

# **Creating opportunities for youth**

How to improve the quality and image of apprenticeships

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Social Affairs Director BDA lunch debate in the European Parliament 6 November 2012



## **Youth Opportunities Initiative**

- Published 20 December 2011
- Targets in particular the 7.5 million young Europeans who are not in employment or in education
- Main lines of action:
- 1. Reviewing national policies and performance as part of the European semester
- 2. Providing EU financial support for national and cross-border action





### **BUSINESSEUROPE** taskforce

- Headed by Mr Robert Mahler, ex-President of Alstom France and himself a former apprentice;
- Composed of 10 high-level company representatives or sectoral experts;
- Developed BUSINESSEUROPE declaration on how to improve that quality and image of apprenticeships which was presented at Tripartite Social Summit on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2012;





### **Current trends**

#### Skills mismatch

- > 24 million of unemployed people in Europe today
- 4 million of unfilled vacancies (EC employment package 18 April 2012)

#### High level of youth unemployment

- > 22.4% in average in the EU
- More than 30% in eight countries

#### • Future skills needs

- By 2020 the share of highly-qualified jobs will increase from 29% to 35%
- > The share of medium-qualified jobs will remain around 50%





### The VET dilemma

#### • The public image of Initial Vocational Education and Training

- > A negative perception of initial-VET in many countries
- Often a default choice for young people

#### Address the bad perception

- The example of Germany: a well respected dual system with many pupils entering
- Focus on the needs of young people and career opportunities
- Make and promote VET as a way for young people to set up their own business





### **Benefits of dual learning**

#### Combining theoretical and practical skills

- > Part of the education takes place in a company
- Companies are strongly involved in the system
- Transition into the labour market is smoother
- An instrument of cross-fertilisation
  - > A response to the real labour market needs
  - > A high level of employability of apprentices
  - Teachers get closer to the reality of companies





- 1. Allocate a share of the European Social Fund and of the Erasmus for All programme to **provide seed funding for Member States** that wish to establish or reform their dual learning systems;
- 2. Ensure funding for **cross-border training activities of employers' organisations** to become involved in the establishment of a dual system;
- 3. Support European and national campaigns for changing the perception of vocational education, including in the context of the Copenhagen process;
- 4. Organise a **regular forum for discussions on monitoring of the European apprenticeship strategy** with the relevant European and national stakeholders in this area.



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#### TO THE MEMBER STATES

- 5. **Provide a well-functioning general school system** both primary and secondary that prepares pupils properly so that they are able to enter an apprenticeship system;
- 6. Set up the framework conditions for dual learning apprenticeship systems in accordance with their respective industrial relations systems and through cooperation between labour market and educational institutions;
- 7. Integrate work-based learning in educational systems. A significant part of the education, to be defined at national level, is to be conducted in a company with clear curricula also for the training in companies.





### **TO EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS**

- Take part in the governance of dual learning apprenticeship systems and contribute to the design of curricula and their adaptation over time. This is an important factor to ensure their responsiveness to labour market needs and to avoid unnecessary red tape for companies;
- 9. **Inform and motivate companies** to become involved in the dual system, give them advice and organise cooperation between companies.





#### **TO COMPANIES**

- 10. **Ensure a high level of quality of training** which provide good earning potential and career opportunities, notably by ensuring that company instructors/tutors are well equipped to transfer knowledge to apprentices;
- 11. Sign a contract with the apprentice that includes **clear task description and working conditions** for the apprentice;
- 12. Encourage employees to share their experience as former apprentices wherever and whenever possible to promote the take-up of apprenticeships by the young generation.

