



2nd Meeting of the Montreal Coalition for Paid Internships

Sunday October 1st, 2017, 10 AM, at Cégep Marie-Victorin

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOW TO GET THERE	3
AGENDA PROPOSALS	4
ASSEMBLY MOTIONS	5
AGEECGG	5
AGECVM	6
AGECR	7
ADEESE-UQAM & AFESH-UQAM	8
REFLECTION TEXTS	9
Truth Comes Out From Ministers' Mouth	9
When the Exception Is the Rule, Should We Take Exception to the Rules?	14
PROPOSITIONS	20

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You can add any relevant content to this booklet by sending it to us:

secmv@hotmail.com

HOW TO GET THERE

By subway, green line:

1. Take the subway to Langelier station.
2. Take the 33N bus line to the Langelier/Marie-Victorin intersection.
3. Take right on Marie-Victorin Street to Marie-Victorin's main campus.
4. Follow the signage to C-108, the meeting's room.

By subway, orange line:

1. Take the subway to Henri-Bourassa station.
2. Take the 69E bus line to Marie-Victorin's main campus.
3. Go to the main campus, right in front of you.
4. Follow the signage to C-108, the meeting's room.

If you would like to attend the meeting but these options are not accessible to you, please contact us for satisfactory alternatives: secmv@hotmail.com .

AGENDA PROPOSALS

0. Opening, presidium, minutes & procedures
1. Roundtable
2. Membership
3. Demands
4. Regional actions
5. Information material
6. Feedback from the training tour
7. Finance & transparency
8. Identity & media relations
9. Varia
10. Adjournment

Tabled by SECMV (sent on September 8th, 2017)

1. Proposal and adoption of the agenda
2. Roundtable for present groups and presentation on their mandates/motivations
3. Presentation on the functioning of the regional coalition
4. State of mobilization for the paid internships struggle
 - 4.1. Local training events
 - 4.2. November 10
 - 4.3. Other upcoming events
5. Varia
6. Adjournment

Tabled by CUTE-UQAM (sent on September 26th, 2017)

ASSEMBLY MOTIONS

AGEECGG

General Assembly on August 28th, 2017

Considering that interns work in the same way as a worker and bring services or products to the company that employs him,

Considering that it is not acceptable, in a society rejecting all forms of slavery or exploitation, that young people work without any financial compensation,

Be it resolved that the AGEECGG

- Demand that internships be remunerated for all.
- Discuss with other partners to have a common voice to defend paid internships in front of the government with one voice.
- Take action to raise the awareness of the Quebec population on the issue of paid internships.

AGECVM

General Assembly on August 31st, 2017

*Considering that many CEGEP technical programs require necessary and compulsory training,
Considering that a large proportion of internships, mainly those in fields in which women historically
predominated, are not paid and that this not only impedes access to studies but also represents a
sexist and invisibilizing putdown of women's work,*

*Considering that the distinction between productive and unproductive fields suggested by the
non-remuneration of internships contributes to hierarchy between fields of study,*

*Considering that the main argument in defense of unpaid internships is based on the invisibilization
of interns' work,*

Be it resolved that the AGE CVM

- Adopt an annual campaign with the central demand of full salary and decent working conditions for all students in an internship at any level of education, in perspective of a recognition of students as intellectual workers deserving suitable study conditions.
- Reiterate its mandate for the abolition of the parental contribution in the calculation of loans and bursaries.
- Join the Montreal Coalition for Paid Internships.

AGECR

General Assembly on September 13th, 2017

Be it resolved that the AGECR

- Adopt an annual campaign with the central demand of full salary and decent working conditions for all students in an internship at any level of education, in perspective of a recognition of students as intellectual workers deserving suitable study conditions.
- Join the Montreal Coalition for Paid Internships.
- Advocate for the repeal of the exceptions to the regulation respecting labor standards which exclude internships from it.
- Advocate that schools and professional associations take responsibility for the supervision of the internships they require, in particular by providing for the obligation to pay for all the work carried out during the entire internship.

ADEESE-UQAM & AFESH-UQAM

General Assemblies on September 20th, 2017

*Considering the participation of [the Association] in the Montreal Coalition for Paid Internships;
Considering that several students and interns will participate in a day of visibility in Europe and in Canada as part of International Interns' Day on November 10;*

Be it resolved that [the Association]

- As part of its participation in the Montreal Coalition for Paid Internships, participate in the development of a joint statement in favor of the remuneration of all internships and call for a interns strike.
- (That) such statement be published on November 10, as part of International Interns' Day.
- Participate in the organization of a Day of Action on November 10.
- Call a strike general assembly to participate in November 10.

