



Brussels, 24.6.2014  
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Proposal for a

**DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with Point 13 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management  
(application EGF/2014/001 EL/Nutriart)**

## 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<sup>1</sup> (the 'EGF Regulation').
2. The Greek authorities submitted application EGF/2014/001 EL/Nutriart for a financial contribution from the EGF, following redundancies in Nutriart S.A and 25 providers and downstream producers: AR.ZIGAS & SIA and 24 self-employed people whose activity ceased and was dependent on the primary enterprise in Greece.
3. After an examination 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/2014/001 EL/Nutriart
Member State:	Greece
Region(s) concerned (NUTS level 2):	Κεντρική Μακεδονία (Central Macedonia) (EL12) Αττική (Attica) (EL30)
Date of submission of the application:	5 February 2014
Date of acknowledgement of receipt of the application:	14 February 2014
Date of request for additional information:	19 February 2014
Deadline of provision of the additional information:	2 April 2014
Deadline for the completion of the assessment:	25 June 2014
Intervention criterion:	Article 4(1)(a) of the EGF Regulation
Primary enterprise:	Nutriart S.A
Sector(s) of economic activity (NACE Rev. 2 division):	Division 10 ('Manufacture of food products') <sup>2</sup>
Number of subsidiaries, suppliers and downstream producers:	25
Reference period (four months):	16 July 2013 – 16 November 2013
Number of redundancies or cessations of activity during the reference period (a):	505
Number of redundancies or cessations of activity before or after the reference period (b):	3

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 855.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Total number of redundancies ( <i>a + b</i> ):	508
Total estimated number of targeted beneficiaries:	508
Number of targeted young persons not in employment, education or training (NEETs):	505
Expenditure for personalised services (EUR)	9 950 000
Expenditure for implementing EGF <sup>3</sup> (EUR)	210 000
Expenditure for implementing EGF (%)	2,07
Total budget (EUR)	10 160 000
EGF contribution (60 %) (EUR)	6 096 000

## ASSESSMENT OF THE APPLICATION

### Procedure

4. The Greek authorities submitted application EGF/2014/001 EL/Nutriart on 5 February 2014, within 12 weeks of the date on which the intervention criteria set out in paragraphs 6 to 8 below were met. The Commission acknowledged receipt of the application within two weeks of the date of submission of the application, on 14 February 2014. The Commission requested additional information from the Greek authorities on 19 February 2014. The Greek authorities provided such additional information within six weeks of the date of the request. The deadline of 12 weeks of the receipt of the complete application within which the Commission should complete its assessment of the application's compliance with the conditions for providing a financial contribution expires on 25 June 2014.

### Eligibility of the application

#### *Enterprises and beneficiaries concerned*

5. The application relates to 508 workers made redundant in Nutriart S.A. ('the primary enterprise') and 25 providers and downstream producers: AR.ZIGAS & SIA and 24 self-employed people whose activity ceased and was dependent on the primary enterprise. The primary enterprise operated in the economic sector classified under NACE Rev. 2<sup>4</sup> division 10 'Manufacture of food products'. The enterprises concerned are located in the NUTS<sup>5</sup> level 2 regions of Central Macedonia (EL12) and Attica (EL30).

Enterprises and number of dismissals	
Nutriart S.A.	481
AR.ZIGAS & SIA	3
<b>Total No of enterprises: 2</b>	<b>Total No of dismissals: 484</b>
<b>Total No of self-employed persons whose activity has ceased:</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total (workers and self-employed persons):</b>	<b>508</b>

<sup>3</sup> In accordance with the third paragraph of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006.

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

<sup>5</sup> 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).

### Intervention criteria

6. The Greek authorities submitted the application under the intervention criterion of Article 4(1)(a) of the EGF Regulation, which requires at least 500 workers being made redundant or self-employed persons' activity ceasing, over a reference period of four months, in an enterprise in a Member State, including workers made redundant or self-employed persons' activity ceasing in its suppliers and downstream producers.
7. The reference period of four months is from 16 July 2013 to 16 November 2013.
8. The application relates to:
  - 478 workers made redundant<sup>6</sup> in the primary enterprise during the reference period of four months;
  - 3 workers made redundant in one supplier of the primary enterprise during the reference period of four months; and
  - 24 self-employed persons<sup>7</sup> whose activity has ceased during the reference period of four months.

