



Recommended Annual Instruction Time in Full-time Compulsory Education in Europe 2022/2023

Eurydice – Facts and Figures

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**Recommended Annual
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*2022/2023***

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European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)
Erasmus+: Platforms, Studies and Analysis
Avenue du Bourget 1 (J-70 – Unit A6)
BE-1049 Brussels
E-mail: eacea-eurydice@ec.europa.eu
Website: <https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/>

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CODES

Country codes

EU/EU-27	European Union	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	AT	Austria
BE fr	Belgium – French Community	PL	Poland
BE de	Belgium – German-speaking Community	PT	Portugal
BE nl	Belgium – Flemish Community	RO	Romania
BG	Bulgaria	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czechia	SK	Slovakia
DK	Denmark	FI	Finland
DE	Germany	SE	Sweden
EE	Estonia		
IE	Ireland	EEA and Candidate countries	
EL	Greece	AL	Albania
ES	Spain	BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
FR	France	CH	Switzerland
HR	Croatia	IS	Iceland
IT	Italy	LI	Liechtenstein
CY	Cyprus	ME	Montenegro
LV	Latvia	MK	North Macedonia
LT	Lithuania	NO	Norway
LU	Luxembourg	RS	Serbia
HU	Hungary	TR	Türkiye
MT	Malta		

Statistical codes

: Data not available (*) Break in series (–) Not applicable

Acronyms and abbreviations

LU	Gén	<i>Enseignement secondaire général</i>	AT	AHS	<i>Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule</i>
	Class	<i>Enseignement secondaire classique</i>		MS	<i>Mittelschule</i>
NL	VWO	<i>Vorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs</i>	LI	Gym	<i>Gymnasium</i>
	HAVO	<i>Hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs</i>		Obs	<i>Oberschule</i>
	VMBO	<i>Vorbereidend middelbaar beroepsonderwijs</i>		Reals	<i>Realsschule</i>

INTRODUCTION

The amount of instruction time available to students is an important factor in their learning process. Existing evidence suggests that the quality of instruction and the time available for learning can have a positive effect on student achievement and can compensate for weaknesses in other areas such as students' capabilities or willingness to learn ⁽¹⁾. Research has also shown how the increase in the amount of instruction time allocated to a specific discipline can help to raise students' interest levels in that subject, and subsequently improve performance ⁽²⁾.

The correlation between instruction time and performance is not, however, unequivocal as other important elements must be factored into the equation; these include the quality of instruction and the time available for learning outside school. The positive relationship between increased instruction time and student achievement is, in effect, more apparent when the increase is accompanied by other support measures and directed at disadvantaged students, for instance, those who have a less favourable home learning environment.

Lavy (2015) examined the correlation between the PISA test scores of students from the same school in different subjects and the instruction time spent on those subjects. He found that the differences between subjects in student achievement were associated with differences in the available school instruction time for each subject, particularly with respect to pupils from families with low levels of education and the children of second-generation immigrants ⁽³⁾. Dobbie and Fryer (2013) observed that an index of five policies (increased instructional time, frequent teacher feedback, the use of data to guide instruction, 'high-dosage' tutoring and high expectations) could explain around 45% of the variation in students' results and schools' effectiveness in charter schools in New York ⁽⁴⁾. Moreover, Battistin and Meroni (2016) analysed the impact of increasing instruction time in low achieving schools in Italy within the framework of the Quality and Merit Project, concluding that the intervention raised scores in mathematics for students from the least advantaged backgrounds. In contrast, targeting the best students with extra activities in language came at the cost of lowering their performance in mathematics ⁽⁵⁾. Aucejo and Romano (2016) observed that gains in maths and reading scores were more significant when intervening to reduce absenteeism (and, therefore, levelling the amount of learning time students received) than when increasing the number of instruction days in the school year ⁽⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Gettinger, M., 1985. Time allocated and time spent relative to time needed for learning as determinants of achievement. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 77, pp. 3-11. Carroll, J. B., 1989. The Carroll Model: A 25-years retrospective and prospective view. *Educational Researcher*, 18 (1), pp. 26-31. Kidron, Y., and Lindsay, J., 2014. The effects of increased learning time on student academic and non-academic outcomes: Findings from a meta-analytic review (REL 2014-015). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory Appalachia. <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/edlabs>.

⁽²⁾ Traphagen, K., 2011. Strengthening science education: The power of more time to deepen inquiry and engagement. Washington, DC: National Center on Time and Learning. Blank, Rolf K., 2013. Science instructional time is declining in elementary schools: What are the implications for student achievement and closing the gap? *Science Education*, 97, pp. 830-847. Fitchett, P.G.; Heafner, T.L., Vanfossen, P., 2014. An analysis of time prioritization for social studies in elementary school classrooms. *Journal of Curriculum & Instruction*. 8 (2), pp. 7-35.

⁽³⁾ Lavy, V., 2015. Do differences in schools' instruction time explain international achievement gaps? Evidence from developed and developing countries. *The Economic Journal*, vol. 125(588), pp. F397-F424. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w16227.pdf>.

⁽⁴⁾ Dobbie, W. and Fryer R. G., 2013. Getting beneath the veil of effective schools: Evidence from New York City. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 2013, 5(4), pp. 28-60.

⁽⁵⁾ Battistin, E. and Meroni, E. C., 2016. Should we increase instruction time in low achieving schools? Evidence from Southern Italy. *Economics of Education Review*, 55, pp. 39-56.

⁽⁶⁾ Aucejo, E. and Romano, T. F., 2016. Assessing the effect of school days and absences on test score performance. *Economics of Education Review*, 55, pp. 70-87.

This report concerns the recommended minimum instruction time in full-time compulsory general education (i.e. from the first year of primary education until the end of full-time compulsory education for all students) in the school year 2022/2023 in 39 European education systems⁽⁷⁾. Grades at pre-primary level are excluded, even if they are part of full-time compulsory education. Data have been collected jointly by the European Commission's Eurydice and the OECD's NESLI networks. Secondary education programmes with vocational profiles and programmes specifically designed for students with special needs are out of the scope of this study.

For Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria and Liechtenstein, the information is broken down into the different pathways or programmes that start at lower secondary level in general education⁽⁸⁾. In the French Community of Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania and Türkiye, data for upper secondary education (ISCED level 34) only refer to the general programme in which the largest proportion of students are enrolled.

This publication focuses on the recommended minimum instruction time for the compulsory curriculum specified in the regulations or policy documents of the education authorities, i.e., the minimum instruction time normally received by students. However, in some countries, this minimum time may not apply to all schools or geographical areas. Furthermore, in some countries, schools may be required to make available additional instruction time, but students are free to decide whether or not to take advantage of it. This additional time is often offered in the form of programmes aimed at disadvantaged or low-achieving students. The non-compulsory curriculum is beyond the scope of this report.

This report is organised as follows:

Part I consists of a comparative analysis on the recommended minimum annual instruction time and its distribution across the curriculum subjects, with a special focus on reading, writing and literature, mathematics, natural sciences and social studies. These areas have been selected in the context of the benchmark set by the Council of the European Union for reading, mathematics and science, which states that by 2030 the proportion of 15-year-olds with low achievement should be less than 15%⁽⁹⁾. Furthermore, the Council's recent recommendation on promoting common values, inclusive education, and the European dimension of teaching includes, as priorities, the promotion of citizenship education, democratic values, civic participation and an understanding of the origins and working of the European Union; these elements of the curriculum usually belong to the area of social studies⁽¹⁰⁾.

The comparative analysis comprises eight sections:

- Section 1 shows how the minimum instruction time within compulsory education is related to the number of years concerned.
- Section 2 compares the recommended annual instruction time across countries by education level.

⁽⁷⁾ Although one or more grades of pre-primary education are compulsory in 17 European countries, this education level is beyond the scope of this data collection (see European Commission/EACEA/Eurydice, 2019. *Key Data on Early Childhood Education and Care in Europe – 2019 Edition*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union).

⁽⁸⁾ In secondary education in the Netherlands, there are three different pathways, VWO, HAVO and VBMO. In Luxembourg the two pathways are *enseignement secondaire classique* and *enseignement secondaire général*. In Austria, the data for secondary education concerns the *Mittelschule* (compulsory secondary school, MS) and *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule* (academic secondary school, AHS). Also at secondary level, there are three pathways in Liechtenstein, *Gymnasium*, *Oberschule* and *Realschule*.

⁽⁹⁾ Council Resolutions on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Areas and beyond (2021 – 2030). 2021/C 66/01: <https://op.europa.eu/o/opportal-service/download-handler?identifier=b004d247-77d4-11eb-9ac9-01aa75ed71a1&format=pdfa2a&language=en&productionSystem=cellar&part=>

⁽¹⁰⁾ Council Recommendation on promoting common values, inclusive education, and the European dimension of teaching. Brussels, 17/01/2018. COM(2018) 23 final: eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0023&rid=2f

- Section 3 describes the main changes that have taken place over the last two years.
- Section 4 looks into the flexibility that local authorities and schools have in allocating the recommended instruction time across grades and/or subjects, or to choose the subjects that they offer.
- Section 5 examines the minimum instruction time for reading, writing and literature in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education.
- Section 6 focuses on the minimum instruction time allocated to mathematics in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education.
- Section 7 looks into the minimum instruction time recommended for natural sciences in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education.
- Section 8 examines the importance of social studies in the curriculum in terms of instruction time,

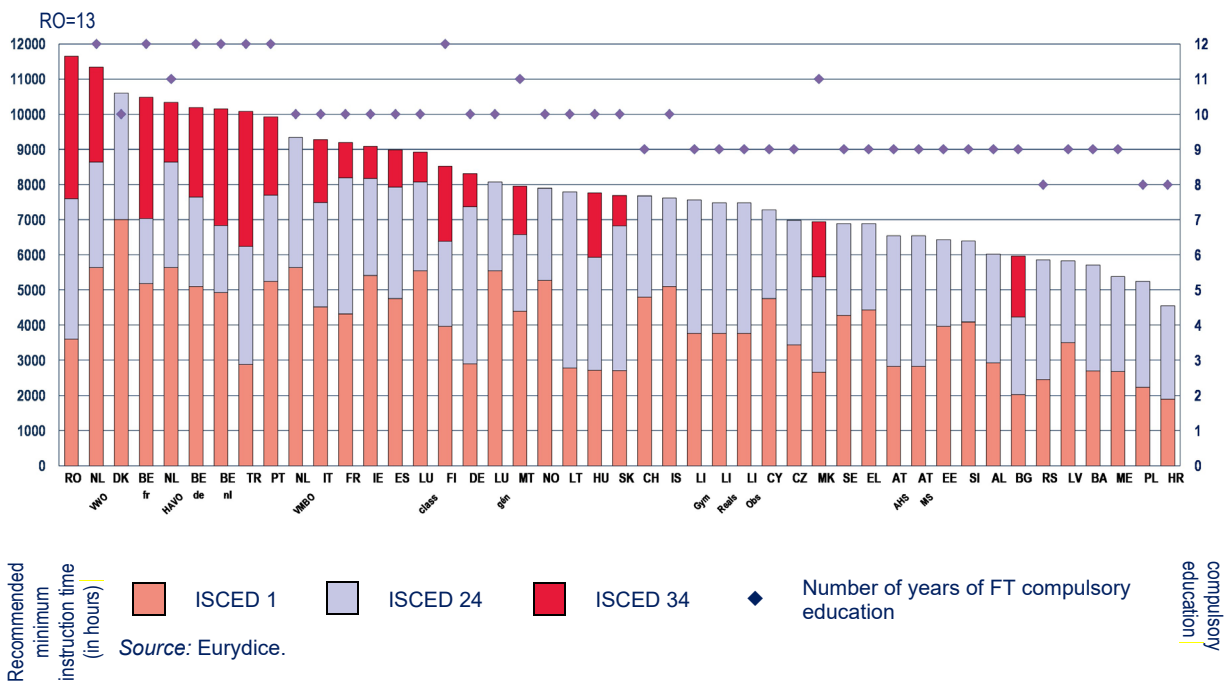
Part II consists of country-specific notes, with additional information related to instruction time and organisation of the curriculum.

