

**European Union. (2014). Preparing for life. How the European Commission supported education, youth, culture and sport (2010-2014).
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The European Commission formed in 2010 has faced a difficult situation due to the deep economic and employment crisis that Europe has experienced in recent years. The strategy of action for financial recovery and job creation necessarily involves working in education, youth and culture.

As the Commission has proposed in the document published under the name "Preparing for life", education is the way to achieving a fairer and more civic society, with more values. To achieving also a more competitive and resourceful society, with more and better jobs.. Accordingly education has emerged as the central theme for the launch of 2020, conducted by the European Commission, in which the fundamental objectives that arise are:

- Reduce the dropout from 14% to 10%
- Increase college graduates from 33% to 40%

Thus in that document a recount of the strengths and projects implemented in these three areas is done: education, youth and culture.

With regard to educational matters and to achieve the implementation of a social construction, the Commission has taken important initiatives such as the Erasmus + program; has been concerned about education systems; from school to university classrooms, and has promoted projects such as the European Institute of Innovation and Technology.

The Erasmus + program provides the opportunity for all European citizens to study and work abroad, thereby promoting the linguistic richness, the diversity and multiculturalism of the European Union. At the same time, this program encourages the development of skills such as language learning, knowledge of other cultures or the use of ICT as well the development of professional skills for young people who are preparing to take their first steps in the working world.

Another essential element in recent years has been the cooperation between the member countries of the European Union. They have worked in the same direction under the guidance of the EU institutions in education systems, in the university education and in the professional training. This shared task has enabled on one hand an increase in transparency, and secondly the analysis of educational outcomes at an European level. It should be noted, as indicators that

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have been given special attention in our educational systems, the literacy of the underprivileged and the promotion of reading and language learning.

With regard to higher education has worked on equal opportunities for access, quality of teaching and research, and teacher training. The Commission has focused on the reform of universities, in order that young people who study them go prepared for today's workplace, the most defining characteristic is its mobility. He has also worked in the internationalization of higher education, and to facilitate access to information of European universities, has launched a "U-Multirank" tool that allows teachers and students to access relevant information on universities and its academic offerings.

It should be noted some actions implemented such as the project "European Institute of Innovation and Technology", which encourages innovation in Europe and integrates "all three sides of the Knowledge Triangle: higher education, research and business; Marie Curie or actions that foster research in Europe.

With regard to youth-oriented issues, for the Commission is necessary to be aware of the actual context of young Europeans, since it is undeniable that they find themselves in a complex situation. European youth is facing an unprecedented economic and employment, while living a context of connectivity and information as never before and, undoubtedly, this is a strength to develop. In this context the Commission aims at finding strategies that enhance the participation of young people in the political and social life of Europe, allowing them to become active members of the European population. Through dialogue is intended that young people show their needs, interests, priorities, values ... Thus giving a political voice to tomorrow's society.

Finally, the document "Preparing for life" includes the work of the Commission in the field of culture. The cultural and artistic wealth of Europe is positioned on the international stage as a key element that allows develop relations between Europe and the rest of the world. The diversity that characterizes the European culture and artistic creativity are strengths that must be maintained. So although the European Commission has paid attention to the cultural, artistic and creative development of citizens in the launch of the Creative Europe program, whose main objective is to support the production of film, literature, music, painting, sculpture, dance, architecture ... and while promoting the cultural industry employing more than eight million people.

Creativity is an unlimited fine, with the necessary support and good financing becomes a strategic element for both cross-border cultural cooperation, as economic and political.

Some of the European cultural milestones was the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage, the European Border Breakers Awards, Award of Literature or the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture.

It is indisputable historical and cultural heritage that Europe has, this strength may well be the point of inspiration for the promotion of cultural life all over the world.

In short, education, youth and culture, have been in the crosshairs of the European Commission, whose aim was, in early 2010, stabilize the euro and respond efficiently to new policies for growth and jobs.

Much has been the journey, but also along the road that lies ahead in building a Europe competitive in terms of training and education is concerned, participatory and then to the involvement of its citizens from young, open to the world with good international relations capable of exchanging goods and economic and cultural resources, social values, concerned and attentive to the needs of its citizens.

The changing and globalized world of the twenty-first century requires European policymaking to launch development mechanisms. The European institutions are not immune to the needs of its members or their citizens. There is no doubt that overcoming the current crises certainly help us build a better Europe.