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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

This is why employment and vocational training are frequently the first issues tackled by cross-border governance on the northern and eastern borders of France. In the territories with the largest differentials (North Lorraine, French Greater Geneva), where in some cases over 50% of workers cross the border to work, improvements in mobility options for households (which sometimes have few professional opportunities in their place of residence) are the first form of cross-border economic development. This objective is also ultimately compatible with that of residence/workplace rebalancing. For example, the CEVA project for the construction of a cross-border train service between Geneva and Annemasse should also lead to the development of a business centre close to Annemasse station.

Removing obstacles to cross-border mobility requires structural and long-term initiatives. It is not merely necessary to support job seekers in their search for employment on the other side of the border, but also to think upstream about the employability of potential cross-border workers.

Cross-border cooperation in the area of employment focuses on addressing issues relating to in-service and vocational training (apprenticeships), instruction in the language spoken in the neighbouring country, equivalence of diplomas and recognition of experience and qualifications.



INFOBEST Kehl/Strasbourg