

## **Reference Framework of Competences for Teaching European Citizenship Literacy**

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The 16 partners, from 8 different Member States of the European Union, agreed on this draft version at the Cordoba Meeting, on 4 February, 2012. It will be revisited for the Sofia Meeting, in 2013.

The ELICIT Framework aims at providing the conceptual framework which Teacher Trainers and Lecturers could refer to when designing a course curriculum for initial or in-service Teacher Education in order to ensure that all teachers and other educational staff throughout the E.U. can develop and enhance European Citizenship Literacy Education.

Although the ELICIT Reference Framework does not address the questions of methodology or pedagogy, which are the responsibility of the professionals themselves, the ELICIT partners wish to underline the following preliminary recommendations:

- Teachers should have reached level 5 of the ELOS competence chart (ELOS-CFEC) www.europeesplatform.nl/sf.mcgi?917
- European literacy should permeate all subjects and educational practices of the school curriculum
  - o Knowledge in all areas should be constantly updated
  - Interactive, cooperative, cross-curricular, interdisciplinary and intercultural practices should be preferred
  - o Subject-matters should be studied from a multinational viewpoint
  - o Comparative approaches and intertextuality should be encouraged
  - o Critical learning & thinking should be developed

- Schools and teacher-training institutions should be open to the wider environment
  - o European mobility and exchange projects are to be encouraged for students and to be made compulsory for teachers
  - Project scenarios for international project work should be designed
  - o Experiential knowledge should be validated
- Teachers' self-reflection and autonomous thinking should be developed
- Adequate evaluation processes and tools, e.g. MICE, SWOT, etc. should be known and used

Seven areas of competences for teachers have been addressed in this Reference framework:

- 1. Curriculum Design
- 2. European Literacy
- 3. Intercultural Education
- 4. Students' personal development and motivation
- 5. Use of ICT
- 6. School Ethos
- 7. Evaluation

We use the terms "pupils", "students" or "learners" indifferently.

Areas of Competences for Teachers	Areas of knowledge	Desired outcomes for pupils, students, learners
1.CURRICULUM DESIGN		
Teachers should be able to:		
-Identify different European viewpoints on curriculum topics	-All areas of knowledge should have a European perspective within a world-wide, global context ⇒ Rooted in the local context	-Students have basic knowledge of the ways EU institutions operate.
-Identify and update EIO (European and International Orientation) elements in the curriculum in order to create continuity as regards the curriculum topics	<ul> <li>⇒ Different historical legacy and cultural heritage</li> <li>⇒ 'Glocal' = "Global + Local"</li> <li>-In all subjects</li> </ul>	-Students are able to see themselves as active participants in the processes of the construction of the E.U.
-Recognize the European dimension within their national curriculum	-E.U. principles of democracy	-Students are able to make <u>responsible</u> decisions as European citizens
-Promote changes in their national curriculum in order to introduce the European dimension in subject-matter knowledge	-All aspects of history , geography, etc., that are relevant to develop an understanding of Europe today -European and International evaluation indicators and processes	-See ELOS-CFEC framework www.europeesplatform.nl/sf.mcgi?917
-Promote the introduction of "European studies" in their national curriculum		
-Include mobility periods and experiential knowledge in the curriculum		
-Promote recognition and equivalence of national curricula, in order to facilitate teachers' and students' mobility in EU		

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2. EUROPEAN LITERACY		
Teachers should be able to:		
-Foster students' knowledge of European values and principles of democracy	-E.U.values and principles of democracy	-Students have learnt about the E.U. and they have developed their
-Raise and sustain students' motivation,	-Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union <a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf</a>	awareness of what it means to be European
curiosity and interest in European topics and issues (including languages)	-E.U. institutions and how they work	-Students are curious and motivated to find more information about the E.U.
-Stimulate teachers and students to actively speak two foreign languages (E.U. 2020)	-E.U. policies and their related programmes	-Students are able to process
-Raise their awareness of their civic duties as European citizens	-Connections and interactions between local, regional, national and European levels	information about the E.U. in more than one language
-Help students with accessing and processing	-Myths, legends, religions, philosophy, the arts, ways of life, languages and all subjects in the curriculum	-Students have learnt how to learn.
information about European matters	-EUROPEANA:	-Students are eager to participate in mobility programmes
-Inspire students' collaboration on national, European and International levels	http://www.europeana.eu/portal/	-Students are able to see themselves as active participants in the E.U.
-Encourage students' mobility within the E.U. and other countries		processes.
-Participate, initiate and/or manage a European project		
-Manage a European school network		

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3. INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION		
Teachers should be able to:		
<ul> <li>-Raise students' awareness of the need for intercultural attitudes within a multicultural Europe</li> <li>-Develop students' intercultural competence</li> <li>-Show intercultural competence in everyday practice, be constantly ready for intercultural encounters in which they exercise their knowledge, judgement and skills and have a large repertoire of strategies for dealing with differences in values, customs and practices among members of the intercultural group. (Source INCA: http://www.incaproject.org/framework.htm)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>-Human rights (<i>Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union</i>), values, beliefs, religions, cultures, languages, gender, identities, minorities</li> <li>-Mobility and migration</li> <li>-Framework of Intercultural Competence and intercultural Competence Assessment tools</li> <li>http://www.incaproject.org/framework.htm</li> </ul>	Students have developed attitudes of: -mutual respect -openness and respect for otherness -critical cultural awareness -empathy -intercultural decision-making -tolerance of ambiguity -adaptability -flexibility

