











## Analysis of the current situation regarding the study domains and occupational/employment areas at european level

The initiative "New Skills for New Jobs" identifies a number of trends in terms of job creation:

- By 2020, the labor market will expand and will be increasingly dominated by the services sector, at the expense of agriculture and traditional manufacturing industries;
- By 2015, the best prospects for job creation are expected in business services (IT, insurance or consultancy), health and social services, distribution, personal services, hotels and catering, and to a lesser extent in education;
- Environmental strategies will impact on the labor market: according to the International Labour Organisation, by 2020, global market green on products and services will double;
- In the next ten years the demand for higher skilled and adaptable labor force will increase and more jobs based on skills will appear;
- Employers require transversal key competences such as problem solving and analytical skills, self-management of activities, communication skills, language skills, more general said "non-routine skills":
- "Companies have a key role in assessing the skills needs and should be actively involved in this initiative". Among other things, it will promote dialogue between companies and education and training providers.

The same idea is mentioned in the Conclusions of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, 12 May 2009 - "Employers have an important role in identifying knowledge, skills and abilities required during working life". In the same meeting, the representatives of the Member States decided to invite Member States to pay attention to the potential offered by the new tools and technology teaching and acquisition of transversal key competences useful in the proffesional life: communication and organizational skills, ability to work in teams, problem solving, risk assessment and decision making.

In the Education Committee Note to the Committee of Permanent Representatives are specified the key skills in life long learning: communication in mother and foreign language, skills in mathematics and basic competences in science and technology, IT skills, capacity to learn, social and civic competences, sense of initiative and entrepreneurship, cultural expression. One area where further progress is needed is the education of teachers and senior staff of school education institutions. Further proffesional training of senior staff of schools is necessary because "they are responsible for creating an environment where students and teachers can benefit from educational institutions which represent learning communities".

Several documents mention in different contexts "creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship", as follows:

- Council conclusions of 26 November 2009 on the professional development of teachers and school leaders set seven priority actions including "accelerating educational reform" that should be done by encouraging "educational and training institutions to ensure that curricula and the methods of teaching and examination at all educational levels, including doctoral level, incorporate and foster creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship".
- The Key messages to the Spring European Council in the field of education and training, from 16 February 2009 stated that "anticipation of skills needs, updating and skills development particularly in terms of entrepreneurship, the language skills and intercultural - and caring for creative and innovative potential of citizens are key elements to ensuring the future prosperity of the EU and maintain social cohesion ... ".
- In the Council Conclusions of 12 May 2009 on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training ("ET 2020") are described a series of strategic objectives including "Stimulating creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training". The document specifies the essential nature of creativity and innovation for the development of companies and for Europe's ability to compete at international level.

The document "Impact of economic crisis on key sectors in the EU – the case of manufacturing industries and constructions", February 2010, makes an analysis on key sectors of EU manufacturing industry: cars, foods and drinks, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemical industry, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products, textiles and clothing, steel, shipbuilding, aviation constructions, tourism and constructions.





