

FORMATION

Délégation générale à l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle (DGEFP) Sous-direction des politiques de formation et du contrôle



Liberté Égalité Fraternité

EARLALL webinar – Understanding Individual Learning Accounts 9th February 2023

THE « MON COMPTE FORMATION » PLATFORM AND RECENT TRENDS IN CPF USE



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CPF is throughout working life

Upon entry into professional life



Persons aged 16 and over (by derogation 15 years for apprenticeship)

People with disabilities



accommodated in a work-based assistance establishment or service (Esat).

specific platform

Even when the person



All employees, civil servants, selfemployed, jobseekers

An individual account Elected people that can be recharged of rights each year in euros for training



with the exception of civil servants whose CPF is expressed in hours

people All who are working or looking for a



Mobilization of rights for only eligible training on the "MonCompteFormation" platform



Eligible training must lead the individual towards certification

The rights registered on the account remain acquired... until retirement



Even in the event of a change in professional situation or loss of employment

Companies or official institutions can



fund the account



When the registered rights are insufficient, the holder can participate in the financing





How does the platform work?





Recent trends in CPF use

489 000 trainings in 2019, 1 million in 2020, 2,1 millions in 2021, 2 millions in 2022

- The number of trainings increased in 3 years with the platform « Mon compte formation » : the CPF recourse rates increase in almost all sectors of activity.
- On the profile of trainees : easier access for women, those under 30 and those aged 60 and over, the unemployed and low-level employees
- On the training chosen : increase in the field of transport (driver's license), orientation and integration and IT, to the detriment of languages ; with a strong development of distance learning
- Both the average duration and the average cost dropped.
- Additional funding from public employment services, regional authorities, the employer and other entities is growing slowly.





Recent trends in CPF use

The massive success of the CPF and its ease of access have led to aggressive or even abusive commercial practices conveying erroneous information and aimed at pushing CPF holders to buy training against their will.

Identified various cases of fraud or scams:

- Identity theft : a holder is registered without knowing it.
- Forced sale with or without consent via aggressive canvassing.
- Fraudulent sale : A CPF holder has received compensation, or a compensation proposal, to follow, or have followed, a training course.
- Misleading advertising or insufficient quality training : A holder considers that the content of the training does not correspond to what was agreed or that the quality is insufficient.
- Non-existent training : A holder is registered for a training and finds that it does not exist.





- Prohibition by law, of cold calling, text, email, social media messaging ;
- A priori control of training organizations to allow access to referencing on the platform ;
- Reinforced security for CPF holder access to the platform with the implementation of digital identity;
- Targeted checks by Caisse des dépôts et consignations on training organizations offering training actions particularly affected by fraud. (control of compliance with regulations for eligibility, service control done, quality control);

Outlook for the future

- continue to promote the system to develop partnerships and contributions from co-financiers;
- reorient the training offer towards the professions of the future ;
- regulate the offer by empowering the CPF holder.





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