

## Examples - *Useful suggestions for ongoing assessment about contents*

### Let's do some revision!

Teacher could say: “Pay attention because I’m going to ask some questions (open or closed) and then I’ll call some of you to answer. I’ll wait a bit but not too long..... otherwise I’ll call someone else. I’ll repeat the question twice.”

- WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE TERM “EUROPE 2020”?
- WHERE CAN WE FIND OUT ABOUT THE CONTENTS ?
- DO YOU THINK IT IS BINDING LIKE A TREATY ? .... GUIDE LINES
- THE DOCUMENT USES SOME ADJECTIVES TO DEFINE HOW THE EU’S GROWTH SHOULD BE?  
Which ones ?
- WHAT IS CONSIDERED TO ACHIEVE A SMART GROWTH?
- IS THERE A RELATION BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH?  
EXPLAIN
- WHAT IS NEEDED TO ACHIEVE AN INCLUSIVE GROWTH?
- WHAT IS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE A GOOD ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE IN EU ?  
.... FIVE TARGETS
- DO THE FIVE TARGETS CONSIDER THE EU AS A WHOLE, I MEAN ARE THEY “AVERAGE” OR  
ARE THEY THE SAME FOR ALL THE STATES ?
- LET’S REVISE OUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TARGETS.....
  - ABOUT JOBS ?
  - WHICH PERCENTAGE IS ESTABLISHED FOR R&D ? What does R&D stand for?
  - I’VE TOLD YOU THAT THE TERM 20/20/20 IS USED ABOUT THE CLIMATE / ENERGY  
TARGET Why ?
  - ABOUT EDUCATION. What does school drop-out rate refer to ?
  - IT IS ESTABLISHED THAT AT LEAST 40% OF THE EU CITIZENS SHOULD HAVE....  
WHAT?
  - THE SOCIAL TARGET IS SYNTHESIZED IN REDUCTION. Of what ?
- ETC....

