

# Where does youth stand within the Lisbon Strategy





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# WHERE DOES YOUTH STAND WITHIN THE LISBON STRATEGY?



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## WHO ARE WE?

Lycia Development Association is a newly established dynamic association from Antalya, Turkey. It aims at contributing to the development of citizens' and societies' life standards at local and national levels by organizing seminars, training courses, and projects mainly on social and educational topics. Amongst the main activities of Lycia Development Association, coordination of EU founded youth and life-long learning projects, lobbying practices through cultural activities can be counted. The majority of the activities of Lycia Development Association take place in collaboration with many local and international organizations including municipalities, public bodies, NGOs and SMEs and targets at youth.

Besides local and national levels, Lycia Development Association also functions at international arena by participating in projects which are organized by its partners' all around Europe frequently.

Lycia Development Association aims at broadening its working field and beneficiaries by activating densely in Youth in Action, Lifelong Learning and all the other fields of civil society.

### **Lycia Development Association**

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## ABOUT THE PROJECT

'WHERE DOES THE YOUTH STAND WITHIN LISBON STRATEGY?' is a youth Project which has been approved and financed by Turkish Republic Prime Ministry State Planning Organization Centre (Turkish National Agency) for European Union Education and Youth Programmes under the Youth Programme (Action 5.1: Meetings of young people and those responsible for youth policy). The project was organized by Lycia Development Association with a consortium of six NGOs from six different countries namely Associazione Culturale Link from Italy, Latvian Transatlantic Youth Club from Latvia, Association Culturelle Turque au Luxembourg a.s.b.l from Luxembourg, TDM 2000 Malta from Malta, Gabinete de Desenvolvimento Associativo e Cidadania-C.M.M. from Portugal and Slovak Academic Information Agency from Slovakia.

In addition to preparation, organization and dissemination activities of 'WHERE DOES THE YOUTH STAND WITHIN LISBON STRATEGY?', 36 youngsters from 7 different counties came together in Alanya, Antalya, Turkey between 24-29 August 2009 in order to learn, discuss, practice, brainstorm about Lisbon Strategy and its objectives on education, environment & energy, employability and innovation.

During 4 days of the project, they were given presentations during morning sessions by subject's experts. These informative presentations were followed by the participants' presentations about their countries' progress on the specific field of Lisbon Treaty. In the afternoon sessions, participants have sought the answers of the following questions by using different methods of non-formal education:

- Why are the education, environment & energy, employability and innovation related objectives of Lisbon Treaty important for youth?
- What can we (youth) do to promote these objectives?



# ABOUT THE BOOKLET



This booklet is an output of 'WHERE DOES YOUTH STAND WITHIN THE LISBON STRATEGY?' project. It does not only cover the Lisbon Strategy itself and its progress in the participating countries, but also the work done by 36 participants including their ideas, suggestions, and comments on these issues. The booklet has prepared and edited by Lycia Development Association in order to be submitted to related bodies especially to decision makers at both national and EU levels. By this document, we aim at keeping the readers informed about where youth stands within the Lisbon Strategy.

## LISBON STRATEGY AND EDUCATION

### European Strategy and Co-Operation in Education and Training<sup>1</sup>

Politicians at European level have recognised that education and training are essential to the development and success of today's knowledge society and economy. The EU's strategy emphasises countries working together and learning from each other.

EU education and training policy has been given added impetus since the adoption of the Lisbon Strategy in 2000, the EU's overarching programme focusing on growth and jobs. Knowledge, and the innovation it sparks, are the EU's most valuable assets, particularly as global competition becomes more intense in all sectors.

While national governments are responsible for education and training some challenges are common to all Member States: Ageing societies, skills deficits of the workforce and global competition need joint responses and countries learning from each other.

High quality pre-primary, primary, secondary, higher and vocational education and training are the fundament for Europe's success. Lifelong learning must become a reality across Europe. It is key to growth and jobs, as well as to allow everyone the chance to participate fully in society.

EU member states and the European Commission have therefore strengthened their political cooperation. This has been done through the Education and Training 2010 work programme launched in 2001 and its follow-up, the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training adopted by the Council in May 2009.

#### Objectives and targets

The new strategic framework identifies four long term strategic objectives:

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

Based on these 4 strategic objectives, a number of priority areas are identified for concrete follow-up activities, for example expanding opportunities for learning mobility or enhancing partnerships between education and training institutions and the broader society.

In addition, EU-level benchmarks have been set for 2010 and 2020.

The benchmarks for 2010 are:

- the share of low achieving 15 year olds in reading should decrease by at least 20%;
- and
- the average rate of early school leavers should be no more than 10%;
  - 85% of 22 year olds should complete upper secondary education;
  - the total number of graduates in maths, science and technology should increase by at

<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc28\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc28_en.htm)



least 15%, while the gender imbalance in these subjects should be reduced

- the average participation of working adults population in lifelong learning should rise by at least 12.5%.

The benchmarks to be achieved by 2020 are:

- at least 95% of children between 4 years old and the age for starting compulsory primary education should participate in early childhood education.

- the share of low-achieving 15-years olds in reading, mathematics and science should be less than 15%.

- the share of early leavers from education and training<sup>9</sup> should be less than 10%.

- the share of 30-34 year olds with tertiary educational attainment<sup>8</sup> should be at least 40%.