### Calculation of redundancies and of cessation of activity

9. As regards the 481 workers made redundant in the primary enterprise and in the supplier, the redundancies have been calculated as of the date of the de facto termination of the contract of employment or its expiry.
10. As regards the 24 self-employed persons, the date of cessation of the activities has been determined in accordance with national law and it is the date of cessation in the Tax Services.

### Eligible beneficiaries

11. In addition to the workers and self-employed persons already referred to, the eligible beneficiaries include 3 workers made redundant before the reference period of four months. These workers were made redundant after the general announcement of the projected redundancies<sup>8</sup> on 21 June 2013. A clear causal link can be established with the event which triggered the redundancies during the reference period.
12. The total number of eligible beneficiaries is 508.

### Link between the redundancies and the global financial and economic crisis addressed in Regulation (EC) No 546/2009

13. In order to establish the link between the redundancies and cessations of activity and the global financial and economic crisis addressed in Regulation (EC) No 546/2009, Greece argues that the Greek economy is for the sixth consecutive year (2008-2013) in deep recession. According to ELSTAT, the Greek Statistical Authority, since 2008 the Greek GDP has decreased by 25 %, public consumption by 21 % and private consumption by 32,3 % whilst unemployment increased by 20,6 %.
14. Moreover the decline in GDP has widened the gap between the Greek per capita GDP and the per capita GDP of the EU, cancelling the progress towards economic convergence made by Greece in the 1995-2007 period.

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<sup>6</sup> Within the meaning of Article 3(a) of the EGF Regulation.

<sup>7</sup> Within the meaning of Article 3(b) of the EGF Regulation.

<sup>8</sup> Nutriart S.A. filed for bankruptcy on 21 June 2013.

15. Furthermore, to deal with foreign debt payments, in 2008 the Greek government took unpopular measures such as increasing tax revenues, streamlining public expenditure and decreasing public employees' salaries. Wages in the private sector have also been decreasing in an attempt to increase the competitiveness of the Greek economy. Since 2008, thousands of enterprises have stopped their activities and closed down, making their staff redundant and thousands of self-employed persons have ceased their activities, contributing to the sharp increase of unemployment. An immediate effect of the reduced income has been a decrease in consumption.
16. In 2009, the drop of household consumption in Greece followed the same negative trend as in the EU-27. In 2010 and 2011, there was a recovery in household consumption at EU-27 level followed by a drop in 2012. Household consumption in Greece has been declining since the beginning of the financial and economic crisis and the figures have been worsening every year.

**Household consumption**  
(% change compared with the previous year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	0,44	-1,67	1,04	0,26	-0,74
Greece	4,67	-1,91	-6,39	-7,91	-9,07

17. According to the ELSTAT report on household income and living conditions, 23 % of Greeks were below the poverty threshold<sup>9</sup> in 2012.

Events giving rise to the redundancies and cessation of activity

18. According to the Greek authorities, the events giving rise to the redundancies were mainly three: (1) the decrease of available household income — due to the increase in the tax burden, decreasing salaries (of both private and public employees) and rising unemployment — resulting in a huge drop of purchasing power; (2) the delayed payments by most of the Nutriart's clients; and (3) the drastic reduction of loans to enterprises and individuals due to the lack of cash in the Greek banks.
19. In 2008, Nutriart resulted from the take-over and merger of three enterprises: Katselis Ch. Sons S.A. (a manufacturer of bakery products), Elvipet S.A. (specialised in frozen dough products for catering businesses) and Allatini S.A. (an enterprise established in 1836 known for its premium quality flours). Since then Nutriart has been manufacturing bakery products and pastry such as bread from a variety of seeds, breadsticks, rolls, muffins, palmiers, croissants, etc. for final consumption and frozen and preserved dough for catering enterprises.
20. Due to the drop of purchasing power of the Greek households following the decline of the Greek economy since the beginning of the economic and financial crisis, demand for products other than basic staples plummeted. In particular the demand for sweet bread products and pastry declined by 41 % in 2013 compared to 2008. This decline in demand had a direct impact on the turnover of Nutriart which dropped from EUR 79,25 million in 2010 to EUR 38,32 million in 2011 and further to EUR 20,23 in 2012. In 2013 (January to May) the turnover of the enterprise was just EUR 5,49 million.

<sup>9</sup> In Greece, the poverty line is EUR 5 508 per year per person (for individuals) and EUR 11 986 for households comprising two adults and two children up to 14 years old.

