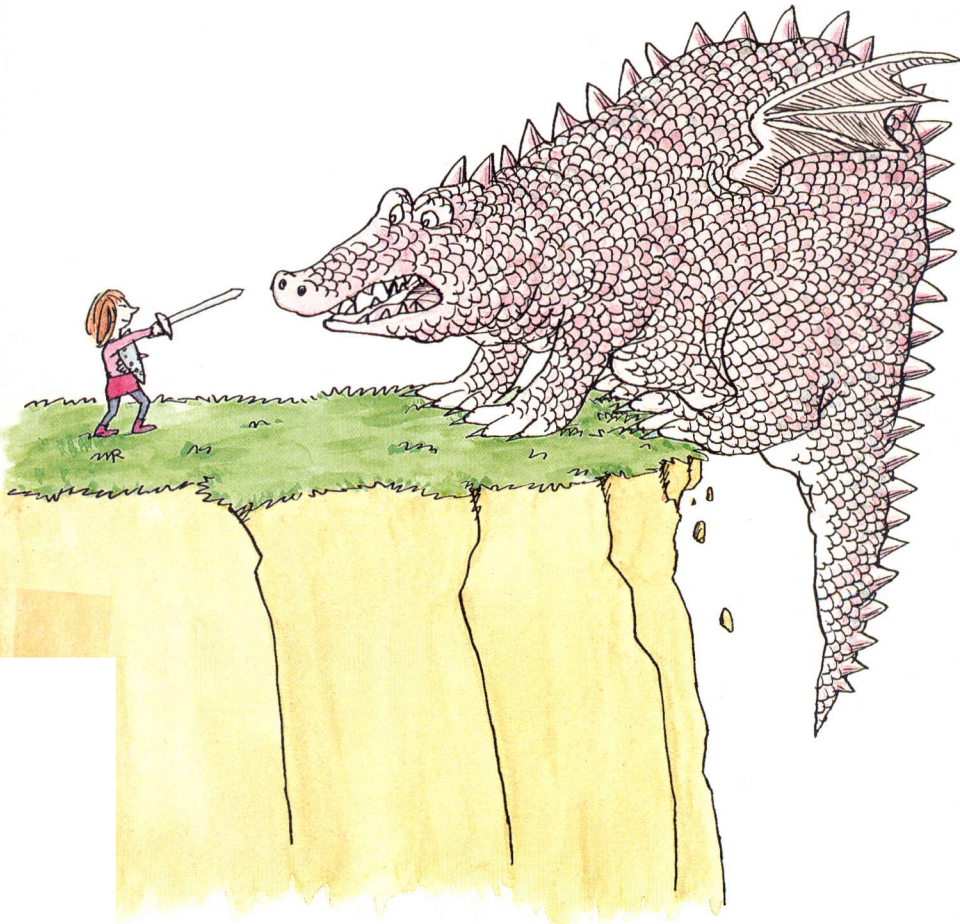
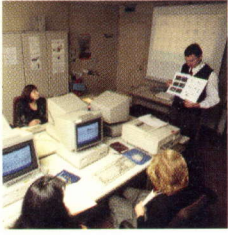


EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT



Europe
on the move



'Together education and vocational training form a vital component of the intangible investment described in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, which should enable business and workers to control, and not be the victims of, the accelerating pace of technological change.'

**(Édith Cresson,
Member of the
Commission)**

The search for employment is becoming an increasingly uphill struggle in Europe. Employers are very demanding and look for staff with good qualifications and sound experience. The European Union is well aware of the problem and offers training and education programmes to improve your skills, brighten up your CV and better equip you for the labour market. The Union offers you an opportunity to take advantage of the accelerating pace of technological change rather than become a victim of it.

A young person is twice as likely to be unemployed as an older person. One in five long-term unemployed workers is under 25 years of age. Avoid becoming one of these statistics! Get up and go for it: explore what Europe has to offer in the way of education and training! Travel broadens the mind, so look out for the possibilities that will help you get ahead.

