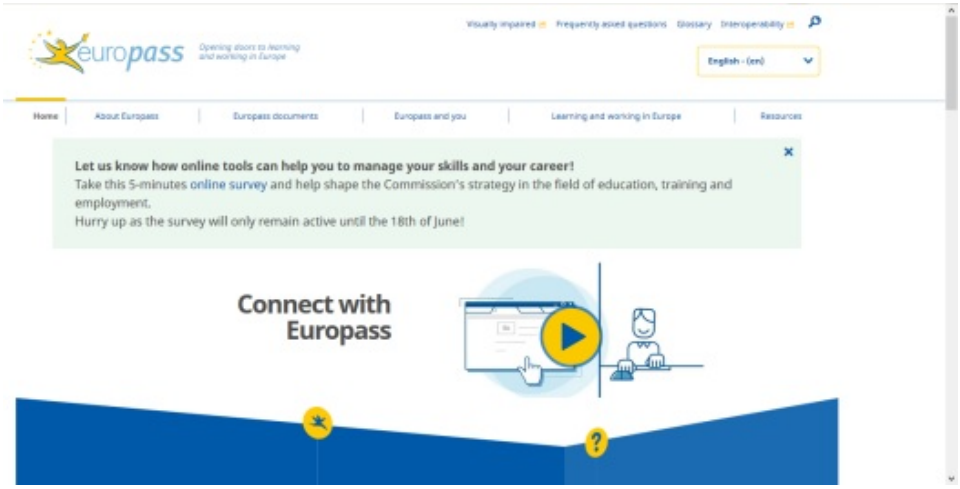
EUROPASS



Europe

Founding year:

1998

Geographic level:

EU

Stakeholders involved:

All stakeholders actively contribute to the promotion and management of Europass documents.

Target groups:

Employed looking for a career change
Employers
Higher education students
School Students/Parents
Teachers/ Professors
Unemployed

Is the initiative a Single Access Point?:

No

Providing organisation:

Cedefop together with DG Employment and National Contact Points

URL:

View PDF version

Stakeholders roles:

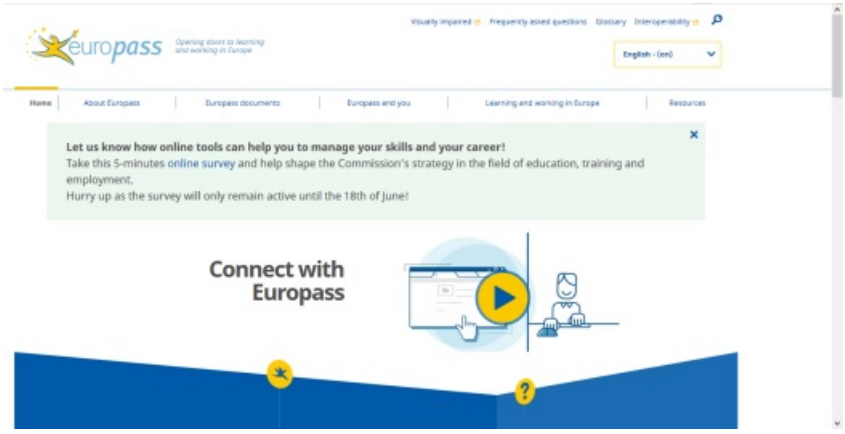
Academia
Businesses
Civil Society
EURES
Government
National Validation Centres

Challenges Addressed:
Increase the mobility of people in Europe for education and employment purposes
Promote self-assessment
Tackling unemployment

Challenges Addressed description:

Europass consists of the following five elements:

1. the **Europass Curriculum Vitae** (completed on individual level for qualifications, professional experience, skills and competences);
2. the **Europass Language Passport** (completed on individual level for language skills);
3. the **Europass Certificate Supplement** (issued by the authorities that award VET certificates, to add further information, make them more comprehensible to employers and institutions outside the issuing country);
4. the **Europass Diploma Supplement** (issued by higher education institutions along with graduates' degrees or diplomas, to make them more comprehensible outside the country awarded;
5. the **Europass Mobility Document** (records all organised period of time that a person spends in another European country for the purpose of learning or training).

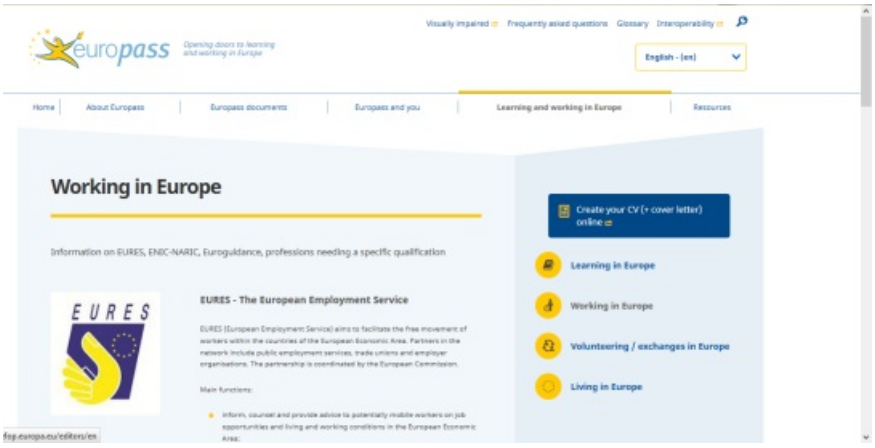


Policy objectives:
Career Management Skills
Contributing the rise of mobility of people in Europe for education and employment purposes
ICT in Lifelong Guidance
Improving careers information
Improving employability and supporting older workers
Raising the skills and qualifications of adults
Raising the skills and qualifications of young people
Supporting people at risk and disadvantaged groups

