

The image features the European Union flag, a blue field with twelve yellow stars arranged in a circle, waving against a clear blue sky. A semi-transparent white circle is centered over the flag, containing the text "EUROPE 2020" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The text is flanked by two horizontal black lines, one above and one below. The flag is attached to a white pole on the left side.

**EUROPE 2020**



## **Explain what is the Europe 2020 strategy adopted by the European Council on 17 June 2010?**

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The Europe 2020 strategy puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities to make the EU a smarter, more sustainable and more inclusive economy. To measure progress in meeting the Europe 2020 goals, 5 headline target areas have been agreed for the EU as a whole. The EU-level targets have been translated into national targets in each EU country, reflecting different situations and circumstances.





## Could you describe on which fields the objectives of the EU are focusing?

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- 75% of the population aged 20 to 64 years to be employed
- 3% of GDP to be invested in the research and development (R&D) sector
- Share of early school leavers to be reduced under 10% and at least 40% of 30 to 34 years old to have completed tertiary or equivalent education.
- Poverty to be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion

Climate change and energy targets:

- Greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced by 20% compared to 1990
- Share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to be increased to 20%
- Energy efficiency to be improved by 20%



## How can the population at risk of poverty and social exclusion be defined?

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In 2015, 118.7 million people, or 23.7% of the population in the EU-28 were at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE), compared with 24.4 % in 2014. This means that these people were at least in one of the following conditions:

- at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers (income poverty);
- severely materially deprived
- living in households with very low work intensity.

The reduction of the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU is one of the key targets of the Europe 2020 strategy. The at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion figure, for the EU-28 average, calculated as a weighted average of national results, marks considerable variations between EU Member States.

In 2015, more than a third of the population was at risk of poverty or social exclusion in three EU Member States: Bulgaria (41.3 %), Romania (37.3 %) and Greece (35.7 %). At the other end of the scale, the lowest shares of persons being at risk of poverty or social exclusion were recorded in Finland (16.8 %), the Netherlands (16.4 %), Sweden (16.0 %), and the Czech Republic (14.0 %). Overall, the at-risk-of-poverty rate has slightly decreased at EU-28 level between 2014 and 2015 by 0.7 percentage points (pp.) It rose by 2.0 pp. in Lithuania and 1.5 pp. in Cyprus, decreasing by 3.6 pp. in Hungary and 2.9 pp. in Romania.



# What is the goal of the EU for 2020?

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## The headline targets for the EU in 2020

These targets were initially defined in the Commission communication 'Europe 2020 – A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' published on 3 March 2010. On 17 June 2010 they were adopted in the European Council conclusions. The presence of measurable targets, capable of reflecting the diversity of Member States situations and based on sufficiently reliable data for assessing progress, is a clear strength of the Europe 2020 Strategy.





# What is the goal of the EU for 2020?

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## Features of the targets

- They give an overall view of where the EU should be on key parameters by 2020.
- They are translated into national targets so that each EU country can check its own progress towards each goal.
- There is no burden-sharing – they are common goals for all EU countries, to be met through a mix of national and EU action.
- They are interrelated and mutually reinforcing
  - educational improvements help employability and reduce poverty
  - R&D/innovation and more efficient energy use makes us more competitive and creates jobs
  - investing in cleaner technologies combats climate change while creating new business or job opportunities.



The background of the slide is a photograph of the European Union flag, which is a blue field with twelve gold stars arranged in a circle. The flag is waving and is set against a clear blue sky. A white flagpole is visible on the left side. A large, semi-transparent white circle is centered over the flag, containing the title text.

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**THE POSITION  
OF OUR COUNTRY  
IN RELATION TO  
THE EU**

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## The position of our country in relation to the EU.

