference period of four months for the application runs from 31 July 2020 to 30 November 2020.

8. 585 workers were made redundant in GMH Guss during the reference period.

[6] In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013.

[7] subsidiaries Friedrich Wilhelms-Hütte Eisenguss GmbH and Friedrich Wilhems-Hütte GmbH, both located in Mülheim an der Ruhr

[8] subsidiary Dieckerhoff Guss GmbH in Gevelsberg, and the subsidiary Walter Hundhausen GmbH (as well as the main seat of GMH Guss GmbH) in Schwerte

Calculation of redundancies and of cessation of activity

9. The redundancies during the reference period have been calculated from the date on which the employer, in accordance with Article 3(1) of Council Directive 98/59/EC[9], notified the competent public authority in writing of the projected collective redundancies. Germany confirmed prior to the date of the completion of the assessment by the Commission that these 585 redundancies have actually been effected.

Eligible beneficiaries

10. The total number of eligible beneficiaries is 585.

Link between the redundancies and major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation

11. In order to establish the link between the redundancies and major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation, Germany argues that the foundry industry in Germany is facing profound challenges such as changes in international trade in goods and services, as well as relocating activities to non-EU countries.

12. In metal casting foundries, metals are melted, and the liquid metals are cast into customised shapes. The process is highly labour-intensive. Foundries are usually casting metals when very complex shapes are needed. Metal casting foundries are classical suppliers for other manufacturing industries, in particular the automotive industry, as well as machine, construction, steel, energy, chemical and health technology industries. In Germany, the main customers of metal casting foundries are the automotive industry (60 %) and machine industry (26 %)[10]. As foundries are highly specialised and provide custom-made products for their clients, the activities of the foundries are highly dependent on demand by specific main customers.

13. Two subsidiaries of GMH Guss were suppliers to the automotive industry: one to car producers and the other to heavy truck producers. A third subsidiary was supplier to the machine industry, with a special focus on shipbuilding. A fourth subsidiary, as well as the parent company itself, were performing administrative services for the manufacturing subsidiaries.

14. Traditionally, metal casting foundries were built near their main customers, as a close cooperation was necessary to design the custom-made products, and due to the difficult transport of heavy products. Therefore, within Germany, the industry is primarily located in the traditional manufacturing regions. 25 % of the German cast metals are produced in North Rhine-Westphalia[11].

15. Whilst, in 2019, Germany was the largest producer of metal casting products in the EU, producing more than twice as much as Italy, and three times as much as France[12], Germany only had a share of 5 % of global production, behind China (45,5 %), India (11 %) and the USA (8,8 %).

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9 Council Directive 98/59/EC of 20 July 1998 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to collective redundancies (OJ L 225, 12.8.1998, p. 16).

10 Bundesverband der Deutschen Gießerei-Industrie (BDGUss): Die Gießerei-Industrie. Eine starke Branche in Zahlen (2019)

11 https://www.bdguss.de/branche/rolle-bedeutung/

12 Bundesverband der Deutschen Gießerei-Industrie (BDGUss): Branchenkennzahlen – Die deutsche Gießerei-Industrie (2019)

16. As concerns the automotive industry as one of the main customers of the German cast metal foundries, world trade patterns have been changing drastically over recent years. Whereas in 2000, the EU was the world's leading region, with 33 % of global car production, the EU's world market share had dropped to 19 % by 2019. Due to the rising demand in the region, Asia now dominates in global car production by far, with a world market share of 54 % of global car production in 2019. For the first time in history, German car makers were producing more cars in China than in Germany. In total numbers, in 2019, car production dropped to the lowest level since 1996[13].

17. As concerns heavy truck producers, the production of heavy trucks weighing more than 3,5 tons nearly halved in Germany, from 256 131 vehicles in 2008, to 133 997 in 2019. China is now dominating the world market with a market share of 40 % of global production, and, due to overproduction, is selling heavy trucks at highly competitive prices, undercutting the competitors, in many parts of the world[14].