PART I: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The minimum instruction time for compulsory education is related to the number of grades covered

Full-time compulsory general education (as defined in this study) lasts from 8 to 13 years depending on the country. In 20 education systems, it covers primary and general lower secondary education (i.e. ISCED levels 1 and 24). In 17 education systems, it also includes one or more grades of general upper secondary education (ISCED level 34). In Luxembourg, the number of levels depends on the pathway (ISCED 1 and 24 for *enseignement secondaire général* and ISCED 1, 24 and 34 for *enseignement secondaire classique*). The situation is similar in the Netherlands: ISCED 1 and 24 for VMBO and ISCED 1, 24 and 34 for VWO and HAVO. The total instruction time recommended for the whole of full-time compulsory general education in each country is, with some exceptions, related to the number of grades involved: the more grades covered, the higher the number of hours (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of years of full-time compulsory education (in primary and secondary education) and total recommended instruction time (in hours) for the compulsory curriculum, 2022/2023



Source: Eurydice.

Country-specific notes

Germany: the data represent the weighted average instruction time for the compulsory core curriculum subjects, calculated by the Secretariat of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* based on the number of students enrolled in the different types of school (reference year 2021/2022).

Spain: data on intended instruction time are based on national and regional regulations on the curriculum and school calendars (reference year 2022/2023). To calculate the weighted averages, statistics on the number of students per grade and autonomous community reported by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training were used (reference year 2020/2021).

Netherlands: the figure shows data for students at VWO, HAVO and VMBO. For those, general compulsory education lasts in total 12 years in VWO, 11 years in HAVO, or 10 years in VMBO.

Austria: data for grade 9 are not available, even though this grade is part of full-time compulsory general education.

Finland: compulsory education finishes at the age of 18, or when upper secondary level qualification is completed, which typically is during the year 12 of studies (3rd year of ISCED 34). ISCED 34 is based on study units (defined as certain number of credits) with no year-specific classes. The students complete a minimum of 150 credits, and one credit is equivalent to an average of 14 hours 15 minutes of teaching time.

Switzerland: except for a minimum number of lessons for physical education, no standard curriculum and no standard instruction time are defined at national level. Curricula and intended instruction time are determined by the 26 Cantons. The figures represent weighted averages of the cantonal requirements for each grade and the total instruction time, as provided in cantonal timetables (*Studentafeln / grilles horaires*).

The average of the total number of recommended hours in full-time compulsory general education is 7 930. The total is below average in 23 education systems. In almost all of these, full-time compulsory general education spans only eight or nine years, except in Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia, Iceland and Norway where it lasts 10 years, and in North Macedonia (11 years).

In the 13 education systems where full-time compulsory general education lasts for ten years, the recommended instruction time spans between 7 616 hours in Iceland and 10 600 hours in Denmark.

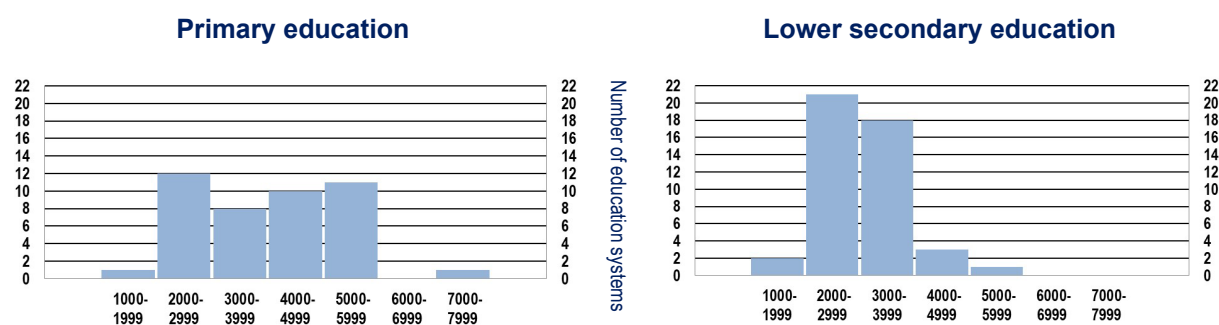
In the education systems/pathways where full-time compulsory general education spans 11 or 12 years, the minimum instruction time ranges between 6 942 hours (in North Macedonia) and 11 340 hours (in the VWO track of the Netherlands). Finally, Romania has the highest number of hours for instruction time (11 650), with the longest period of compulsory education (13 years).

Primary education usually covers more years and includes more instruction time than lower secondary education

Primary education tends to cover more years than lower secondary education and the total instruction time provided is consequently higher in many countries.

Primary education spans from four to seven years depending on the country, covering five or six years in two thirds of the education systems. In contrast, lower secondary education spans four years or fewer in all but three education systems.

Figure 2: Distribution of the education systems according to the total instruction time (hours) allocated at primary and lower secondary level, 2022/2023



Source: Eurydice.

In line with this, primary education covers 4 000 hours or more in half of the education systems, while lower secondary education includes 4 000 hours or more in only four education systems. On average, primary education covers 4 012 hours of instruction and general lower secondary education covers 3 031 hours of instruction.

As Figure 2 shows, the variation between countries in the recommended instruction time is greater for primary than for lower secondary education. The recommended instruction time for compulsory general lower secondary education ranges from 2 000 to 4 000 hours in the majority of education systems, with only six outside this range. At primary level, the variation in the number of hours of instruction time is much larger.

In countries where upper secondary education is part of compulsory education (see Figure 1), it covers 2 065 hours of instruction on average.

Compulsory general secondary education tends to have more annual hours of instruction than primary education

Even though primary education usually includes more instruction time overall, the annual instruction time is often higher at secondary level. General lower secondary education tends to span a fewer number of grades, but these grades usually include more hours of instruction than at primary level. This is also the case at upper secondary level in countries where this level encompasses one or more grades of full-time compulsory general education. This suggests a tendency in education policy to increase learning time according to students' age, with younger students spending less time in class. Indeed, the first grades of primary education often include fewer hours of instruction.

Figure 3 shows the minimum instruction time per notional year, which is calculated by dividing the total instruction time recommended for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education by the number of years covered by each education level.

In primary education – the lowest of the three education levels – the average minimum instruction time per notional year is 736 hours. The annual instruction time ranges from below 500 hours in Croatia to more than 900 hours in Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The recommended instruction time per notional year is less than 900 hours in more than three quarters of the education systems.

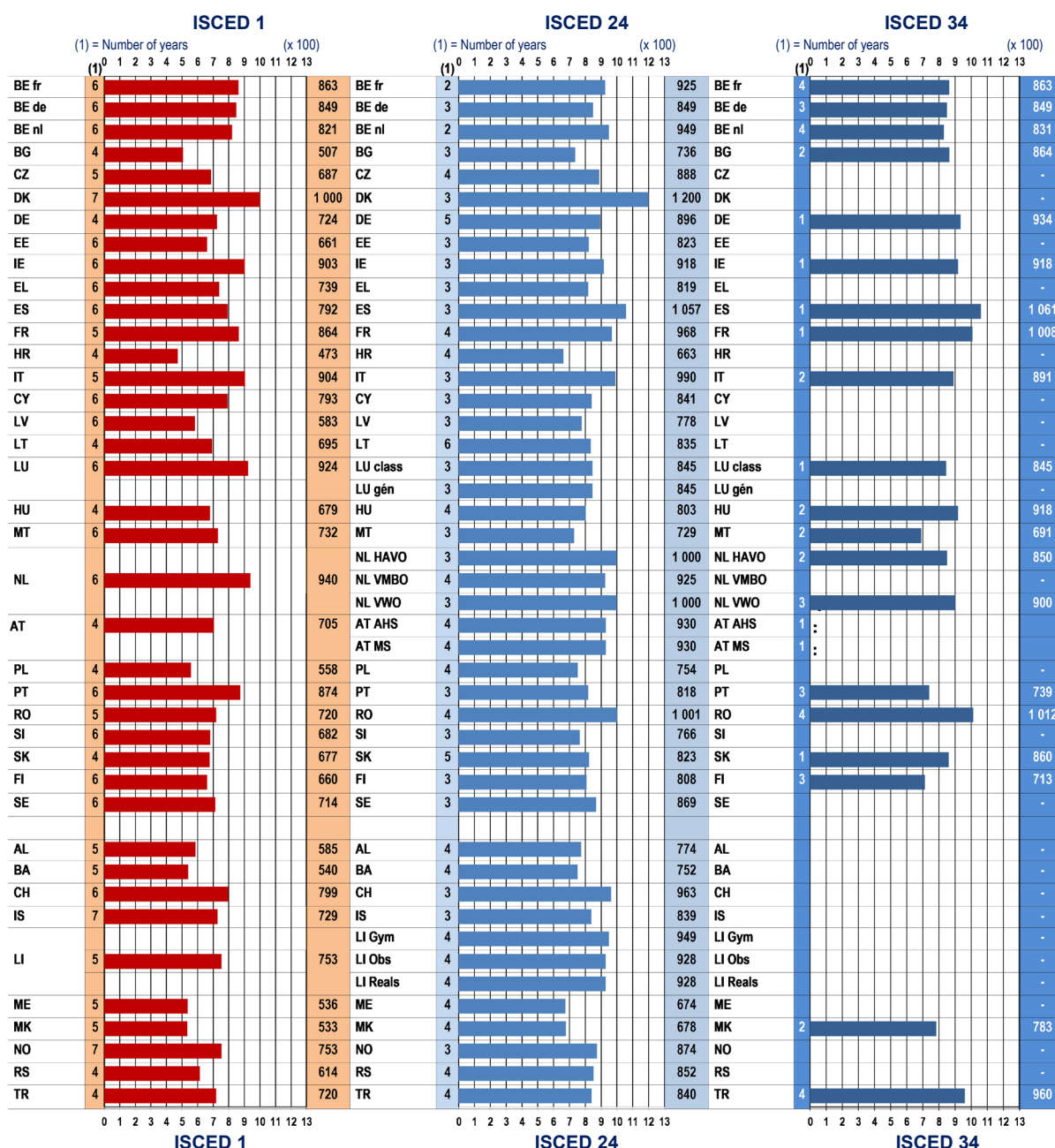
In general lower secondary education, the average minimum instruction time per notional year is 869 hours, ranging from 663 hours in Croatia to 1 000 hours or more in Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands (HAVO and VWO) and Romania. In about one third of the countries, the recommended annual instruction time (per notional year) is more than 900 hours.