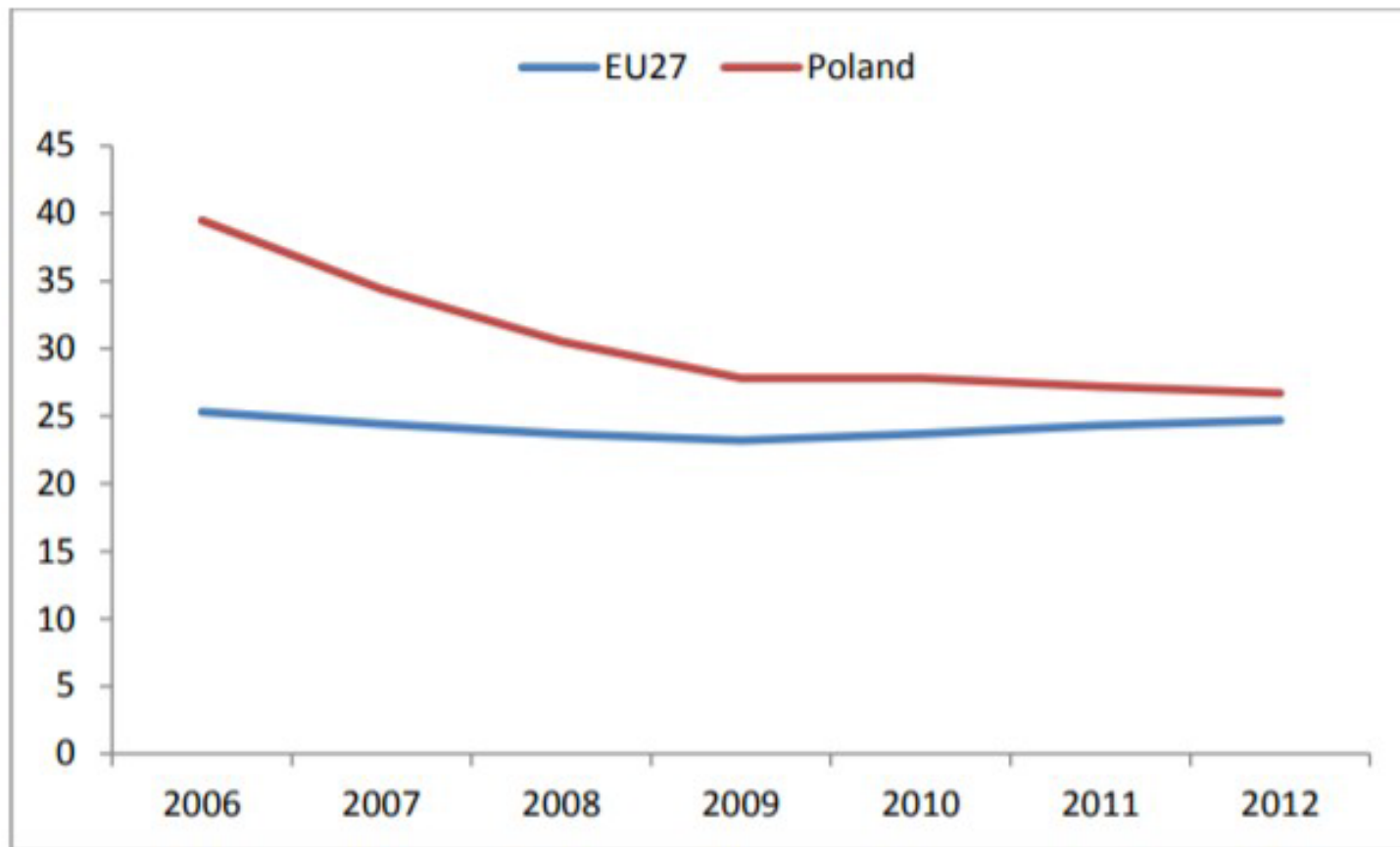
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Between 2010 and 2012, the number of people living at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU-28 increased from 118 million in 2010 to a peak value of 124 million in 2012. Since then, it has decreased to about 122 million in 2014. In 2015, around 119 million people, or 23.7% of the population, in the European Union (EU) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. After three consecutive increases between 2009 and 2012 to reach almost 25%, the proportion of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU has since continuously decreased to return to its 2008 level (23.7%), but it remains in 2015 higher than its 2009 low-point (23.3%).



