

Measures attracting learners back to education and training

POLICY DEVELOPMENT**REGULATION/LEGISLATION** **FRANCE**

Timeline

2016 Legislative process**2017 Implementation****2018 Implementation****2019 Implementation****2020 Implementation****2021 Completed****ID number 28230**

Background

The right to education is one of the fundamental responsibilities of the State to ensure equal opportunities to all citizens. A right to come back to initial education and training was set in 2013.

Objectives

Reducing school dropout is a priority. A right to delayed training aims to give young dropouts a chance to return to initial education and training under scholar or trainee status.

Description

Any student who, at the end of compulsory schooling, has not attained a level of training recognised by a national diploma or a professional qualification registered and classified at or above level 3 of the national register of professional qualifications (RNCP) must be able to pursue studies to acquire a qualification. The State provides the means necessary, as part of its responsibilities, for the resulting continued schooling. Any young person leaving the education system without a diploma shall benefit from an additional period of qualifying training, which they may use under the conditions set by decree. This complementary period of qualifying training may take the form of a right to resume initial training as a student or as a trainee.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article L. 6314-1 of the labour code and the qualifying training that could, in this context, be offered to them under the status of trainee in continuing training or as an employee, any person between 16 and 25 years of age leaving the education system without any RNCP qualification may, upon request, benefit from vocational training in the education context (subject to availability).

In 2015, the Education Ministry introduced the right for all learners who fail an exam in vocational, general, or technical education to repeat the class and study for the exam again in their former school. This right is an exception to the regular rule that forbids repeating a class.

2016 Legislative process
2017 Implementation
2018 Implementation
2019 Implementation The project continued.
2020 Implementation The measures are operational and run as regular practice.
2021 Completed The <i>1 young person, 1 solution</i> youth plan includes a set of measures for a return to initial education and training, including the measures linked to the obligation to train 16-18 year olds introduced by the Law for a school of trust adopted in July 2019.

Bodies responsible

- Ministry of National Education and Youth (until 2024)
- Ministry of Labour, Full Employment and Inclusion
- Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports (from 2020 till 2022)
- Ministry of Labour, Employment and Professional Integration (until 2022)

Target group

Learners

Learners in upper secondary, including apprentices
 Young people (15-29 years old)
 Young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs)
 Learners at risk of early leaving or/and early leavers

Thematic categories

Supporting lifelong learning culture and increasing participation

Permeability between IVET and CVET and general and vocational pathways, academic and professional higher education

Providing for individuals' re- and upskilling needs

Ensuring equal opportunities and inclusiveness in education and training

Subsystem

IVET CVET

Further reading

[Right to come back to initial education and training - Education Code - article L122-2](#)

[Right to come back to initial education and training - Education Code - Article D122-3-6
 Created by Decree n°2014-1454 of 5 December 2014 - art. 1](#)

[Right to repeat a class upon failing an exam - Decree No 2015-1351 of 26 October 2015](#)

Related policy developments

2024 Implementation

1 young person, 1 solution - youth plan

The total budget of the youth plan is EUR 6.7 billion, with measures to support young people aged 16-25 after the COVID-19 crisis. It mobilises a set of tools: hiring assistance, training, support, financial assistance for struggling young people, etc. to respond to different situations.

 FRANCE

Type of development

Strategy/Action
plan

Subsystem

IVET CVET

2024 Implementation

France Relance: plan to relaunch activity, cohesion priority

France Relance has a budget of EUR 100 billion in total over two years, out of which 15 billion is for vocational training. The main measures in terms of education and vocational training offered in both IVET and CVET (excluding exceptional employment subsidies) are:

 FRANCE

Type of development

Strategy/Action
plan

Subsystem

IVET CVET

2024 Implementation

Promoting equalities and inclusiveness

Within the framework of 2016 partnership agreement between the State and the regions to support employment and social inclusion, a strategy was set out to extend the range of qualifications that can be gained through apprenticeship.

 FRANCE

Type of development

Strategy/Action



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