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4. STUDENTS' PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND MOTIVATION		
Teachers should be able to:		
-Emphasize the students' self-reflection	-Psychology, sociology	-Students know how and where to look for relevant information regarding
-Develop their self-confidence and self-esteem regarding their perception of themselves as	-The opportunities provided by European associations, foundations, etc.	studies and jobs in the E.U.
European citizens	-European programmes which support mobility, study periods	-Students are ready to try and spend study periods, job placements in other
-Make students aware that education is not a duty but a privilege and that motivation is a	and work experience in other European countries	E.U. countries and elsewhere
condition to perform as entrepeneurs (at school and outside the school)	-Knowledge about the world of work, enterprises, success and re- training	-Students have developed practices of positive self-evaluation
-Encourage students to generate creative ideas and transform these into effective actions	-Career education -Job placements in the EU -Labour market demand	-Students have developed a greater awareness of the benefits of informal learning experiences
-Set the scenes for Life Long Learning, and take advantage of European opportunities	-EURES platform, for example: http://ec.europa.eu/eures/home.jsp?lang=en&langChanged=true	
-Raise awareness about the realities of the European Labour Market		
-Inform the students about study periods, job opportunities, etc. in other E.U. countries		

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5. USE OF ICT		
Teachers should be able to:		
<ul> <li>-Find and process information relevant to their teaching of European matters</li> <li>-Act as moderator/coach in the formal and informal learning process (assignments, project work, exercises etc) when students are using</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>-Up-to-date knowledge of ICT and e-learning</li> <li>-General knowledge of virtual communities</li> <li>-Information on programmes using online resources and networking (eTwinning for example)</li> </ul>	-Students know how to make proper use of various on-line tools. -Students are autonomous learners; conscious and critical users of information concerning European
on-line tools	-Principles and methodology of e-learning	matters
-Establish interactive, communicative learning situations with European partners	-Ethics of using the Internet.	(see ELOS) www.europeesplatform.nl/sf.mcgi?917
-Constitute and participate in European Educational Networks	-Principles of autonomous and individual learning situations -Validation of informal knowledge	
-Use the tools needed for international project work (blogs, wikis, eJournals, Videoconferencing etc)	-validation of informat knowledge	
-Identify and deal with the dark face of the Internet.		
-Raise students' awareness of the ethics of the Internet and social networks		

		Desired outcomes for pupils, students,
Areas of Competences for Teachers	Areas of knowledge	learners
6. SCHOOL ETHOS		
Teachers should be able to:		
		As well-informed and conscientious
-Identify the European dimension of the Mission statement of the school, which should	-Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union	citizens, students are ready to:
integrate the European Values (Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union)	-European educational policy and programmes	-Participate with other learners in common European projects initiated by the school
-Strengthen the EIO-elements /European	Life Long Learning Programme	
dimension in the curriculum	Youth Parliament	-Share European citizenship experience
	Youth Forum	with fellow students in their school
-Promote European projects for the school	Youth in Action	and elsewhere
	EVS (European (Voluntary Service)	
	Europe for Citizens Etc.	-Work in an informal learning network
		Students have acquired civic
	-Problem solving theories and practice in national and international contexts	competences which will enable them to:
		-take part in collaborative
	-Knowledge of project management procedures	decision-making processes -make their decision at the time of elections with sufficient knowledge of the issues at stake
		(ELOS, domain 4)

wledge base of European Literacy, focusing on a complex	- Adequate self-confidence
erstanding of the natural, constructed, social and economic	- Ability to accommodate to diversity
ronment in terms of local, regional and global contexts	<ul> <li>Showing the ability to take initiative</li> <li>Facilitated employability</li> </ul>
erent methods of assessment and evaluation, and the	- Knowing about opportunities and
intages and drawbacks of their implementation in practice	being able to make their own choices (see ELOS)
wledge of European and international indicators for	
cation	- self-evaluation with positive follow-
	up effect, i.e. encourage and support
opean tools for evaluation, such as CFEC, CEFR, EuroPass, ET, ECTS, MICE, INCA, etc.	lifelong learning
eer opportunities, job placements and labour market	
ands in the EU	
RES platform, for example)	
://ec.europa.eu/eures/home.jsp?lang=en&langChanged=true	
	ronment in terms of local, regional and global contexts erent methods of assessment and evaluation, and the ntages and drawbacks of their implementation in practice wledge of European and international indicators for ation opean tools for evaluation, such as CFEC, CEFR, EuroPass, ET, ECTS, MICE, INCA, etc. eer opportunities, job placements and labour market ands in the EU ES platform, for example)

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