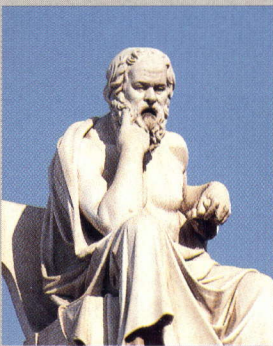
LEGAL BASES

From the outset the European institutions have sought to assist people in the areas of education and training. Starting with the ECSC Treaty in 1951 and subsequently in the Treaties of Rome in 1957 and Maastricht in 1992 (Articles 126 and 127), these concerns have always been in the forefront.

The European Commission's 1993 White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment outlined the challenges and ways forward into the

21st century, stressing that education and training would play a key role in transforming economic growth into jobs.

To improve its contribution to this goal the Commission has recently reorganized its programmes in this area. Erasmus, Lingua and other Comett programmes have been reformed and recast. Socrates and Leonardo Da Vinci have taken over.



EKA

Socrates (470-399 BC)

Socrates is considered the founder of western philosophy. He taught his students by question and answer, helping them to discover what they did not know. This method of teaching helped students find the truth. His precept, 'know thyself', makes him the father of our European education programme.



EKA

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

The creator of the Mona Lisa was not only a painter; he was also a sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, engineer and town planner. A phenomenal polymath, Leonardo anticipated many modern technological inventions (the parachute, the helicopter, etc.). To compensate for his rudimentary classical education, he based his studies on empirical observation, experiments and precise calculations.

SOCRATES

The programme was launched in 1995 and now extends to the 15 Member States of the European Union plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

What is Socrates?

The new programme has taken over student exchanges at the higher education level from the Erasmus programme, the language studies covered by Lingua, plus new activities at all levels of education.

A large part of the Socrates programme (Chapter I) is given over to student mobility. Socrates offers you an opportunity to study abroad and

learn about life in the other countries of the Union. Examinations taken abroad are recognized by the university of origin, and grants may be awarded in certain circumstances. Mobility is not confined to students. Teachers can also benefit. In addition, Chapter I provides for the award of more substantial aid to encourage universities to include a European dimension in courses for students who do not participate directly in mobility. In this context, it places new emphasis on the transnational formulation of programmes and on cooperation on topics of common interest.

A few figures

Every year some 127 000 students (European Union and EFTA) and over 10 000 teachers in university and higher education institutions participate in mobility programmes.

Some 40 000 young people participate in young people's exchange schemes under the Youth for Europe programme.

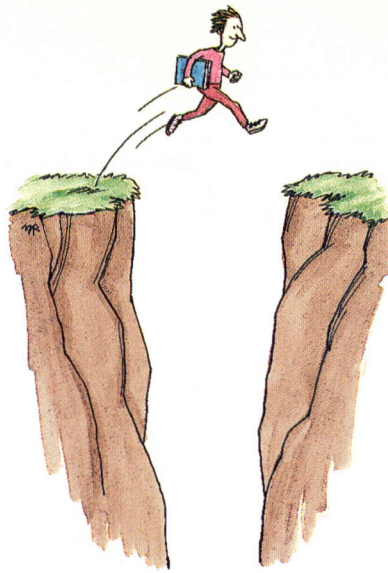
Nearly 30 000 young people participate in language study visits and over 6 000 teachers are given language training courses.

More detailed information on the various programmes and additional addresses can be obtained from the Technical Assistance Offices (see below) or from the European Commission Representations and Offices (see addresses on last page).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OFFICES

Socrates and 'Youth for Europe' Offices
Rue Montoyer 70
B-1000 Brussels
Tel. (32-2) 233 01 11

Leonardo da Vinci Office
Avenue de l'Astronomie 9
B-1210 Brussels
Tel. (32-2) 227 01 00



Other measures (Chapter II) concern pre-school, primary and secondary (Comenius) education. The aim is to encourage partnerships between schools in different countries of the Union for the joint study of other languages and other cultures, while discovering our own environment and cultural heritage. The use of new technologies (computer networks and programmes) is encouraged. This chapter includes and expands on

measures for migrant children, travellers and itinerant workers and on support for transnational further training for teachers.