18. Furthermore, on the European market, a trend developed in the whole automotive industry to nearshore production or parts of the supply chain to Eastern Europe, including third countries. This is in particular the case for labour-intensive products, such as metal casting products. Lower environmental standards, in particular in non-EU countries, are a further reason for nearshoring of metal casting products[15].

19. As concerns the shipbuilding industry, average yearly shipbuilding in Europe halved during 2011-2019 in comparison with 2002-2010[16]. With a market share of 84 %, Asian producers now dominate the world market[17].

20. These globalisation-related challenges have put severe strains on the metal casting industry, leading to a 8,9 % decrease of overall metal casting production in Germany between 2018 and 2019[18].

21. To date, the NACE Division 24 – Manufacture of basic metals has been the subject of six EGF applications, four of which based on trade related globalisation and two on the global financial and economic crisis[19].

Events giving rise to the redundancies and cessation of activity

22. The events giving rise to these redundancies are the insolvency proceedings with respect to GMH Guss. Whereas one subsidiary, Dieckerhoff Guss GmbH, was closed down entirely, the others were partially closed and operate under insolvency administration. Out of a workforce of 1 000, 585 workers have lost their jobs. The public authorities were notified of the redundancies at Walter Hundhausen GmbH on 31 July 2020, at Dieckerhoff Guss GmbH on 24 September 2020, and for the remaining entities on 5 October 2020.

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13 https://www.vda.de/de/services/zahlen-und-daten/jahreszahlen/automobilproduktion sowie https://www.quest-trendmagazin.de/automobilindustrie/internationalisierung/weltregion-automobilproduktion.html

14 https://www.oica.net/category/production-statistics/2018-statistics/ ; https://www.acea.be/statistics/article/eu-commercial-vehicle-production

15 Deutsche Bank Research (2020): Automobilindustrie – Produktion in China überflügelt heimische Fertigung; Eurofound (2016): -ERM report 2016: Globalisation slowdown? Recent evidence of offshoring and reshoring in Europe; Eurofound (2020): ERM report 2020: Restructuring across borders.

16 Measured in compensated gross tonnage (cgt).

17 Feldhoff, Thomas (2020): Gießereibranche unter Anpassungsdruck: Ausgewählte Entwicklungstrends.

18 Stephen, Sophie (2020): Deutsche Gussproduktion 2019 und Ausblick 2020, in: GIESSEREI, 04/2020.

19 https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=582&langId=en

23. Whereas GMH Guss was already operating in a challenging business environment due to globalisation, its problems culminated when the main client of subsidiary Walter Hundhausen GmbH, responsible for 60 % of the subsidiary's production, decided to nearshore parts of its supply chain to Turkey.

24. Furthermore, Taiwanese competitor MEITA opened two foundries in Obrenovac, Serbia. These foundries, highly subsidised by the Serbian government, launched production in 2017 and 2019, respectively, and produce, in particular, for the European automotive industry[20]. Due to subsidies and lower labour costs, MEITA was able to offer far lower prices than its German competitors. As a consequence, in 2019, the main automotive clients of GMH Guss' subsidiary Dieckerhoff Guss GmbH demanded a price reduction of 30 %, that Dieckerhoff was not able to match. The loss of its clients, which then contracted out to the Serbian factories of MEITA, meant the end of Dieckerhoff Guss.

25. The social partners agreed on the creation of four transfer companies[21], one for each subsidiary of GMH Guss. The transfer companies will be managed by BOB Transfer GmbH. 476 of the workers signed a tripartite agreement according to which they enter the transfer company upon the official end of their employment with GMH Guss or one of its four subsidiaries.

26. The EGF assistance will be used to complement the regular measures offered by the transfer companies and can also be used to extend the duration of the individual measures. 86 workers entered a first transfer company on 1 August 2020, the remaining workers started on 1 October 2020.

