

Meeting between **URI CFDT IIe-de-**France and municipal councillors from Copenhagen

19 october 2015



Cfdt: CONTENTS

CFDT's views on the labour market in France

- Zoom in on Ile-de-France
- Few figures on the labour market
- Priority sectors and fields
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ZOOM IN ON ILE-DE-FRANCE

12 012 km2 of which 105 km2 for Paris / 8 administrative departments

12 million inhabitants (18% of the population of France mainland) of which:

- 26% of young people under 19 years (24% for France mainland)
- 29% of 20-39 years (25% for France mainland)
- 12% of 60-74 years (15% for France mainland)

33% of managers work in Ile de France

22% of universities are based in Ile de France

25% of engineering schools (not including universities)

20% of business schools

GDP represents 31% of national wealth, nearly 4% of the

European Union (before the great London and Lombardy)

But strong territorial inequalities



6,080,499 individuals work in Ile-de-France (26,366,030 nationwide) including 4,339,667 employees

Breakdown of employment by major sectors

Agriculture 0.2% (2.5% for France mainland)

Industry 7.7% (12.5% for France mainland)

Construction 5.1% (6.4% for France mainland)

Service industry 61.2% (47.6% for France mainland)

Non-market service sector including Public Service 25.9% (31% for France mainland)



Paris and the Hauts de Seine (Paris and West) gather more than 50% of the salaried workforce of Ile de France: 2,175,187 employees.

Close to 20% of the salaried workforce work in companies of less than 10 employees.

Close to 12% of salaried workforce work in companies of 1000 or more employees.

Few midsize companies (500 to 999 employees): 8.7%

10 to 14% are small and medium companies



Unemployment rate in 1st quarter 2015

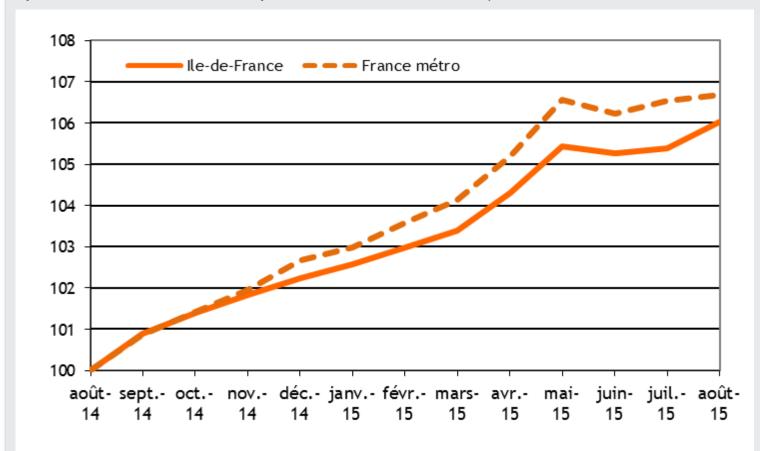
- 8.8% for Ile de France
- 10% for France mainland
- With differences among territories (examples)
 Two departments at higher rate than the national one Seine Saint Denis (13.1%) and Val d'Oise (10.1%) North / East of Paris)
 Paris 8.2%
 Yvelines 7, 2%

At the end of August: 956,720 jobseekers (Jobless people + persons with reduced professional activities)

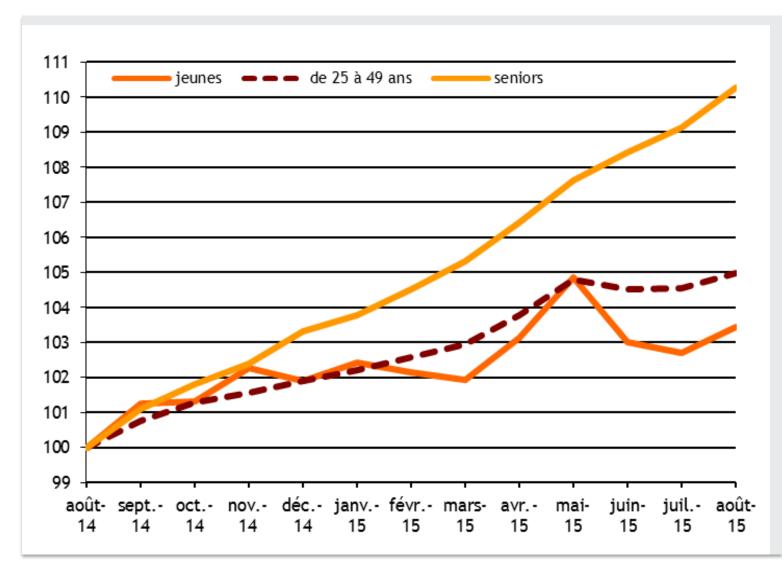
In one year, the increase amounts to + 6.0% in Ile-de-France and + 6.7% in France mainland.