A third part (Chapter III) is accessible to all levels of education; one of the things it does is to take the activities of the former Lingua programme a stage further. It seeks to reinforce language learning by developing new teaching material, offering teachers



EKA

the opportunity to undertake total immersion courses in other Member States, establishing links between language teaching establishments to enhance the professional skills of teachers, giving future language teachers the opportunity to spend a few months in a school abroad as a Lingua assistant, and promoting exchanges of young people. A specific measure will also offer open distance learning to be accessible in several countries.

For all matters concerning information and exchanges of experience in the field of education, the Eurydice network has been stepped up, as have the study visits for specialists from several countries under the former ARION project. Financial assistance will also be given to continue developing the NARIC network, linking national information centres for the academic recognition of qualifications and periods of study. These centres, located in every Member State, will enable students, teachers and employers to obtain information on the level of qualifications and vocational training throughout Europe.

The Socrates programme also supports the promotion of the European dimension

in adult education. This is the first measure in this field. It aims to promote teaching and learning about the cultures, traditions and languages of the Member States, the preparation of teaching material to bring about a better understanding of political, economic and administrative issues in the European Union, the development of transnational cooperation and exchanges of experience.

Who can participate?

Socrates is open to students at all levels and in all types of education (day courses, adult education courses, etc.), schools at all levels, teachers, educational advisers, political decision-makers at all levels — local, regional or national — associations, organizations and societies engaged in education-related matters.

The funds available

For 1995-99, ECU 850 million has been allocated for the entire programme.



UNITED KINGDOM

Socrates

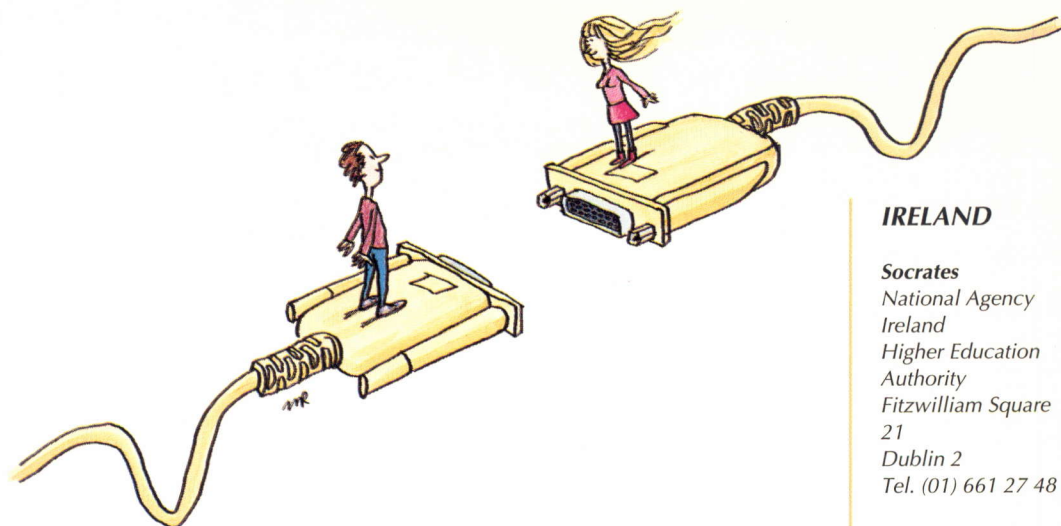
UK Erasmus Student Grants Council
The University Research and Development Building Canterbury Kent CT2 7PD
Tel. (01227) 76 2712 - 74 4000 ext. 3673

Leonardo da Vinci

Department of Education and Employment
Higher Education and Employment Division
Sanctuary Buildings Great Smith Street London SW1P 3BT
Tel. (0171) 925 5306 - 925 5254

Youth for Europe

British Council Youth Exchange Centre
10 Spring Gardens London SW1A 2BN
Tel. (0171) 389 4030



Where and how to apply?