- an average of at least 15 % of adults should participate in lifelong Learning

## EDUCATION BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### ITALY

Adoption of the national reform programme aims at increasing Italy's potential growth. However, the following problems have been raised:

- Very little visible progress,
- Crises in educational system (Many unemployed Italian teachers.),
- Large original disparities.

However, European Council is promoting and supporting high quality standards of education in Italy.



### LATVIA

Latvia is in the 1<sup>st</sup> place regarding the ratio of university students per 1000 inhabitants. Early leavers' ratio in vocational education is also low (13%). There is also a low student to teacher ratio.

Critical info:

- There is an unbalanced ratio between students studying arts and sciences.
- Access to qualitative education differs among the regions.
- There is a low provision of lifelong education.
- Vocational education does not satisfy the needs of labour market.



### LUXEMBOURG

The main problems are:

- Quality of higher education
- Newly-founded university (not well-known)
- High rates of drop-outs after high school
- Lack of motivation for higher education (Since the citizens can find well-paid jobs they prepare to start working rather than spending money on education.)
- Learning three different languages during obligatory education is considered as time consuming.

Even though the official languages may seem as a problem they indeed are advantages for local citizens in order to develop international mobility for students and workers.

## EDUCATION BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### MALTA

Although government spends a lot of national from EU founding, illiteracy rate (%11) is still very high when compared to other EU countries. This is due to social deprivation: areas that have social problems (mostly harbour region around Valetta). Despite education available [FREE + STIPEND] they are still not motivated.

#### Malta's strategy towards Lisbon goals:

- Free educational system + stipends
- Removal of streaming from collage system
- More psychological assistance to students
- ETC: People who are over 40 start lifelong learning trainings after 1 year of unemployment; whereas the ones who are under 40, goes through the same procedure after 4 months.
- 3 years life-long training for top management in tourism which is the major economic activity contributing to GDP in Malta
- Investment in ICT education to have qualified students for SMART CITY PROJECT [Dubai investment in Malta]
- Euromediti
- Metic projection



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### PORTUGAL

#### Before 2000-2005:

- School leavers tax 42.6 % which was quite higher than EU average.
- Technical education represents low values for both genders that were around 7%.
- Students between 24-27 years that completed secondary education were almost half of the population.
- Lifelong learning attendance by the active population was below the EU average.

#### After 2008:

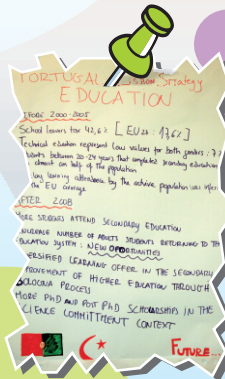
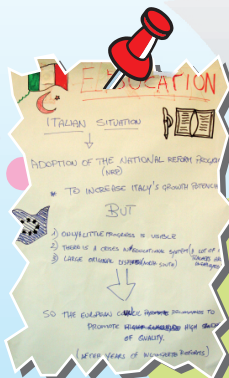
- More students attend secondary education
- There is an increase in the number of adult students who are returning to education because new opportunities are available.
- Diversified learning is offered in the secondary education, namely through new technical education.
- There is an improvement of higher education through Bologna Process.
- There are more PhD and post PhD students.



# TURKEY

- However, to reach high standards in education, Turkey needs more public investments in education sector.

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## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR US TO REACH THE LISBON TREATY'S EDUCATION OBJECTIVES?



# YOUTH IS THE FUTURE!

It is quite essential for us if our countries could reach the educational objectives of Lisbon Strategy because we think that these objectives will

- Increase our chance to be employed,
- Break the social exclusion,
- Provide intercultural diversity (in terms of languages and mobility), and competitive advantages (especially for research and innovation),
- Stimulate the economy positively in the long run,
- Increase the quality of life.

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## WHAT SHOULD WE (YOUTH) DO TO REACH THE EDUCATION OBJECTIVES?

In order to promote these goals and reach these objectives, we should:

- Raise awareness about education opportunities (i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup> chance schools) among unemployed adults and early drop-outs by means of voluntary activities, networking between different sectors/bodies through our NGOs,
- Be actively involved in decision making process by evaluating the implemented educational policies and informing responsible authorities about our comments, critics and suggestions,
- Propose a self-evaluation system for decision makers which enables public's feedbacks in order to improve our countries' performance through these objectives,
- Collaborate with our communities in the way to make them more active in decision-making/processes/problems that are of their concern,
- Promote non-formal education and practical working/learning.



# LISBON STRATEGY AND ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

## Environment<sup>2</sup>

The European Union's environment policy, based on Article 174 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, aims to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health. It also focuses on the careful and rational use of natural resources and contributes to promoting, at international level, measures intended to combat regional or global environmental problems.

It is based on the precautionary, preventive action, correction at source and "polluter pays" principles.

The Sixth Environment Action Programme, adopted in 2002, defines the priorities and objectives of European environmental policy until 2010, concentrating on four priority areas: climate change; nature and biodiversity; environment, health and quality of life; and natural resources and wastes. It is complemented by seven thematic strategies in the following areas: atmospheric pollution, waste, the marine environment, soils, pesticides, natural resources and the urban environment.

Over the past thirty years, European environmental action has evolved from the resolution of certain specific problems to a more horizontal, preventive and integrated approach. The idea of "sustainable development" was enshrined as one of the objectives of the Union in the Amsterdam Treaty, and the mainstreaming of environmental protection has been reinforced in other Community policies, in particular those pertaining to the internal market, transport and energy.