21. Another consequence of the recession of the Greek economy was the increasing delays in payments. Most of Nutriart's clients put off the maturity date of the bills from 120 to 240 days which resulted in a shortage of cash flow in Nutriart.
22. To remedy the cash flow shortage Nutriart unsuccessfully sought financial help from banks, unsuccessfully. According to the Bank of Greece, the annual growth rate for loans granted to households and enterprises (excluding financial undertakings) has been negative since 2010 due to cash shortfall in the Greek banks.
23. The reduction in turnover which resulted from the drop in consumption, combined with the delays in payments and the unpaid bills, together with the tightening of loans made unworkable the attempts of Nutriart to find a solution and ended in the enterprise filing for bankruptcy and the subsequent redundancies.

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

24. The redundancies occurred in Attica (60 %) and Central Macedonia (40 %). The Greek authorities argue that the redundancies in Nutriart will further aggravate the unemployment situation, which already deteriorated as a result of the economic and financial crisis and seems to be particularly fragile in both regions. In Q4 2013, the unemployment rate in Attica was 28,2 % whilst in Central Macedonia it was 30,3 %<sup>10</sup>. Furthermore, there is a lack of job offers in both territories if compared with the high number of job seekers. As a result, more than 70 % of the unemployed persons have been unemployed for more than 12 months. In Central Macedonia the situation of young job-seekers is particularly dramatic, since the youth unemployment rate is 60,4 %.
25. As a result of the bankruptcies of enterprises, like that of Nutriart S.A., in the secondary economic sector the Greek economy is in a 'disinvestment' process (i.e. it is losing its productive capacities). According to the OECD, gross fixed capital<sup>11</sup> decreased by 20 % in the period 2008-2013. The redundancies in Nutriart will increase the number of job seekers in the territory while the lost of productive capacities related to the enterprise's bankruptcy will reduce the number of jobs available. Thus the redundancies can be seen to have a serious negative effect on the regional and local economy.
26. Moreover, Attica accounts for 43 % of the Greek GDP; therefore the impact of the closure of enterprises based in this region reaches the whole Greek economy.

**Targeted beneficiaries and proposed actions**

Targeted beneficiaries

27. The breakdown of targeted workers and self-employed persons by sex, nationality and age group is as follows:

	Category	Number of targeted beneficiaries	
Sex:	Men:	337	(66,34 %)
	Women:	171	(33,66 %)

<sup>10</sup> Source: ELSTAT. Q4 2013 Labour Force Survey

<sup>11</sup> Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is defined in the national accounts as acquisition less disposals of produced fixed assets, i.e. assets intended for use in the production of other goods and services for a period of more than a year.

Nationality:	EU nationals:	501	(98,62 %)
	non-EU nationals:	7	(1,38 %)
Age group:	15-24 years old:	1	(0,20 %)
	25-29 years old:	27	(5,31 %)
	30-54 years old:	439	(86,42 %)
	55-64 years old:	41	(8,07 %)
	over 64 years old:	0	(0,00 %)

28. The estimated number of targeted workers and self-employed persons expected to participate in the measures is 508.
29. The Greek authorities will provide personalised services co-financed by the EGF to up to 505 young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) under the age of 30 on the date of submission of the application, given that all of the redundancies referred to in paragraph 8 occur in the NUTS level 2 regions of Central Macedonia (EL12) and Attica (EL30), which are eligible under the Youth Employment Initiative.
30. The total estimated number of targeted beneficiaries expected to participate in the measures, including NEETs, is therefore 1 013.

#### Eligibility of the proposed actions

31. The personalised services which are to be provided to workers made redundant, self-employed persons whose activity has ceased and NEETs consist of the following actions which combine to form a co-ordinated package of personalised services.

- Occupational guidance: This accompanying measure, which will be offered to all participants, covers the following stages:

**1 Information addressed to NEETs.** Unlike what happens with the 508 targeted workers, who are already identified (NUTRIART former workers, suppliers and downstream producers) the group of targeted NEETs is still to be defined. Among other criteria for selecting the targeted NEETs, the Greek authorities will use expressions of interest. For this purpose they intend to launch information campaigns aimed specifically at the NEETs.

**2 Intake and registration.** The first measure provided to all participants (workers and NEETs) includes information on available services and training programmes and on skills and training requirements.

**3 Skills assessment and personal and occupational paper.** This is intended to help workers and NEETs to identify their own skills and the opportunities related to their own interests and to establish a realistic career plan. The skills assessment involves intensive and personalised counselling, structured as a pathway consisting of various stages in which the worker and the counsellor work on an issue (e.g. opportunities, interests, analysis of the motivations and expectations, barriers, etc.). Following these assessments, a personal and occupational paper is put together, setting out a summary of the participant's skills, his/her individual project and an action plan.