You should submit your application for financial support to the Commission or the addresses in the Member States on the lists in this brochure.

LEONARDO DA VINCI

The Leonardo programme was launched on 6 December 1994 and is based on Article 127 of the Treaty. It applies to all the Member States of the European Union, plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. It will also be open to the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Cyprus and Malta.

What is Leonardo da Vinci?

Former Community programmes like FORCE (continuous training), PETRA (basic training), Comett (university-business cooperation), Eurotecnet (promotion of qualifications linked to technological innovation) and Lingua (language learning) have been combined in Leonardo da Vinci to achieve greater consistency.

Its primary aim is to help you benefit from technological and industrial developments by stepping up vocational training. It should prepare you for tomorrow's trades, by anticipating change and devising new methods of preparation for working life.

The programme will improve quality and innovation in vocational training in Europe by adding value to the national systems and promoting the best features of each. The central idea is to promote life-long training and thereby help people to meet the challenges of change on the labour market.

Placement and exchange schemes enable young people undergoing training or attending university to obtain a placement in a firm in another Member State to complete their training. Instructors and other specialists are also eligible for exchange schemes.

IRELAND

Socrates

National Agency
Ireland
Higher Education
Authority
Fitzwilliam Square
21
Dublin 2
Tel. (01) 661 27 48

Leonardo da Vinci

Léargas
189-193 Parnell
Street
Dublin 1
Tel. (01) 873 14 11

Youth for Europe

Léargas
1st floor, Avoca House
189-193 Parnell
Street
Dublin 1
Tel. (01) 873 14 11

The Leonardo programme seeks to support transnational pilot projects relating to common training modules and the adaptation of instructors' needs and training. Lastly, surveys and comparative analyses have been made at Community level to develop knowledge in this field.

Who may participate?

Leonardo da Vinci is open to all local, regional or national groups interested in vocational training in Europe. Pilot projects, exchanges and other placements are open to young people undergoing training, young workers in continuous training, firms and groups of firms (especially small businesses), language teachers and all public bodies.

The funds available

For 1995-99, ECU 620 million has been made available to implement the programme.

Where and how to apply?

If you are interested, you should respond to the call for proposals issued by the Commission and/or the body appointed in your Member State (see addresses).

For example, measures implemented before Leonardo da Vinci helped to support training for the drivers of Eurostar, the high-speed Channel Tunnel train, and support exchanges of young people and apprentices between several Member States.

Europäischer Wettbewerb





Educational, cultural and social exchanges bring young people together from the European Union, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein under the 'Youth for Europe' programme.

'YOUTH FOR EUROPE'

This five-year programme was adopted in March 1995. It succeeds two other programmes of the same name. It covers the 15 Member States of the Union plus Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein.

What is Youth for Europe?

Education and vocational training are not the only opportunities for exchanges offered by the European Union. Outside school and work, this programme will enable you to meet other young people engaged on a common project, whether in the cultural, social or another field. It aims to offer young Europeans more opportunities to build a Europe that is closer to the citizen, where solidarity is more generally accepted and differences are respected.

Who can participate?

Youth organizations, local, regional, national or European organizations, government and non-governmental bodies engaged in youth affairs (e.g. voluntary service, training for organizers, information for young people, etc.) and young people themselves in the framework of youth measures.

The funds available

For 1995-99, ECU 126 million is allocated for the implementation of the programme.

Where and how to participate?

Projects must be submitted to national agencies, and/or direct to the Commission, depending on the measure concerned in the programme (see the applicant's handbook).



EN



This publication appears in all official Community languages — Spanish, Danish, German, Greek, English, French, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Finnish and Swedish.

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://www.cec.lu>).

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Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual
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