## The position of our country in relation to the EU.

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Source: Eurostat.



## The position of our country in relation to the EU.

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Despite the cushioning role of automatic stabilisers and other discretionary policies, almost every fourth person in the EU remained at risk of poverty or social exclusion over the period 2010 to 2014. The European Commission aims to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 20 million by 2020, as compared with the 2008 level. In 2014, the gap to the target was about 25 million people.



## The position of our country in relation to the EU.

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In Poland, below the poverty line lives 17% of the population and 22% of children. These coefficients are close to the EU average – in European Union countries this figure is 17% on average for the general population and 20% for children. 70% of people ranging from age 18 up to the age of 30 live with their parents because of the lack of other accommodation and the inability to pay rent, while the EU average is 29%. Another important problem of society in Poland is social exclusion, which is manifested in the absence of education, lack of knowledge and access to information, and low mobility and social activity.

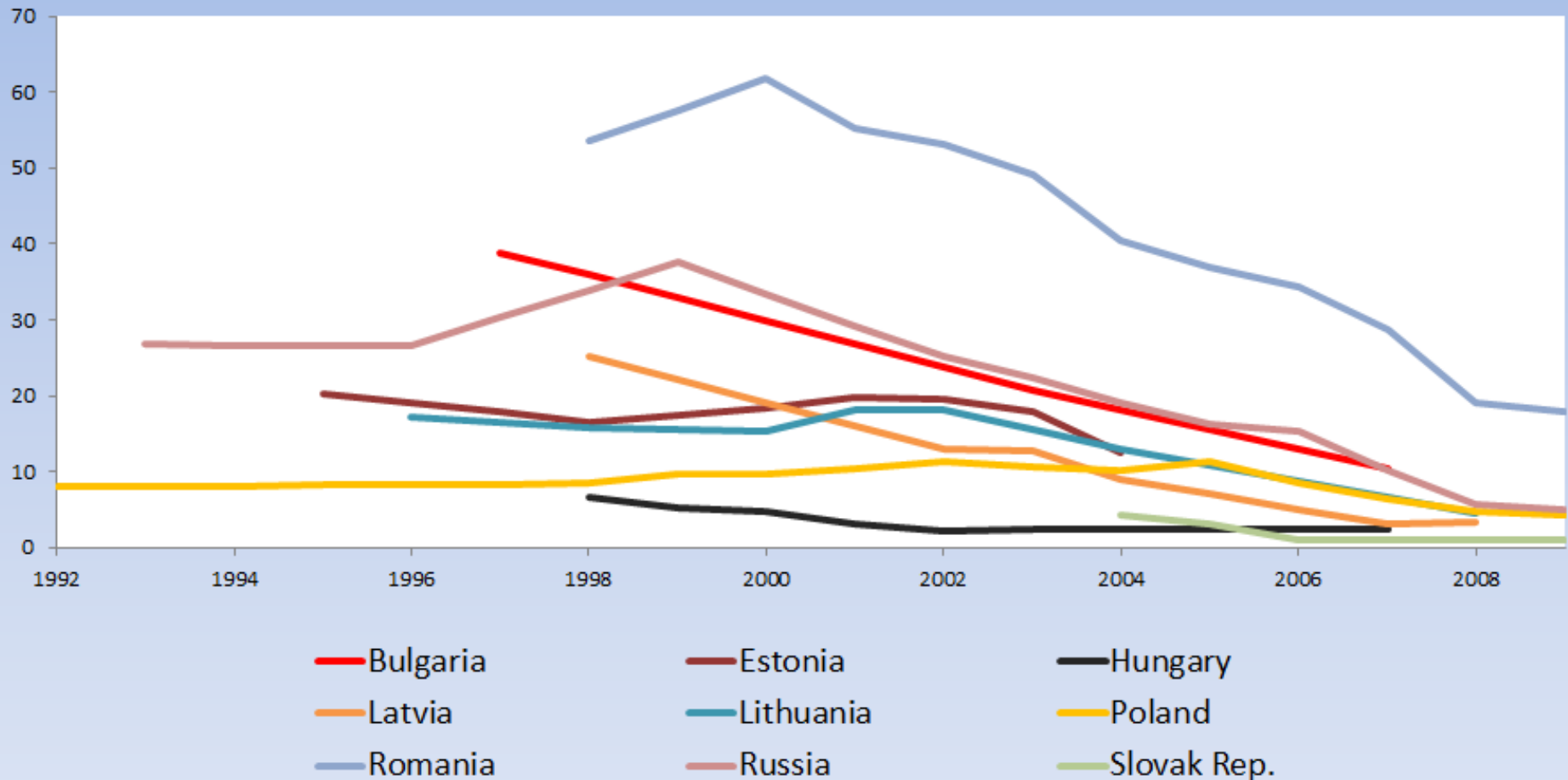
## The position of our country in relation to the EU.