In nearly all education systems, the minimum instruction time per notional year in lower secondary education is higher than in primary education. The difference is more than 200 hours in Bulgaria, Czechia, Spain, Austria, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; only in Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands (VMBO) and Portugal, is the recommended annual minimum instruction time slightly higher in primary education than in lower secondary education. In the German-speaking Community of Belgium, the minimum instruction time is the same at both education levels.

In 19 education systems, at least one grade of ISCED level 34 (which normally coincides with general upper secondary education) is compulsory. The average recommended instruction time per notional year at this education level is 873 hours, ranging from 691 hours in Malta to over 1 000 hours in Spain, France and Romania ⁽¹¹⁾.

⁽¹¹⁾ Austria is not included in the calculations. For the Netherlands, only VWO is included in the calculations.

Figure 3: Recommended minimum instruction time for the compulsory curriculum, in hours, per notional year and by ISCED level, 2022/2023



Source: Eurydice.

Explanatory note

The bar chart shows the recommended minimum instruction time (number of hours) per notional year. For each country, the minimum instruction time in hours for the compulsory curriculum for each ISCED level has been divided by its duration in years. The number of compulsory years per education level is shown before each bar for the three education levels.

This figure covers only primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education.

The column for ISCED 34 captures information only for the countries where full-time compulsory general education includes one or more grades of upper secondary education.

Country-specific notes

Germany: the data represent the weighted average instruction time for the compulsory core curriculum subjects, calculated by the Secretariat of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* based on the number of students enrolled in the different types of school (reference year 2021/2022).

Spain: data on intended instruction time are based on national and regional regulations on the curriculum and school calendars (reference year 2022/2023). To calculate the weighted averages, statistics on the number of students per grade and autonomous community reported by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training were used (reference year 2020/2021).

Netherlands: the figure shows data for students at VWO, HAVO and VMBO. For those, general compulsory education lasts in total 12 years in VWO, 11 years in HAVO, or 10 years in VMBO.

Austria: data for grade 9 are not available, even though this grade is part of full-time compulsory general education.

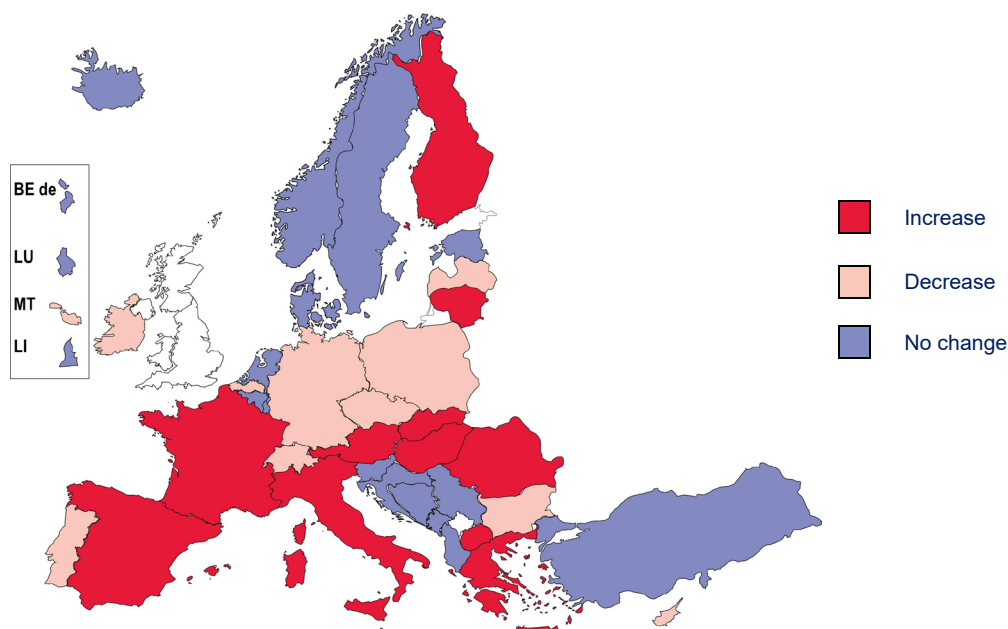
Finland: compulsory education finishes at the age of 18, or when upper secondary level qualification is completed, which typically is during the year 12 of studies (3rd year of ISCED 34). ISCED 34 is based on study units (defined as certain number of credits) with no year-specific classes. The students complete at minimum of 150 credits, and one credit is equivalent to an average of 14 hours 15 minutes of teaching time.

Switzerland: except for a minimum number of lessons for physical education, no standard curriculum and no standard instruction time are defined at national level. Curricula and intended instruction time are determined by the 26 Cantons. The figures represent weighted averages of the cantonal requirements for each grade and the total instruction time, as provided in cantonal timetables (*Studentafeln / grilles horaires*).

Instruction time changed in almost half of the countries between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023

Almost half of the education systems changed their total minimum instruction time within compulsory education between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023. In 17 education systems, there were no changes in the minimum instruction time (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Changes in the recommended minimum instruction time for full-time compulsory general education between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023



Source: Eurydice.

Variation in the number of hours of instruction time between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023

	BE nl	BG	CZ	DE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV
ISCED 1	-18.7	0.0	-17.7	-3.8	-75.0	-5.5	3.7	0.0	66.0	0.0	-93.2
ISCED 24	-3.6	-160.3	-18.3	-22.3	-16.8	140.0	3.9	40.0	0.0	-47.9	-24.4
ISCED 34	-481.8	0.0		1.69	-5.6		0.0	0.0	0.0		
	LT	HU	MT	AT	PL	PT	RO (*)	SK	FI (*)	CH	MK
ISCED 1	133.0	5.7	-105.0	0.0	-37.8	-184.7	300.0	14.4	0.0	-9.0	565.2
ISCED 24	55.5	43.4	-48.5	120.0	-50.9	-50.0	224.0	21.9	0.0	5.0	772.2
ISCED 34		-33.0	-30.5			-49.5	2076.0	-9.5	2137.5		453.0

Source: Eurydice.

Explanatory note

The map shows the overall change for all ISCED levels. Changes of less than 1 hour are not shown.

(*) denotes a break in series due to change in number of years of instruction.

Country-specific notes

Germany and **Spain**: the data correspond to the weighted averages of the minimum instruction time defined by each of the *Länder* and the autonomous communities, respectively. These vary from one year to another because of fluctuations in the student population.

Luxembourg: for secondary education, only the *enseignement secondaire classique* is concerned. No data were available in 2020/2021 for the *enseignement secondaire général*.

Netherlands: the figure takes into account the years of general compulsory education at ISCED level 34 in VWO and HAVO.

Switzerland: the intended instruction time is based on the 26 cantonal timetables (*Stundentafeln / grilles horaires*) for ISCED 1 and 24 in 2022/2023. The calculation is provided by the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education.

Reforms of education systems account for the major changes in the recommended instruction time in Romania (two years added to compulsory education) and Finland (raising of compulsory education age to 18, thus including now ISCED 34). The increases that took place in Greece are attributed to changes across the curriculum, and in Italy due to increase in ‘compulsory subjects with flexible timetable’ (see the glossary for a definition of subjects). In North Macedonia, there were large decreases in instruction time due to the effects of COVID19-pandemic in 2020/2021. As teaching has returned to pre-pandemic conditions, there is now a significant increase in instruction time compared to the last report.

Regarding other increases, some of them can be attributed to the addition of new subjects. Austria introduced an additional ICT-subject at ISCED 24, and France introduced a 10-hour annual programme dedicated to ‘bullying prevention and life skills development’ in grades 6 to 9.

In Belgium (Flemish Community), the large decrease at ISCED 34 is mostly due to a reduction in hours for the ‘compulsory subjects chosen by schools’. In Portugal, it is due to decrease in ‘compulsory subjects with flexible timetable’. In Bulgaria, the decreases took place across the curriculum. In Malta, the large decrease was due to fewer number of instruction days specifically in Grade 11 (ISCED 34).

Other minor changes in the minimum instruction time were due to fluctuations in the number of instruction days – depending, for instance, on when holidays fell throughout the year and the specific arrangement of the school year (for example, in Poland and Slovakia) – or due to minor changes in the hours for some subjects. In Ireland, the reduction in the minimum hours for individual compulsory subjects was very small and related to slight fluctuations in the overall length of the school year, and schools also have discretion to assign additional hours to these subjects above the minimum requirements.

Data for Germany, Spain and Switzerland consist of weighted averages, which tend to vary every year. In most other countries where changes occurred, they were due to minor changes in the curriculum.

In some countries, schools have some flexibility to allocate the recommended time across subjects and/or grades

In most countries, the official steering documents define how the recommended minimum instruction time should be allocated across grades and subjects. In some countries, however, there are fewer centrally defined requirements, and regional or local authorities and schools enjoy greater flexibility in deciding on the amount of instruction time to devote to the different compulsory subjects or even in choosing which subjects to offer. This flexibility gives schools some scope to tailor education to the specific needs of their students. It may also reinforce the need for better coordination across grade levels and disciplines. This section examines the type and degree of flexibility granted to schools and local authorities for allocating instruction time across grades (vertical flexibility) or across subjects (horizontal flexibility) and for teaching subjects of their own choice (subject flexibility).

Vertical flexibility occurs when central education authorities indicate the total number of hours to be allocated to a specific subject to be taught across more than one grade, without specifying how these hours should be distributed. The minimum instruction time for all subjects is defined in this way in

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (primary education), the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Norway (see Figure 5). In Czechia, at primary and secondary levels, vertical flexibility applies to more than 80% of the recommended instruction time. There is also a large proportion of vertical flexibility in Lithuania (secondary education).

Vertical flexibility does not always operate in the same way. In some cases, the total instruction time is indicated for a complete level of education; in others, it applies to a group of grades within a level. In Czechia and the Netherlands, the instruction time is indicated for a complete level of education. In Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Sweden and Iceland, at primary level, the grades are split into two groups. In Lithuania, the minimum instruction time is given for each group of two grades at both primary and secondary levels. In Norway, the number of grades that are combined depends on the subject.

There are differences in the way that vertical flexibility is applied in countries in terms of whether it is mandatory to teach particular subjects in every grade in a group.

In **Czechia**, most subjects in which vertical flexibility applies must be taught in all grades (reading, writing and literature; mathematics; natural sciences; social studies; arts education; and technology at ISCED 1). Technology at ISCED 2 and ICT do not have to be taught in all grades.

In the **Netherlands**, schools have the discretion to determine which subjects to teach in each grade.

