EU EDUCATION POLICY

European Commission

DG Education and Culture

A.4 Analysis and studies

Presentation outline

- The **strategy**: Europe 2020;
- The **tool**: Open Method of Coordination;
- The **architecture**: European Semester;
- Directorate-General Education and Culture;
- Education and Training 2020;
- Monitoring benchmarks.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

European Commission

1952
The European Steel and Coal Community

1958
The treaties of Rome:
The European Economic Community
The European Atomic Energy Community
(EURATOM)

2009
Treaty of Lisbon

1987
The European Single Act:
the Single Market

2003
Treaty of Nice

1993
Treaty of European Union
– Maastricht

1999
Treaty of Amsterdam

European Commission

European Council (summit)

| European Parliament | Council of Ministers (The Council) | European Commission |

| Court of Justice | Court of Auditors | Economic and Social Committee | Committee of the Regions |

| European Investment Bank | Agencies | European Central Bank |

**The European Parliament
- voice of the people**
Martin Schulz, President of
of the European Parliament

**The European Council and the Council
- voice of the Member States**
Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council

**The European Commission
- promoting the common interest**
José Manuel Barroso, President
of the European Commission

*Education
and Culture*

27 independent members, one from each EU country

▸ **Proposes new legislation**
▸ **Executive organ**
▸ **Guardian of the treaties**
▸ **Represents the EU on the international stage**

Civil servants working for the EU

Commission employs about 23 000 permanent civil servants and 11 000 temporary or contract workers

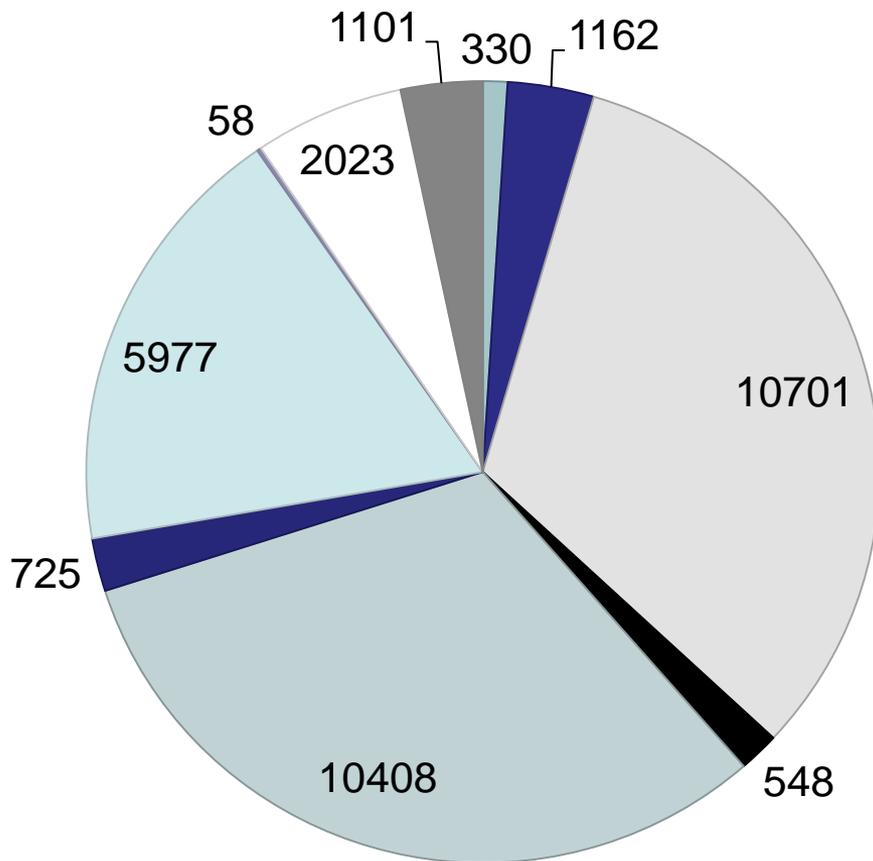Other EU institutions: about 10 000 employed

Education and Culture

European Commission

1 January 2012

Senior Manager	330	1,0%
Middle Manager	1.162	3,5%
Official AD	10.701	32,4%
Temporary Agent AD	548	1,7%
Official AST	10.408	31,5%
Temporary Agent AST	725	2,2%
Contract Agent	5.977	18,1%
Special Adviser	58	0,2%
Local Agent	2.023	6,1%
Agent under national law	1.101	3,3%
	33.033	**100,0%**

Education and Culture

EUROPE 2020

The EU Strategy for Jobs and Growth

Education and Culture

three integrated priorities

✓ **Smart growth**

Developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation

✓ **Sustainable growth**

Promoting a more efficient, greener and more competitive economy

✓ **Inclusive growth**

Fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion

five headline targets

75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed

3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D

"20/20/20" climate change / energy targets

ESL rates below 10% and at least 40% of the 30-34 year-olds completing tertiary education

At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

European Commission

Education and Culture

Member States targets	Employment rate (in %)	R&D in % of GDP	Emissions reduction targets (compared to 2005 levels)	Renewable energy	Energy efficiency – reduction of energy consumption in Mtoe	Early school leaving in %	Tertiary education in %	Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons
AT	77-78%	3.76%	-16%	34%	7.16	9.5%	38% (including ISCED 4a, which currently is at about 12%)	235,000
BE	73.2%	3.0%	-15%	13%	9.80	9.5%	47%	380,000
BG	76%	1.5%	20%	16%	3.20	11%	36%	260,0004
CY	75-77%	0.5%	-5%	13%	0.46	10%	46%	27,000
CZ	75%	1% (public sector and overall)	9%	13%	n.a.	5.5%	32%	Maintaining the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion at the level of 2008 (15.3% of total population) with efforts to reduce it by 30,000
DE	77%	3%	-14%	18%	38.30	<10%	42% (including ISCED4 which currently is at 11.4%)	330 0004 (longterm unemployed)
DK	80%	3%	-20%	30%	0.83	<10%	At least 40%	22,0004 (household with low work intensity)
EE	76%	3%	11%	25%	0.71	9.5%	40%	Reduce the atrisk- of poverty rate (after social transfers) to 15% (from 17.5% in 2010)
EL	70%	to be revised	-4%	18%	2.70	9.7%	32%	450,000
ES	74%	3%	-10%	20%	25.20	15%	44%	1,400,000- 1,500,000
FI	78%	4%	-16%	38%	4.21	8%	42% (narrow national definition)	150,000
FR	75%	3%	-14%	23%	34.00	9.5%	50%	Reduction of the anchored at-riskof- poverty rate by one third for the period 2007-2012 or by 1,600 000 people
HU	75%	1.8%	10%	14.65%	2.96	10%	30.3%	450,000

Member States targets	Employment rate (in %)	R&D in % of GDP	Emissions reduction targets (compared to 2005 levels)	Renewable energy	Energy efficiency – reduction of energy consumption in Mtoe9	Early school leaving in %	Tertiary education in %	Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion in number of persons
IE	69-71%	approx.2% 2.5% GNP)	-20%	16%	2.75	8%	60%	186,000 by 2016
IT	67-69%	1.53%	-13%	17%	27.90	15-16%	26-27%	2,200,000
LT	72.8%	1.9%	15%	23%	1.14	<9%	40%	170,000
LU	73%	2.3-2.6%	-20%	11%	0.20	<10%	30%	No target
LV	73%	1.5%	17%	40%	0.67	13.4%	34-36%	121,000
MT	62.9%	0.67%	5%	10%	0.24	29%	33%	6,560
NL	80 %	2,5 %	-16%	14%	n.a.	<8 %	>40% 45% expected in 2020	100,000
PL	71%	1.7%	14%	15.48%	14.00	4.5%	45%	1,500,000
PT	75%	2.7-3.3%	-10%	31%	6.00	10%	40%	200,000
RO	70%	2%	1%	38%	10.00	11.3%	26.7%	580,000
SE	Well over 80%	4%	-17%	49%	12.80	<10%	40-45%	Reduction of the % of women and men who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), the long-term unemployed or those on longterm sick leave to well under 14% by 20204
SI	75%	3%	4%	25%	n.a.	5%	40%	40,000
SK	72%	1%	13%	14%	1.65	6%	40%	170,000
UK	No target in NRP	No target in NRP	-16%	15%	n.a.	No target in NRP	No target in NRP	Existing numerical targets of the 2010 Child Poverty Act
Estimated EU	73.70-74%	2.65-2.72%	-20% (compared to 1990 levels)	20%	206.9	10.30-10.50%	37.50-38.0%	
EU headline target	75%	3%	-20% (compared to 1990 levels)	20%	20% increase in energy efficiency equalling 368 Mtoe	10%	40%	20,000,000

seven flagship initiatives

Smart Growth	Sustainable Growth	Inclusive Growth
Innovation *« Innovation Union »*	**Climate, energy and mobility** *« Resource efficient Europe »*	**Employment and skills** *« An agenda for new skills and jobs »*
Education *« Youth on the move »* **Digital society** *« A digital agenda for Europe »*	**Competitiveness** *« An industrial policy for the globalisation era »*	**Fighting poverty** *« European platform against poverty »*