**4 Job-search support and career guidance.** This includes: (1) training in horizontal issues such as development of social skills, adjustment to new situations, decision making; (2) job-search assistance including information on available jobs, active research of the local and regional employment opportunities, job-search techniques and training on drafting of CVs and cover letters and how to prepare a job interview; (3) career guidance : the counsellors will provide vocational guidance to the dismissed workers and will steer them towards specific job offers.

**5 Guidance towards employment.** The counsellors will also accompany the workers and NEETs during the implementation of their training pathways and individual plans of reintegration into employment.

**6 Monitoring.** This provides a follow up of the participants during the six months that follow the end of the implementation of the measures.

- Training, retraining and vocational training. This measure consists in providing vocational training courses to workers and NEETs which correspond to their needs, as identified during the occupational consultancy activity, and in areas and sectors with good developments prospects and that correspond to recognised needs in the labour market. The training courses could also be complemented with internships.
- Specific counselling services towards entrepreneurship and development of an incubator. This will consist in specific counselling services towards entrepreneurship focused in businesses 'less traditional' and the development of an 'incubator'. The incubator is a structure which will provide a more specific and comprehensive range of counselling by promoting one or various clusters of new businesses which are interlinked allowing the participants' networking and thus act jointly in the business environment (solving problems more effectively jointly, sharing their experiences and good practices, etc.). This structure is designed to support those entrepreneurs whose businesses being less traditional can benefit more from the use of new technologies; from more innovative approaches etc. The participants interested in setting up a business will receive general support and counselling towards entrepreneurship in the framework of the occupational guidance measure. It is estimated that about 150 of the participants in the sessions of guidance in view of starting a business will have their own idea of business mature enough to allow a business start-up, however not all of them will be proposed the services of the incubator, since the incubator is intended for innovative business.
- Contribution to business start-up: The workers or NEETs who set up their own businesses will receive up to EUR 15 000 as a contribution to cover setting-up costs. In Greece, one of the major difficulties that entrepreneurs face when starting up a business is access to funding. Banks, due to the shortage of cash, turn down the majority of loan requests. This measure aims to promote entrepreneurship through this financial support.
- Job-search allowance. To cover the expenses incurred when participating in the occupational guidance measure, the beneficiaries will receive EUR 50 per day of participation. While in training the allowance will be EUR 7,5 per hour.

- Mobility allowance. Those workers or NEETs who accept a job involving a change of residence will receive a lump sum of EUR 2 000 to cover the necessary expenditure.

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. The Greek authorities have confirmed that none of these actions are the responsibility of enterprises by virtue of national law or collective agreements.

#### Estimated budget

34. The estimated total costs are EUR 10 160 000, comprising expenditure for personalised services of EUR 9 950 000 and expenditure for preparatory, management, information and publicity, control and reporting activities of EUR 210 000.

35. The total financial contribution requested from the EGF is EUR 6 096 000 (60 % of total costs).

Actions	Estimated number of participants	Estimated cost per participant (EUR) (*)	Estimated total costs (EUR) (**)
<b>Personalised services (Actions under Article 7(1)(a) and (c) of the EGF Regulation)</b>			
Occupational guidance ( <i>Occupational consultancy</i> )	1 013	1 246	1 262 500
Training, retraining and vocational training	1 013	2 962	3 000 000
Specific counselling services towards entrepreneurship and development of an incubator	70	2 500	175 000
Contribution to business start-up ( <i>Self-employment subsidy</i> )	150	15 000	2 250 000
Sub-total (a):		–	6 687 500; (67,21 %)
<b>Allowances and incentives (Actions under Article 7(1)(b) of the EGF Regulation)</b>			
Job-search allowances	1 013	3 023	3 062 500
Mobility allowance	100	2 000	200 000
Sub-total(b):		–	3 262 500; (32,79 %)
Preparatory, management, information and publicity, and control activities:			

1. Preparatory activities	–	40 000
2. Management	–	40 000
3. Information and publicity	–	100 000
4. Control and reporting	–	30 000
Sub-total (c):	–	210 000; (2,07 %)
Total costs (a + b + c):	–	10 160 000
EGF contribution (60 % of total costs)	–	6 096 000

(\*) 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 Greece.

(\*\*) Totals do not tally due to roundings.