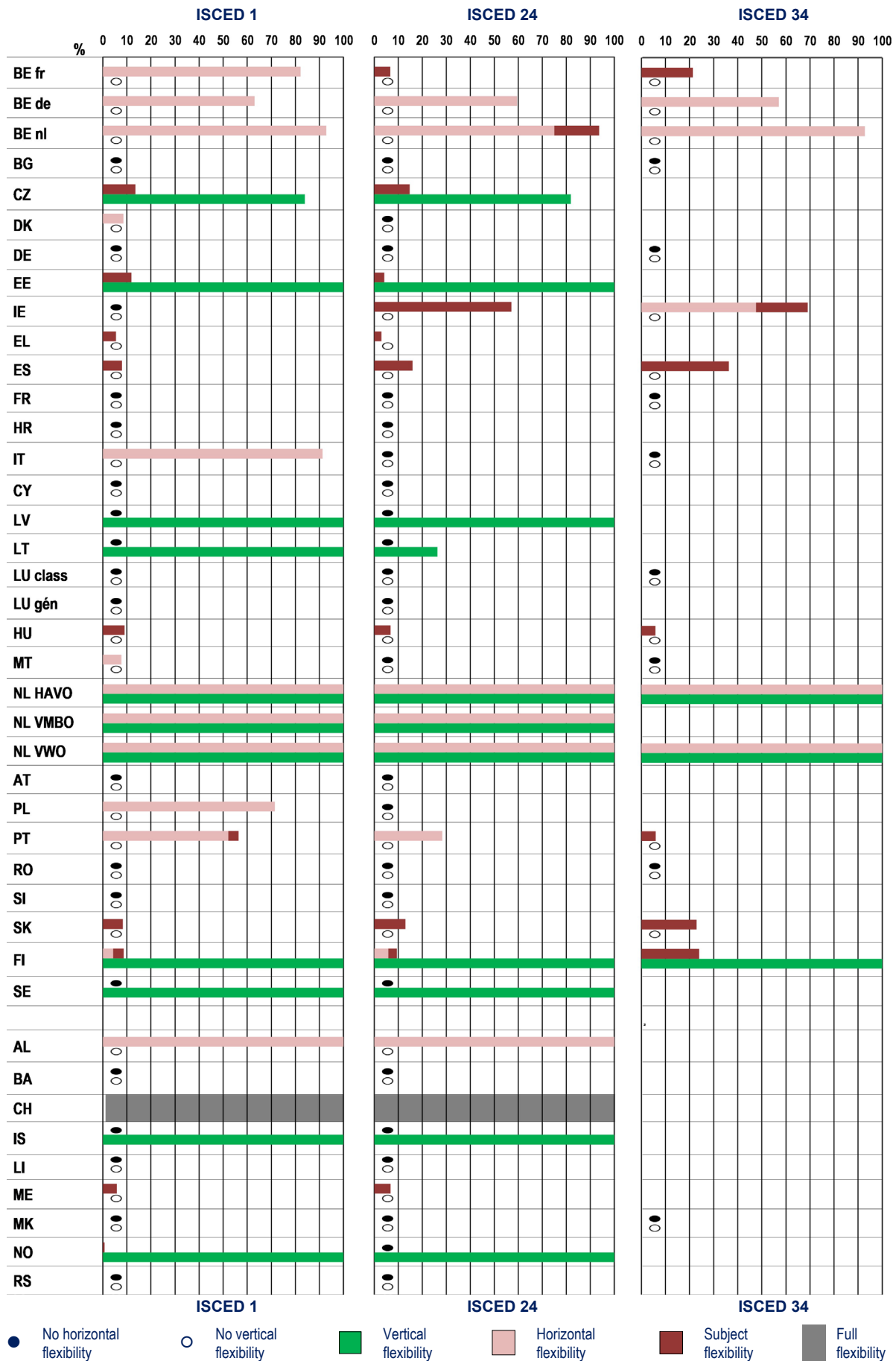
In **Finland**, schools can start teaching any compulsory subject using vertical flexibility from grade 1, but they must introduce the first foreign language by the spring term of grade 1 at the latest; the second foreign language by grade 6; social studies by grade 4; and home economics, guidance and counselling (practical and vocational skills) by grade 7.

In **Sweden**, the minimum instruction time is recommended/guaranteed for grades 1-3 (*Lågstadiet*), grades 4-6 (*Mellanstadiet*) and grades 7-9 (*Högstadiet*) in compulsory education and schools decide how to distribute the instruction time within each stage, but with some limitations. The number of hours for a subject or group of subjects may be reduced by at most 20% to accommodate school options at each stage, except for English, mathematics, Swedish and Swedish as a second language.

Horizontal flexibility occurs when the central education authorities set a total number of teaching hours for a combination of compulsory subjects within the same grade. The local authorities or the schools themselves can then decide how much time to allocate to each subject. The Netherlands and Albania have full horizontal flexibility with respect to time allocation. Schools have horizontal flexibility in allocating a large proportion of the centrally defined minimum instruction time across compulsory subjects in the French Community of Belgium and Italy (primary education) and the German-speaking and Flemish Communities of Belgium (full-time compulsory education). In Portugal, the extent of horizontal flexibility varies depending on the grade. Horizontal flexibility is possible only in grade 1 in Denmark and in grades 1–3 in Poland. In Ireland, horizontal flexibility applies to many subjects in grade 10 (upper secondary education).

In a few other cases there is some horizontal flexibility, but this affects a small proportion of the curriculum. At primary level in Malta, in addition to the minimum instruction time established for each subject, schools have the flexibility to allocate a few additional hours across the compulsory subjects. In Finland, schools can distribute some additional centrally defined time between music, visual arts, crafts, physical education and home economics.

Figure 5: Time and subject flexibility, % of the total instruction time per ISCED level, 2022/2023



Source: Eurydice.

Explanatory note

Vertical flexibility: central education authorities indicate the total instruction time for a certain subject for several grades, for a whole level or for the whole period of full-time compulsory education. Schools / local authorities are then free to decide how much time to allocate to each grade.

Horizontal flexibility: central education authorities indicate the total instruction time for a group of subjects within a specific grade. Schools / local authorities are then free to decide how much time to allocate to individual subjects.

Subject flexibility: regional/local authorities or schools choose their own subjects (in some cases from a list defined by central education authorities) and allocate the time defined by the central authorities for this purpose.

Full flexibility: central education authorities do not define the minimum instruction time. Regional authorities, local authorities or schools are free to decide how much time to allocate to individual subjects and grades.

The figure shows subject flexibility only when the subjects are compulsory. Instruction time dedicated to subjects offered as options are not shown in the figure. Similarly, the figure does not show subject flexibility when the subjects chosen by schools are subject to horizontal flexibility.

Country-specific note

Netherlands: the figure shows data for students at VWO, HAVO and VMBO. For those, general compulsory education lasts in total 12 years in VWO, 11 years in HAVO, or 10 years in VMBO.

Albania: in addition to the horizontal flexibility displayed in the figure, there is between 6 and 7% subject flexibility in primary and lower secondary education.

Schools can also be granted some flexibility to provide instruction time for subjects of their own choice or from a predefined list. In comparison with vertical and horizontal flexibility, **subject flexibility** usually applies to a relatively small percentage (less than 23%) of the total instruction time. It is found in 14 education systems. Schools can use this additional flexible time defined by the education authorities to provide more instruction time for compulsory and elective subjects, offer subjects of their own choice, such as sports, foreign languages, religious and moral education, ICT and other technology subjects, or organise special weeks around particular themes. The examples below show how subject flexibility has been applied in different education systems.

In the **French Community of Belgium**, secondary schools have some flexibility to decide which elective subjects to offer to students.

In **Czechia**, schools can use flexible subject time to increase the instruction time for compulsory or elective subjects, start teaching a foreign language in grades 1 and 2, teach a second foreign language or swimming in primary education or teach additional foreign languages.

In **Estonia**, schools usually use their flexible subject time to provide religious and moral education and ICT.

In **Greece**, flexible subject time is used to implement cross-thematic programmes (e.g., on the environment, health, culture and arts) at primary level.

In **Spain**, flexible subject time is allocated by the autonomous communities to subjects of their choice (normally from a predefined list).

In **Hungary**, the instruction time included for the compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools (see the glossary) can be used by schools to increase the time allocated to the prescribed subjects or for new subjects (with framework curricula adopted by the minister responsible for education) of their choice. In addition, schools must include the subject 'homeland and people' between grade 5 and grade 8 (one lesson per week). Drama and theater are taught one hour a week in one of the grades 5 to 8. The drama and theater subject can be organised in the framework of project days or thematic weeks, and also in blocks.

In **Slovakia**, schools can use flexible subject time to increase the instruction time for compulsory subjects or provide a second or third language, technology education or other subjects such as transport education, sex education and minority languages.

In **Finland**, schools can use flexible subject time to offer any subject.

In **Albania**, flexible subject time can be used to provide subjects chosen by schools, such as environment education at primary level and foreign languages at secondary level.

In **Montenegro**, flexible subject time includes the two-week instruction time that schools devote to culture, technical activities, sports, outdoor education and school trips.

The highest degree of local decentralisation and school autonomy can be found in Switzerland. At national level, only education standards (basic competences) for core subjects are defined. There is no standard curriculum and no predefined instruction time at national level (except for a minimum number of hours for physical education). Within the framework of the education standards, at regional level, the cantons are free to determine the curricula (at the level of language regions) and intended instruction time (at cantonal level).

Reading, writing and literature takes up the largest proportion of the curriculum, especially in primary education

This section examines the relative importance of reading, writing and literature (in the main language of instruction or language 1 ⁽¹²⁾). Figure 6 shows the proportions of total instruction time allocated to this subject area in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education by country.

Reading, writing and literature is the subject area that generally accounts for the largest proportion of instruction time at all education levels, being especially dominant in primary education. At this level, the minimum instruction time recommended for this subject area covers, on average, 25% of the curriculum, ranging from 15% to 38% depending on the country ⁽¹³⁾. In four countries, the percentages are relatively low compared with those in other countries, but the teaching of a second language also takes up a similar share of the curriculum at primary level – and it is significantly higher than in other countries: in the German-speaking Community of Belgium (18%), Ireland (20%), Malta (15%), Liechtenstein (19%). In France, Cyprus, Austria, Slovakia and Türkiye, reading, writing and literature accounts for 30% or more of the curriculum.

In full-time compulsory general secondary education, reading, writing and literature covers an average of 15% of the curriculum, which is similar to the weight of other core subject areas such as mathematics and natural sciences. Only in Greece does it account for more than 20% of the total instruction time at this education level.