It has been made easier for a Member State to apply stricter standards than the harmonised standards, as long as they are compatible with the Treaty and communicated to the Commission. Most of the Community acts in this area have been adopted in accordance with the codecision procedure, with the exception of certain fields such as fiscal provisions, land use planning or areas that significantly affect Member States' choices with regard to energy.

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## Lisbon Strategy and European Union's Renewable Energy Policy<sup>3</sup>

The Lisbon Strategy is an economic and social development strategy set out by the European Council met in Lisbon in March 2000 for the EU to face challenges of the 21st century. In 2006, the Commission has taken on board one new area as part of the Lisbon strategy: "To define a common EU energy policy." Producing and consuming the energy in a more sustainable way was identified as a major challenge for strengthening the competitiveness of European industries. Energy policy plays a central role in the EU's efforts to improve competitiveness, to guarantee secure energy for citizens and industry, and to achieve Kyoto protocol targets. Currently, energy prices are very volatile. Europe is becoming increasingly dependent on imported oil & gas. Energy accounts for 80% of all GHG in EU and climate change could reach catastrophic levels in this century unless GHG emissions are reduced. On the other hand, progress in renewables is very slow. Leaving these challenges unaddressed would have a direct impact on the EU's jobs and growth potential, and environment. In order to address challenges the EU developed an integrated Climate & Energy Policy in 2007/8. The EU's climate and energy policy set the following ambitious targets for 2020:

- 20% increase in energy efficiency
- 20-30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- 20% share of renewables in overall EU energy consumption all by 2020

The new renewables directive replaces the former separate directives on electricity and bio fuels as one comprehensive directive. It sets binding national targets for renewable energy shares, and at least 10% renewable share in transport fuel in 2020. It also introduces sustainability criteria for bio fuels to ensure that the environmental benefits of using bio fuels outweigh the possible disadvantages. Member States have to transpose the Directive until 5 December, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> [http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/environment\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/environment_en.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Prepared by Cavit Burak Bural

## ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### ITALY

In Italy we have a discussion about nuclear energy but regarding the goals of Lisbon Strategy we have to increase the renewable energy sources (like solar, wind and photovoltaic) by constructing pipelines and promoting a green strategy in service planning (transport, home, environment, etc...)



### LATVIA

The 58.4% of electric energy comes from renewable natural resources (95.7% from hydroelectric power stations) and 1/3 energy comes from renewable resources.

In Latvia there is a lack of competition in the electric energy market. Another problem in Latvia is that we are dependent on import of energy resources. The 3rd problem is low energy efficiency (The aim is to decrease energy consumption in houses from 250kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year to 150kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year till 2020)



### LUXEMBOURG

The Lisbon targets for environment and energy are to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emission from 13.3% (2006 level) to 9.5% by 2012 and to increase the share of renewable energy from 3.7% (2006 level) to 5.7% in 2010. Although the figures show insufficient performance of Luxembourg, the implementation of new policies is very promising, so the commitment of Luxembourg is quite impressive. The main focuses of environment and energy policies are climate change and sustainable energy.



### SLOVAKIA

Slovakia is rich in natural beauty and has a big potential since it has nine national parks. It can be a good example for other EU countries having 12% of total area as protected and the number of endangered species increased.

We have some issues when it comes to waste management such as illegal waste dumps although their number has decreased over the past few years. We are also re-cultivating all the waste dumps. New waste sites are established according to EU law. Until 2013 each municipality needs to establish its own compost site. Although crisis has caused waste business to be less attractive, we are establishing new incineration facilities and we are benefiting from EU structural funds to build sewage and water treatment facilities.

In terms of energy, Slovakia is a 100% dependant country. New regeneration is united for gas heating in order to provide more effective use of energy. Emission trade is promoted by the government since budget for energy effectiveness projects is allocated.





# ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



**MALTA**

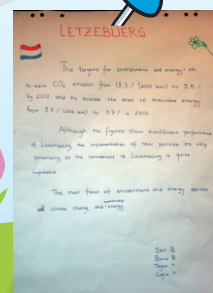
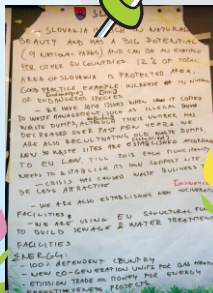
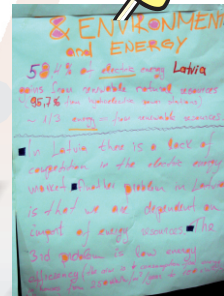
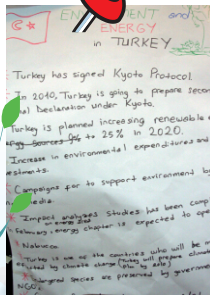
## Malta's Situation

- Malta having a size of 356 km<sup>2</sup> suffers greatly in the field of environment and energy.
- Lack of space and limited capital are the main reasons why the island has failed to safely secure the natural environment and opt for alternative, renewable sources of energy.

## Measures Taken

- Educating the people in order to make them better aware of recycling and energy saving,
- Schemes – if households consume less energy the Government subsidises a percentage of the bill. Energy saving bulbs are also given to all families for free.
- Creation of:
  - Bring-in sites,
  - Bulk refuse sites,
  - Engineered landfill,
  - Reimbursing consumers of solar energy based equipment,
  - Wind farms (as by 2020 Malta has to have 8% of its energy coming from renewable resources).