THE OPEN METHOD OF COORDINATION

Education and Culture

Peer learning ?

Benchmarking ?

Naming and shaming ?

Soft law ?

Open Method of Coordination (1)

- In many policy areas, EU Member States set their own national policies rather than having an EU-wide policy laid down in law.

- However, under the 'open method of coordination' (OMC) governments learn from each other by sharing information and comparing initiatives. This enables them to adopt best practice and coordinate their national policies.

Open Method of Coordination (2)

- The OMC provides a framework for co-operation between the Member States, whose national policies can thus be directed towards certain common objectives.

- Under this method, the Member States are evaluated by one another, with the European Commission's role limited to coordination and surveillance.

Open Method of Coordination (3)

- The OMC takes place in areas which fall within the competence of the Member States, such as employment, social protection, social inclusion, education, youth or training.

- It deals with measures which are binding on Member States in varying degrees, but which never take the form of **directives**, **regulations** or **decisions**.

"soft law"

Open Method of Coordination (4)

- It is based principally on:

  - ✓ jointly identifying and defining objectives to be achieved (adopted by the Council);
  - ✓ jointly established measuring instruments (statistics, indicators, guidelines);
  - ✓ benchmarking, i.e. comparison of the Member States' performance and exchange of best practices (monitored by the Commission).

THE EUROPEAN SEMESTER

What?

Europe 2020 and the OMC are about **surveillance**. The European Semester is the *architecture* to improve this surveillance.

Why?

- To coordinate effectively Member States' budgetary, macro-economic and structural policies;
- To allow Member States to take EU level considerations into account at an early stage of their national budgetary processes, and in other aspects of economic policymaking.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	

January February March April May June July
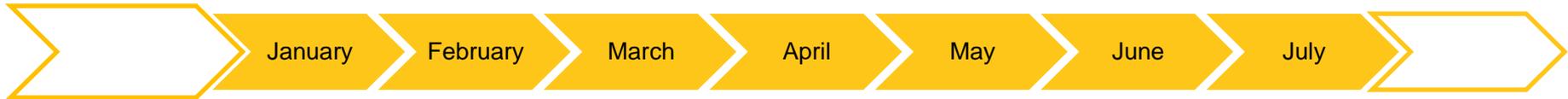
European
Commission

Council of
the EU

European
Parliament

European
Council

Member
States

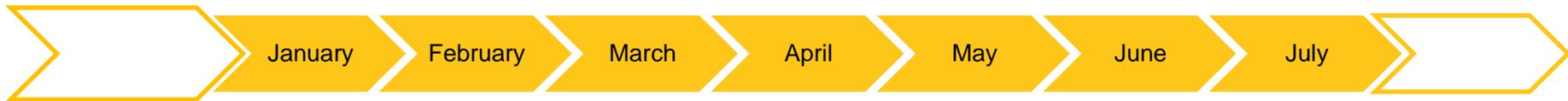|	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	

European Commission — Present AGS

Council of the EU

European Parliament

European Council

Member States
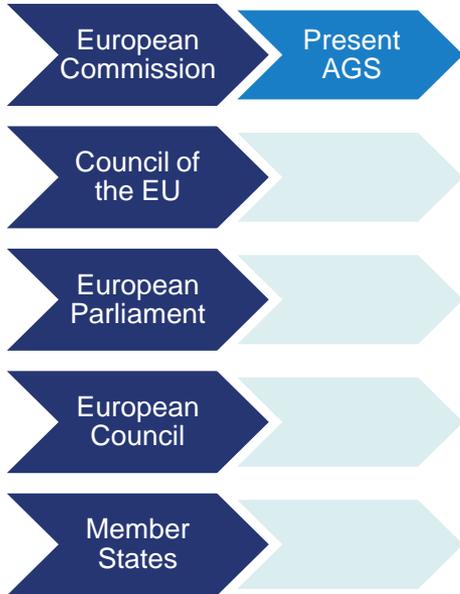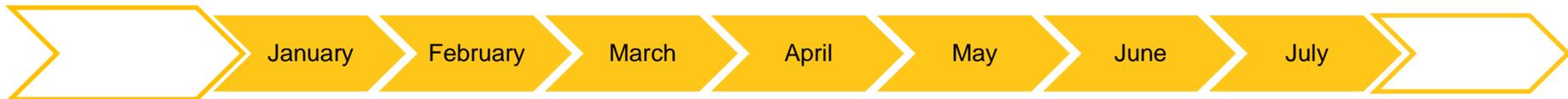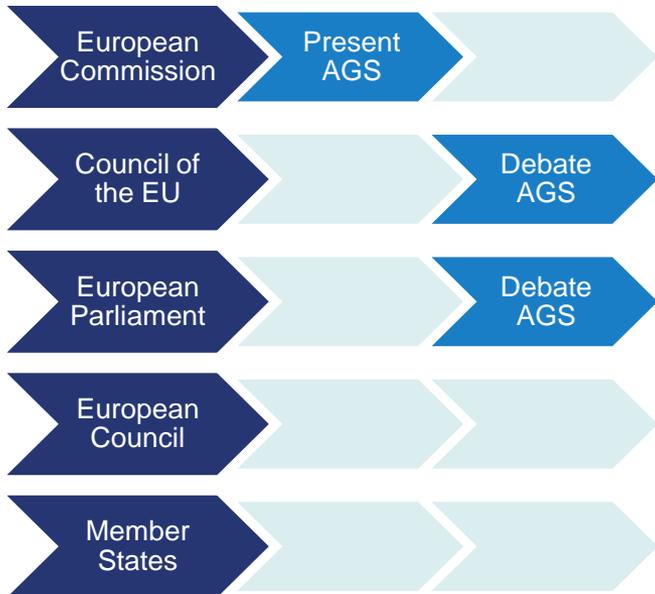
Education and Culture

The Annual Growth Survey

Sets out clear economic priorities for the Union for the next 12-18 months in three main areas:

- ✓ macro- economic conditions for growth
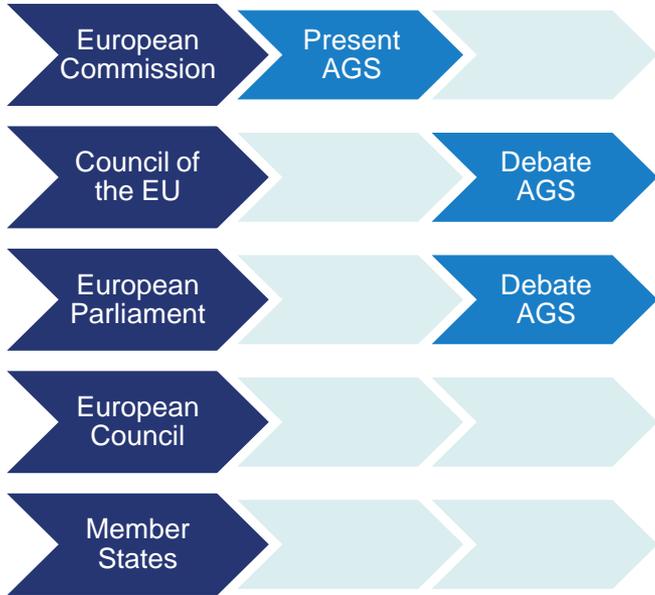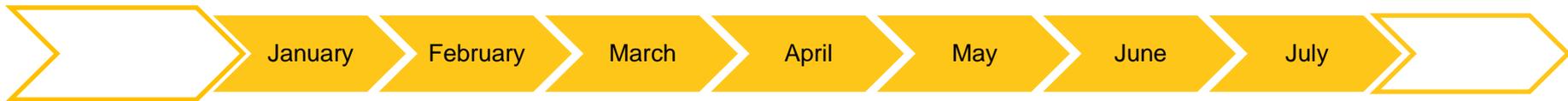- ✓ growth- enhancing measures
- ✓ structural reforms