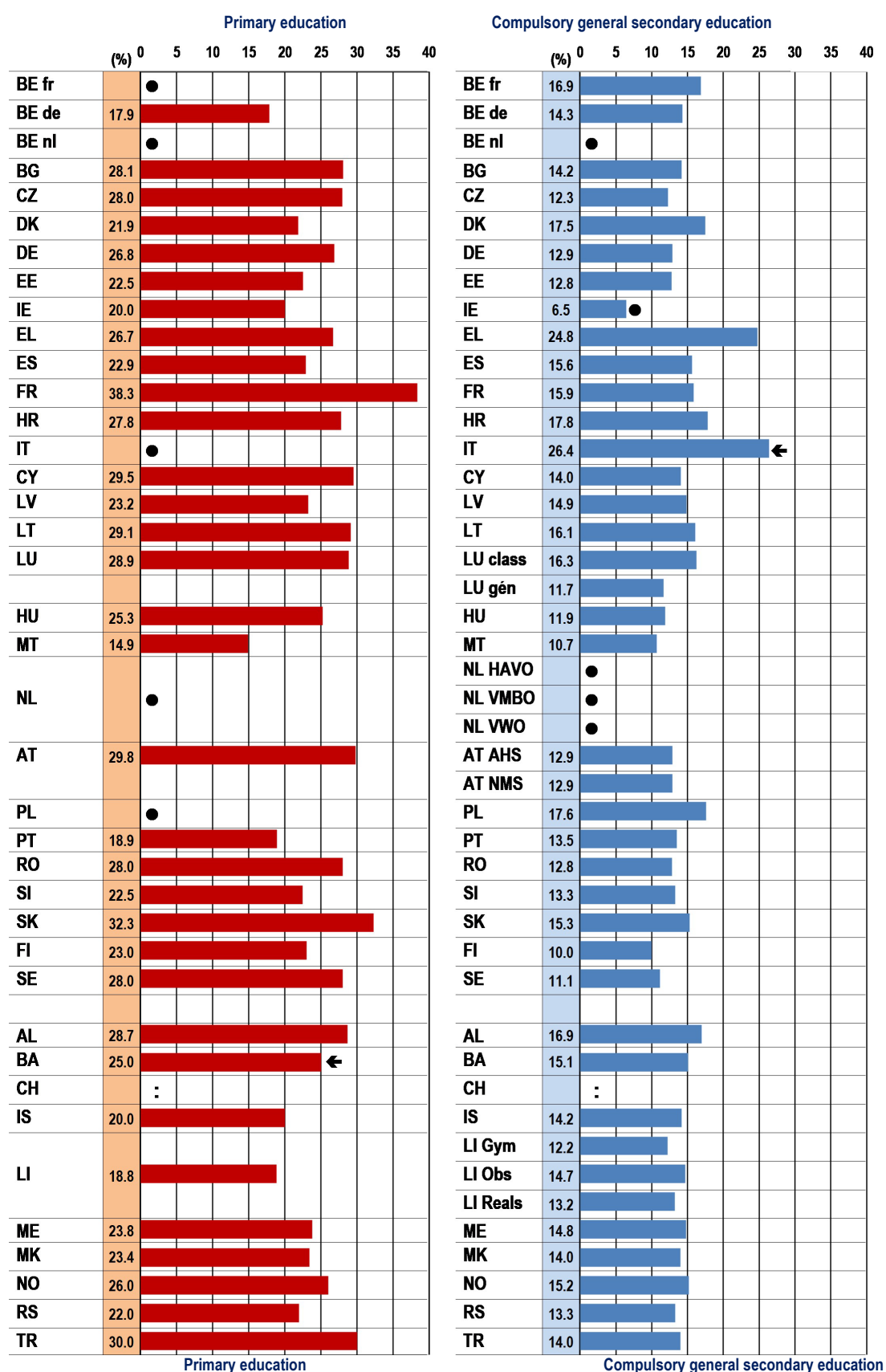
Reading, writing and literature is the subject area to which the largest number of hours is allocated at primary level in nearly all countries. On average, 943 hours of instruction are allocated to this subject area across the whole of primary education, ranging from 525 hours in Croatia to 1 656 hours in France. In almost half of the education systems (where a minimum instruction time is defined for this subject area), the recommended instruction time includes at least 900 hours. Countries where primary education spans fewer years tend to be among the countries with the lowest number of hours allocated.

On average, 564 hours are allocated to reading, writing and literature for the whole of full-time compulsory general secondary education. Part of the reason for the substantial difference in allocated hours between primary and secondary education is because primary education usually spans more years. Nevertheless, generally, there is less emphasis on this subject area in the curriculum at secondary level.

⁽¹²⁾ In this comparative analysis, as in the rest of the document, reading, writing and literature pertains to language 1, which is the language of instruction. Additional languages learnt by students are categorised as language 2, language 3, language 4 and language 5. These usually refer to foreign languages but could also be official languages for some countries. In this report, 'other languages' refers to languages other than language 1.

⁽¹³⁾ Only the education systems for which the minimum instruction time is centrally defined for this subject area have been included in the calculations. In addition, when reading, writing and literature includes instruction time for another subject or, alternatively, is included in the instruction time for another subject in more than one grade of an education level, these data are excluded when calculating the European average. At primary level, BE fr, BE nl, IT, NL, PL, PT and CH are excluded. At the level of full-time compulsory general secondary education, BE nl, IT, LU (*enseignement secondaire général*), NL and CH are excluded (see the country-specific notes in Part II).

Figure 6: Percentage of the recommended minimum instruction time allocated to **READING, WRITING AND LITERATURE** in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education, 2022/2023



● Compulsory subject area with time flexibility

← Includes instruction time dedicated to other subjects for one or more grades

Source: Eurydice.

Explanatory note

This figure concerns reading, writing and literature as a compulsory subject in general education (see the glossary). The percentages were obtained by dividing the total time allocated to this subject area in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education by the minimum total instruction time provided for the respective education level (and multiplying by 100). The number of hours for each level is provided in the open data file available on the [publication page of this report on the Eurydice website](#).

Where it is a compulsory subject with flexible timetable (see the glossary), the instruction time is not reported for the grades or levels concerned.

Left arrow: the instruction time for other subjects is included in the time for reading, writing and literature for one or more grades (see the country-specific notes below).

Country-specific notes

Denmark: in grade 1, reading, writing and literature is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility and the instruction time for this grade is therefore not included.

Germany: the data represent the weighted average instruction time for the compulsory core curriculum subjects, calculated by the Secretariat of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* based on the number of students enrolled in the different types of school (reference year 2021/2022).

Ireland: in practice, schools provide more instruction time for reading, writing and literature than the time they have at their discretion to distribute across the compulsory subjects. At secondary level, data refer only to ISCED 24. In grade 10 (ISCED 34), English is a compulsory subject with time flexibility and the instruction time for this grade is therefore not included.

Spain: data on intended instruction time are based on national and regional regulations on the curriculum and school calendars (reference year 2022/2023). To calculate the weighted averages, statistics on the number of students per grade and autonomous community reported by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training were used (reference year 2020/2021).

Italy: in grades 6–8 (ISCED 24), the instruction time for social studies is included in the time for reading, writing and literature.

Netherlands: the figure shows data for students at VWO, HAVO and VMBO. For those, general compulsory education lasts in total 12 years in VWO, 11 years in HAVO, or 10 years in VMBO.

Austria: data for grade 9 (ISCED 34) are not available, even though this grade is part of full-time compulsory general education.

Poland: in grades 1–3 of primary education, reading, writing and literature is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility. In the last (4) grade of primary education, the curriculum defines instruction time for this subject area.

Portugal: in grades 5 and 6 of primary education, reading, writing and literature is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility and the instruction time for these grades is therefore not included.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: in grade 1, reading, writing and literature includes the instruction time for mathematics.

Switzerland: apart from a minimum number of lessons for physical education, no standard curriculum and no standard instruction time are defined at national level. Curricula and the intended instruction time are determined by the 26 cantons at regional level.

Mathematics takes up the second largest proportion of the curriculum in primary education, with relatively less importance in compulsory secondary education

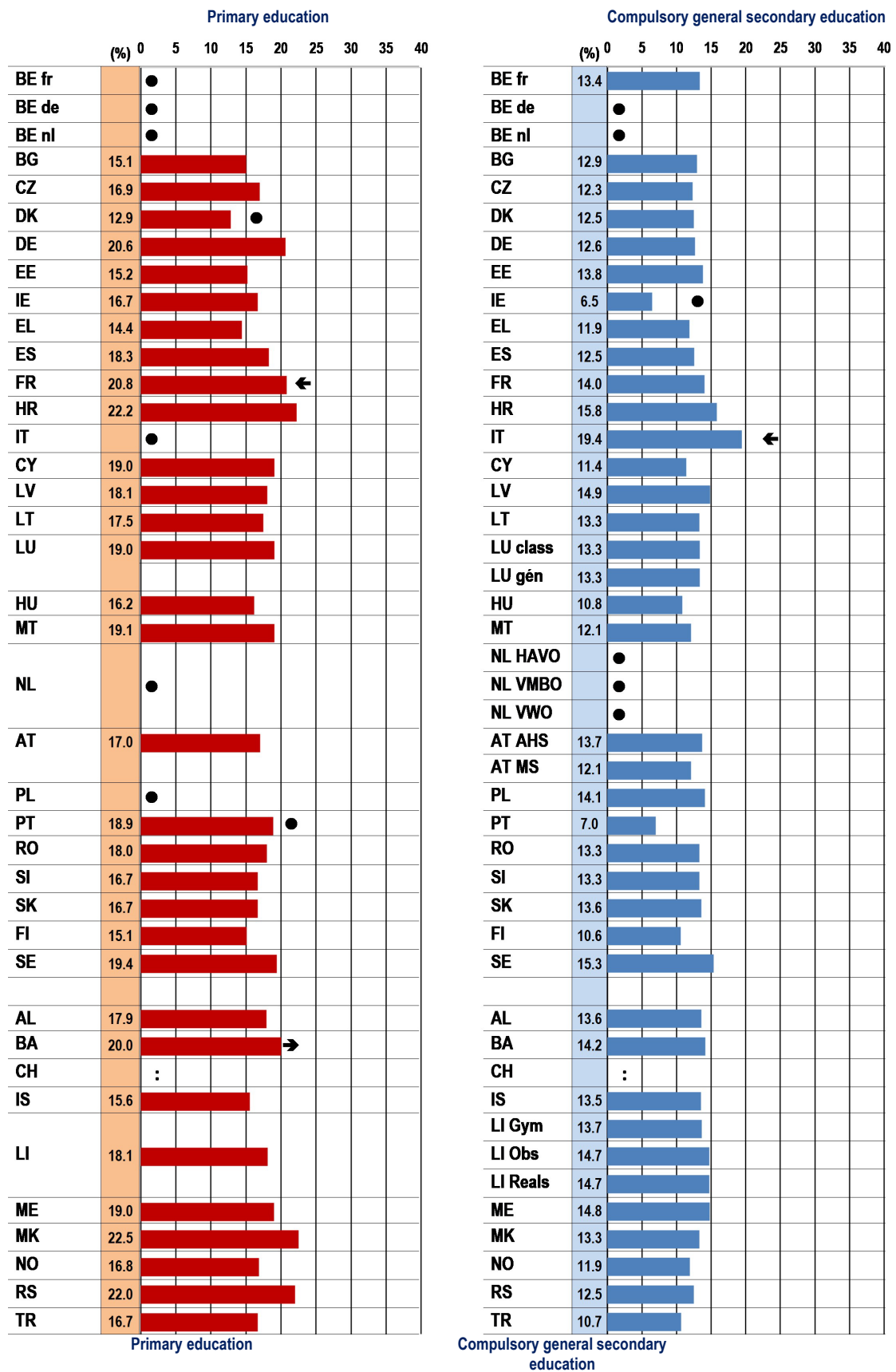
Mathematics is a compulsory subject and represents the second largest proportion of instruction time in primary education. As with reading, writing and literature, its proportion of the curriculum also decreases at secondary level in favour of other subjects, such as natural sciences and foreign languages.

In primary education, around 17% of the minimum instruction time is allocated, on average, to mathematics, varying from 13% in Denmark and 14% in Greece with a maximum of around 22% in Croatia, North Macedonia and Serbia (see Figure 7). In Denmark, in grade 1, mathematics is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility and, consequently, instruction time for that grade is not reported in Figure 7 ⁽¹⁴⁾.

In about a half of the education systems, mathematics covers between 16% and 19% of the curriculum in primary education.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Only the education systems for which the minimum instruction time is centrally defined for this subject area have been included in the calculations. In addition, when the time allocated to mathematics includes instruction time for another subject, or mathematics is included in the instruction time for another subject in more than one grade of an education level, these data are excluded when calculating the European average. At primary level, BE, FR, IT, NL, PL, PT, and CH are excluded. At the level of full-time compulsory general secondary education, BE de, BE nl, IT, NL and CH are excluded (see the country-specific notes in Part II).

Figure 7: Percentage of the recommended minimum instruction time allocated to MATHEMATICS in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education, 2022/2023



- Compulsory subject area with time flexibility
- ➔ Instruction time is included in that of another subject area for one or more grades
- ◀ Includes instruction time dedicated to other subjects for one or more grades

Source: Eurydice.