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

27. The redundancies are expected to have a significant adverse impact on the local economy. The Ruhr area is a highly urbanised industrial area. Traditionally a coal-mining and steel producing region, the region has been facing tremendous structural challenges since the 1960s, with unemployment rates continuously above the average of North Rhine-Westphalia. The Covid-19 pandemic is having a further adverse impact on the labour market. Between September 2019 and September 2020, unemployment in North Rhine-Westphalia rose from 6,5 % to 7,9 %, and from 9 % to 10,7 % in the Ruhr area. Most of the workers made redundant are in the second half of their professional career, have a low level of qualification, and often a poor command of German language.

Targeted beneficiaries and proposed actions

Targeted beneficiaries

28. The estimated number of redundant workers expected to participate in the measures is 476. The breakdown of these workers by sex, citizenship and age group is as follows:

Category	Number of

[20] https://www.serbianmonitor.com/en/chinas-mei-ta-opens-second-factory-in-obrenovac/

[21] The creation of a transfer company is not mandatory under German law. There is no obligation on the part of the dismissing company to contribute towards the creation of a transfer company. Without the participation of the dismissing company, no transfer company would be set up. If the dismissing company offers to participate, and if the social partners agree to the creation of a transfer company, German social law sets the legal frame (§§ 110 and 111,SGB III).

		targeted beneficiaries	
Sex:	Men:	455	(95,59 %)
	Women:	21	(4,41 %)
Citizenship:	EU citizens:	291	(61,13 %)
	non-EU citizens:	185	(38,87 %)
Age group:	15-24 years:	7	(1,47 %)
	25-29 years:	24	(5,04 %)
	30-54 years:	269	(56,51 %)
	55-64 years:	175	(36,76 %)
	over 64 years:	1	(0,21 %)

Eligibility of the proposed actions

29. The personalised services to be provided to redundant workers consist of the following actions:

– Upskilling measures: These are offered following profiling and career guidance interviews. Courses can be provided individually or in groups. Considering the high number of participants with a migratory background, German courses will be offered to participants with a poor command of German.

– Peer groups / workshops: These will be group fora assisted by a facilitator, helping participants to exchange ideas and reflect on their experiences. Some peer groups focus on a common background of participants – such as participants with a migratory background, or older participants..

– Business start-up advisory service: This will comprise a package of advisory services for those interested in starting their own businesses. These services will include individualised tailor-made coaching measures, as well as the participation in group coaching sessions.

– Job search assistance: Professional job scouts will help to locate potential job vacancies that are not yet published, and which might suit eligible workers.

– Guidance counselling and vocational orientation: Based on the initial profiling interviews, guidance counsellors will not only inform about developments on the job market and possible career paths, but also provide applicants with motivational and inspirational help and support. Workers shall be encouraged to upgrade their skills or to learn new skills, and participate in education and training measures aimed at finding new employment, possibly in a different sector.

– International job counselling: For job seekers willing to accept a position in another EU member state, special counsellors will assist in job search, inform about work conditions in the respective member state, and help in getting qualifications translated and recognized.

– Follow-up mentoring: Workers can benefit from further counselling services after taking up new employment in order to facilitate transition into a new job and to minimise the risk of a job loss.

– Training allowance: The payment starts from the date when the worker enters the transfer company, and ends as soon as the person leaves the transfer company. Participation in active labour market measures is a prerequisite for receiving an allowance.

30. The measures organised are in line with Germany's sustainability strategy.

31. In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, a sanitary hygiene concept has been developed to ensure the implementation of measures. This includes online courses, as well as adequate rooms for classroom courses[22].

32. The proposed actions, here described, constitute active labour market measures within the eligible actions set out in Article 7 of the EGF Regulation. These actions do not substitute passive social protection measures.

33. Germany has provided the required information on actions that are mandatory for the enterprise concerned by virtue of national law or pursuant to collective agreements. They have confirmed that a financial contribution from the EGF will not replace such actions.

