

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2015/2257(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Erasmus+ and other tools to foster mobility in VET ? a lifelong learning approach		
Subject 4.40.01 European area for education, training and lifelong learning		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Culture and Education	 <a href="#">MARAGALL Ernest</a>	04/05/2015
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 <a href="#">MORIN-CHARTIER Elisabeth</a>	
		 <a href="#">ŁYBACKA Krystyna</a>	
		 <a href="#">DZHAMBAZKI Angel</a>	
		 <a href="#">KYUCHYUK Ilhan</a>	
		 <a href="#">ADINOLFI Isabella</a>	
		 <a href="#">BILDE Dominique</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 Employment and Social Affairs (Associated committee)	 <a href="#">CALVET CHAMBON Enrique</a>	16/09/2015
European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Education, Youth, Sport and Culture</a>	Commissioner NAVRACSICS Tibor	

Key events			
29/10/2015	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
29/10/2015	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
17/02/2016	Vote in committee		
04/03/2016	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A8-0049/2016</a>	Summary
11/04/2016	Debate in Parliament		

12/04/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
12/04/2016	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T8-0107/2016</a>	Summary
12/04/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		

### Technical information

Procedure reference	2015/2257(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CULT/8/04633

### Documentation gateway

Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE569.848</a>	17/11/2015	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE571.761</a>	07/12/2015	EP	
Committee opinion	<b>EMPL</b>	<a href="#">PE569.480</a>	13/01/2016	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A8-0049/2016</a>	04/03/2016	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T8-0107/2016</a>	12/04/2016	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		<a href="#">SP(2016)484</a>	20/09/2016	EC	

## Erasmus+ and other tools to foster mobility in VET ? a lifelong learning approach

The Committee on Culture and Education adopted the report by Ernest MARAGALL (Greens/EFA, ES) on Erasmus+ and other tools to foster mobility in VET a lifelong learning approach.

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, exercising its prerogatives as an associated committee under [Article 54 of the Parliaments internal Rules of Procedure](#), was also consulted for an opinion on the report.

Members recalled that according to Eurostat, unemployment in the EU remained as high as 10.2 % in 2014 despite there being a slow recovery. Across the EU youth unemployment currently stands at 22.1 %, while only 51 % of the 55-64 age group is in work and the gender gap in the employment rate for older workers stands at 13.6 percentage points.

Against this background, non-formal and informal learning and vocational training have an important contribution to make in tackling current challenges in lifelong learning, such as early school leaving, unacceptable numbers of young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs), and skills shortages and mismatches.

Taking stock of results and identifying key challenges: Members stated that education is a fundamental human right and a public good that should be equally accessible to all. They called on the EU and the Member States to address all socioeconomic limitations that prevent equal access for all to VET opportunities, including mobility.

The Commission, the Member States and key stakeholders to increase the visibility of VET programmes in order to remove cultural barriers and combat the phenomena of lack of motivation, lack of proactive predisposition and lack of language skills, particularly in those areas most affected by youth unemployment; believes that it must be ensured that these programmes are accessible to all citizens without discrimination; calls for the targeting of groups at risk of unemployment, such as people with disabilities.

The report insisted on the need to facilitate the implementation of mobility in Erasmus+, by taking action to raise the success rate of applications, simplifying the design and use of electronic tools for mobility management, raising awareness of the value of mobility programmes in all general and vocational education establishments in the Union, and providing better-targeted information and training to beneficiaries and intermediaries of the programmes and actions. Efforts are called for to put in place schemes aimed at reducing linguistic and cultural barriers to the organisation of mobility programmes.

Raise awareness among SMEs: Members called on the Commission, the Member States and public employment bodies to publicise and raise awareness of the Erasmus+ programme and other tools aimed at promoting mobility in the area of VET, in particular among SMEs. They

stressed the urgent need for industry and services in both private and public sectors, including the production sector (notably SMEs and micro-enterprises), to be consulted and/or involved in the design, framing, implementation and support of quality VET mobility programmes.