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## ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### PORTUGAL

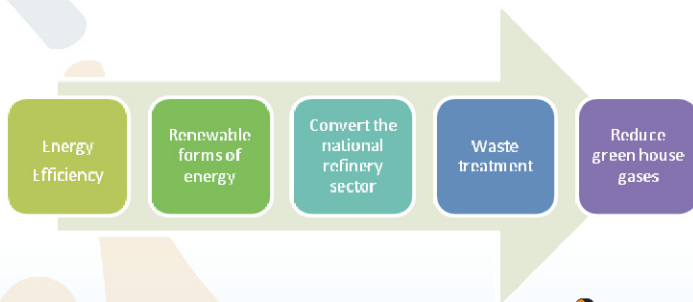
#### Before:

- Portuguese environment evaluation was not as different as the other European countries.
- In the year 2000 the European Commission classified CO<sub>2</sub> emissions levels and waste treatment as disturbing.
- Energy production capacity was one of the lowest in Europe.

#### After:

The following regulations were stated:

- The 45% of electric power will be from renewable source,
- From 5 to 10% of coal will be replaced by biomass,
- An efficient transportation energy policy will be implemented,
- Technological and academic investment will be renewable,
- Biodiversity will be protected,
- Industrial and urban waste treatment, conversion of national refinery sector and reduction of greenhouse gases for a better environment will be provided.



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### TURKEY

Turkey has just signed Kyoto Protocol. In 2010, Turkey is going to prepare second National Declaration under Kyoto.

Turkey is planning to increase renewable electricity to 25% by 2020. Moreover, the following progresses have been taken place to contribute to the solution of energy-environment related issues:

- Environmental expenditures and investments have increased,
- Campaigns to support environment have been organized by NGO's and media,
- Impact analyzes studies on energy have been conducted,
- Nabucco agreement has been signed,
- Climate action plan has been decided to be prepared by 2010,
- Endangered species have been preserved by government and NGO's.
- Cigarette ban for indoor places has been accepted in 2009.



# WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR US TO REACH THE LISBON TREATY'S ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY OBJECTIVES and WHAT SHOULD WE (YOUTH) DO TO REACH THESE OBJECTIVES?

Participants sought the answers by preparing collages in teams. At the end, they presented their collages and explained their answers...



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What kind of future we want?

**HURRY UP! DO NOT SLEEP! DO NOT BE LATE!**

We have to get from the situation from now to make it better by rebuilding the forest, reducing the dependency on fossil fuels...

**WE HAVE TO REPLAN THE WORLD!**



*What will happen if we make the right decisions?*

*What if we do not make the right decisions?*

*If we do not make the right decisions and keep harming the environment, we will have to feed, breath badly, live in poor conditions, face disasters...*

*What should we do?*

*We have to keep in harmony with the basic elements of world which are air, fire, earth and water...*

A dramatic scene... Mother earth is speaking to a youngster.

Mother Earth: I was young. The trees were growing everywhere... Animals were living in peace... Now I am tired. Everyone hurts me. I gave them everything. They did not give anything back to me.

A person appears, behaves badly to animals and trees and pollutes the environment...

Youngster: You need to stop. What is wrong with you? I am alone. Let's start to work together for the earth...



**THINK GLOBALLY. HELP EACH OTHER. AND ACT TOGETHER!**



Our target is 'Getting the whole concept and bring it to one'.

On our collage we have energy, environment, and recycling. The circle above implies why the energy and environment objectives of Lisbon Strategy are important for us this is what mother earth gave us:

On the left half there are the beauties that we see around however they may disappear in the near future. They are helpless, let us help, and stand up for them instead of killing them.

What we make of the world:

On the right, we can see the things that we have created. We have created good things, not everything pollutes. So let us make sure we do not miss this out. Living in a healthy environment makes people happy.

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What can we do to reach these objectives?

Below on the left is how we destroy the world. We brought this onto ourselves. Smoking, power stations, cars, factories...

On the right there is what we can do...

We've got wind farms, energy saving bulbs, solar heating, bicycles, lightening ( maybe we can turn lightening into energy) ...

We have started with a little bit, we are now educated and know what we can do, and let's make the boost of it, let's make the big bang.

LET'S MAKE USE OF WHAT NATURE GAVE US AND TURN IT INTO GOOD NOT TO BAD.





# LISBON STRATEGY AND EMPLOYMENT



## Employment<sup>4</sup>

Promoting a high level of employment has been one of the Community's objectives since the Treaty of Amsterdam came into force in May 1999 and added a Title VIII "Employment" to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

The Union's responsibilities with regard to employment are complementary to those of the Member States, the main aim being to create a European Employment Strategy (EES). The EES is intended as the main instrument to provide direction and coordinate the employment policy priorities supported by the Member States at European level.

The new Title VIII "Employment" also requires an Employment Committee with advisory status to be established, to facilitate the Union's task of promoting the coordination of national employment and labour market policies.

The Lisbon European Council (March 2000) considered that the overall aim of these measures was to raise the overall employment rate in the European Union to 70% and the female employment rate to more than 60% by 2010. The Stockholm European Council (March 2001) added two intermediate targets and one additional target:

- the overall employment rate and the female employment rate to reach 67% and 57% respectively in 2005;
- the employment rate for older workers to reach 50% by 2010.

The Barcelona Council (March 2002) called for the reinforcement of the European Employment Strategy as an instrument of the Lisbon Strategy.