Estimated budget

34. The estimated total costs are EUR 1 802 845, comprising expenditure for personalised services of EUR 1 730 731 and expenditure for preparatory, management, information and publicity, control and reporting activities of EUR 72 114.

35. The total financial contribution requested from the EGF is EUR 1 081 706 (60 % of total costs).

Actions	Estimated number of participants	Estimated cost per participant *(EUR[23])*	Estimated total costs *(EUR)*[24]
Personalised services (Actions under Article 7(1)(a) and (c) of the EGF Regulation)			
Upskilling measures (Qualifizierungsmaßnahmen)	415	1 189	493 605
Peergroups/workshops	240	438	105 160
Business start-up advisory service (Existenzgründerberatung)	3	5 133	15 400
Job search assistance (Beratung und Stellenakquise)	476	517	245 968
Guidance counseling and vocational orientation (Berufsvorbereitung und Orientierung)	200	201	40 133

[22] For classroom courses, Covid-19 rapid tests are used to ensure classroom safety.

[23] 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 Germany.

[24] Totals do not tally due to rounding.

International job counseling (Internationale Beratung)	10	1 133	11 332
Follow-up mentoring (Nachbetreuungsmaßnahmen)	375	569	213 378
Sub-total (a): Percentage of the package of personalised services	–		1 124 976 (65 %)
Allowances and incentives (Actions under Article 7(1)(b) of the EGF Regulation)			
Training allowance (Transferkurzarbeitergeld)	476	1 273	605 755
Sub-total (b): Percentage of the package of personalised services:	–		605 755 (35 %)
Actions under Article 7(4) of the EGF Regulation			
1. Preparatory activities	–		7 211
2. Management	–		39 663
3. Information and publicity	–		3 606
4. Control and reporting	–		21 634
Sub-total (c): Percentage of the total costs :	–		72 114 (4 %)
Total costs (a + b + c):	–		1 802 845
EGF contribution (60 % of total costs)	–		1 081 706

36. The costs of the actions identified in the table above as actions under Article 7(1)(b) of the EGF Regulation do not exceed 35 % of the total costs for the coordinated package of personalised services. Germany confirmed that these actions are conditional on the active participation of the targeted beneficiaries in job-search or training activities.

Period of eligibility of expenditure

37. Germany started providing the personalised services to the targeted beneficiaries on 1 August 2020. The expenditure on the actions will therefore be eligible for a financial contribution from the EGF from 1 August 2020 to 15 December 2022.

38. Germany started incurring the administrative expenditure to implement the EGF on 1 November 2020. 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 November 2020 to 15 June 2023.

Complementarity with actions funded by national or Union funds

39. The sources of national pre-financing or co-funding are the Federal budget and Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Public Employment Service). These fund the

national contribution of 40 % of the total costs of EGF financed measures offered by the transfer company[25].

40. Germany has confirmed that the measures described above receiving a financial contribution from the EGF will not also receive financial contributions from other Union financial instruments.

41. Germany set out that the EGF measures offered are complementing measures offered by the European Social Fund (ESF). The ESF Operational Programme for North Rhine-Westphalia co-finances some of the basic measures of the severance scheme (Sozialplan) agreed by the social partners. Germany confirmed that the EGF is not replacing any of these measures.

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

42. Germany has indicated that the co-ordinated package of personalised services has been drawn up in consultation with all parties concerned, particularly the social partners. For the planning of the EGF-supported measures, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs held talks with the PES and BOB Transfer GmbH on the scope for possible support from the EGF. From the very beginning, the social partners supported a possible EGF application. A monitoring committee was set-up to steer a possible EGF co-financed intervention. Besides representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, of the PES, and of the transfer company, the monitoring committee comprises representatives of the social partners, representatives of IG Metall trade union, the liquidators of the dismissing enterprise and its subsidiaries, as well as representatives of the works councils.