European apprentice statute: Members recalled that, at present, only 1 % of young people in work-related training schemes, including apprentices, are involved in mobility schemes during their training. They pointed to the vital need to create the conditions for greater apprentice mobility within the EU, so as to give apprentices the same opportunities as higher education students. They, therefore, encouraged the definition by the EU of a statute of the European Apprentice. They also called on the Commission to present, and on the Member States to endorse, a proposal for an EU apprenticeship scheme that would guarantee a set of rights for apprentices and VET learners.

Access: improving mobility options for young people in vocational training: Members encouraged the creation of a framework along the lines of the previous Leonardo da Vinci programme, to be referred to in the dedicated Erasmus+ calls, that identifies as clearly and precisely as possible the mobility options for young people in VET, especially through cross-platform campaigns launched by public authorities, with the coordinated participation of all stakeholders who play an active role in or have an influence on VET. They encouraged the Commission and the Member States to provide sufficient financial resources to support mobility programmes, taking into account potential financial barriers.

From mobility to employability: validation and recognition of learning outcomes, skills and competences: Members underlined that the opportunities offered by learning and training mobility, such as building international networks, may also have positive effects on employability, transnational cooperation and Europe's competitiveness. They considered that the current and future measures to tackle skills mismatches should both facilitate the involvement of employers, businesses and local communities, and be better connected with forecasts concerning labour market developments and future skill needs.

Towards more efficient, accessible and inclusive mobility programmes: Members urged the Commission and the Member States, also in collaboration with CEDEFOP, to define and strengthen the role of the intermediary institutions, both territorial and sectoral, involved in the preparation, management and follow-up of mobility. They stressed the need for such intermediary institutions to have adequate budgetary and human resources to enable mobility organisation and management structures to guarantee the involvement of the network of vocational training schools. They stressed the need for legal protection of minors abroad.

The Commission and the Member States are called upon to establish and effectively implement a European network of workshops and incubators, as being crucial for encouraging knowledge alliances among schools, universities and businesses and promoting access to training, experience, refresher courses for teachers and lecturers, apprenticeships and start-ups.

Lastly, Members also called for the:

- setting-up of a one-stop-shop mechanism for pooling data and communication tools in order to provide a convenient and efficient service for those seeking information and support regarding the various mobility programmes existing at EU, national, regional and local level;
- provision of up-to-date statistics and to carry out assessments and/or studies regarding Erasmus+ and other VET mobility programmes;
- review/revision of the multiannual financial framework (MFF), to be based on criteria including the prior assessment of the effectiveness of measures to combat unemployment, with funding for the less effective provisions being cut.

## Erasmus+ and other tools to foster mobility in VET ? a lifelong learning approach

---

The European Parliament adopted by 577 votes to 37 with 90 abstentions, a resolution on Erasmus+ and other tools to foster mobility in Vocational Education and Training (VET) a lifelong learning approach.

Members recalled that according to Eurostat, unemployment in the EU remained as high as 10.2 % in 2014 despite there being a slow recovery. Across the EU youth unemployment currently stands at 22.1 %, while only 51 % of the 55-64 age group is in work and the gender gap in the employment rate for older workers stands at 13.6 percentage points.

Against this background, non-formal and informal learning and vocational training have an important contribution to make in tackling current challenges in lifelong learning, such as early school leaving, unacceptable numbers of young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs), and skills shortages and mismatches.

Taking stock of results and identifying key challenges: Members stated that education is a fundamental human right and a public good that should be equally accessible to all. They called on the EU and the Member States to address all socioeconomic limitations that prevent equal access for all to VET opportunities, including mobility.

The Commission, the Member States and key stakeholders to increase the visibility of VET programmes in order to remove cultural barriers and combat the phenomena of lack of motivation, lack of proactive predisposition and lack of language skills, particularly in those areas most affected by youth unemployment; believes that it must be ensured that these programmes are accessible to all citizens without discrimination; calls for the targeting of groups at risk of unemployment, such as people with disabilities.

