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1. What does lifelong learning mean to you?

It means all the formal and informal ways of learning, developing oneself in all fields of life. The ability to create enlightenment of new concepts. The ability to master new schools of thought. The better ability to judge information and knowledge streams provided for us. The ability to challenge existing patterns of thought and behaviour. The ability to learn and develop various professional skills. The capacity to mature as a human being and in value judgements. The ability to comprehend new systems and the interaction between different schools of thought.

In one word, it is lifelong enlightenment. It goes far beyond just updating one's professional skills.

2. How will you support the promotion of adult education and lifelong learning if you are elected?

I have found the Lifelong Learning interest group very effective and inspiring way of engaging with the community of best experts of the society and professionals of lifelong learning and adult education. I am happy to continue working through this network and push the higher level of ambition in EUs lifelong learning policies. For example, developing the Europass as a functional tool to show one's formal and informal learning throughout life.

2. In your opinion and experience, how can different disadvantaged groups (elderly, migrants etc.) be included in lifelong learning in order to support their social inclusion?

This is an important aspect because the whole concept of lifelong learning entails the idea of especially boosting the social inclusion and integration of disadvantaged groups.

The organizations working with adult education are the best promoters for such programmes.

Community-based learning, combined efforts of learning basic and professional skills, and the general curricula are important tools for this. It is important to take the best advantage of the new ways of digital learning. EU should support inclusion in education because civilization is based on three aspects: democracy & proper participation in the decision-making, social dimension & fair development, education & capacity of understanding world, society and the challenges we are facing. If this constitution crumbles, there is a higher likelihood of extremism taking over the decision-making.

3. What do you see as the role for non-formal adult education in helping to implement EU educational policy?

It is an important and vital part of the capacity building, and while it is not acknowledged enough and it is hard to measure, its importance is underestimated compared to formal education. One could even say that the most important or relevant capacity building comes from informal

learning. This is exactly why we need to develop both the resources and means for informal learning and the possibilities to show and proof the gained and learned capacities.

4. How will you support the work of civil society actors in promoting adult education?

Make it visible, explain and describe it and its importance in political decision making, working actively with such organizations and asking their advice for policy choices. Trying to support them to get better resources for their work.