Management and control systems

43. The application contains a description of the management and control system which specifies the responsibilities of the bodies involved. Germany has notified the Commission that the financial contribution will be managed by the same bodies within the Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs (Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales) which manage the European Social Fund (ESF). Whereas the 'Gruppe Europäische Fonds für Beschäftigung' acts as the managing authority[26], the organisationally independent 'Organisationseinheit Prüfbehörde'[27] is the control authority for these funds. These bodies also managed the previous EGF contributions to Germany. Some of the tasks of the EGF managing authority are permanently delegated to the PES by administrative agreement.

Commitments provided by the Member State concerned

44. Germany has provided all necessary assurances regarding the following:

– the principles of equality of treatment and non-discrimination will be respected in the access to the proposed actions and their implementation,

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25 The provision of the package of personalised services, which comprises the payment of allowances as well as active labour market measures, can start as soon as the workers officially enter into the transfer company. From the start, workers are paid training allowances (the "Transferkurzarbeitergeld"), which are eligible for EGF co-funding while the redundant workers follow active labour market policy measures.

26 However, within the 'Gruppe Europäische Fonds für Beschäftigung', it is the 'Referat EF 4' which acts as the managing authority for the EGF, while the managing authority for the ESF is 'Referat EF 1'.

27 The 'Organisationseinheit Prüfbehörde' is an independent audit and control authority, reporting directly to the non-political state secretary.

– the requirements laid down in national and EU legislation concerning collective redundancies have been complied with,

– GMH Guss, which has continued its activities after the lay-offs, has complied with its legal obligations governing the redundancies and provided for its workers accordingly,

– the proposed actions will not receive financial support from other Union funds or financial instruments and any double financing will be prevented,

– the proposed actions will be complementary with actions funded by the Structural Funds,

– the financial contribution from the EGF will comply with the procedural and material Union rules on State aid.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION

Budgetary proposal

45. The EGF shall not exceed a maximum annual amount of EUR 186 million (2018 prices), as laid down in Article 8(1) of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021-2027[28].

46. Having examined the application in respect of the conditions set out in Article 13(1) of the EGF Regulation, and having taken into account the number of targeted beneficiaries, the proposed actions and the estimated costs, the Commission proposes to mobilise the EGF for the amount of EUR 1 081 706, representing 60 % of the total costs of the proposed actions, in order to provide a financial contribution for the application.

47. The proposed decision to mobilise the EGF will be taken jointly by the European Parliament and the Council, 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[29].

Related acts

48. 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 for a transfer to the relevant budgetary line for the amount of EUR 1 081 706.

49. At the same time as it adopts this proposal for a decision to mobilise the EGF, the Commission will adopt a decision on a financial contribution, by means of an implementing act, which will enter into force on the date at which the European Parliament and the Council adopt the proposed decision to mobilise the EGF.

[28] OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 15.
[29] OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 29.

2021/0107 (BUD)

Proposal for a

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund following an application from Germany – EGF/2020/003 DE/GMH Guss

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) No 1309/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (2014-2020) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006[30], and in particular Article 15(4) 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[31], and in particular point 9 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) aims to provide support for workers made redundant and self-employed persons whose activity has ceased as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation, as a result of a continuation of the global financial and economic crisis, or as a result of a new global financial and economic crisis, and to assist them with their reintegration into the labour market.

(2) The EGF is not to exceed a maximum annual amount of EUR 186 million (2018 prices), as laid down in Article 8(1) of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093[32].

(3) On 15 December 2020, Germany submitted an application to mobilise the EGF, in respect of redundancies in GMH Guss GmbH in Germany. It was supplemented by additional information provided in accordance with Article 8(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013. That application complies with the requirements for determining a financial contribution from the EGF as laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013.

(4) The EGF should, therefore, be mobilised in order to provide a financial contribution of EUR 1 081 706 in respect of the application submitted by Germany.

(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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30 OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 855.

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

32 Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021-2027 (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 15).

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the general budget of the Union for the financial year 2021, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund shall be mobilised to provide the amount of EUR 1 081 706 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.