INNOVATIVE ASPECTS OF LMI description:

- The "**Working in Europe"** section is more **LMI updated** as it provides **external links to available EC employment, guidance and educational services**;

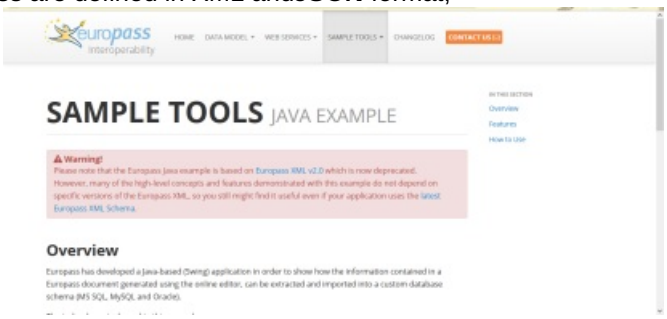
- The **Interoperability section** liaises Europass with any organisation that maintains a CV database or manages personal data.



INNOVATIVE ASPECTS OF LMI:
Innovative user profiling
Provision of additional information on the awards not available elsewhere, to make it easily understood to employers and institutions in other countries
Provision of external links to available EC employment, guidance and educational services

INNOVATIVE USE OF ICT description:

- The portal works with **Open Source** solid standards and is operable in **HTML** and **XML**;
- The interoperable aspects of Europass are defined in XML and **JSON** format;
- An XML vocabulary implemented as an XML Schema to describe the information contained in the Curriculum Vitae (CV), Language Passport (LP) and European Skills Passport (ESP);



- Individuals who use the Europass online editors to create a CV, LP or ESP can **save it in Europass XML format or PDF format with the XML attached**. Both formats can be **imported** to the Europass online editors at a later stage for editing, or to any other system that understands the Europass XML.

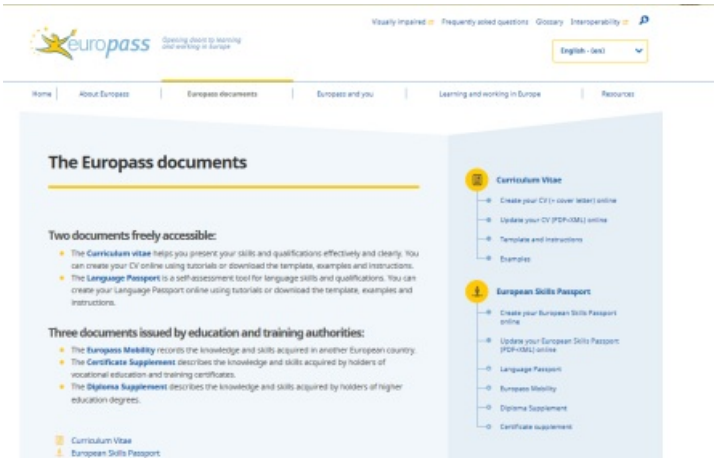
INNOVATIVE USE OF ICT:
Combination with offline elements
Connection with third parties (LMI, PES, etc.)
e-portfolio
Interactive online tools
Open source
Personalised information storage

Results and impacts obtained:

- Quantitative: Total **number of visits** since launch in 2005 is estimated at almost **140 million**. Overall, Europass users tend to be **young**, **female** and **highly educated**.
- Qualitative: the most important European added value was the **creation of a set of**

international, recognised and uniform documents for recording qualifications, skills and experiences. An effective support system and a well-developed brand image led to **international recognition of the documents**, which was the key reason why they are chosen by the end-users.

- Evaluation process: **every four years**, the EC should submit to the Parliament and the Council an **evaluation report** on the implementation of Europass. Also, the portal collects **statistical data** on usage **on monthly basis**; and **direct feedback** – primarily on technical issues – is obtained via asynchronous communication means (e-mail).



Success Factors:

- **Cooperation with** similar European initiatives (e.g. Euroguidance);
- Pooling many resources in its **dissemination**;
- Joint efforts in keeping Europass **up to date with the needs of various stakeholders** through proper **engagement strategies**;
- **Availability** of Europass as a **free tool**;
- **Direct involvement of NECs**;
- **Official requirement to use** Europass documents across EU Member States.

Points of Attention:

- **Lack of awareness** of general public.
- **Layout, content and design.**
- **Lack of a single document** for describing and recording learning achievements and skills acquired in non-formal and informal settings.
- **Keeping up to date with technological developments** and making the platform **more user-friendly.**

Socio-economic-political context:

When Europass was initiated in 1991, mobility of students and employees around Europe was around 3%-4% due to reasons such as language barriers, lack of recognition of formal education and skills across Europe, absence of necessary legislation to facilitate mobility, etc. In 1998, the European Forum on Transparency of Vocational Qualifications concluded in the development of the Europass, as well as a network of National Reference Points for Vocational Qualifications (NRPs).

Financial requirements:

An annual amount of approximately EUR 2 million is being assigned to the initiative.

HR requirements:

Cedefop is responsible for the overall operation and maintenance of Europass website: design and elaboration of the different templates uploaded on the website and the quality control of Europass' different aspects.

Cedefop is supported technically by external IT organisations: e.g. in the development of additional, new modules; the provision of on-site services, etc.

ICT elements:

Europass interoperability is based upon a common vocabulary that leverages the benefits of web services and public APIs.

Non-ICT elements:

Stakeholders' contribution to promotion and management of Europass documents.

Future developments & Trends:

The most important trend identified to be affecting the future course of Europass is interoperability. From an LMI perspective, Europass aims to explore the ways to further improve the job-matching aspects of the documents, to provide data mining and to accomplish skills intelligence.

Type of initiative:
Public

Politico-administrative domain clusters:
Improving trans-national guidance

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