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In 2015, more than a third of the population was at risk of poverty or social exclusion in three Member States:

Bulgaria (**41.3%**), Romania (**37.3%**) and Greece (**35.7%**). At the opposite end of the scale, the lowest shares of persons being at risk of poverty or social exclusion were recorded in the Czech Republic (**14.0%**), Sweden (**16.0%**), the Netherlands and Finland (**both 16.8%**), Denmark and France (**both 17.7%**). The largest decreases in the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate among Member States for which data are available were observed in Poland (**from 30.5% to 23.4%, or -7.1 pp**) and Romania (**-6.9 pp**), followed by Bulgaria (**-3.5 pp**) and Latvia (**-3.3 pp**).

# Poverty rates in Central and Eastern Europe. Percent of population below 4\$ per day poverty threshold (PPP adjusted) 1992-2009

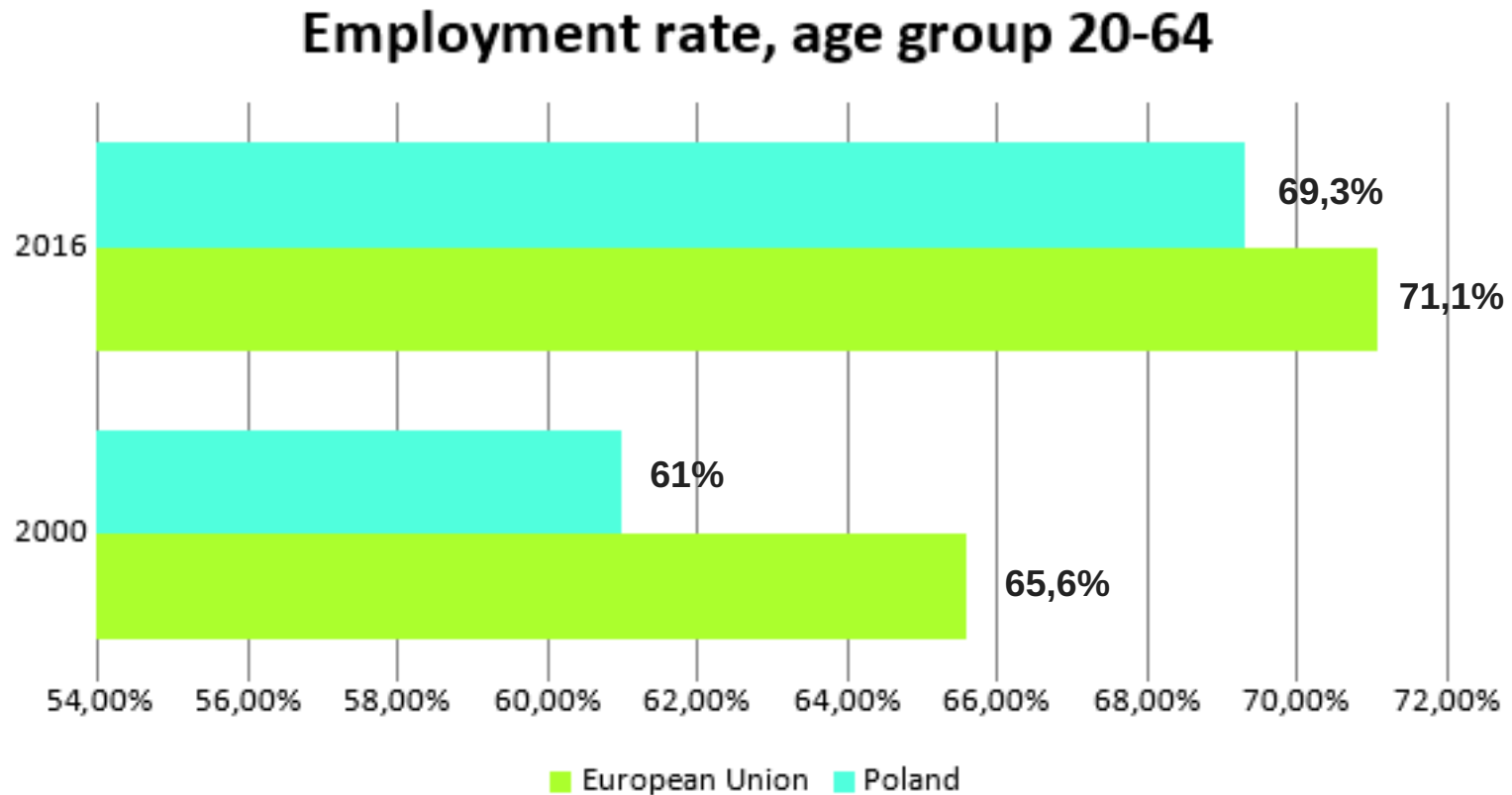


PovCalNet: the on-line tool for poverty measurement developed by the Development Research Group of the World Bank.  
<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm?2>.



## The position of our country in relation to the EU.

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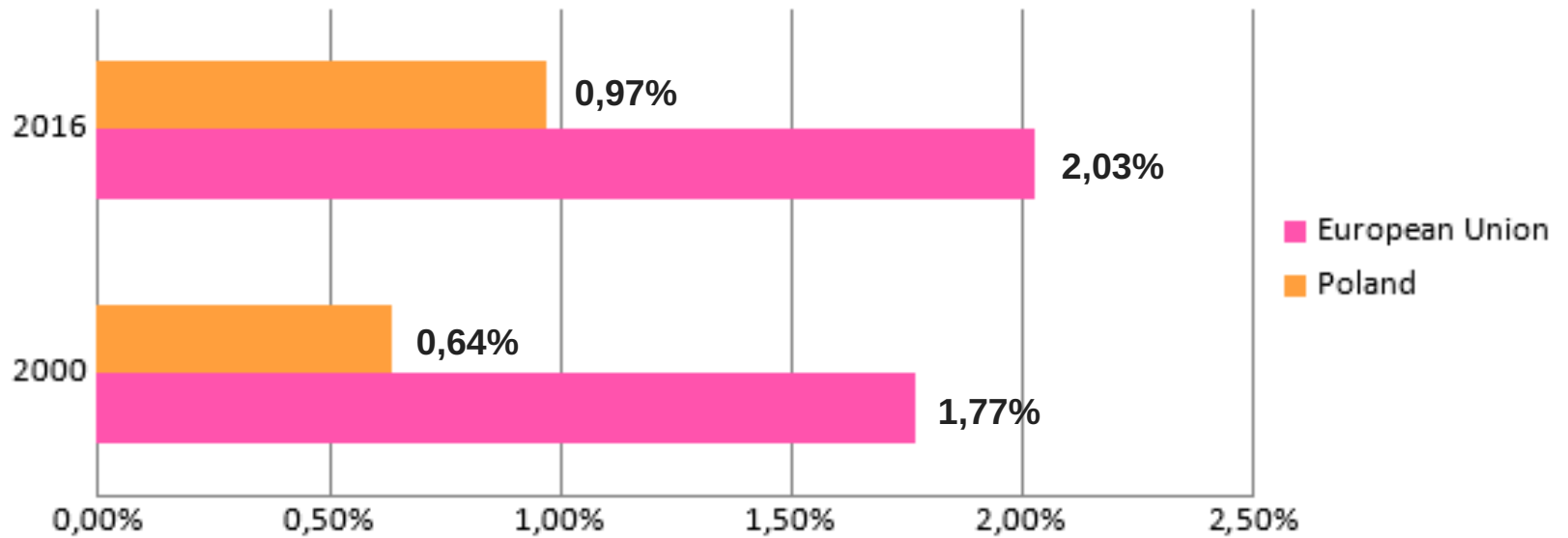