REFLECTION TEXTS

Truth Comes Out From Ministers' Mouth

By the Comités unitaires sur le travail étudiant

The Minister of Higher Education has taken the lead in the debate on the internships remuneration. To the CRAIES¹, which petitioned for compensation for the fourth internship in teaching, and to the FECQ² which requests collegial internships to be paid in predominantly feminine programs, she responds with a substantive question: "Why, when sitting in a classroom, you're not paid, and when you are going to do an initial apprenticeship in the workplace, are you paid?³ " Although this is irony used by Hélène David to cast the discrediting the CRAIES while mocking the CUTE⁴ campaign on student work, who claim a student salary, her reply, like all witticisms, unintentionally reveals strategic indications that should not be overlooked.

First, there is the issue of **organization**. It has been more than ten years since the struggle for paid internships is segmented by program or field of study. There are the midwives on one side, the psychology students on their side, future teachers in the corner ... Each of their claims is treated as a sophisticated file that does not need any links with the others. Worse, they are often even competing: "situating them in psycho do more work without supervision than the trainees in teaching"; "Teacher trainees are responsible for more hours per week than the stages of social work"; "The shortage of

¹ Campaign for inter-university demands and actions for internship students, currently under the umbrella of the Union étudiante du Québec (UEQ).

² Fédération étudiante collégiale du Québec (College Students Federation of Quebec)

³ "David closes the door to paid internships", *Le Soleil*, May 3, 2017./ David ferme la porte aux stages rémunérés», *Le Soleil*, 3 mai 2017.

<http://www.lapresse.ca/le-soleil/actualites/education/201705/03/01-5094528-david-ferme-la-porte-aux-stages-remunereres.php>

⁴ Comités unitaires sur le travail étudiant (Unitary Student Work Committees), which publish the magazine you hold in your hands.

midwives in the health care network and the priority payment", etc⁵. Or these campaigns are visible on the ground of their abilities. The division of movements and the numberless demands do not allow the mobilization of a critical mass capable of meeting full satisfaction with the objectives set. Even the FIDEP⁶, after three months of internships' strike, resigned itself to accepting the government's first offer, knowing that the movement would not continue beyond a term.

That is probably what the minister has in mind when she spontaneously brings it back to a general question. In spite of its intention to put the various campaigns back and forth, to oppose them to one another, in the end it puts them all in the same basket, thus exposing a solution to revive these struggles: to make a general battle. By adopting a position that includes all internships, all programs and all levels of study. It is important to organize in such a way as to eliminate the competition and the hierarchy between disciplines, which reinforce the difference between paid and unpaid training rather than abolish it.

Then there is the choice of the **means of pressure**. By closing the door to the very logic of remuneration for work placements, the minister indicates that the issue will not be settled amicably around a coffee table, in short without a movement forcing it to do so. Forcing the note is one of the most difficult steps to take at the moment. After the submission to the Ministry of Health and Social Services of a brief on the financial conditions of female midwives, the AESFQ⁷ did not know how to mobilize its members, who were too busy with their internships and too scattered throughout Quebec. Same thing for the CRAIES, which had nevertheless given new impetus to the struggle for

⁵ And it is without mentioning the programs where the fight remains at a standstill. In social work, for example, it is difficult to claim a salary, since the internships in community organizations and social services are already underfunded.

⁶ Fédération interuniversitaire des doctorant.e.s en psychologie (Interuniversity federation of doctoral students in psychology)

⁷ Association des étudiantes sages-femmes du Québec (Association of Quebec Midwifery Students)

the remuneration of “internship 4”; since the petition was presented to the National Assembly this spring, the horizon of this campaign is uncertain⁸.

Since last year, three months of strike were necessary for the Minister to grant a scholarship to interns in psychology, we can be assured that the threat of stoppage will have to be real before the movement is taken seriously by the State. If such an adventure is already possible in certain programs such as education or social work, it is necessary to rely on these dynamics to embark the students of as many programs as possible, especially those with mandatory unpaid internships. This involves taking the time to discuss with college students, such as special education, childhood education, healthcare, documentation, social work, etc. The strike of the internships as a new means of pressure for the student movement can unleash incredible forces and prove to be very effective. Internationally, there has been an increase in the number of calls to strike courses during the past year, such as trainee teachers in Grenoble and Morocco⁹, and the *Global Intern Strike* on February 20th¹⁰.