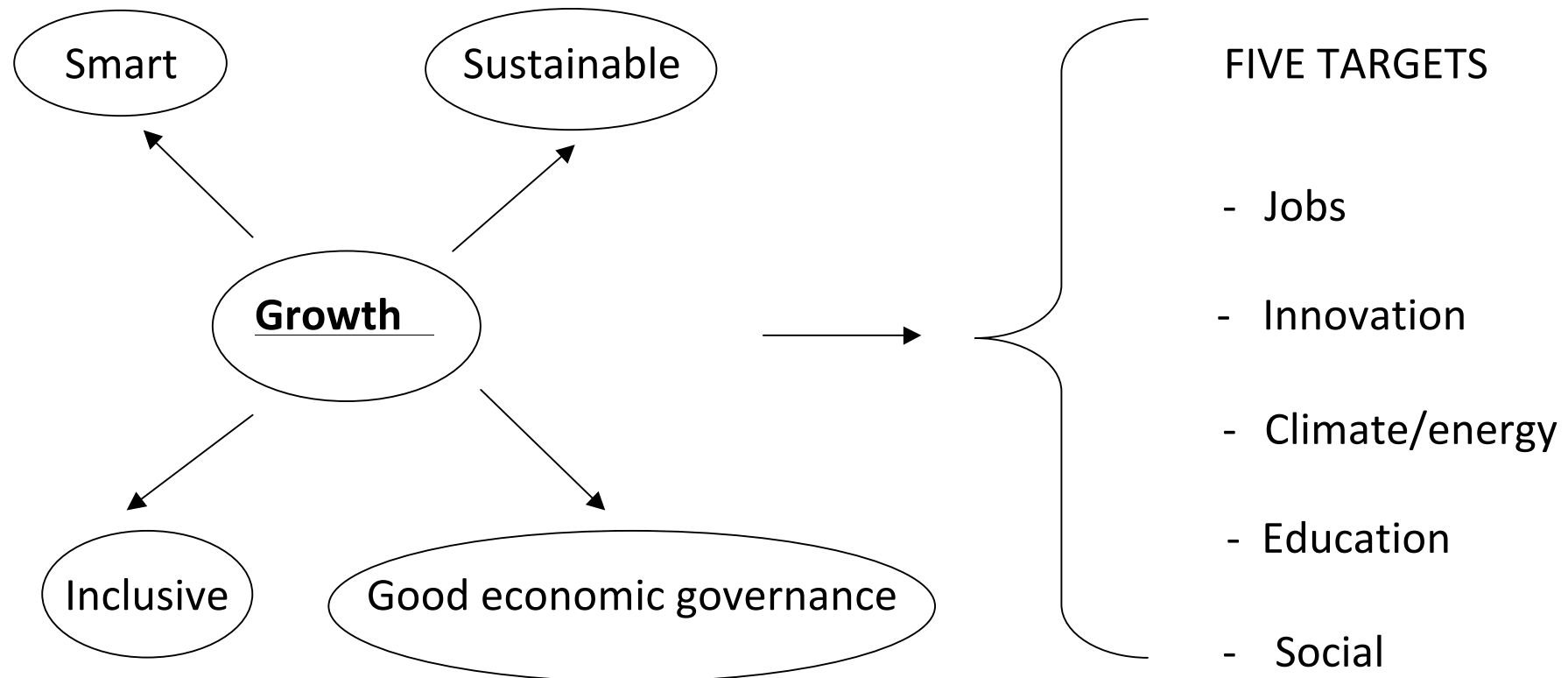
*explanation*

*Students follow the explanation copying what is written on the board but they have to be encouraged to add more personal notes that will be useful for the following activity*

# EUROPE 2020



European Union's growth strategy



**WORKSHEET FOR THE STUDENTS**

(students work in pairs  
and try to complete the paper using the notes they have taken during the previous explanation  
Check follows in plenary )

## Europe 2020 – European Union's \_\_\_\_\_

### Smart growth

Better \_\_\_\_\_, more \_\_\_\_\_, greater use of c\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_

### Sustainable growth

A resource-efficient, g\_\_\_\_\_ and more c\_\_\_\_\_ economy

### Inclusive growth

More and better j\_\_\_\_\_, investment in s\_\_\_\_\_ and t\_\_\_\_\_, modernisation of the  
l\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_ and w\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_ and spreading the  
benefits of growth to a\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_ of the EU

### Good economic governance

Better c\_\_\_\_\_ of e\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_

.....

**ANSWER KEY FOR THE TEACHER**

## Europe 2020 – European Union's growth strategy

### Smart growth

Better education, more research, greater use of communication technologies

### Sustainable growth

A resource-efficient, greener and more competitive economy

### Inclusive growth

More and better jobs, investment in skills and training, modernisation of the labour  
market and welfare systems and spreading the benefits of growth to all parts of the  
EU

### Good economic governance

Better coordination of economic policy

**PAPER FOR THE STUDENTS**

(it has to be completed during the explanation by the students and collected in their folder)

## **The five targets for the EU in 2020**

### **Jobs**

To have at least \_\_\_\_\_ % of people aged \_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_ in e\_\_\_\_\_

### **Innovation**

To invest \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### **Climate /energy**

To cut g\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_ e\_\_\_\_\_ by at least \_\_\_\_\_ % , increase the share of r\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ % and improve energy efficiency by \_\_\_\_\_ % .

### **Education**

To reduce \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ rates to be below \_\_\_\_\_ % and increase the share of young people with a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ to at least \_\_\_\_\_ %.

### **Social**

To ensure \_\_\_\_\_ fewer people are \_\_\_\_\_ of p\_\_\_\_\_ or social \_\_\_\_\_.

These targets are interrelated and critical to overall success. To ensure that each Member State tailors the Europe 2020 strategy to its particular situation, the Commission has proposed that EU goals are translated into national targets (see the table). Compare Italy-UE and try to give reasons.

Highlighted the words teacher should stress during the explanation

## The five targets for the EU in 2020

### Jobs

To have at least 75 % of people aged 20 – 64 in employment

### Innovation

To invest 3% of GDP in research and development

### Climate /energy

To cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% , increase the share of renewables to 20 % and improve energy efficiency by 20% .

### Education

To reduce school drop-out rates to be below 10% and increase the share of young people with a third-level degree to at least 40%.

### Social

To ensure 20 million fewer people are at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

These targets are interrelated and critical to overall success. To ensure that each Member State tailors the Europe 2020 strategy to its particular situation, the Commission has proposed that EU goals are translated into national targets (see the table).