And launches the beginning of the European Semester

A communication from the Commission- with an annex :

– EU specific proposals with substantial growth potential and indicative timeline

- **4 annexes**

1. Progress report on Europe 2020 strategy

2. Macro-economic report

3. Joint employment report

4. Growth friendly tax policies in Member States and better tax coordination in the EU
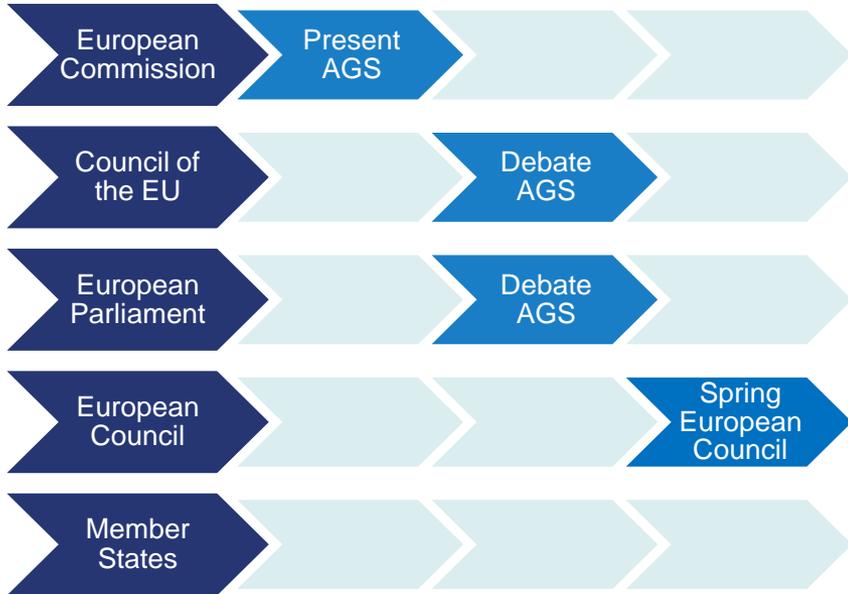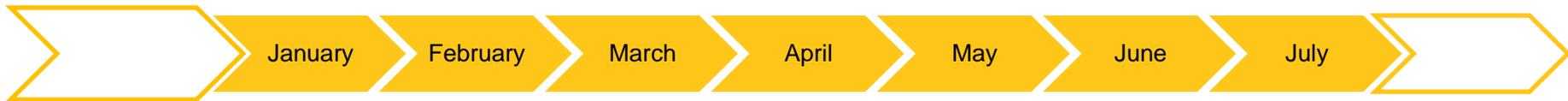
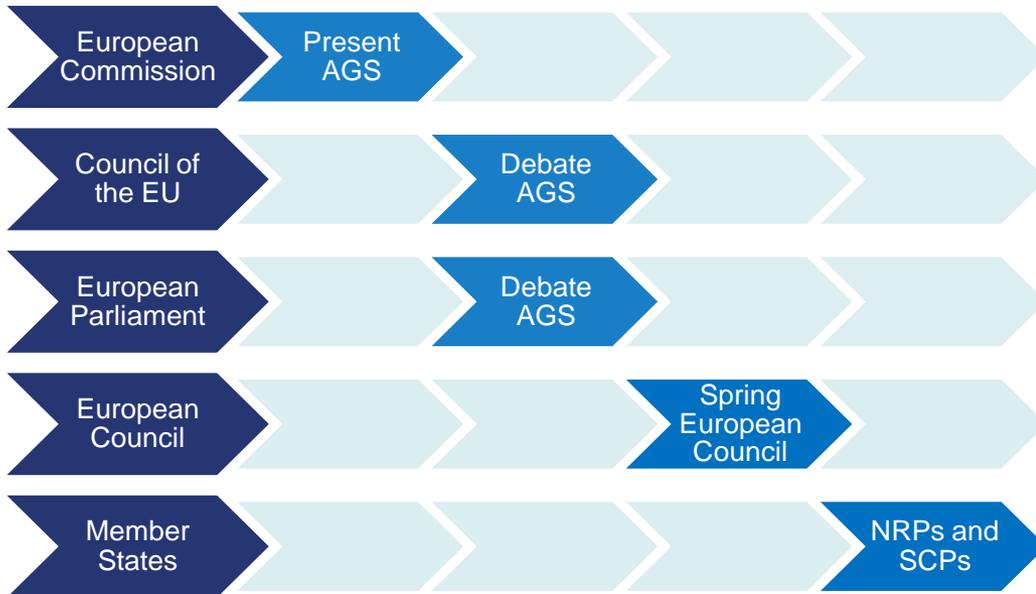| January | February | March | April | May | June | July |

European Commission	Present AGS	
Council of the EU		Debate AGS
European Parliament		Debate AGS
European Council		
Member States		

European Commission

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	

European Commission	Present AGS			

Council of the EU		Debate AGS		

European Parliament		Debate AGS		

European Council			Spring European Council	

Member States				

Education and Culture

European Commission

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	

European Commission	Present AGS						
Council of the EU		Debate AGS					
European Parliament		Debate AGS					
European Council			Spring European Council				
Member States				NRPs and SCPs			

Education and Culture

National Reform Programmes

Key delivery tool for Europe 2020 at national level and basis for country-specific recommendations

Objective	Identify how a Member State will reach its objectives set in the Europe 2020 strategy and overcome obstacles to growth, in particular: which measures, by when, by whom, which budgetary consequences
Scope	**All 27 Member States**
Horizon	Rolling, to be updated every year, vision to 2020
Timetable	Submitted by MS each year in April and jointly with **stability/convergence programmes**

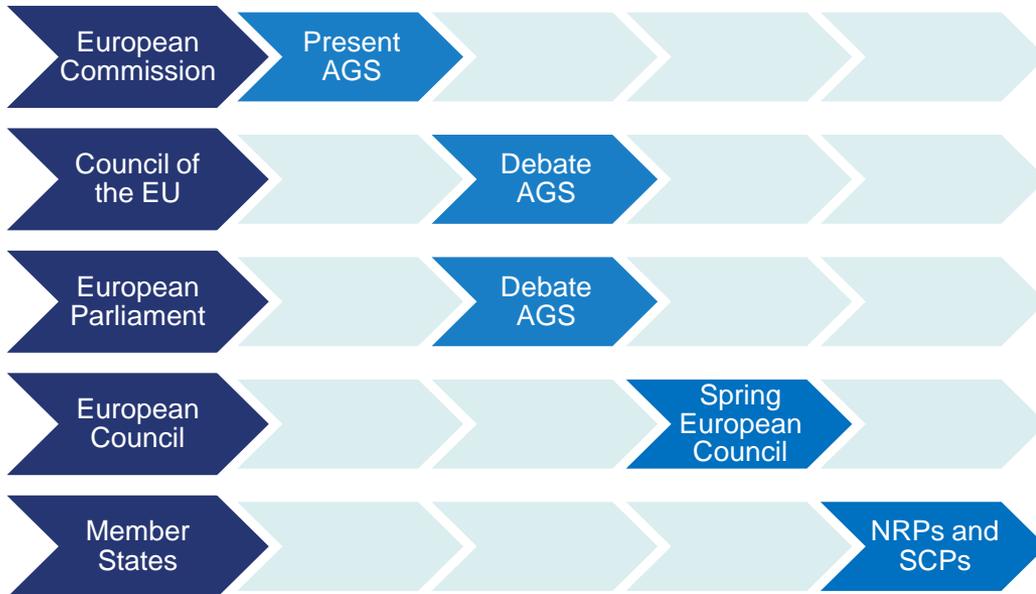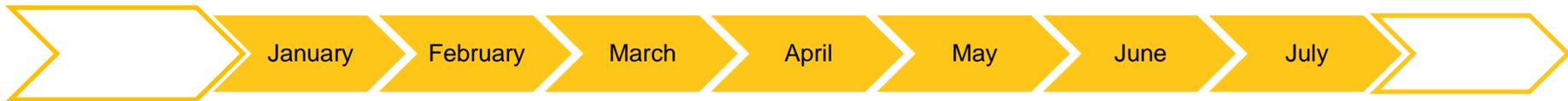# Stability or Convergence Programme