Financial support for employment policy is provided through various instruments:

- the future programme PROGRESS 2007-2013, the aim of which is to provide financial assistance for work towards the Union's employment and social affairs objectives;
- the priorities of the European Social Fund which are part of the EES objectives;
- the Mutual Learning Programme, launched at the beginning of 2005, as part of the incentive measures to promote employment. Its main objective is to enhance the transferability of the most effective policies within key areas of the EES.

At European level, the main structures in the field of employment are:

- the European Employment Observatory, an employment policy information system established in 1982 by the Commission in collaboration with the national authorities;
- the EURES network, which contributes to creating a European labour market accessible to all through the international, interregional and cross-border exchange of job vacancies and applications and the exchange of information on living conditions and gaining qualifications.

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<sup>4</sup> [http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/employment\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/scadplus/glossary/employment_en.htm)



- A persistent and slow economic and productivity growth,
- Overcoming of regional disparities between the North and the South,
- A mix of different cultures which means a new Italian Identity.

- In the first quarter of 2009 Italy's employment rate fell to its lowest in 14 years
- 50% people under 34 encounter greater obstacles when entering the labour market

- 4,000.000 people of other cultures are declared as workers, 2,000.000 people are SS

A modern Italian society should be placed on promoting

- Italian richness (culture and history) by a long term planning of tourism programme.

- Opportunities for young people to enjoy diversity being open-minded and to see things in a different view.



## BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### LATVIA

Consistently realized economic policy based on education and new economic establishment and employment promotion gives an opportunity to Latvia to achieve Lisbon Strategy goals. Besides Latvia has achieved most of these goals from 2005 to 2008, currently, there is an increase in unemployment rate because of the global recession. However, the living wage is decreasing every month. In last years there was a growth of GDP, annually it increased by about 11 %. But already in 2008 it decreased by 4,6 % compared to 2007. Still there are also problems regarding employment policies for example, growing unemployment rate, and high illegal employment rate. Many people don't work in their speciality because of different conditions. Regarding women employment there are problems for mothers after maternity leave to be integrated into labour market.



### LUXEMBOURG

**Employment:** Everyday 142,673 people come from neighbor countries (Belgium, France and Germany) to Luxembourg in order to full-fill the employment demand. Finance is the most important sector in Luxembourg. In 2005, the Luxembourg Government submitted its strategic plan to the EU commission entitled "National Plan for Innovation and Full Employment".

Luxembourg was one of the few member states for which the 2008 Spring Council did not make any formal recommendations just like in 2007. Nevertheless the unemployment rate has been increased by %1 due to the global financial crises, in 2009

In Luxembourg, definition of guide lines and concrete measures are carried out after a large consultation between legislative and executive authorities, as well as national and local public bodies and social partners.



### MALTA

The employment rate in Malta is that of 55% and the unemployment rate is 7.3%. Employment growth decreased in 2008 and will continue to decrease due to recession. The female and older workers employment is most affected by unemployment and there is also a lot of prejudice in employment depending on the job.

Employment is expected to decrease in low skilled workers and manufacturing. Employment is set to increase within the ICT sector due to heavy investment within the latter field (smart city).

Policies: 1. One is able to receive his/her pension even if he/she is still working past the retirement age,

2. Updating the maternity legislation and the opening of childcare centres for working parents are other policies undertaken.,

3. Life long learning schemes by ETC,

4. Malta's minimum wage is 800 EUR if you do not work and living on your own, you will still get paid.



## BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### PORTUGAL

**Before:** According to the first revision of the Lisbon Process, Portugal had one of the lowest employment rates in EU.

There were also structural difficulties in adapting people's qualification to the needs of labor market.

**After:** The main employment priorities were the creation of employment to prevent and to fight against unemployment. It was managed in a preventive way the re-structural processes towards recognition. Thirdly, the Lisbon strategy review promoted the work flexibility. The most important measure is to enlarge the youth employment under a certain age and avoid unemployment of higher qualified workers. Nowadays the unemployment rate is getting higher so the aim of employment and social cohesion is still a target that must be achieved in the context of Lisbon Strategy.



### SLOVAKIA

Unemployment rate has recently reached acceptable level thanks to various measures: influx of foreign investment in 2004-2008, efficient social measures supported by EU social fund. However, the problem with long-term unemployment persists in specific groups of citizens:

- low education level
- lack of motivation to work
- abusing social benefits system

We can see some development impulses in creation of a triangle between state, employers, and education system. It is necessary to adjust the education to the market which must formulate and articulate its needs and state must support realization of these processes. It is also necessary to undertake activities to balance the women and men salary ratio on same job positions.



### TURKEY

Big amount of young population necessitates creating a massive number of jobs which is not easy particularly in crisis. However companies are seeking qualified employees the job seekers are not properly qualified for labor market. Due to illegal workers unemployment rate looks higher.

Government provides opportunities to formers by supporting them financially. Currently unemployment rate is 14 %. Turkey in service sector will develop in an increasing way. Especially in health sector, Turkey has the cheapest facility in the world. Turkey should create possibilities for better education, thus new population will become more qualified.



# WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR US TO REACH THE LISBON TREATY'S EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES?



Employment defines one's life and way of life.  
Employability keeps the world and the economy running.  
The cycle would stop if everyone was unemployed.

We think that employability objectives of Lisbon Strategy are essential, because when we reach these objectives we will be able to

- have a better quality of life standards,
- afford education for children,
- decrease criminality,
- promote social cohesion and wellness,
- finance the economic development inside of funding the benefits of employed people,

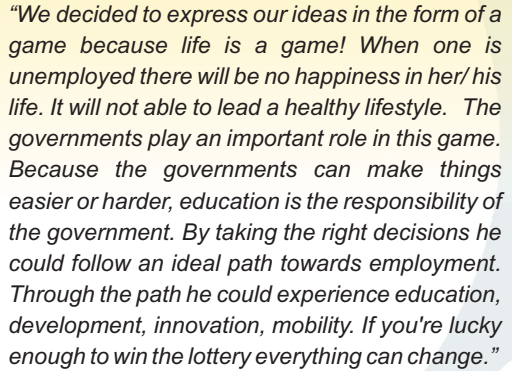
If we (young jobseekers) cannot find a job, we will have

- No money to survive,
- No money to develop business,
- No money to help others (charity, NGOs),
- More illegal jobs,
- No taxes for government,
- No opportunity for self-development,
- Increase in criminal rates.

## WHAT SHOULD WE (YOUTH) DO TO REACH THE EMPLOYABILITY OBJECTIVES?

### WE CAN BE ACTIVE BY

- Voting for people who have the capability and the ideals to better the situation,
- Baking our own initiative the will power; no one should be spoon feds,
- Promoting
  - Formal and non-formal education of youth,
  - Networking between university and labor market,
  - Connection of universities at the global level,
  - Projects such as second chance school, internships at companies, and international mobility whose target is to increase employability by empowering our skills,
  - Campaigns which are against 'Brain Drain',
  - Entrepreneurship spirit among youngsters.



Once Upon a time  
 there lived a man of forty  
 years. He had a normal  
 life, had a regular job and  
 everything was well. However  
 on the 13th day of the 2nd  
 month he lost his job and ultimately  
 became homeless. One on the  
 street he struggles and  
 suffers from poverty, as the government  
 failed to help him sufficiently.  
 His life begins to turn for the best  
 once he is given some money, quite

His life begins to turn for the best once he is given some money, quite a lot of money actually. He doesn't drink the money away, he invests it wisely, so he is able to get a better chance for a better future. He uses the money to pay for an education and he was also thinking of buying a car into the life long learning scheme. But instead ~~of~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~went~~ <sup>ended</sup> into university as a mature student.

The End

# LISBON STRATEGY AND INNOVATION



## **A broad-based innovation strategy for the EU<sup>5</sup>**

To be able to compete, Europe must become more inventive, innovate more and react better to consumers' needs and preferences. A comprehensive strategy is proposed to achieve this.

The European Union has already taken significant steps:

- the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs of 2005 sets out policies and reforms to make Europe's regulatory and economic framework more innovation-friendly;
- the Commission Communication of October 2005 "More Research and Innovation" sets out a programme of 19 fields of action for the EU and the Member States;
- the National Reform Programmes, based on the Integrated Guidelines of the 2005 Lisbon Strategy, encourage the Member States to take targeted measures to promote innovation, using the Structural Funds.

In spite of these initiatives, the EU economy is still not the innovative world economy that it should be. The report "Creating an Innovative Europe" (the Aho report) recommends urgent action to better exploit the EU's innovation potential. According to the report, the business environment must be made more innovation-friendly. The Commission also thinks that innovation must be part of the core societal values and that citizens should not fear it but understand that it works for the benefit of all of society.

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Against this background, the Communication is designed to:

- provide a framework for discussions on innovation at national and European level;
- identify new areas for action;
- introduce a strategy to facilitate the creation and marketing of new innovative products and services in promising areas.

## **A more innovative European Union**

Education is essential for the creation of an innovation-oriented society. The EU and its Member States must therefore facilitate the modernisation and restructuring of their education systems so that they can provide the skills required for innovation, in particular entrepreneurial skills as well as literacy, scientific and mathematical competence, languages and digital literacy.

The EU lacks appropriate skills, in particular in the field of science and engineering, and the absolute number of science and technology graduates is falling. This must therefore be rectified so as not to undermine the future capacity of Europe to innovate.

Transnational and structural mobility (between universities and industry) is also important to enable researchers to acquire new knowledge and find new applications. An open and competitive labour market for researchers must therefore be created.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/research\\_innovation/general\\_framework/i23035\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/research_innovation/general_framework/i23035_en.htm)



# LISBON STRATEGY AND INNOVATION

Barriers hampering the EU's innovation potential persist in the internal market. They affect:

- goods and services;
- consumers seeking access to them;
- the mobility of workers; and
- the availability of venture capital.

The service sector offers a major opportunity for innovation which must be exploited (the sector accounts for more than two thirds of GDP and employment). The creation of a real internal market for services and support for the funding and creation of innovative SMEs in the service sector should enable this opportunity to be seized.

The regulatory environment must be improved. Innovation calls for predictable, flexible, simple and effective regulation that reinforces consumer confidence, protects intellectual property and provides open and interoperable standards. The worldwide success of European business depends on the rapid adoption of such standards. As regards the protection of intellectual property, the Commission sees the adoption of a Community patent which is effective and affordable for business as the most important step. In the meantime, implementation of the London Protocol will help to improve the situation for business as regards intellectual property rights (IPRs). Better enforcement of IPRs on foreign markets is also crucial.

All the public and private stakeholders (business, the public sector and consumers) must be involved in the innovation process. Cooperation between them must be encouraged, in particular in the following forms:

- clusters \* in which businesses form part of a whole and interact with one another. Among other things they enhance productivity, promote research and become a focus for developing skills. The Community instruments support cluster policy because they promote innovation. Major transnational European cooperation, across national borders, should help to generate world-class European clusters;
- knowledge transfer between the public research base and industry must be improved;
- strategic partnerships between business and universities. These partnerships must be strengthened to bridge the cultural gap between university research and business needs;
- the European Institute of Technology (EIT), which the Commission would like to see set up to form an integrated partnership of science, business and education for developing a new model for innovation. Students, researchers and businesses will work together in knowledge and innovation communities, in particular to develop know-how in key areas and enhance research and innovation management skills.

Innovation and research require major financial support. The national targets for research could raise the level of research and development investment across the EU if met. Some Community measures are also designed to provide better funding for research and innovation:

- the Seventh Framework Programme which will boost the funding for collaborative research in the period 2007-2013;



- Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs), which will provide a new funding framework for implementing RTD (research and technological development) agendas in those sectors determining industrial competitiveness;
- earmarking a large proportion of the EUR 308 billion from the Structural Funds for investment in knowledge and innovation;
- the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), providing in particular for an increase of 60% in the financial instruments to support entrepreneurship and innovation;
- the Risk-Sharing Financial Facility (RSFF), which will support private investment in high-risk RTD and demonstration projects by means of loans and guarantees;
- the JEREMIE Initiative (Joint European Resources for Micro-to-Medium Enterprises), which will help the Member States to develop financial instruments in favour of SMEs;
- the new state aid guidelines for venture capital, which will enable the Member States to better target state aid on market deficiencies which hamper the provision of venture capital and prevent sufficient funding for research and innovation activities;
- the new framework for state aid for R&D (research and development) and innovation, which will, in particular, enable the Member States to channel their spending into aid for young innovative businesses, innovation advisory and support services, the loan of qualified personnel, process and organisational innovation, and clusters;
- tax incentives for R&D and innovation.

The public sector itself must adopt innovative approaches and exploit new technologies in public administration, to lead the way in creating a more innovative society.

## Lead markets

The EU must promote the emergence of lead markets to facilitate the marketing of innovative products and services in promising areas. The emergence of such markets is fuelled by the strong consumer demand for innovative products and services. The idea is to identify those sectors in which the removal of barriers will promote the creation of new markets. The stakeholders, in particular the European Initiative INNOVA and the Technology Platforms, will help to identify and remove specific obstacles to the emergence of innovation-friendly markets. Various areas are conducive to the emergence of lead markets, for example eco-innovation and construction, internal security and defence, transport, space applications and health.

## Better European governance for innovation

Structural change to promote innovation must be managed by political leadership. The Member States must continue to recognise and support innovation as a key priority within the Partnership for Growth and Jobs. The Competitiveness Council is requested to regularly assess the impact of national innovation policies on competitiveness.

An improved governance structure for innovation is required to put in place the policies recommended in this Communication. It is essential to establish strong innovation systems



# LISBON STRATEGY AND INNOVATION

in all Member States, building on innovation drivers such as education and knowledge transfer. National coordinating mechanisms established under the Lisbon process should be used by the Member States to monitor effective implementation of their innovation strategies. In the context of the Treaty-based multilateral surveillance, the governance structure of the renewed Lisbon Strategy provides a forum for policy discussions and the exchange of innovation best practice at Community level. The Commission's 2007 annual report will outline the progress achieved, based on the various thematic discussions on innovation in the Council in 2006. Lastly, integrated guidelines should be adopted to guide the process over a three-year cycle, and the Commission will assess the Member States' reforms and policies in the field of innovation.

**Innovation makes money from knowledge.**

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## BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### LUXEMBOURG

The research field has only developed over the last 20 years. The credits for public research increased more than to enfold over ten years. It reached 717 million euros in 2008. The main authorities are National Research Found and National Agency for innovation and research. The EU 2010 target for business sector share for Research & Development spending is 67% where in Luxembourg it already accounts for more than 90%.

The main areas are sustainable development, global change and ecosystems, nanotechnologies and information technologies. In 2006 Luxembourg was the 2<sup>nd</sup> in EU-27 for export of high-tech as percentage of total exports.

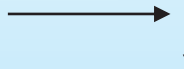
Regarding the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Program, Luxembourg focuses on three main fields that are IT, energy, and security.



### LATVIA

- Expenditure for R&D investment is 0.63 % (2007) in Latvia while the EU average is 1,8 % of GDP.
- Latvia still has a room for improvement.

Scientist  
(Knowledge)



Entrepreneur  
(Money)

How to organize their rendez-vous?

- by establishing more technology transfer centers in university.

## BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



### ITALY

Is made some progress in

- Supporting innovation,
- Strengthening links between research and industry.

But:

- Implementation of the NRP (National Reform Program) is generally slow,
- R&D spending has not increase since 2005.

The main aspect of this situation is that many of Italian researchers and experts have to go abroad; where they are very famous like headlines field (i.e. Doctor Luigi Di Bella's research about stem search about the cancer.)

'Fuga Di Cervelli' ('Brain Drain') wastes our creativity away from our country.

In the last two annual financial Italian Program (2008 – 2009) the government has cut a lot of funding and aids allocated to research. For this reason, main Italian players of research program like public administrators invest through European Program FP 7.