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. The Greek authorities confirmed that these actions are conditional on the active participation of the targeted beneficiaries in job-search or training activities.
37. The Greek authorities confirmed that the costs of investments for self-employment, business start-ups and employee take-overs will not exceed EUR 15 000 per beneficiary.

Period of eligibility of expenditure

38. The Greek authorities started providing the personalised services to the targeted beneficiaries on 30 April 2014. The expenditure on the actions referred to in point 31 shall therefore be eligible for a financial contribution from the EGF from 30 April 2014 to 30 April 2016.
39. The Greek authorities started incurring the administrative expenditure to implement the EGF on 31 March 2014. The expenditure for preparatory, management, information and publicity, control and reporting activities shall therefore be eligible for a financial contribution from the EGF from 31 March 2014 to 31 October 2016.

Complementarity with actions funded by national or Union funds

40. The Greek authorities have indicated that the financial contribution from the EGF will not replace actions that are mandatory for the enterprises concerned by virtue of national law or pursuant to collective agreements.
41. The source of national pre-financing or co-funding is the Public Investment Programme of the Ministry of Development.
42. The Greek authorities have indicated that the measures described above receiving a financial contribution from the EGF will not also receive financial contribution from other Union financial instruments.

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

43. The Greek authorities have indicated that the co-ordinated package of personalised services has been drawn up in consultation with the representatives of the targeted

beneficiaries and the trade union GSEE<sup>12</sup> and the Hellenic Confederation of Enterprises. In December 2013 the proposed application was discussed at several meetings with the social partners which were consulted on various issues related to the contents of the integrated package of measures.

### **Management and control systems**

44. The application contains a detailed description of the management and control system which specifies the responsibilities of the bodies involved. Greece has notified the Commission that the financial contribution will be managed and controlled by the same bodies that manage and control the European Social Fund (ESF) funding in Greece. ESF Actions Coordination and Monitoring Authority (EYSEKT) will act as managing authority and the EDEL (Fiscal Audit Committee) as control authority.

### **Commitments provided by the Member State concerned**

45. The Greek authorities have 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;
  - the requirements laid down in national and EU legislation concerning collective redundancies have been complied with;
  - Nutriart SA has complied with its legal obligations governing the redundancies and has provided for its workers accordingly;
  - Nutriart SA filed for bankruptcy and the relevant court's decision is expected by the autumn of 2014; Nutriart does not intend to resume operations afterwards;
  - the proposed actions will provide support for individual workers and will not be used for restructuring companies or sectors;
  - 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**

46. The EGF shall not exceed a maximum annual amount of EUR 150 million (2011 prices), as laid down in Article 12 of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1311/2013 of 2 December 2013 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020<sup>13</sup>.
47. 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

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<sup>12</sup> Greek Confederation of Greek Workers (GSEE)

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 884.

to mobilise the EGF for the amount of EUR 6 096 000, representing 60 % of the total costs of the proposed actions, in order to provide a financial contribution for the application.

48. The proposed decision to mobilise the EGF will be taken jointly by the European Parliament and the Council, as laid down in point 13 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management<sup>14</sup>.

#### **Related acts**

49. 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 6 096 000.
50. 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.

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<sup>14</sup> OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1.

**DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with Point 13 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management  
(application EGF/2014/001 EL/Nutriart)**

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<sup>15</sup>, and in particular Article 15(4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in point 13 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management<sup>16</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was established 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 addressed in Regulation (EC) No 546/2009<sup>17</sup>, 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 shall not exceed a maximum annual amount of EUR 150 million (2011 prices), as laid down in Article 12 of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1311/2013 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020<sup>18</sup>.
- (3) Greece submitted an application to mobilise the EGF, in respect of redundancies in the enterprise Nutriart S.A and 25 providers and downstream producers: AR.ZIGAS & SIA and 24 self-employed people whose activity ceased and was dependent on the primary enterprise, on 5 February 2014 and supplemented it by additional information as provided by Article 8.3 of Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013. This 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) According to Article 6 (2) of Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013, Greece has decided to provide personalised services co-financed by the EGF also to NEETs.

<sup>15</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 855.

<sup>16</sup> OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> OJ L 167, 29.6.2009, p.26.

<sup>18</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 884.

- (5) The EGF should, therefore, be mobilised in order to provide a financial contribution of an amount of EUR 6 096 000 for the application submitted by Greece,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

For the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2014, the EGF shall be mobilised to provide the sum of EUR 6 096 000 in commitment and payment appropriations.

*Article 2*

This decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament*  
*The President*

*For the Council*  
*The President*