Explanatory note

This figure concerns mathematics as a compulsory subject in general education (see the glossary). The percentages were obtained by dividing the total time allocated to this subject area in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education by the minimum total instruction time provided for the respective education level (and multiplying by 100). The number of hours for each level is provided in the open data file available on the [publication page of this report on the Eurydice website](#).

Where it is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility (see the glossary), the instruction time is not reported for the grades or levels concerned (see also the country-specific notes in Part II).

Right arrow: the instruction time for mathematics is included in that for another subject area for one or more grades (see the country-specific notes below).

Left arrow: the instruction time for other subjects is included in that for mathematics for one or more grades (see the country-specific notes below).

Country-specific notes

Denmark: in grade 1, mathematics is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility and the instruction time for this grade is therefore not included.

Germany: the data represent the weighted average instruction time for the compulsory core curriculum subjects, calculated by the Secretariat of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* based on the number of students enrolled in the different types of school (reference year 2021/2022).

Ireland: at secondary level, data refer only to ISCED 24. In grade 10 (ISCED 34), mathematics is a compulsory subject with time flexibility and the instruction time for this grade is therefore not included.

Spain: data on intended instruction time are based on national and regional regulations on the curriculum and school calendars (reference year 2022/2023). To calculate the weighted averages, statistics on the number of students per grade and autonomous community reported by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training were used (reference year 2020/2021).

France: the instruction time for mathematics includes the teaching of ICT in grades 4 and 5 at primary level.

Italy: the instruction time for mathematics includes the teaching of natural sciences in grades 6–8 (ISCED 24) and the teaching of ICT in grades 9 and 10 (ISCED 34).

Netherlands: the figure shows data for students at VWO, HAVO and VMBO. For those, general compulsory education lasts in total 12 years in VWO, 11 years in HAVO, or 10 years in VMBO.

Austria: data for grade 9 (ISCED 34) are not available, even though this grade is part of full-time compulsory general education.

Poland: in grades 1–3 of primary education, maths is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility. In the last (4) grade of primary education, the curriculum defines instruction time for this subject area.

Portugal: in grades 5 and 6 of primary education, mathematics is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility and the instruction time for these grades is therefore not included. At secondary level, data refer to lower secondary education. In grades 10–12 (ISCED 34), mathematics is a compulsory option that students may choose.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: in grade 1, instruction time for mathematics is included in reading, writing and literature.

Switzerland: apart from a minimum number of lessons for physical education, no standard curriculum and no standard instruction time are defined at national level. Curricula and the intended instruction time are determined by the 26 cantons at regional level.

In full-time compulsory general secondary education, mathematics covers between 10% and 16% of the total instruction time recommended for this education level in nearly all countries. Within this narrow range, the highest percentages are found in Croatia, Latvia and Sweden and the lowest in Hungary and Türkiye. There are, however, a few exceptions to this pattern. For instance:

In **Ireland**, mathematics is a compulsory subject with time flexibility in the last grade of full-time compulsory education (grade 10).

In **Portugal**, in upper secondary education, mathematics is compulsory for students in two tracks/pathways (science & technology and socioeconomics), covering around 75% of students, but it is optional in the other two (arts and humanities).

In **Italy**, the instruction time reaches 19% of the curriculum because, at secondary level, it includes the teaching of natural sciences (grades 6–8) and ICT (grades 9 and 10).

On average, nearly 641 hours are allocated to mathematics in primary education, 302 hours fewer than for reading, writing and literature. The number of hours allocated ranges from 305 hours in Bulgaria to 1 056 in Luxemburg. In more than half of the education systems (where there is a minimum instruction time defined for this subject area), the recommended instruction time is at least 600 hours. At secondary level, 485 hours are allocated on average to this subject area, 60 hours fewer than for reading, writing and literature.

Natural sciences represent a small proportion of the curriculum in primary education but become more important at secondary level

Natural sciences include subjects such as science, physics, chemistry, biology, environmental sciences and ecology. In many countries, the minimum instruction time devoted to this subject area often includes time for other subjects, such as social studies, technology and ICT, particularly at primary level.

The minimum instruction time recommended for natural sciences includes the teaching of social studies in nine countries: **Czechia** (grades 1–5), **France** (grades 1–3), **Croatia** (grades 1–4), **Austria** (grades 1–4), **Slovakia** (grades 1–2), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (grades 1–4), **Liechtenstein** (in primary education and in secondary education except in grade 9 in *Gymnasium*), **Montenegro** (grades 1–3) and **Serbia** (grades 1–4).

In seven education systems, it includes the teaching of technology: **Ireland** (grades 1–6), **France** (grades 1–6), **Cyprus** (grades 1–4), **Malta** (grades 1–6), **Austria** (grades 1–4), **Liechtenstein** (grades 6–8 in *Gymnasium*; grades 6–9 in *Oberschule* and *Realschule*) and **Montenegro** (grades 1–4).

In **Czechia**, it includes also teaching of geography.

In **France**, it includes the teaching of ICT (grades 1–3).

In contrast to the areas of reading, writing and literature and mathematics, the teaching of natural sciences becomes more important in compulsory general secondary education in terms of hours dedicated to it. On average, 7% of the minimum instruction time provided for primary education is allocated to this subject area, while this percentage rises to 13% at secondary level (similar to that for mathematics) ⁽¹⁵⁾ (see Figure 8).

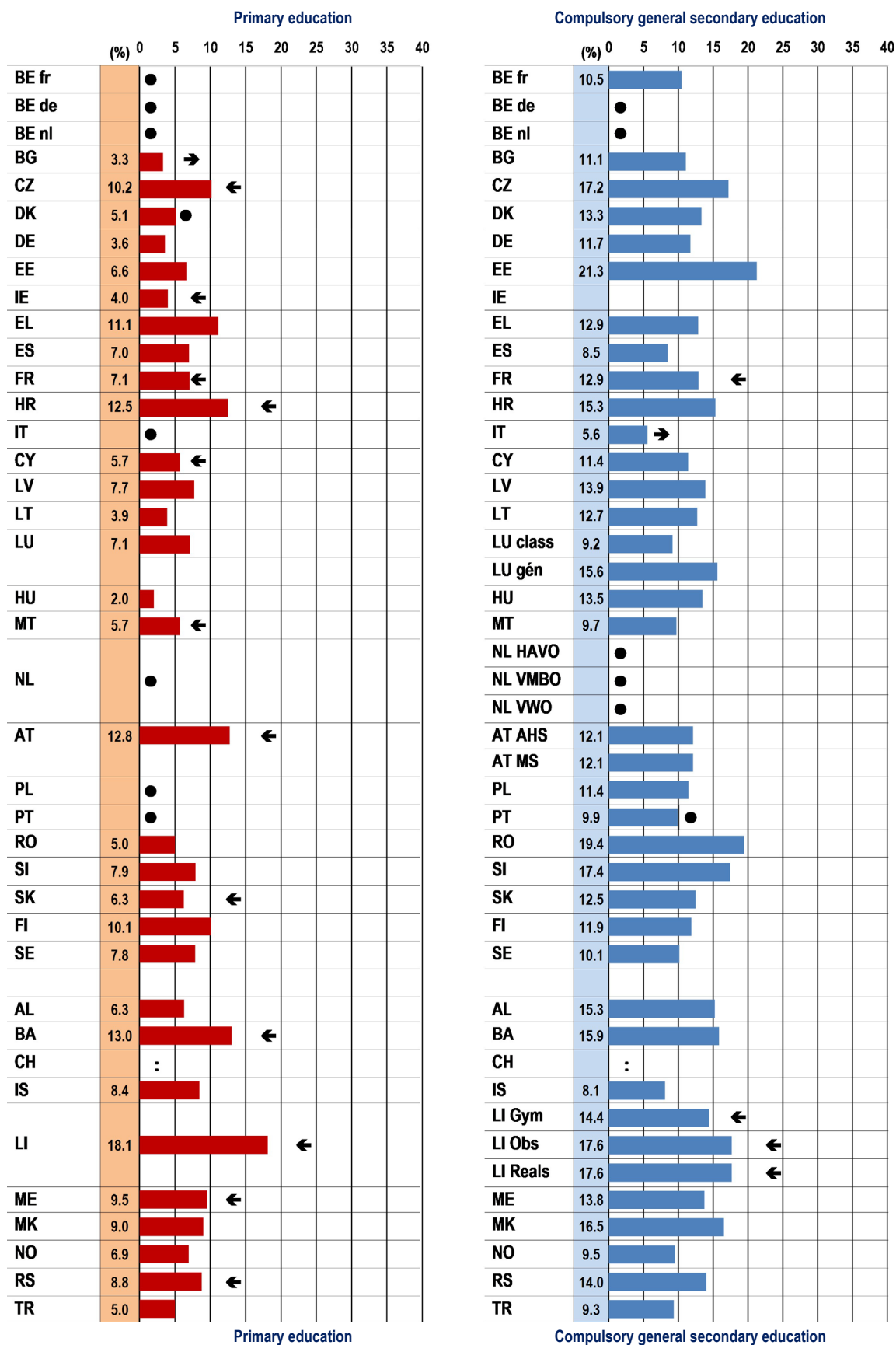
In nearly half of the education systems, natural sciences represents 7% or less of the curriculum in primary education. In contrast, natural sciences takes up between 10% and 11% of the primary curriculum in Greece and Finland. This area includes the instruction time for other subjects such as social studies and technology in other countries where the percentage is also 10% or more (Czechia, Croatia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Liechtenstein).

In compulsory general secondary education, the proportion of instruction time for natural sciences in the curriculum increases considerably, representing 8% or more of the curriculum in all countries. In more than half of the education systems, it accounts for 12% or more of the curriculum. At this education level, the importance of natural sciences is especially high in Estonia (21%), followed by Romania (19%), and Czechia, Slovenia and North Macedonia, all three at 17%.

On average, 271 hours of instruction are provided for natural sciences across the whole period of primary education, which is about one quarter of the average time spent on reading, writing and literature (943 hours), and more than one third of the average time spent on mathematics (641 hours). However, at secondary level, the number of hours allocated to this subject area (487) is similar to that for mathematics (485) and only slightly lower than that for reading, writing and literature (545).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Only the education systems for which the minimum instruction time is centrally defined for this subject area have been included in the calculations. In addition, when the time allocated to natural sciences includes instruction time for another subject or natural sciences is included in the instruction time for another subject in more than one grade at an education level, these data are excluded when calculating the European average. At primary level, BE, BG, CZ, IE, FR, HR, IT, CY, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, BA, CH, LI, ME and RS are excluded. At the level of full-time compulsory general secondary education, BE de, BE nl, IE, IT, NL, PT, CH and LI are excluded (see the country-specific notes in Part II).

Figure 8: Percentage of the recommended minimum instruction time allocated to NATURAL SCIENCES in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education, 2022/2023



- Compulsory subject area with time flexibility
- ➔ Instruction time is included in that of another subject area for one or more grades
- ⬅ Includes instruction time dedicated to other subjects for one or more grades

Source: Eurydice.

Explanatory note

This figure concerns natural sciences as a compulsory subject in general education. The percentages were obtained by dividing the total time allocated to this subject area in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education by the minimum total instruction time provided for the respective education level (and multiplying by 100). The number of hours for each level is provided in the open data file available on the [publication page of this report on the Eurydice website](#).