### SLOVAKIA

The development of innovation has received big support from local, regional and national authorities. The result of that was that all measurable indicators in support of research and development have increased (financial support, number of researchers and post-graduates). In all those areas we are approaching EU-27. Also the financial and social status of post graduate students and young researchers has increased.

On the contrary, computerisation of society and e-government should be such more developed and bring improvements to citizens, eliminating bureaucracy, setting up new business, searching for the information. Also the efficient connection between private sector, academic field and government in the area of innovation is still insufficient. Not all universities have set up their internal mechanisms so that they could handle sufficient research. On regional level, we still haven't been able to create regional information centers that could become important motivational factor in research and development.



### TURKEY

There has been some successful progress in targets which were set before 2004 so we got new targets that year. Apart from financial problems there is a remarkable development in the area of innovation. Furthermore, private sector started making investments and passed the government in 2007. Although we have a few big companies and lots of SME's the difference between these two, in term of innovation investments, is not big. Moreover, the researches in governmental body and universities are also promising. On the other hand, our biggest problem (financial) seems difficult to fix especially because of the crises. Turkey is taking advantage of benefiting from EU founded R&D projects.





## BRIEFINGS OF STATUS QUO IN



**MALTA**

- Public funding for Research & Development only began in 2004 when Malta joined EU.
  - Malta's innovative sector consists of mainly of ICT, exports in the field of high tech products & employment high tech manufactory.
  - National Reform Plan aims to increase Government spending to 0.15% by 2010.
- 'Smart Island' Project is on a series of 5 parameters:
1. Three landscape determinants which include 2010 action plan
  2. Smart city Malta
  3. 360 degree approach emphasizing the need of having a wider society & economy
  4. Leading International Practice, thus having the best of the best
  5. Result-driven based on experience
    - Stake holders
    - Those involved in the process of making Malta a leader of IT.



**PORTUGAL**

### Before

- Low quality of Human resources
- A bad technologic capacity to innovation
- A lack of cooperation between relevant agents
- No investment innovation
- Old productive and administrative structure

### After

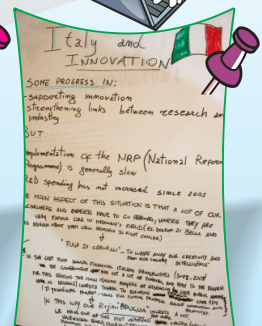
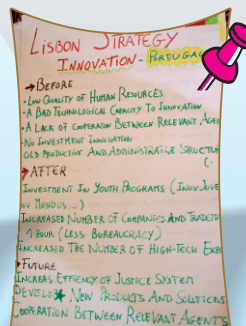
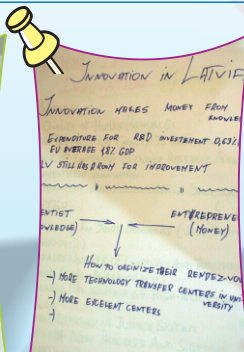
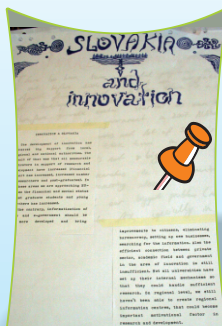
- Investment in youth programs (inov jovem, inov mundus)
- Increase number of companies and treatment in one hour (less bureaucracy)
- Increased the number of high-tech export

### Future

- Increase efficiency of justice system
- Develop new products and solutions
- Cooperation between relevant agents



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# WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR US TO REACH THE LISBON TREATY'S INNOVATION OBJECTIVES?



Because innovation;

- May lead to the creation of new forms of employment and can decrease the level of the unemployment,
- Develops the country and makes it more competitive thus strengthens its economy,
- Results in life improvement of other sectors such as agriculture, healthcare and provides a better way of life,
- With regards to the Lisbon Strategy, investment in the field of innovation results in education, employability, environment and energy saving.

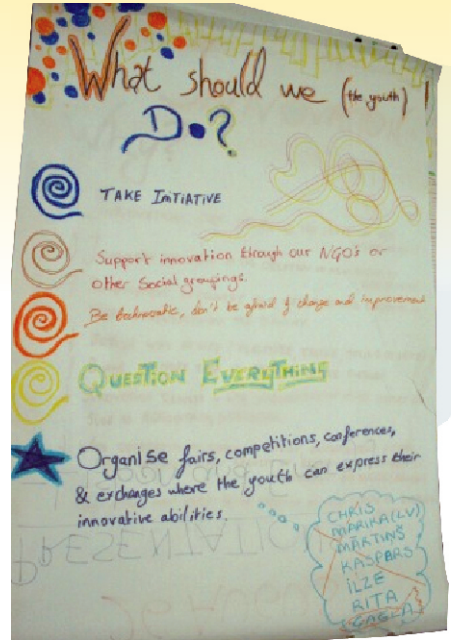




# WHAT SHOULD WE (YOUTH) DO TO REACH THE INNOVATION OBJECTIVES?

We should...

- Support innovation through our NGO's or other social groupings.
- Be technologic; not be afraid of change and improvement.
- QUESTION EVERYTHING
- Organize fairs, competitions, conferences, exchanges, projects to promote innovative culture where youth can express their innovative abilities.
- Think outside the box and be OPEN MINDED.



## SPECIAL THANKS



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LYCIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