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### Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)



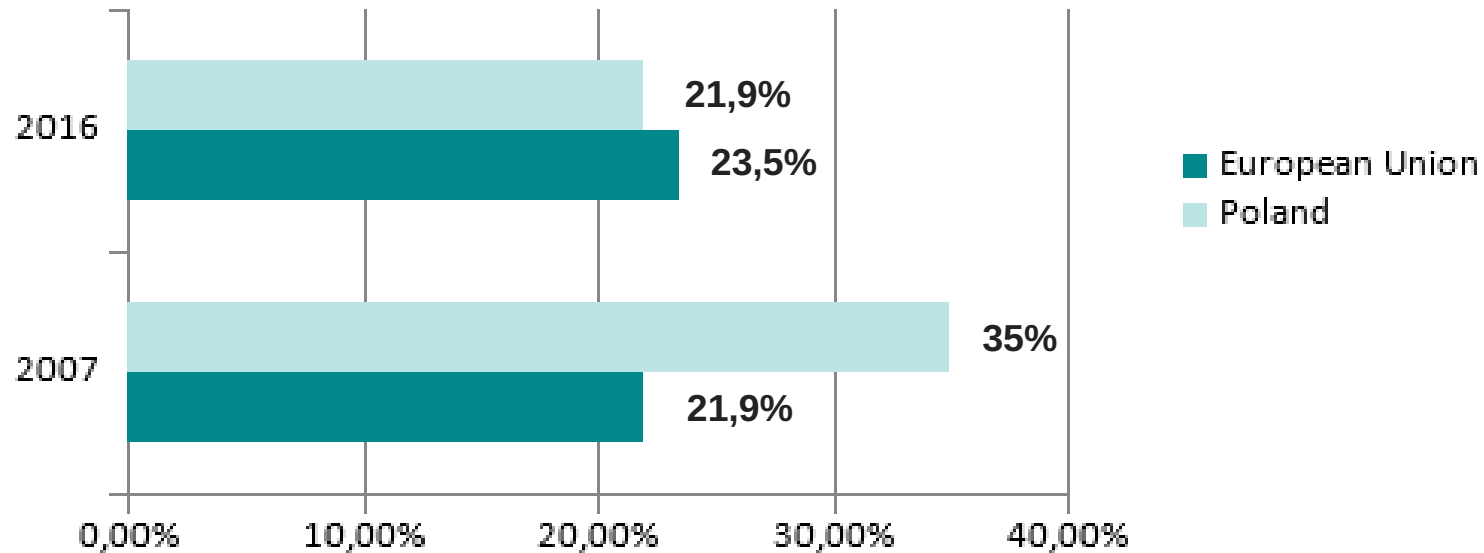




## The position of our country in relation to the EU.

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### People at risk of poverty or social exclusion





# The position of our country in relation to the EU.

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## Education

■ European Union ■ Poland