*This quote is important because it relates to the following activity*

**ANNEX 2 – OVERVIEW OF EUROPE 2020 TARGETS<sup>1</sup>**

\*Countries that have expressed their national target in relation to an indicator different than the EU headline target indicator

Member States targets	Employment rate (in %)	R&D (in % of GDP)	Emissions reduction targets (compared to 2005 levels) <sup>2</sup>	Renewable energy (in % of gross final energy consumption)	Energy efficiency <sup>3</sup>	Early school leaving in %	Tertiary education in %	Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in number of persons)
<b>EU headline target</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-20% (compared to 1990 levels)</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>&lt;10%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
AT	77-78%	3.76%	-16%	34%	31.5	9.5%	38% (including ISCED 4/4a)	235,000
BE	73.2%	3%	-15%	13%	43.7	9.5%	47%	380,000
BG	76%	1.5%	20%	16%	15.8	11%	36%	260,000
CY	75-77%	0.5%	-5%	13%	2.2	10%	46%	27,000
CZ	75%	1% (public sector only)	9%	13%	39.6	5.5%	32%	Maintaining the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion at the level of 2008, with efforts to reduce it by 30,000*
DE	77%	3%	-14%	18%	276.6	<10%	42% (including ISCED 4)	Reducing the number of long-term unemployed by 320,000 compared to 2008*
DK	80%	3%	-20%	30%	17.8	<10%	40%	Reducing the number of persons in households with low work intensity by 22,000 compared to 2008*
EE	76%	3%	11%	25%	6.5	9.5%	40%	Reducing the at risk of poverty rate to 15%*
EL	70%	1.21%	-4%	18%	27.1	9.7%	32%	450,000
ES	74%	2%	-10%	20%	119.9	15% (school dropouts)	44%	1,400,000-1,500,000
FI	78%	4%	-16%	38%	35.9	8%	42% (narrow national definition)	Reducing to 770,000 the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion
FR	75%	3%	-14%	23%	236.3	9.5%	50% (for 17-33 year-olds)	1,900,000

<sup>1</sup> The national targets as set out in the National Reform Programmes (NRP) in April 2015.

<sup>2</sup> The national emissions reduction targets defined in Decision 2009/406/EC (or "Effort Sharing Decision") concern the emissions not covered by the Emissions Trading System. The emissions covered by the Emissions Trading System will be reduced by 21% compared to 2005 levels. The corresponding overall emission reduction will be -20% compared to 1990 levels. Targets are defined in terms of reduction of emissions or maximum increase in emissions.

<sup>3</sup> The Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU sets out in article 3(1)(a) that the European Union 2020 energy consumption has to be of no more than 1474 Mtoe of primary energy or no more than 1078 Mtoe of final energy. This table only reports on primary energy consumption levels in 2020 expressed in Mtoe.

Member States targets	Employment rate (in %)	R&D (in % of GDP)	Emissions reduction targets (compared to 2005 levels) <sup>2</sup>	Renewable energy (in % of gross final energy consumption)	Energy efficiency <sup>3</sup>	Early school leaving in %	Tertiary education in %	Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in number of persons)
HR	62.9%	1.4%	11%	20%	9.2	4%	35%	Reducing to 1,220,000 the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (equivalent to a reduction by 150,000 persons)
HU	75%	1.8%	10%	13%	26.6	10%	30.3%	450,000
IE	69-71%	Approximately 2% (2.5% of GNP)	-20%	16%	13.9	8%	60%	Reducing by a minimum of 200,000 the population in combined poverty (consistent poverty, at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation)*
IT	67-69%	1.53%	-13%	17%	158	16%	26-27%	2,200,000
LT	72.8%	1.9%	15%	23%	6.49	<9%	48.7%	Reducing to 814,000 the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion
LU	73%	2.3-2.6%	-20%	11%	4.48	<10%	66%	6,000
LV	73%	1.5%	17%	40%	5.37	10%	34-36%	121,000 (at risk of poverty after social transfers and/or living in households with very low work intensity)*
MT	70%	2%	5%	10%	0.825	10%	33%	6,560
NL	80%	2.5%	-16%	14%	60.7	<8%	40%	Reducing by 100,000 the number of people (aged 0-64) living in households with very low work intensity*
PL	71%	1.7%	14%	15%	96.4	4.5%	45%	1,500,000
PT	75%	2.7-3.3%	1%	31%	22.5	10%	40%	200,000
RO	70%	2%	19%	24%	42.99	11.3%	26.7%	580,000
SE	>80%	4%	-17%	49%	43.4	<10%	40-45%	Reducing to well under 14 % the number of people aged 20-64 who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), long-term unemployed or on long-term sick leave*
SI	75%	3%	4%	25%	7.31	5%	40%	40,000
SK	72%	1.2%	13%	14%	16.2	6%	40%	170,000
UK	None	None	-16%	15%	175	None	None	None

Web source: [http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/targets\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/targets_en.pdf)

Denominazione abbreviata in lingua originale (nome geografico) <sup>(1)</sup>	Denominazione ufficiale in lingua originale (nome protocollare)	Genere (M/F)	Denominazione abbreviata in italiano (nome geografico)	Denominazione ufficiale in italiano (nome protocollare)	Codice paese <sup>(2)</sup>	Vecchia sigla <sup>(2)</sup>
Belgique/België	Royaume de Belgique/ Koninkrijk België	M	Belgio	Regno del Belgio	BE	B
България (*)	Република България	F	Bulgaria	Repubblica di Bulgaria	BG	—
Česká republika	Česká republika	F	Repubblica ceca	Repubblica ceca	CZ	—
Danmark	Kongeriget Danmark	F	Danimarca	Regno di Danimarca	DK	DK
Deutschland	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	F	Germania	Repubblica federale di Germania	DE	D
Eesti	Eesti Vabariik	F	Estonia	Repubblica di Estonia	EE	—
Éire/Ireland	Éire/Ireland	F	Irlanda	Irlanda	IE	IRL
Ελλάδα (*)	Ελληνική Δημοκρατία	F	Grecia	Repubblica ellenica	EL	EL
España	Reino de España	F	Spagna	Regno di Spagna	ES	E
France	République française	F	Francia	Repubblica francese	FR	F
Hrvatska	Republika Hrvatska	F	Croazia	Repubblica di Croazia	HR	—
Italia	Repubblica italiana	F	Italia	Repubblica italiana	IT	I
Κύπρος (*)	Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία	M	Cipro	Repubblica di Cipro	CY	—
Latvija	Latvijas Republika	F	Lettonia	Repubblica di Lettonia	LV	—
Lietuva	Lietuvos Respublika	F	Lituania	Repubblica di Lituania	LT	—
Luxembourg	Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	M	Lussemburgo	Granducato di Lussemburgo	LU	L
Magyarország	Magyarország	F	Ungheria	Ungheria	HU	—
Malta	Repubblika ta' Malta	F	Malta	Repubblica di Malta	MT	—
Nederland	Koninkrijk der Nederlanden	M	Paesi Bassi	Regno dei Paesi Bassi	NL	NL
Österreich	Republik Österreich	F	Austria	Repubblica d'Austria	AT	A
Polska	Rzeczpospolita Polska	F	Polonia	Repubblica di Polonia	PL	—
Portugal	República Portuguesa	M	Portogallo	Repubblica portoghese	PT	P
România	România	F	Romania	Romania	RO	—
Slovenija	Republika Slovenija	F	Slovenia	Repubblica di Slovenia	SI	—
Slovensko	Slovenská republika	F	Slovacchia	Repubblica slovacca	SK	—
Suomi/Finland	Suomen tasavalta/ Republiken Finland	F	Finlandia	Repubblica di Finlandia	FI	FIN
Sverige	Konungariket Sverige	F	Svezia	Regno di Svezia	SE	S
United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	M	Regno Unito (e non Inghilterra né Gran Bretagna)	Regno Unito di Gran Bretagna e Irlanda del Nord	UK	UK

(\*) Traslitterazione in caratteri latini: България = Bulgaria; Ελλάδα = Elláda; Κύπρος = Kýpros.

(1) Il nome corto nella o nelle lingue d'origine serve a determinare l'ordine protocollare ed è utilizzato anche nei documenti o nelle presentazioni multilingui (cfr. [punto 7.1.2](#)).

(2) Sigla da utilizzare: codice ISO, salvo per la Grecia e il Regno Unito, per i quali si utilizza EL e UK (ISO: GR et GB). Le vecchie sigle sono state usate fino alla fine del 2002 (in genere prese dal codice internazionale per i veicoli a motore).

**NB:** Non usare la forma «Repubblica d'Irlanda/irlandese».

Utilizzare «Paesi Bassi» e non «Olanda», che costituisce solo una parte dei Paesi Bassi (due province).

Utilizzare «Regno Unito» per lo Stato membro e non «Gran Bretagna» (insieme di Inghilterra, Scozia e Galles).

Il Regno Unito, oltre queste tre entità, include anche l'Irlanda del Nord.

Il termine puramente geografico «isole britanniche» ricopre al tempo stesso l'Irlanda e le dipendenze della Corona (isola di Man e isole anglo-normanne che non fanno parte del Regno Unito).

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Dear reader,

I hope I have presented this lesson plan clearly. I would be glad to give you any other information you need. Just contact me by e-mail.

([cristina.maturi@scuole.provincia.tn.it](mailto:cristina.maturi@scuole.provincia.tn.it)).

I would be glad if my lesson plan could be of any use to other teachers in the future.

If this happens, please let me know!

The author  
*Cristina Maturi*