Progression of the number of Jobseekers (Jobless people + persons with reduced professional activities)









PRIORITY SECTORS AND FIELDS

Strategic Fields / Sectors :

Aircraft construction; Automobile industry; Eco industry; Industries and Technologies in Health; Creative industry; Information technology, communication, digital.

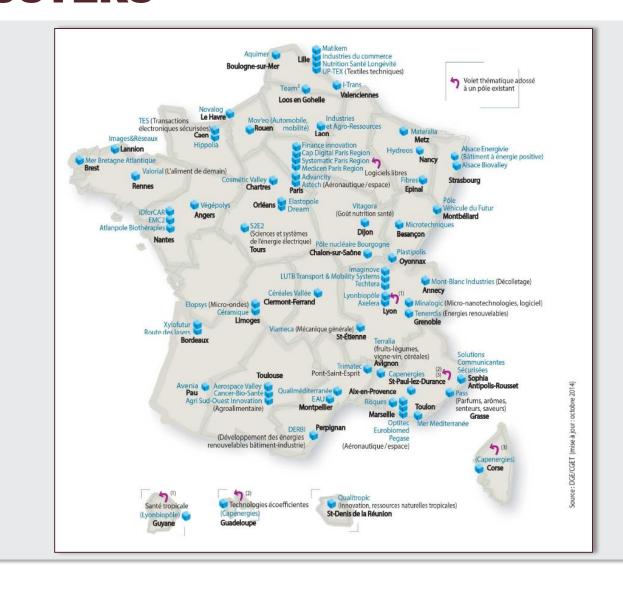
Priority sectors:

food-processing industries; Logistic transport; Building public works (Grand Paris); People care; Social and solidary economy.

Sectors where sharp increase of employment forecast by 2025:

digital; tourism; Aerospace; Eco-activities; Dependency and People care







National Interprofessional Agreements (NIA)

Faced with the crisis, the CFDT has been heavily involved in interprofessional negotiations with the goal of strengthening social dialogue and secure the employees' career path.

- Agreements on the modernization of social dialogue in 2007
- Agreements on trade union representation in 2008
- Agreements on Securing employment in January 2013
- Agreement on quality of work life and professional equality in June 2013
- Agreement on vocational training in December 2013
- Agreement on unemployment insurance in March 2014



CFDT's Stance and Actions

For the CFDT, business competitiveness relies on quality jobs.

Raise employees competence, allow them to be actors of their careers in the company or through professional transition

Actions: raise awareness, inform, educate, support union teams

News: Stores' opening on Sundays and evenings in the trade sector



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Youth employment: where do we stand?

- National Interprofessional Agreements (NIA) for Youth in 2011
- Generation contract
- "Jobs for the future"
- Youth garantee
- The CFDT's claims in 2015 : first assessment

CFDT's action in favour of migrant workers



NATIONAL INTERPROFESSIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR YOUTH IN 2011

CFDT has signed 4 NIA « Youth » in 2011 as well as various amendments that have allowed an extension until 1st July 2015.

- support for young job seekers in their access to employment
- Three phases: diagnosis / support / coaching in a professional situation
- A globally positive record: as such, the Local Missions recorded 82,064 entries into the plan and 10 358 young people who completed the last phase, 87% of which were redirected towards employment or training.
- One slight difference: the young people leaving the system in phase 1 and 2 are not necessarily employed...
- Assisting young people in their access to housing
- Alternated education internship
- Job retention



GENERATION CONTRACT

Backed by the CFDT and negotiated on 19th October 2012 within the framework of a national inter-professional agreement, the generation contract allows the recruitment of a youth and retaining a senior in his employment (the handover of a company is also possible).