Finally, there is the **target**, and that is the most important element of what the minister is telling us. The latter puts forward an argument of logical appearance, of the common sense good comforting for his audience, which nevertheless conceals a significant lack of reasoning: most of the internships in the predominantly male domains are already paid. Thus the supposed separation between work and formation which it opposes to the claim simply does not exist! Hélène David is, of course, aware of the undervaluation of women's work and its effect on the non-remuneration of internships, her understanding of feminist issues is a well-known fact. But if the facade of his witticism aims to confuse us, the purpose is not to be false

⁸ The CRAIES-UEQ strategy of betting on the election of the Parti québécois to win the case led the campaign to a cul-de-sac, especially since the PQ has little chance of being elected majority next year.

⁹ On the movement of Grenoble:

http://www.lemonde.fr/education/article/2017/04/13/la-greve-d-enseignants-stagiaires-se-poursuit-a-grenoble_5110682_1473685.html ; about the movement in Morocco:

<http://fr.le360.ma/societe/les-enseignants-stagiaires-menacent-de-descendre-a-nouveau-dans-la-rue-125491>

¹⁰ For more information : <http://interncoalition.org/strike/>

By choosing to be determined not to recognize internships as deserving work as well as all studies, she tries to shovel the file into the neighbor's yard: the Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale¹¹. Because it is the *labor standards*¹² to which she refers, standards that are not bound to be respected with respect to a "student who works during the school year in an institution chosen by a Education and under an induction-to-work program approved by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education¹³". This provision exempts a boss from giving the minimum wage, or the least wage, to a trainee. At the end of its *Rendez-vous national sur la main-d'oeuvre*¹⁴ last winter, the Government of Quebec announced that it would undertake a review of labor standards "as soon as possible", the first in 15 years¹⁵. Here is a target of choice!

It is important to put the organizational bases of the struggle now in mind in the coming months, because it is likely to prove tough! To take advantage of the unintentional good advice of the Minister, CUTE, with the assistance of executives of student associations, student parent committees, women's committees and student political groups, set up regional coalitions for paid internships. Indeed, to ensure that the different groups can take charge of the coalitions without removing them from their efforts and coming to invisibility, it seems preferable to favor coordination between groups on a regional basis. This offers more structural flexibility according to the associations and committees present in each region, and prevents a Montreal *clique* from

¹¹ Ministry of Labor, Employment and Of Social Solidarity

¹² Loi sur les normes du travail

¹³ Act respecting labor standards, chapter II, section 3.

<http://www.cnt.gouv.qc.ca/guide-interpretation-et-jurisprudence/partie-i/la-loi-sur-les-normes-du-travail/le-cha-mp-d-application-art-2-a-31/3/index.html>

¹⁴ National Meeting on Labor

¹⁵ The Act respecting labor standards will be reviewed," La Presse, February 17, 2017.

/«La Loi sur les normes du travail sera revue», *La Presse*, 17 février 2017.

<http://affaires.lapresse.ca/economie/quebec/201702/17/01-5070530-la-loi-sur-les-normes-du-travail-sera-revue.php>

becoming a "national", as has often been the case in the past decades in the student movement.

Thus, we encourage the creation of coalitions, similar or different, in all the regions of Quebec (and even elsewhere!) as well as the mutual assistance and exchange of information and resources between them. The diversity of structures and the actual and concrete control of the struggle through a mobilized base will allow for a greater efficiency of the movement and a better anchoring on the campuses and the communities.

By putting our efforts together, let's make sure that next year is the one where we will earn wages for all the internships! In the meantime, let us continue to have the ministers react, that may be helpful.

When the Exception Is the Rule, Should We Take Exception to the Rules?

By *Camille Marcoux*

Translated by: *Gene Morrow*

The government is planning a revision of the *Act respecting Labour Standards* (ALS), as announced by the Minister responsible for Labour last February at the conclusion of the *Rendez-vous national sur la main-d'œuvre* [national discussion on the labour force]. As a result, functionaries working for labour unions and employers are in the process of preparing their demands, to influence that process. However, we must assume that substantive changes to the legal framework governing internships will be left by the wayside unless student associations, mobilization committees, and affinity groups can organize a sufficiently combative response and force the issue onto the table. At the same time, we also need to consider what it is we can realistically hope to achieve by doing so. This reflection text takes a closer look at that very question.