Key delivery tool for Europe 2020 at national level and basis for country-specific recommendations

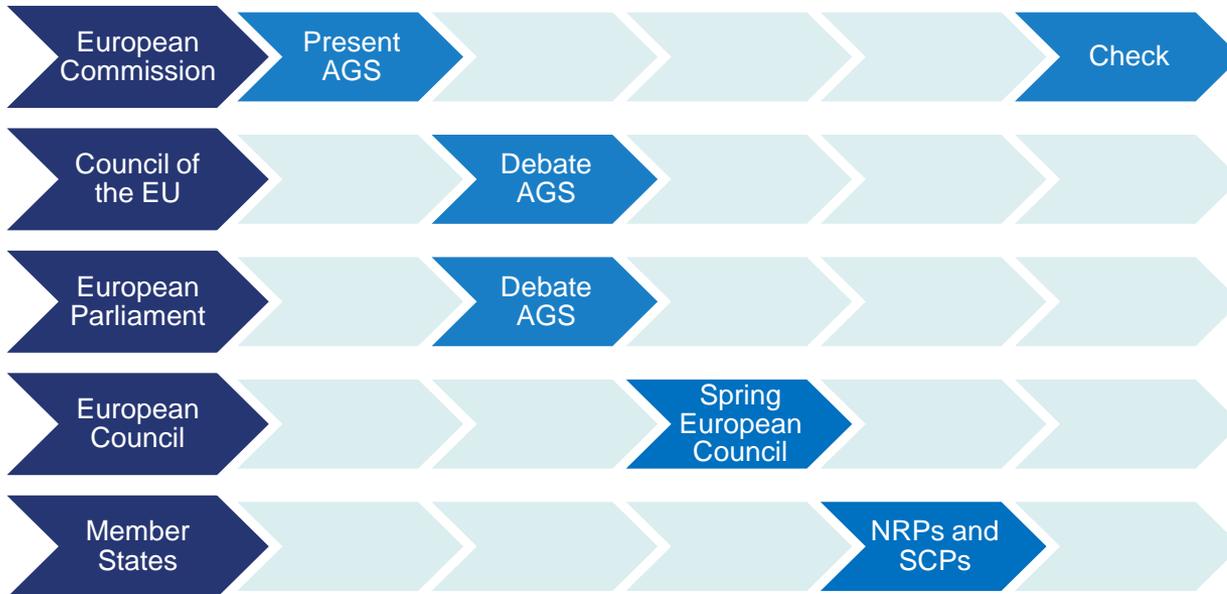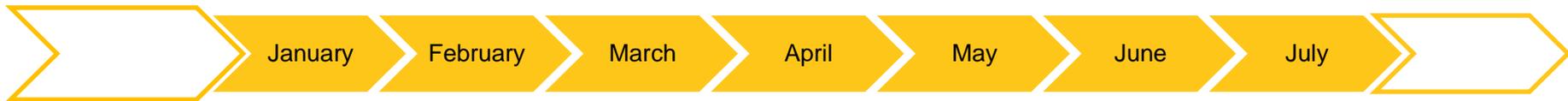|	
Objective	Ensure more rigorous budgetary discipline through surveillance and coordination of budgetary policies
Scope	Eurozone countries (stability programmes) and other EU countries (convergence programmes) under the Stability and Growth Pact
Horizon	Annual
Timetable	Submitted by MS each year in April and jointly with National Reform Programme

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	

European Commission	Present AGS						
Council of the EU		Debate AGS					
European Parliament		Debate AGS					
European Council			Spring European Council				
Member States				NRPs and SCPs			

European Commission

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	

European Commission	Present AGS				Check			
Council of the EU		Debate AGS						
European Parliament		Debate AGS						
European Council			Spring European Council					
Member States				NRPs and SCPs				
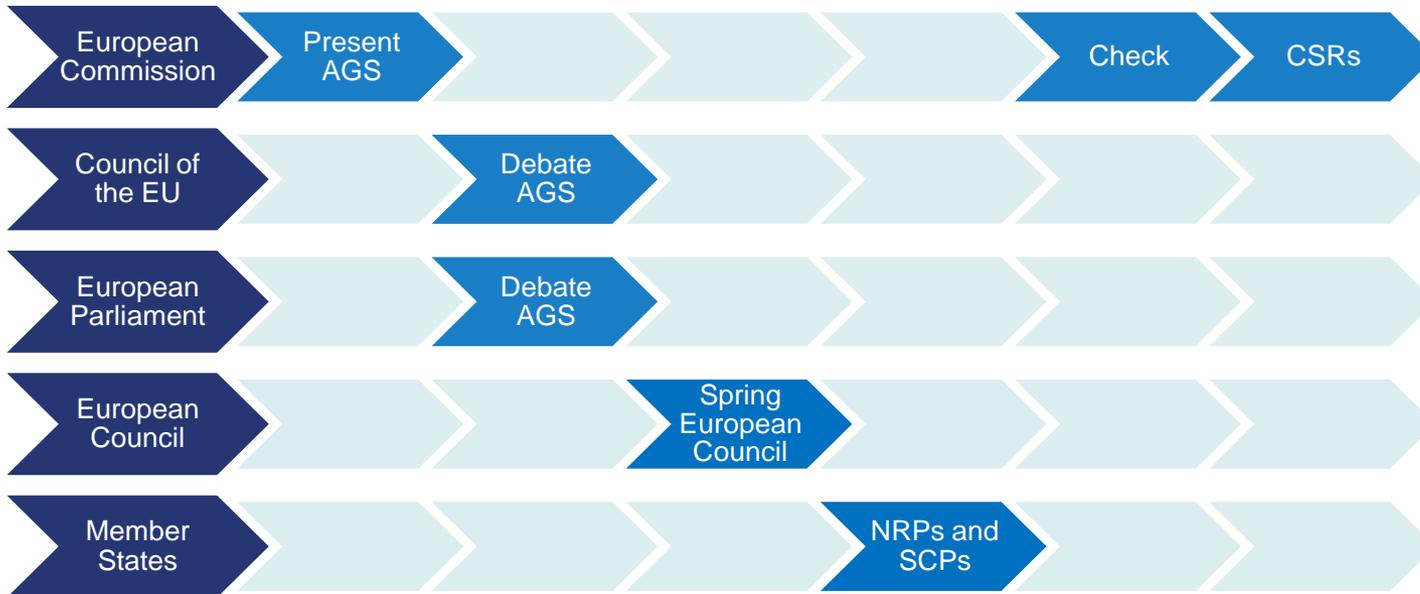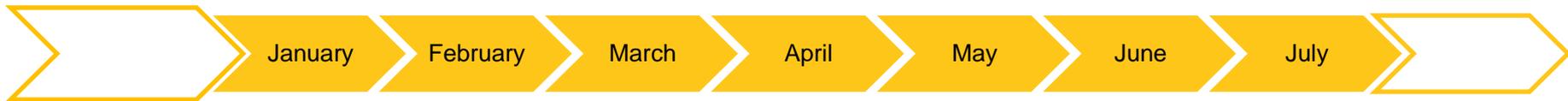
Education and Culture