It's an intergenerational cooperation system

Key points to remember:

- It replaces the Senior agreements
- Company with more than 50 employees: agreement or action plan
- Company employing between 50 to 300 employees: financial assistance (4 000 Euros a year, 8 000 in case of a twin recruitment of a Youth and a Senior)
- Diagnosis (+300) and figures for targets
- A recommended integrated approach: taking into account disability,
 Work Force Planning, tutoring and youth integration in the company



« JOBS FOR THE FUTURE »

The "jobs for the future" are intended to help young people, far removed from employment, due to their low skills or geographical origin, to access to a sustainable professional integration. It is a measure taken by the government (and thus not from a NIA) targeting primarily the non-profit sector.

The beneficiary must be **aged between 16 and 25 years old** (under 30 if disabled), unemployed, and meet at least one of the specific conditions.

Local missions ("Cap Emploi" for the disabled) are responsible for the implementation of the "jobs for the future". They provide information and put in relation young employment seekers and employers wishing to recruit a "Job for the future" ensuring the adequacy of candidate profiles and offered positions.

Training actions are implemented by the employer, primarily organized during working hours. The assistance for the "Jobs for the future" is granted to the employer for a period of one to three years.



YOUTH GARANTEE (1/2)

The guarantee aims to **assist young early school leavers** aged 18 to 25 years and in a precarious situation. It is part of the **European plan " Youth Guarantee ".** The term **NEET** (Neither in employment nor in education or in training) is also used to describe the target audience of the youth guarantee.

It consists of a double guarantee:

- access to first work experiences. The Guarantee allows increased periods of employment or training to the young beneficiary so as he could progressively build a professional project;
- the award of an allowance (RSA) to help with this support.

Local agencies provide the enhanced support of young beneficiaries of the Youth Guarantee Plan.



YOUTH GARANTEE (2/2)

In addition to the **10 pilot areas** chosen for the experiment youth guarantee, several new territories will be open to experimentation before **possible generalization at the end of the experimental period.**

The CFDT obtained during the large social conference on 7 and 8 July 2014, the rise of the Youth guarantee to reach **50,000 beneficiaries in 2015**, and up to 100 000 in 2017.

The Youth guarantee is one of the French measures that contributes to the implementation of the European Youth Guarantee. It is financed partly by the state and partly by the European Union (European Social Fund + budget line for youth employment) under the European Initiative for Youth. As such € 75 million will finance the youth guarantee until 2015.



CFDT's CLAIMS: FIRST ASSESSMENT

CFDT Requests

Today inventory

opinion

Extend and reinforce negotiated measures with INA « Youth »



INA extended until July 2015 extended until July 2015 but no new negotiations scheduled



Continue the development of the "Jobs for the future"



Opening the market sectors (conditional); slightly more than one in 10 permanent contract recruited and nearly 1 in 2 recruited for 3 years



Negotiate intergenerational agreements



7150 texts were signed (collective agreements, mostly concluded by large companies, representing only 51% of signatures); 13 sector agreements; 33,000 contracts (end of 2014)



Eliminate conditions which restrict access to under 25 at RSA



Implementation of the youth guarantee (the amount of which is modeled on the RSA) to dropouts; experimental phase at present



Take action in the company for a responsible use of internships



Decree of 27 November 2014 (cf. appendix)



Develop quality alternated education (implementation of a web scholarship; an apprentice status)



Framework for boosting the apprenticeship announced by the Government







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CFDT's action in favour of migrant workers

- The CFDT IDF has set up an interdepartmental working force
- Support within the framework of the circular "Valls " of November 2012
- Two starting points:
- ❖ Aimed at departmental and / or regional trade unions ; guidance and assistance in the compilation of files, meetings with the teams to explain the subject.
- Aimed at members of the CFDT union, compiling files, support and monitoring.
- i.e. support of the CFDT Paris undocumented workers in obtaining their regular resident permit an work permit.



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AGIR POUR TOUS

Cidt: APPENDIX 1 : DECREE OF 27 NOVEMBER 2014

DE NOUVEAUX DROITS POUR LES STAGIAIRES



UNE GRATIFICATION MINIMALE REVALORISÉE

La gratification minimale des stages de plus de 2 mois est désormais obligatoire pour tous les organismes d'accueil. Son montant augmente de 436 €/mois à 523 €/mois en 2 étapes : +43,5 € à compter du 30.11.2014 et +43,5€ à compter du 01.09.2015. La gratification percue par les stagiaires est désormais exonérée d'impôt sur le revenu.