Where it is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility (see the glossary), the instruction time is not reported for the grades or levels concerned (see also the country-specific notes).

Right arrow: the instruction time for natural sciences is included in that for another subject area for one or more grades (see the country-specific notes below).

Left arrow: the instruction time for other subjects is included in that for natural sciences for one or more grades (see the country-specific notes below).

Country-specific notes

Bulgaria: instruction time for grades 1 and 2 (ISCED 1) is included in that for social studies.

Czechia, Croatia and Serbia: at primary level, the instruction time for natural sciences includes that for social studies.

Denmark: in grade 1, natural sciences is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility and the instruction time for this grade is therefore not included.

Germany: the data represent the weighted average instruction time for the compulsory core curriculum subjects, calculated by the Secretariat of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* based on the number of students enrolled in the different types of school (reference year 2021/2022).

Ireland: at primary level, the instruction time for natural sciences includes that for technology. At secondary level, natural sciences is either a compulsory flexible subject chosen by schools (grades 7–9) or a compulsory option chosen by students (grade 10) (see the glossary).

Spain: natural sciences is not a compulsory subject in year 10, but belongs to the 'core option subjects', which regional authorities or schools can decide whether to introduce into their curriculum. Data for this grade are therefore not reported, although this subject is taught in this grade in a great number of Spanish schools. Data on intended instruction time are based on national and regional regulations on the curriculum and school calendars (reference year 2022/2023). To calculate the weighted averages, statistics on the number of students per grade and autonomous community reported by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training were used (reference year 2020/2021).

France: in grades 1–3, the instruction time for natural sciences includes that for social studies; in grades 1–6, it includes the teaching of technology; in grades 1–3, it includes the teaching of ICT.

Italy: data in this figure refer only to ISCED 34. Instruction time for ISCED 24 is included in that for mathematics.

Cyprus and Malta: the instruction time for natural sciences includes that for technology in grades 1–4 and grades 1–6, respectively.

Netherlands: the figure shows data for students at VWO, HAVO and VMBO. For those, general compulsory education lasts in total 12 years in VWO, 11 years in HAVO, or 10 years in VMBO.

Austria: at primary level, the instruction time for natural sciences includes that for technology and social studies. Data are not available for grade 9 (ISCED 34), even though this grade is part of full-time compulsory general education.

Poland: in grades 1–3 of primary education, natural sciences is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility. In the last (4) grade of primary education, the curriculum defines instruction time for this subject area.

Portugal: in grades 1–6, natural sciences is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility. In grades 10–12, it is compulsory in science & technology track (students may choose two between biology, geology, physics and chemistry), but not in the remaining three tracks.

Slovakia: at primary level, the instruction time for natural sciences includes that of social studies.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: in grades 1–4, instruction time for natural sciences includes that for social studies.

Switzerland: apart from a minimum number of lessons for physical education, no standard curriculum and no standard instruction time are defined at national level. Curricula and the intended instruction time are determined by the 26 cantons at regional level.

Liechtenstein: the instruction time for natural sciences includes that for social studies except for grade 10 in *Gymnasium*. It also includes that for technology (grades 6–8 in *Gymnasium*; grades 6–9 in *Oberschule* and *Realschule*).

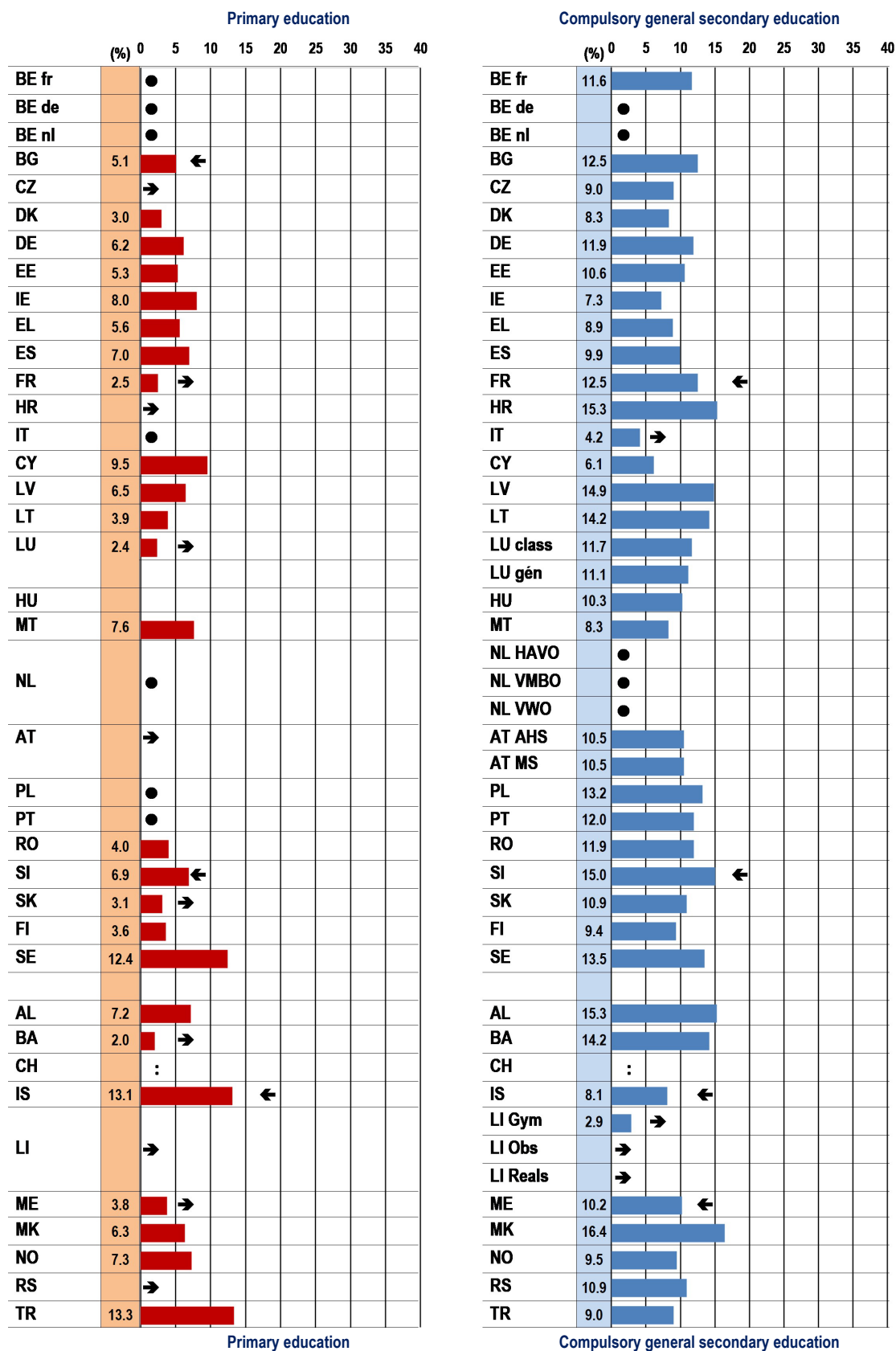
Montenegro: in grades 1–3, the instruction time for natural sciences includes that for social studies; in grades 1–4, it includes that for technology.

Social studies in primary education: specific instruction time allocated in one or more grades in half of the education systems

Social studies includes subjects such as history, geography, community studies, social and political instruction, philosophy and civic education. Citizenship education is generally included in this subject area as a separate subject or is integrated into one or more of the other subjects ⁽¹⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁶⁾ European Commission, Education Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency, and Eurydice, *Citizenship Education at School in Europe – 2017*, Eurydice report, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2017. Available at <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2797/536166> [Accessed 23 May 2023].

Figure 9: Percentage of the recommended minimum instruction time specifically allocated to SOCIAL STUDIES in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education, 2022/2023



- Compulsory subject area with time flexibility
- Instruction time is included in that of another subject area for one or more grades
- ← Includes instruction time dedicated to other subjects for one or more grades

Source: Eurydice.

Explanatory note

This figure concerns social studies as a compulsory subject in general education. The percentages were obtained by dividing the total time allocated to social studies in primary and full-time compulsory general secondary education by the minimum total instruction time provided for the respective education level (and multiplying by 100). The number of hours for each level is provided in the open data file available on the [publication page of this report on the Eurydice website](#).

In some countries, the minimum instruction time for the education level covers all the grades but specific instruction time is defined for social studies for only a few grades.

Where it is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility (see the glossary), the instruction time for the grades or level concerned is not reported (see country-specific notes in Part II).

Right arrow: the instruction time for social studies is included in that for another subject area for one or more grades (see the country-specific notes below).

Left arrow: the instruction time for other subjects is included in that for social studies for one or more grades (see the country-specific notes below).

Country-specific notes

Bulgaria: instruction time for grades 1 and 2 includes that for natural sciences.

Czechia, Croatia and Serbia: in primary education, social studies is integrated into natural sciences.

Denmark: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grades 4–7. No instruction time is defined for this subject area in grades 1–3.

Germany: the data represent the weighted average instruction time for the compulsory core curriculum subjects, calculated by the Secretariat of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* based on the number of students enrolled in the different types of school (reference year 2021/2022).

Greece: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grades 3–6. No instruction time is defined for this subject area in grades 1 and 2.

Ireland: at secondary level, data refer only to ISCED 24. In grade 10 (ISCED 34), the instruction time for History and Civic, Social and Political Education is included in 'compulsory subjects chosen by schools'.

Spain: data on intended instruction time are based on national and regional regulations on the curriculum and school calendars (reference year 2022/2023). To calculate the weighted averages, statistics on the number of students per grade and autonomous community reported by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training were used (reference year 2020/2021).

France: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grades 4–5. In grades 1–3, social studies are integrated into natural sciences. In lower-secondary education (grades 6–9), the instruction time for social studies includes religion/ethics/moral education.

Italy: data in the figure refer only to ISCED 34. In grades 6–8 (ISCED 24), the instruction time for social studies is included in that for reading, writing and literature.

Luxembourg: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grades 5 and 6. In grades 1–4, social studies is integrated into religion, ethics and moral education.

Hungary: There is no instruction time defined for social studies at primary level (grades 1–4), but other subjects include some elements of social studies.

Netherlands: the figure shows data for students at VWO, HAVO and VMBO. For those, general compulsory education lasts in total 12 years in VWO, 11 years in HAVO, or 10 years in VMBO.

Austria: in primary education, social studies is included in natural sciences. Data for grade 9 (ISCED 34) are not available, even though this grade is part of full-time compulsory general education.

Poland: in grades 1–3 of primary education, social sciences are a compulsory subject area with time flexibility. In the last (4) grade of primary education, the curriculum defines instruction time for this subject area.

Portugal: in grades 10–12 (ISCED 34), social studies is compulsory in social & economics track. Students may choose two between economics, history, and geography – and other social sciences in grade 12. Only history is compulsory in humanities track.

Romania: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grades 4 and 5. No instruction time is defined for this subject area in grades 1–3.

Slovenia and Iceland: in full-time compulsory general education, the instruction time for social studies includes religion, ethics and moral education.

Slovakia: in grades 1-2 of primary education, social studies is integrated into natural sciences.

Finland: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grades 4–6. No instruction time is defined for this subject area in grades 1–3.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grade 5. In grades 1–4, social studies are integrated into natural sciences.