✓ **What?**

Each year in late May/early June, the Commission adopts 27 sets of **country-specific recommendations** (one per Member State) + one for the euro area as a whole

✓ **Why?**

To help Member States gear their economic and social policies towards delivering on growth, jobs and public finances
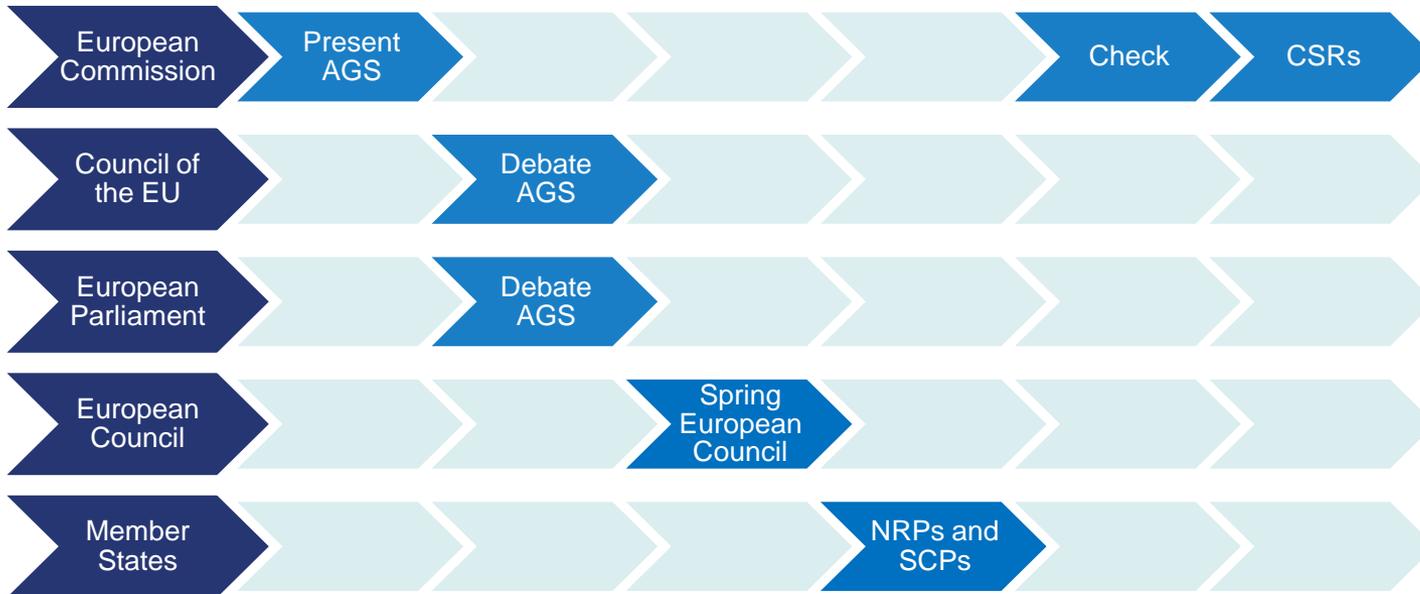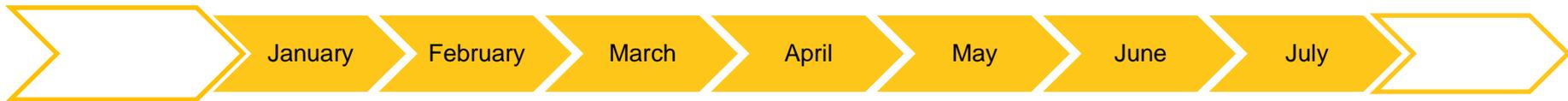
What are the recommendations about?

Specific, measurable and objective actions to be implemented at national level over the next 12-18 months

Address a broad range of policy areas (fiscal consolidation, labour markets, pension systems, education, innovation, service market)
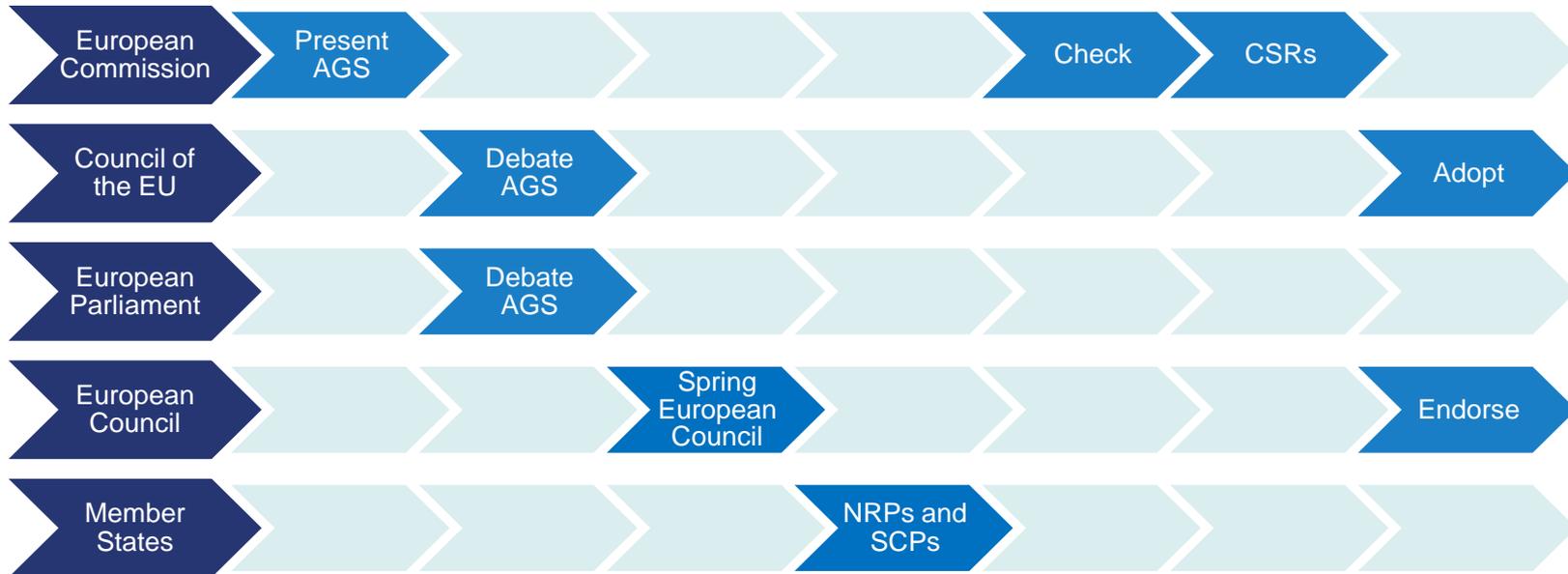
European Commission

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	

European Commission	Present AGS				Check	CSRs		
Council of the EU		Debate AGS						
European Parliament		Debate AGS						
European Council			Spring European Council					
Member States				NRPs and SCPs				

Education and Culture

European Commission

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July

European Commission: Present AGS — Check — CSRs

Council of the EU: Debate AGS — Adopt

European Parliament: Debate AGS

European Council: Spring European Council — Endorse

Member States: NRPs and SCPs

Education and Culture

European Commission

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	
European Commission	Present AGS				Check	CSRs		
Council of the EU		Debate AGS					Adopt	
European Parliament		Debate AGS						
European Council			Spring European Council				Endorse	
Member States				NRPs and SCPs				

Education and Culture

And then?

Heads of State discuss and endorse the recommendations at their June summit: high level commitment, in front of peers

➡️ **This marks the end of the European Semester**

➡️ **And the beginning of the National Semester:**

- ✓ **Implementation** in Member States
- ✓ **Monitoring of progress**
- ✓ **Preparation** of next Annual Growth Survey

DG EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Lisbon Treaty

Member States are in charge of their education systems, cultural and youth policies...

...and the European Commission

has a supporting competence

Article 165

The Union shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, by supporting and supplementing their action, while fully respecting the responsibility of the Member States for the content of teaching and the organisation of education systems and their cultural and linguistic diversity.

European Commission

Director-General
Jan Truszczyński

Deputy Director-General
Xavier Prats Monné

Directorate A
Lifelong learning: horizontal policy issues and 2020 strategy

Directorate B
Lifelong learning: policies and programme

Directorate C
Lifelong learning: higher education and international affairs

Directorate D
Culture and media

Directorate E
Youth and sport

Directorate R
Resources

Education and Culture

	Administrators	Assistants	Total
Directorate A	39	22	61
Directorate B	44	35	79
Directorate C	39	22	61
Directorate D	34	33	67
Directorate E	28	69	97
Directorate R	37	78	115
Total	221	259	480

European Commission

Education and Culture

DG EAC coordinates 2 types of activities:

Policy cooperation with Member States

Action programmes grant schemes

DG EAC policy cooperation on:

- **Education and Training**
- **Culture**
- **Youth**
- **Multilingualism**
- **Sport**

Comenius

School education

Erasmus

Higher education & advanced training

Leonardo da Vinci

Vocational education and training

Grundtvig

Adult education

Transversal Programme

4 key activities – Policy cooperation; Languages; ICT; Dissemination and exploitation of results
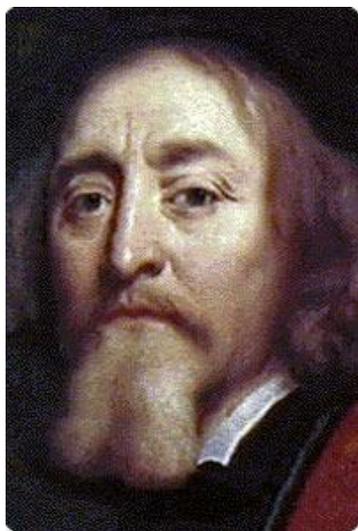
Jean Monnet Programme

3 key activities – Jean Monnet Action; European Institutions; European associations

Comenius
≥ 13%
School education
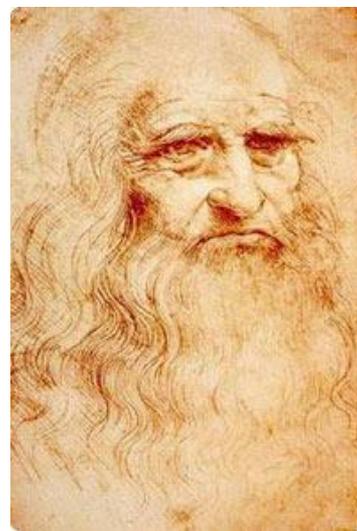
Erasmus
≥ 40%
Higher education
& advanced training

Leonardo da Vinci
≥ 25%
Vocational
education and
training

Grundtvig
≥ 4%
Adult education

Education and Culture

Lifelong Learning Programme

- **Duration**: January 2007 – December 2013
- **Budget:** € 7 billion
- **31 participating countries in 2009**: 27 EU-Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Turkey

ET 2020

A strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training

The long-term strategic objectives of ET 2020 are:

- Making lifelong learning and mobility a reality;
- Improving the quality and efficiency of education and training;
- Promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship;
- Enhancing creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training.

Early childhood education and care

Primary school

Secondary school

Adult learning

Higher education

Vocational education and training

The context

- The **strategy**: Europe 2020;
- The **tool**: Open Method of Coordination;
- The **architecture**: European Semester.

After the European Semester

- An annual peer review in September/October;
- An Education and Training Forum in early October;
- A new Education and Training Monitor.

The ET 2020 benchmarks are:

1. At least 95% of children between the age of four and the age for starting compulsory primary education should participate in early childhood education;
2. The share of 15-years olds with insufficient abilities in reading, mathematics and science should be less than 15%;
3. The share of early leavers from education and training should be less than 10%;
4. The share of 30-34 year olds with tertiary educational attainment should be at least 40%;

5. An average of at least 15 % of adults (age group 25-64) should participate in lifelong Learning;
6. At least 20 % of higher education graduates and 6 % of 18-34 year-olds with an initial VET qualification should have had a period of study or training abroad;
7. A European benchmark on foreign language learning will be proposed by the EC in autumn 2012, as requested by the Council when they adopted ET 2020 in May 2009.

Education and Training Monitor 2012
Benchmark indicators

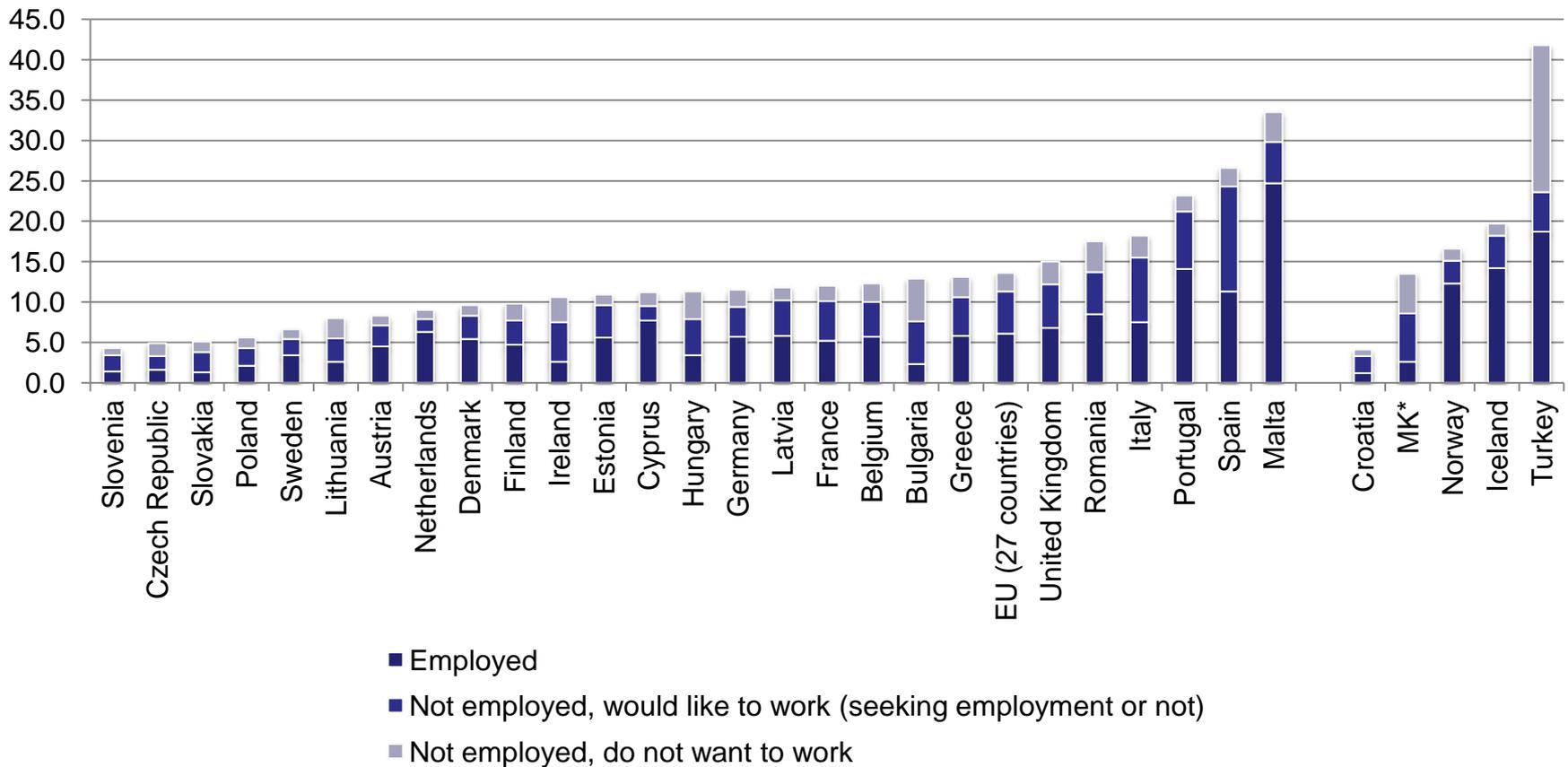|	EU average 2006	2011	EU Benchmarks 2020	TOP Performer 2011	LOW Performer 2011
1. Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	15,5%	13,5%	10%	4,2%	33,5%
2. Tertiary educational attainment (age 30-34)	28,9%	34,6%	40%	49,4%	20,3%
3. Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of compulsory primary)	89,3%	92,3%	95%	100,0%	73,1%
4. Employment rate of graduates (age 20-34) having left education and training no more than 3 years before reference year	79,0%	77,2%	82%	92,2%	50,2%
5. Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64)	9,5%	8,9%	15%	32,3%	1,2%
6. Basic skills Low achievers (15 year-olds; Level 1 or lower in PISA study) — Reading	23,1%	19,6%	15%	8,1%	41,0%
Mathematics	24,0%	22,2%	15%	7,8%	47,1%
Science	20,3%	17,7%	15%	6,0%	41,4%