SANCTION DES ABUS Il est interdit de recourir à un

stagiaire pour pourvoir à une tâche régulière correspondant à un poste de travail permanent. Les prérogatives de l'inspection du travail sont renforcées. Le délai de traitement par les prud'hommes des demandes de requalification d'un stage abusif en contrat de travail est ramené à un mois. Les protections du code du travail, notamment contre

le harcèlement moral et sexuel, sont étendues aux stagiaires.



LE RECOURS EXCESSIF AUX STAGIAIRES INTERDIT

Un plafond maximum de stagiaires en fonction des effectifs salariés sera fixé. En cas d'infraction, l'employeur s'expose à une amende de 2000€ par stagiaire. Les stagiaires sont inscrits dans le registre unique du personnel afin de mieux tracer leur présence et de leur donner de la visibilité.



UN TEMPS DE PRÉSENCE ENCADRÉ

Le temps de présence du stagiaire fixé par la convention de stage ne peut pas être supérieur à celui des salariés de l'organisme d'accueil (35 ou 39 heures par semaine). Il ne peut se voir confier des tâches dangereuses pour sa santé et sa sécurité.

La loi du 10 juillet 2014 sur le développement, l'encadrement des stages et l'amélioration du statut des stagiaires ainsi que son décret d'application du 27 novembre 2014 poursuivent un triple objectif: développer les stages dans les formations au service de l'insertion professionnelle, renforcer leur dimension pédagogique pour limiter les abus et améliorer le statut des stagiaires. Le nouveau cadre législatif et réglementaire concerne tous les stages, tous les organismes d'accueil, de droit public ou de droit privé, et tous les stagiaires, lycéens ou étudiants.

DES STAGES DE QUALITÉ AU SERVICE DE LA FORMATION



LA RECHERCHE DE STAGES ACCOMPAGNÉE

Chaque établissement d'enseignement est chargé d'appuyer l'élève ou l'étudiant dans sa recherche de stage, en recensant les offres et en préparant aux entretiens. Pour la recherche de stages, le service public doit être le réseau de ceux qui n'en ont pas.



DES STAGES INTÉGRÉS DANS DE VRAIES **FORMATIONS**

Les stages sont au service de la formation, dont le volume minimal est désormais fixé à 200 heures au minimum par an. Les compétences à acquérir ou à développer et les activités confiées au stagiaire doivent être précisées dans la convention de stage.



UN DOUBLE SUIVI **DU STAGIAIRE PAR** L'ÉTABLISSEMENT ET L'ORGANISME D'ACCUEIL

La loi prévoit la désignation d'un enseignant-référent dans l'établissement, et d'un tuteur dans l'entreprise. Chaque enseignant référent ne peut suivre plus de 16 stagiaires au maximum. Les modalités du suivi régulier du stagiaire doivent être renseignées dans la convention de stage.



LA LIMITATION DES STAGES À 6 MOIS

La durée des stages est limitée à 6 mois consécutifs dans un même organisme d'accueil. Au delà, le stage présente peu d'intérêt pédagogique et les stages longs freinent le développement de l'apprentissage ou l'alternance.



INSTAURATION D'AUTORISATIONS D'ABSENCE ET DE CONGÉS

Congés et autorisations d'absences sont obligatoirement prévus dans la convention de stage. En cas de grossesse, de paternité ou d'adoption, les stagiaires bénéficient des mêmes droits que les salariés (stages de plus de 2 mois).



TICKETS RESTAURANTS ET PRISE EN CHARGE DES FRAIS DE TRANSPORT

Pour les stages de plus de deux mois, les stagiaires ont accès au restaurant d'entreprise, ils ont droit aux tickets restaurants et au remboursement des frais de transports dans les mêmes conditions que les salariés.



ENCOURAGEMENT DES STAGES À L'ÉTRANGER

Pour les stages se déroulant à l'étranger, une fiche sur les droits et les devoirs du stagiaire dans le pays d'accueil sera annexée à la convention de stage





APPENDIX 2 : YOUNG EMPLOYEE GUIDE 2013