Parliament insisted on the need to facilitate the implementation of mobility in Erasmus+, by taking action to raise the success rate of applications, simplifying the design and use of electronic tools for mobility management, raising awareness of the value of mobility programmes in all general and vocational education establishments in the Union, and providing better-targeted information and training to beneficiaries and intermediaries of the programmes and actions.

The Commission was asked to create a European student e-card which would grant the status of EU student in a mobility context and offer access to services.

Raise awareness among SMEs: Parliament called on the Commission, the Member States and public employment bodies to publicise and raise awareness of the Erasmus+ programme and other tools aimed at promoting mobility in the area of VET, in particular among SMEs. It stressed the urgent need for industry and services in both private and public sectors, including the production sector (notably SMEs and micro-enterprises), to be consulted and/or involved in the design, framing, implementation and support of quality VET mobility programmes.

Members called for the recognition of the role of Skilled Craft Chambers and their training centres in supporting mobility and very small companies; all measures taken to improve VET schemes should also focus on domains promoting zero carbon energy and sustainable

mobility.

European apprentice statute: Members recalled that, at present, only 1 % of young people in work-related training schemes, including apprentices, are involved in mobility schemes during their training. They pointed to the vital need to create the conditions for greater apprentice mobility within the EU, so as to give apprentices the same opportunities as higher education students. They, therefore, encouraged the definition by the EU of a statute of the European Apprentice. They also:

- called on the Commission to present, and on the Member States to endorse, a proposal for an EU apprenticeship scheme that would guarantee a set of rights for apprentices and VET learners;
- highlighted the positive role that seniors can play in the education and training of youth with a view to maximising intergenerational exchange;
- encouraged the adoption of concrete measures to ensure that apprenticeships and traineeships under Erasmus+ are not misused by being turned into an instrument for lowering the cost of labour.

Access: improving mobility options for young people in vocational training: Parliament encouraged the creation of a framework along the lines of the previous Leonardo da Vinci programme, to be referred to in the dedicated Erasmus+ calls, that identifies as clearly and precisely as possible the mobility options for young people in VET, especially through cross-platform campaigns launched by public authorities, with the coordinated participation of all stakeholders who play an active role in or have an influence on VET. It encouraged the Commission and the Member States to provide sufficient financial resources to support mobility programmes, taking into account potential financial barriers.

From mobility to employability: validation and recognition of learning outcomes, skills and competences: Members underlined that the opportunities offered by learning and training mobility, such as building international networks, may also have positive effects on employability, transnational cooperation and Europe's competitiveness. They considered that the current and future measures to tackle skills mismatches should both facilitate the involvement of employers, businesses and local communities, and be better connected with forecasts concerning labour market developments and future skill needs.

The Commission was asked to keep track of demand and supply on the labour market within the EU, as well as of geographic and occupational mobility, in order to match the needs of the labour market.

Towards more efficient, accessible and inclusive mobility programmes: Parliament urged the Commission and Member States, also in collaboration with CEDEFOP, to define and strengthen the role of the intermediary institutions, both territorial and sectoral, involved in the preparation, management and follow-up of mobility. It stressed the need for such intermediary institutions to have adequate budgetary and human resources to enable mobility organisation and management structures to guarantee the involvement of the network of vocational training schools. They stressed the need for legal protection of minors abroad.

The Commission and Member States are called upon to establish and effectively implement a European network of workshops and incubators, as being crucial for encouraging knowledge alliances among schools, universities and businesses and promoting access to training, experience, refresher courses for teachers and lecturers, apprenticeships and start-ups.

Lastly, Parliament also called for the:

- setting-up of a one-stop-shop mechanism for pooling data and communication tools in order to provide a convenient and efficient service for those seeking information and support regarding the various mobility programmes existing at EU, national, regional and local level;
- provision of up-to-date statistics and to carry out assessments and/or studies regarding Erasmus+ and other VET mobility programmes;
- review/revision of the multiannual financial framework (MFF), to be based on criteria including the prior assessment of the effectiveness of measures to combat unemployment, with funding for the less effective provisions being cut.