Article 3 of the ALS:

“[Application of the Act] This Act does not apply: [...]

(5) to a student who works during the school year in an establishment selected by an educational institution pursuant to a job induction program approved by the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport or the Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche, de la Science et de la Technologie”

Article 2 of the Regulation respecting Labour Standards¹⁶:

“The minimum wage established in this Division does not apply to the following employees: [...]

(2) trainee under a programme of vocational training recognized by law”.

¹⁶ CQLR, c N-1.1, r 3 (hereafter “RLS”)

The first provision acts to exclude individuals who are undertaking internships as part of their academic programs from the province's labour standards as a whole. This affects every intern enrolled in a university, collegial, or professional program.

The second provision specifically targets anyone undertaking an internship for the purpose of acceding to a professional order, such as articling law students or engineering interns, and exempts them from the requirement to provide a minimum wage. People in that situation, when employed, can still demand that the ALS' other protections be respected (such as overtime pay) and can make complaints to the CNESST [the Commission on Labour Standards, Equity, Health, and Safety] to force their employer to pay them the wage they had agreed upon. They simply can't force their employer to pay them the minimum wage set by Quebec's government.

In preparation for the government's review of the ALS, the Montreal Coalition for Paid Internships adopted a demand for "the repeal of the exceptions in the *Regulation respecting Labour Standards*, ensuring that internships are excluded from it"¹⁷ at its first meeting (UQAM; June 3, 2017). The underlying goal behind this demand was to try and ensure that all internships would be remunerated and to stop those "offering" internships from being able to decide whether they want to remunerate interns or not. But what impact would this demand actually have, if implemented? To do so, it is worth reviewing what, exactly, the ALS does.

In effect, the Act sets out the minimal working conditions that must be respect for any individual who is: 1) undertaking specific work, 2) under the direction and supervision of an employer, 3) and is entitled to a remuneration for this

¹⁷ *Summary of Motions* - Founding Assembly of the Montreal coalition for paid internships: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B-Oz-ZmW4TVNVHRfRXZ5Nk5PS2s>

work.¹⁸ All three of these conditions must be met for an individual to be covered by these labour standards.

As such, the ALS does not actually establish an obligation to pay a wage for any and all work. Rather, it sets out the framework and processes that must be respected in a labour relation in which a wage¹⁹ is paid or provided for. It is actually the agreement (or work contract) entered into by the intern and their employer that establishes whether they are “entitled to a wage,”²⁰ and not the ALS.

This helps us to understand why unpaid internships for individuals in a professional program are not illegal, even though these interns are recognized as employees under Article 2, (2) of the RLS. If the Act truly included an inherent entitlement to a wage, these interns would all have to be paid (even if below minimum wage). This is not the case.²¹ In summary, workers are granted the legal protections of the ALS because they are paid for their labour; they aren’t paid for their labour because of the Act’s legal protections.

Still, the ALS may create some legal obligation to pay a wage if an individual can prove that they are acting as an employee but aren’t being paid—a very different situation from volunteering. To show this, an intern would have to demonstrate that they’re in a subordinate relationship to an employer who is directing both the means and methods of their work and that they had to be

¹⁸ Article 2 of the ALS establishes who the Act applies to, referencing the concept of the ‘employee’, which is defined in Article 1, (10). These conditions have largely been confirmed by jurisprudence and authorities on the question. For example, those interested can refer to the decision of *Venti-DeMoulin et Lamothe (Auberge Beaux Rêves et Spa)*, 2017 QCTAT 3710, par 79 and ss.

¹⁹ ‘Wages’ are defined in Article 1, (9), of the ALS and have largely been interpreted by jurisprudence.

²⁰ Further, the only mention of being “entitled to a wage” is found in Article 1, (10), of the ALS. This article only gives definitions for use in interpreting the Act. These do not, on their own, establish any minimal standards for labour. For more, see *Québec (Commission des normes du travail) c. Desjardins Sécurité Financière, Cie d’assurance vie*, 2004 CanLII 49021 (QC CQ), par 39 to 41

²¹ In an informational brochure created for articling law students, Me Jean-Yves Brière specifically discusses the legal ramifications that follow from a paid vs. unpaid internship. In it, he presents remuneration as a choice, not an obligation. See Jean-Yves BRIÈRE, «Le stagiaire du barreau et les lois du travail», École du Barreau du Québec, juillet 2012, online [French only] :

http://www.ecoledubarreau.qc.ca/media/cms_page_media/27/stagiaire-et-lois-travail_1.pdf

available for work shifts. Although such a demonstration would certainly be possible²², aspects of certain internships could be shown to differ substantially from the structure of traditional employment. Right away, several elements—such as the role of educational establishments in supervising students and their limited availabilities due to the requirements from a concomitant course load—could lead to questions or obstacles in the recognition of interns as employees.