Switzerland: apart from a minimum number of lessons for physical education, no standard curriculum and no standard instruction time are defined at national level. Curricula and the intended instruction time are determined by the 26 cantons at regional level.

Liechtenstein: in primary education and compulsory general secondary education, social studies are integrated into natural sciences except in grade 9 in *Gymnasium*.

Montenegro: at primary level, the minimum instruction time for social studies refers to grades 4 and 5. In grades 1–3, social studies are integrated into natural sciences. In full-time compulsory general education, the instruction time for social studies includes religion, ethics and moral education.

In about half of the education systems, at primary level, a specific amount of instruction time is not allocated for social studies. In some cases, this is because there is time flexibility and in other cases it is because the time allocated covers a broader range of subjects.

In several education systems, social studies is a compulsory subject area with time flexibility.

In **Belgium (German-speaking and Flemish Communities)**, social studies are a compulsory subject area with time flexibility for both primary and secondary education. In **Belgium (French Community)**, **Italy**, the **Netherlands** and **Portugal**, social studies are a compulsory subject area with time flexibility for the whole of the primary level. In **Poland**, this is the case in the first three years of primary education.

Social studies may also be combined with other subjects.

The instruction time for social studies is combined with that for natural sciences at all levels in Liechtenstein (except in grade 9 in *Gymnasium*), and in primary education in **Czechia**, **Croatia**, **Austria** and **Serbia**. This is the case for specific grades in primary education in **France** (grades 1–3), **Slovakia** (grades 1–2), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (grades 1–4) and **Montenegro** (grades 1–3). In **Luxembourg**, the instruction time for social studies is combined with that for religion/ethics and moral education (grades 1–4).

In the remaining half of the education systems, the percentage of time spent on social studies is between 3% and 13% in primary education. It is below 5% in Denmark, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Finland. Sweden and Türkiye stand out, with over 10% of time spent on social studies⁽¹⁷⁾ (see Figure 9).

The importance of social studies increases at secondary level, but the time allocated to this subject area is still lower than that devoted to mathematics or natural sciences. In about two thirds of the education systems with a defined minimum instruction time for social studies, it takes up 10% or more of the total instruction time for compulsory general secondary education. It represents less than 7% of the total instruction time in Cyprus. Four countries give relatively more importance to social studies in terms of instruction time at this education level, with around 15% of the total (Croatia, Latvia, Albania and North Macedonia).

On average, 265 and 420 hours are provided for social studies for the duration of primary education and compulsory general secondary education, respectively.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Only the education systems for which the minimum instruction time is centrally defined for this subject area have been included in the calculations. In addition, when the time allocated to social studies includes instruction time for another subject or social studies is included in the instruction time for another subject for more than one grade at an education level, these data are excluded when calculating the European average. At primary level, BE, BG, CZ, FR, HR, IT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, BA, CH, IS, LI, ME and RS are excluded. At the level of full-time compulsory general secondary education, BE de, BE nl, FR, IT, NL, SI, CH, IS, LI (*Oberschule* and *Realschule*) and ME are excluded (see the country-specific notes in Part II).

PART II: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC NOTES

Belgium (French Community)

The scope includes both public and government-dependent private institutions. The programmes in these two types of institutions differ only slightly; therefore, the data show the minimum number of hours only in public institutions. Compulsory education lasts from the age of five (3rd year of pre-primary education) until the age of 18. However, in vocational education, from age 15, school-based learning is compulsory only part-time. Students may opt for a structured learning path that combines part-time vocational education at school with part-time training in the workplace.

Education authorities prescribe three days for the professional development of teachers. These have been deducted from the number of instruction days in the school year. Legislation provides a maximum number of examination days, but not a compulsory number of examination days. These days have therefore not been deducted.

In primary education, the legislation stipulates a combined total instruction time for reading, writing and literature, mathematics, natural sciences, social studies, arts education and technology.

A first foreign language (language 2) can also be part of this combined total instruction time. It is left to schools' discretion as to how this time is allocated between the different subjects. In grades 5 and 6 (ISCED 1), in the Walloon Region, schools must provide at least two periods (one period = 50 minutes) per week of a second language, which can be Dutch, English or German. However, in the 19 municipalities of Brussels-Capital Region and the Walloon municipalities with special linguistic status, the first foreign language must be taught for at least three periods per week in grades 3 and 4, and five periods per week in grades 5 and 6. In the Brussels Capital-Region, the first foreign language must be Dutch. However, since September 2022, a new course called 'language awareness' has become compulsory in the two first years of primary education, after having been compulsory in pre-primary education. One period out of the 28 weekly class periods must be devoted to 'language awareness'. This course offers an opening to a diversity of languages. In this sense, it does not only focus on languages traditionally taught in schools in the French Community of Belgium. This period is taught by the class teacher.

To support differentiation and personalised support practices, additional supervision resources have been provided under the 'Pact for excellence in teaching'. These additional supervision resources, known as 'personalised support periods', will enable class groups to benefit from a co-teacher for several hours a week.

In lower secondary education (grades 7 and 8), the compulsory options chosen by students include French (Latin, drama, introduction to the ancient world, etc.); a foreign language (conversation, culture, etc.); sciences and mathematics (informatics, sciences, mathematics, logic, etc.); social studies (economic matters, civic life, etc.); artistic activities (music, arts, etc.); technical activities (activities to develop the skills worked on in the education through technology); and sports activities.

In grades 7–12, students must choose at least one foreign language, with four periods of instruction a week.

For all primary schools and for secondary schools providing a choice between religion and moral studies, at least one of the two lessons per week allocated to these subjects should be devoted to philosophy and citizenship. Instruction on this subject is part of the compulsory curriculum. In the other secondary schools, the content and objectives of philosophy and citizenship must be acquired through all subjects.

General education has two pathways: general education (*enseignement général de transition*) and technical and artistic education (*enseignement technique et artistique de transition*). At ISCED 34, the vast majority of students (86,37%) are in *enseignement général de transition*. Only this track is reported in the publication.

In secondary education, schools must provide between 28 and 36 hours of instruction a week. The minimum, i.e. 28 hours a week, has been reported for the compulsory curriculum, although most schools provide more instruction time. Schools can provide different programmes with different instruction times for different subjects. The total number of hours of instruction time varies across programmes.

Belgium (German-speaking Community)

The scope includes both public and government-dependent private institutions. Compulsory education lasts until the age of 18. However, in vocational education, from age 15, school-based learning is compulsory only part-time. Students may opt for a structured learning path that combines part-time vocational education at school with part-time training in the workplace.

For many subject areas, the legislation only stipulates the total instruction time (compulsory subjects with flexible timetable). It is left to the discretion of schools as to how this time is allocated between the different subjects.

In grades 1–8, technology is integrated into natural sciences. ICT is integrated into all other subjects in all grades.

In secondary education, schools must provide between 28 and 36 hours of instruction a week. The minimum, i.e. 28 hours a week, has been reported for the compulsory curriculum, although most schools provide more instruction time. Schools can provide different programmes with different instruction times for different subjects. The total number of hours of instruction varies across programmes. Students can decide which programme to follow. Schools can also offer ‘other subjects’ such as Latin and economics. The non-compulsory curriculum reflects the difference between the minimum and maximum instruction time that students can receive, depending on the options they choose.

Belgium (Flemish Community)

The scope includes both public and government-dependent private institutions.

Compulsory education lasts until the age of 18. In vocational education, from age 15, students may opt for a structured learning path combining part-time school-based education with part-time training in the workplace.

Since school year 2020/2021, the age of compulsory education was lowered from six to five, with one year of compulsory education at pre-primary level.

For public schools (*officieel onderwijs*) in primary and secondary education, the legislation stipulates that at least two periods (of 50 minutes) per week should be devoted to Religion/Ethics/Moral education. Although government-dependent private institutions are obliged to provide Religion/Ethics/Moral education, no minimum number of periods is set for these institutions.

In grades 1–6, technology is integrated into natural sciences. Schools must offer the following ‘other subjects’: learning to learn and social skills. These subjects and ICT are integrated into the rest of the subjects.

Since the start of the reform of secondary education, a minimum instruction time of 28 periods per week per school year is stipulated. The weekly instruction time is more strongly regulated for grades 7

and 8, with a minimum instruction time of 32 periods per week per school year for these two grades. Maximum amounts of weekly instruction time were removed from legislation as of 1 September 2019.

The gradual reform of secondary education that is currently taking place led to changes in the organisation of the basic curriculum for grade 10 for school year 2022/2023 (for grades 7, 8, and 9, these changes were already implemented). According to legislation, the basic curriculum is no longer linked directly to each subject (e.g., mathematics, science, etc.), but is instead linked to the minimum goals that children must achieve at the end of each grade. These minimum goals were derived from 16 key competences that reflect the competences required for personal development and societal functioning. Schools may choose which subjects, clusters of subjects, or cross-curricular projects they offer, as long as the minimum goals are achieved at the end of each grade.

In grade 7, the minimum compulsory instruction time is divided between a basic curriculum (at least 27 periods of 50 minutes) and at least five periods (of 50 minutes) of differentiation.

In grade 8, the minimum compulsory instruction time is 32 periods (of 50 minutes), divided between: a) basic curriculum of at least 25 periods for the A-stream and at least 20 periods for the B-stream; b) basic formation of exactly 5 periods for the A-stream and exactly 10 periods for the B-stream; c) a differentiation part of at least 2 periods for the A-stream and at least 2 periods for the B-stream. The periods belonging to the differentiation part and the basic formation part are combined in 'compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools'.

There are no deductions for examination days because there are no national or other officially regulated examination days in Flanders.

Bulgaria

The number of study hours per academic week and the duration of the study hour for grades 5-7 have been changed. The number of lessons has been increased in grades 5 and 6 in Bulgarian language and literature, in grades 5-7 in mathematics; and in grade 5 in geography and economics. In the academic year 2022/2023, students entering grade 7, study the information technology subject with a total of 36 mandatory study hours per year, instead of computer modeling and information technology.

The compulsory options chosen by students are a foreign language in grade 1; religion in grades 1-9; a second foreign language (language 3) in grades 5-8; practical and vocational skills in grades 7-9; and technology in grade 9. Subjects in the non-compulsory curriculum are usually the same as in the compulsory curriculum but can also include subjects such as folk dance and robotics.

In track 5, moral education in grade 8 is a part of education in philosophy in social sciences, and religion is a part of non-compulsory curriculum.

Czechia

In grades 1-5, instruction time for social studies is integrated into natural sciences. Instruction time is set for the educational area 'people and the world' in the framework educational programme (FEP). In grades 6-9, geography is integrated into natural studies.

In grades 1 and 2, the first foreign language (language 2) is a compulsory flexible subject chosen by schools. From grade 3, it is a compulsory subject for all students. A minimum instruction time for the second foreign language (language 3) is given for grades 6-9. A second foreign language is taught from grade 8 at the latest, but it can also be taught in lower grades.

At primary level (grades 1-5), two lessons per week are allocated for physical education in each grade. This time allocation can be extended in the two following years by providing compulsory swimming lessons, using the lessons available from the compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools. At this level (grades 1-5), health education is integrated into natural and social sciences

‘people and the world’). At lower secondary level (grades 6–9), two lessons per week are allocated for physical education in each grade. Health education can either be provided as a subject in its own right or be integrated into other subjects such as natural sciences or physical education. Two more lessons per week are allocated for the whole of the educational area ