



TO THE POINT



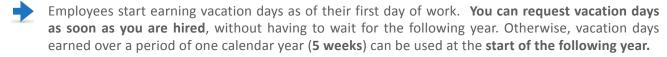
Every year, each employee is entitled to **5 weeks of paid vacation** and can earn up to **2 additional days**.

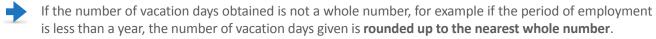


At FMM, paid leave is earned on the basis of the calendar year, from January 1st to December 31st.

These vacation days <u>need to be taken</u> in part between **May 1**st and **October 31**st.

Acquisition





CATEGORY	#DAYS EARNED PER MONTH WORKED	#VACATION DAYS PER YEAR
JOURNALISTS	2,91 days	35 days



N.B. figures are expressed in calendar days (1 week = 7 calendar days)

- You must use up all your paid vacation at the very latest by December 31st of the year following the year of their acquisition.
- Postponing your paid leave beyond Dec. 31st is only possible in these cases:
 - 1. Following a maternity leave or adoption leave.
 - 2. In the case of sick leave that falls ahead of your originally placed vacation leave
 - 3. To **finance part of a sabbatical leave**, but this only concerns paid leave owed the employee over 28 calendar days (i.e. 5th week + additional 2 days). This can be repeated up to **6 years in a row**.

How to request holiday leave



LENGTH OF LEAVE	MINIMUM DELAY TO REQUEST LEAVE (OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL VACATIONS)	EMPLOYERS' RESPONSE TIME (FOLLOWING THE REQUEST)
LESS THAN ONE WEEK	3 days before the beginning of leave *	2 days **
MORE THAN ONE WEEK	3 weeks before the beginning of leave *	14 days **

^{*} This delay can be shorter with management's approval

For paid leave during school holidays, planning will determine a due date in April for summer holidays, and in October for the end-of-year holidays. Here, the delay for validation is usually one month.

N.B. Once your leave has been approved, planning is not allowed to modify the dates **less than one month before your scheduled departure**. You can refuse a last-minute modification, and you will not be considered at fault.

^{**} Past this delay, a non-response from management means the leave has been accepted

- When approving employees' vacation dates, the employer takes into account their **family situation**, particularly the **possible vacation dates of their spouses or PACS partners**, the presence in the family of a **disabled child or adult** or a **dependent elderly family member**.
- Spouses or PACS partners working at FMM have the right to simultaneous paid leave.
- At least 14 days must be taken in a row between May 1st and October 31st.
- You are entitled to take as many as four weeks (28 days) of paid leave in a row.
- The 5th week must be taken separately. Exceptions can be made due to geographical constraints, or due to the presence in the family of a disabled child or adult or a dependent elderly family member.
- France 24 employees: Four weeks must be taken as whole weeks (i.e. 7 consecutive days) while the 5th week is broken up into 7 calendar days that can be used individually.

EXTRA VACATION DAYS

mai - octobre

In order to encourage employees take their vacation days during the period required by law (May 1st-Oct. 31st), extra days are given to those who take their days in the following ways:

Ш	#Vacation Days taken between May 1 and Oct 31 *	EXTRA VACATION DAYS GIVEN **
> More than 2 weeks and 1 day but less than 3 weeks		1 day
> More than 3 weeks		2 days

^{*} Consecutively or not ** These extra vacation days **must be used before Dec. 31**st. They can also be put on your <u>Compte Epargne Temps</u> (CET) - a savings account where you can put aside days to be **used** or **paid** at a later date.



GOOD TO KNOW

- You cannot perform another paid activity during your paid leave. This is considered a
 professional fault and could potentially bring on legal retribution in the form of damages
 from France's unemployment insurance regime. However, it is permitted to have a contrat
 vendanges (work in wine fields) during your paid leave. (Vive la France!)
- The employer is legally required to ensure an employee's right to vacation time. In case of litigation, the burden of proof falls upon him.
- Part-time employees receive the same number of days of paid leave as full-time employees
- PAID LEAVE AND ILLNESS:
 - If you fall ill <u>during</u> your paid leave, you are not entitled to prolong or postpone your paid leave and no financial compensation can be given. This jurisprudence is nonetheless contrary to EU jurisprudence and could eventually evolve.
 - If you fall ill <u>before</u> the departure date of your paid leave, the days not taken are not lost, but postponed to after the date you come back to work. This is true even if this makes the days fall after December 31st.



