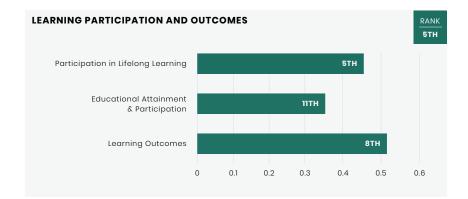
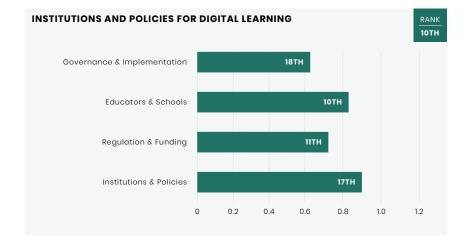




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MAIN OBSERVATIONS

- Spain ranks 8th among EU countries on readiness for digital learning. It is scores above the European average on all indicators.
- Digitalisation has permeated the economy and industry more than education and learning. While a comprehensive national strategy on digital learning at all educational levels is still lacking, specific governmental organisations have developed consistent actions to integrate ICT into primary, secondary and adult education.
- People's attitudes towards digitalisation are still quite negative.

TAKEAWAYS:

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THIS COUNTRY?

- Awareness is high regarding the need to integrate ICT into the curriculum, to invest in fast internet access in schools and to encourage digital learning beyond the classroom.
- Even though adult education regulation is not significantly developed in Spain, online learning for adults is promoted through initiatives such as courses via the government platform Aula Mentor.
- In higher education, blended learning and virtual campuses are more and more widespread. There are no significant regulatory barriers, even though the law has not been changed since 2001.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The regulatory framework in primary and secondary education could be more conducive for digital learning.
- Funds should increase. So far, the deployment of digital learning has relied on voluntary efforts by teachers, which caused extra workloads and suffered from insufficient support.
- As for other countries, the autonomy of universities prevents the development of a comprehensive national digitalisation strategy in higher education.
 Each university decides on the resources and strategy dedicated to digital learning. This should be fixed to avoid fragmentation of efforts and outcomes.

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