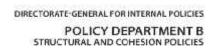# Shaping digital education policy

Briefing note on challenges DEAP 2018-2020 and considerations for DEAP 2021-2027
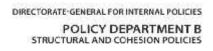
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Digital education and the DEAP 2018-2020

- In many MS policy reforms took place on the integration of digital technologies in education

- Integration of digital technologies in education is taking place, but with large differences between countries and education sectors

- The Digital Education Action Plan (DEAP) 2018-2020 supported in agenda setting. Still, more action is needed to complete the digital transformation, urged by COVID-19.

Challenges of the DEAP 2018-2020

- As an organisational challenge, the DEAP lacks
  - a comprehensive vision on digital education;
  - has a too short timeframe to function as a reference point for policy reforms; and
  - insufficiently ensures synergies between different EU investments.
- As content-related challenge, the DEAP could
  - reflect more on what digital competence means in a digitalised world;
  - better ensure equal opportunities;
  - address more the learning of adults; and
  - support more strongly the continuing professional development (CPD) of educators.

Considerations that are not/insufficiently taken on board in the new DEAP

1. Consider including (more) specific targets and measurable output indicators, to support benchmarking and learning.

2. Connect digital education more strongly with other policies areas and overarching EU objectives.

3. Address more strongly the persisting barriers (e.g. lack of confidence in using digital technologies).

4. Strengthen the focus in adult learning and non-formal education (infrastructure, competences, digital literacy and access).

5. Stimulate the further development of 'whole-school' approaches to digital education.