		EU average 2006	2011	Max value 2011	Min value 2011
7. ICT skills	% of pupils in 4th grade using computers at school	60,7%	:	85,8%	21,9%
	% of individuals aged 16-74 with high computer skills	21,0%	27,0%	43,0%	10,0%
8. Entrepreneurship	% of 18-64 old population who believe to have the required skills and knowledge to start a business	42,0%	43,0%	53,0%	35,0%
9. Languages	Average number of foreign languages learned per pupil at ISCED 2	1,4	1,5	2,5%	1,0%
	% of students reaching B1 level or higher in the first foreign language at the end of lower secondary educ.	:	43,5%	82,7%	9,3%
10a. Tertiary graduates by field Graduates (ISCED 5-6) in a specific field, as % of all fields	Education and training	10,5%	9,6%	20,8%	1,5%
	Humanities and art	12,1%	11,5%	18,9%	6,2%
	Social science, business and law	35,2%	35,7%	60,0%	22,4%
	of which: business and administration	19,5%	20,2%	41,9%	10,7%
	Maths, science and technology	22,4%	21,9%	31,8%	13,3%
	Agriculture and veterinary field	1,7%	1,6%	4,6%	0,1%
	Health and welfare	14,3%	15,1%	24,9%	6,1%
	Services	3,8%	4,2%	9,4%	1,0%
10b. MST graduates	Number of maths, science and technology graduates per 1000 young people (age 20-29)	13,5	14,4	24,2%	3,1%
11. Skills for future labour markets Projected change in employment 2010-2020 in %	High qualification	:	19,7%	39,2%	-9,0%
	Medium qualification	:	4,8%	40,3%	-14,9%
	Low qualification	:	-20,1%	36,0%	-44,4%
12. Investment in education and training Public spending on education, % of GDP		5,03%	5,41%	8,70%	4,10%

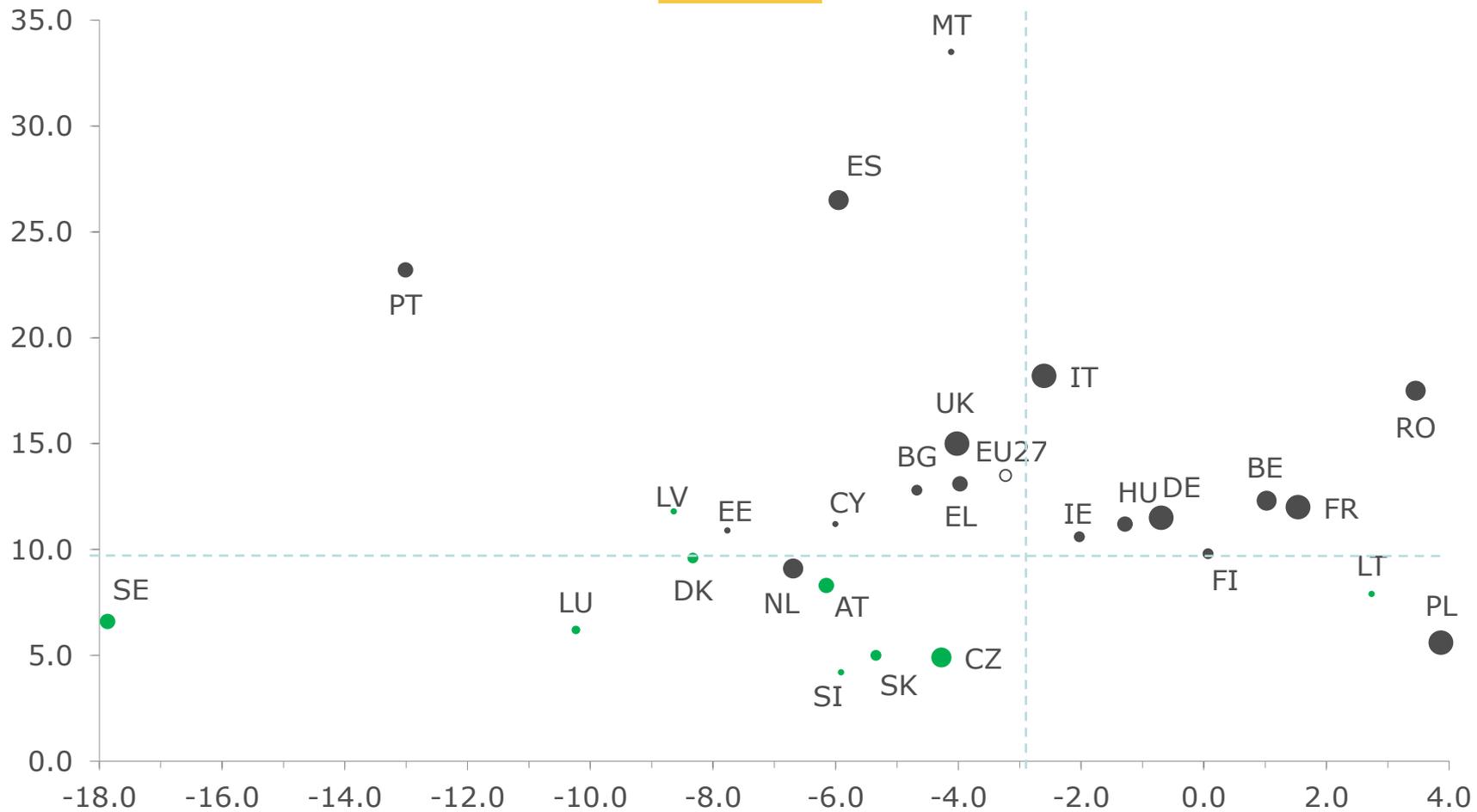**An example of monitoring through benchmarks and indicators**

Early School Leaving

	Employed
	Not employed, would like to work (seeking employment or not)
	Not employed, do not want to work

European Commission

Education and Culture

	2006	2011				Target
	Total	Total	Males	Females	Born abroad	
EU 27 countries	15.5	13.5	15.3	11.6	24.9	10
Belgium	12.6	12.3	14.9	9.7	23.3	9.5
Bulgaria	17.3	12.8	12.0	13.7	:	11.0
Czech Republic	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.4	(10.3)	5.5
Denmark	9.1	9.6	12.1	7.0	(13.0)	9.9
Germany	13.7	11.5	12.4	10.6	21.9	9.9
Estonia	13.5	10.9	(13.1)	(8.6)	:	9.5
Ireland	12.1	10.6	12.5	8.7	15.4	8.0
Greece	15.5	13.1	16.1	10.1	44.9	9.7
Spain	30.5	26.5	31.0	21.9	41.2	15.0
France	12.4	12.0	13.9	10.2	21.9	9.5
Italy	20.6	18.2	21.0	15.2	40.2	15.0
Cyprus	14.9	11.2	15.1	8.1	21.7	10.0
Latvia	14.8	11.8	15.9	7.7	:	13.4
Lithuania	8.2	7.9	10.6	(5.0)	:	8.9
Luxembourg	14.0	(6.2)	(7.6)	:	:	9.9
Hungary	12.6	11.2	12.1	10.3	:	10.0
Malta	39.9	33.5	38.9	27.6	:	29.0
Netherlands	12.6	9.1	10.8	7.2	8.7	7.9
Austria	9.8	8.3	8.8	7.8	19.8	9.5
Poland	5.4	5.6	7.4	3.8	:	4.5
Portugal	39.1	23.2	28.2	18.1	21.0	10.0
Romania	17.9	17.5	18.5	16.6	:	11.3
Slovenia	5.6	(4.2)	(5.7)	(2.5)	(17.3)	5.0
Slovakia	6.6	5.0	5.4	4.6	:	6.0
Finland	9.7	9.8	11.2	8.4	21.1	8.0
Sweden	13.0 p	6.6 p	7.8 p	5.3 p	11.1 p	9.9
United Kingdom	11.3	15.0	16.2	13.8	11.4	:

CHANGE in percentage terms (2011/2008)

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS

NATIVES

BORN ABROAD

FEMALES

MALES

-10   -8   -6   -4   -2   0

Decrease in ESL over time
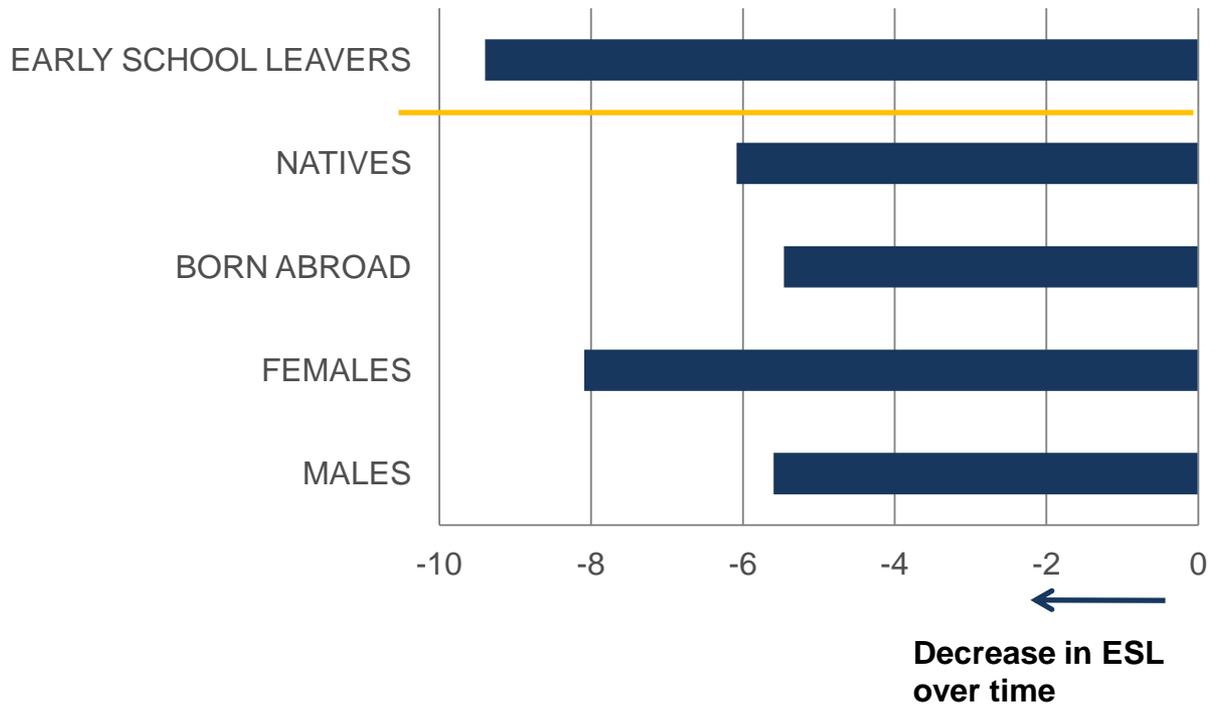
European Commission

Education and Culture
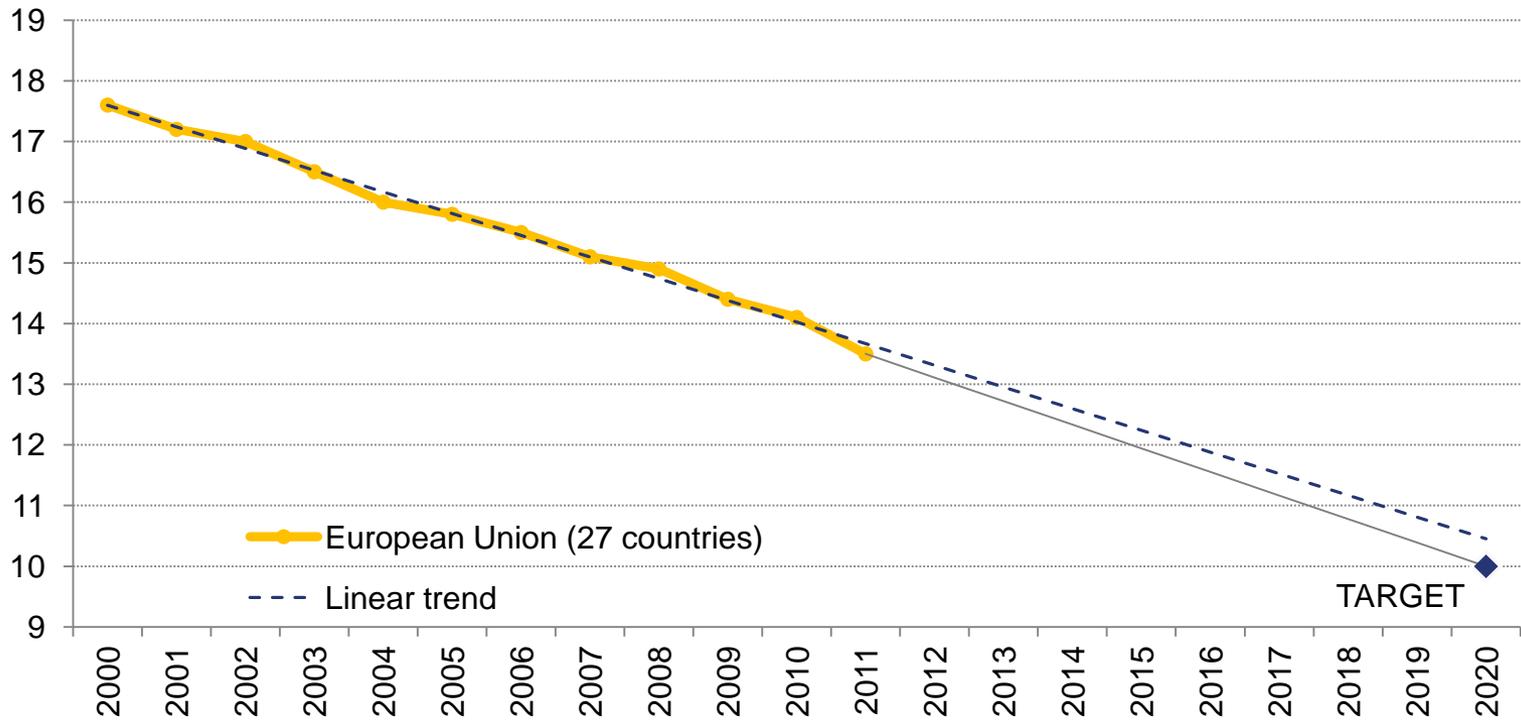
Change between 2000-2011		Change needed to reach the target by 2020			
		Based solely on current trend		Accounting for changing cohort sizes	
Cumulated 2000-2011	per year	Cumulated 2011-2020	per year	Cumulated 2011-2020	per year
-2.20	-0.20	-1.50	-0.17	-2.00	-0.22

More information:

European Commission: Education and Training:
http://ec.europa.eu/education

Thematic website on the EU's policies and programmes in education and training

EU EDUCATION POLICY

European Commission

DG Education and Culture

A.4 Analysis and studies

Education and Culture