On the other hand, in cases where an intern agrees to work for free and their relationship to the employer is limited to the execution of that internship, it would be difficult to reconcile the argument that they are “entitled to a wage” with the rights and obligation set out in the Civil Code of Quebec.²³ Specifically, the conditions initially agreed to by the parties of an agreement or contract (in this case the employer and intern) cannot be modified unilaterally—that is, by only one of the parties involved—while the contract is being executed.²⁴

As it stands, it is exactly those interns who are accomplishing work that *could* qualify them legally as employees who are currently being blocked from demanding a remuneration through the CNESST, as a result of the exception given in the ALS. Nonetheless, even if we were to imagine a scenario in which that exception is removed, we could expect several issues to arise: an individualization of the struggle, through individual and punctual analyses of internships; the (further!) division of working conditions for interns; an inconsistent access to information; long delays for judicial proceedings; inconsistent interpretations and explications of the rules; the failure of certain claims; etc.

²² Particularly when, at the end of their internship, someone becomes an employee without any significant changes to their tasks or their working relationship. A review of case law shows that it is precisely this type of situation, combining paid and unpaid work, that gives rise to many of the complaints made to the CNESST, for the purpose of claiming a remuneration for completed work.

²³ CQLR c CCQ-1991 (hereafter “CCQ”)

²⁴ *Commission des normes du travail c. Bourgade inc. (La)*, 2006 QCCQ 3370

Finally, if we consider the precarious situations of most students, it is certain that many would continue to accept to work under less favourable conditions so as to complete their studies as quickly as possible. Being “entitled to a wage” will force many interns to demand what they’re owed from their employer, or through the appropriate authority, without actually doing away with unpaid internships.

The removal of one or both of these exceptions/provisions cannot accomplish the desired goal—a remuneration of all internships. Collectively, we would still have to work to have internships recognized as labour, deserving of a wage, and to dissociate it from the dominant concept that “an intern is not an employee because their services are not required; they are simply there to learn.”²⁵

Undergraduate law students at UQAM²⁶ have also proposed analyzing the situation of internships from the perspective of various general principles of law, such as the restriction on enriching oneself at the expense of another without justification²⁷ or an individual’s right to dignity²⁸ and protection against discrimination²⁹—in this case against young people, students, inexperienced workers, or precarious individuals. These legal protections could lead to a recognition of the work accomplished by interns and could eventually lead to more important legislative changes that would resolve the absence of a legal framework governing internships.

It goes without saying that these issues could most easily be solved if universities and professional orders took responsibility for the internships they require, particularly as regards ensuring that all of the work accomplished during an internship is properly remunerated. They have the power and the

²⁵ *Beaudin et Ville de Brossard*, Me Andrée St-Georges, commissaire, c.t. CM9510S131, 1996-02-05 [quotation translated from original]

²⁶ Isabelle Choquette, Jessica Pizzoli, and Julie Verrette presented a document entitled «Proposition de réforme» [Proposals for Reforms] in their law course on individual work conditions (December 2016)

²⁷ See CCQ, art 1493

²⁸ Provided for in the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, CQLR, c C-12, art 4

²⁹ *Ibid.*, art 10 and 16

opportunity—some might even say the duty—to resolve this injustice. Their first step in doing so should be the non-recognition of unpaid internships. There's almost no point in mentioning that the government also has the power to accomplish this goal unilaterally, through its control over academic programs and professional orders.

Given these realities, it would be best not to get bogged down in a struggle that is purely judicial. A recognition of the work accomplished by interns will inevitably require a combative political campaign—one that exerts sufficient pressure on the government and forces it into action. It will also require an ideological struggle to change the dominant mindset around internships. We have far greater chances of shifting legislation in our favour if we can succeed in creating a context in which this form of labour is widely recognized as real work and in which significant political pressure is being placed on those in power.

PROPOSITIONS

Agenda

See proposals on page 4.

Membership

1. That the Coalition can include as members, in addition to student associations (whatever their affiliation), trade unions and political, community or other groups actively supporting the remuneration of internships.

Tabled by SECMV (sent on September 29th, 2017)

Demands

1. *Considering that the labor carried out by students has a qualitative dimension linked to the acquisition of competences (discipline, writing, reading, etc.) and that this dimension is obscured in the legislative definition of paid labor, which considers only its most visible dimension: its quantitative dimension (number of hours performed on average, tasks clearly defined and computable, subordination to a single employer in a fixed workplace, etc.);*

Considering that hours in class and labor performed by students before and outside internship locations do not agree with this definition, but nevertheless contribute to making it possible to carry out the latter by equipping students with the skills required to complete the internship;

Considering that students must regularly, against their own will, go into debt and find "student jobs" by inserting themselves in a relationship of subordination to a spouse, their parents or a banking institution. These same "student jobs" are often precarious, demanding without a remuneration at their true value and far from anything that concerns the student's field of study;

Considering that post-secondary academic training intensively trains students and compels them to carry out more and more free tasks by promising them jobs that are non-existent, more and more atypical and precarious;

Considering that emotional and caring labor is carried out largely by women at home and that this form of unpaid labor is historically devalued and continues to be before and after the completion of internships;

Considering that the government's response to the remuneration of internships could lead to selection quotas in school programs with mandatory internships;

Be it resolved that the Coalition demand:

- that the time devoted to instructional hours and school labor outside internship locations be paid for all students;
- the addition of an article to the Act respecting labor standards (ALS) stipulating the prohibition of unpaid internships;
- the repeal of Articles 3 (par. 5) and 77 (par. 7) and of the following part of Article 88: "and trainees in a vocational training or integration framework recognized by a law", of the ALS;
- the repeal of Article 2 (par. 2) of the Regulation respecting labor standards (RLS).³⁰

Tabled by CUTE-UdeM (sent on September 28th, 2017)

November 10

1. *Considering that several students and interns will participate in a day of visibility in Europe and in Canada as part of International Interns' Day on November 10;*

Be it resolved that:

- Coalition participants develop a joint statement in favor of the remuneration of all internships and call for a interns strike.
- Such statement be published on November 10, as part of International Interns' Day.
- All signatory groups and associations be in favor of the remuneration of all internships at all levels of education and participate in the

³⁰ **Article 2 of the RLS:** The minimum wage established in this Division does not apply to the following employees: [...] 2° trainee under a programme of vocational training recognized by law;

Article 3 of the ALS: This Act does not apply [...] 5° to a student who works during the school year in an establishment selected by an educational institution pursuant to a job induction program approved by the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport or the Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche, de la Science et de la Technologie;

Article 77 of the ALS: Sections 66 to 76 [rights regarding holidays, basically] do not apply to the following persons: [...] 7° a trainee within the framework of a vocational training program recognized by law.

Article 88 of the ALS: The Government may make regulations exempting such category or categories of employees as it may designate from the whole or a part of the application of Division I of Chapter IV, for such time and on such conditions as it may fix, namely, managerial personnel, employees on commission, employees engaged in logging operations, saw mills and public works, caretakers, employees who receive gratuities or tips, employees contemplated by subparagraphs i, ii and iii of paragraph 10 of section 1, students employed in a vacation camp or in a social or community non-profit organization, such as a recreational organization, and trainees under a program of vocational training or induction recognized by law. The Government may also, as the case may be, fix standards different from those provided in Division I of Chapter IV for the employees contemplated in the first paragraph.

organization of awareness-raising or mobilizing activities on November 10.

Tabled by CUTE-UQAM (sent on September 26th, 2017)

Finance & transparency

1. That the Coalition make available to its members, promptly and at all times, all of its minutes and accounting information.

Tabled by SECMV (sent on September 29th, 2017)

2. That the Coalition draw its funding from voluntary contributions from its members, it being based mainly on their mobilizing force.

Tabled by SECMV (sent on September 29th, 2017)

Identity & media relations

*1. Whereas the SECMV strives for decentralization of communications,
Whereas the criticisms made by the SECMV regarding how ASSÉ operates,
Whereas the item on task rotation in our positions motion for this coalition,*

That the Coalition implement a rotation for its spokespersons.

That this rotation be alternated between college and university campuses and that the proportion of women as spokespersons should be at least 50%.

Tabled by SECMV (sent on September 29th, 2017)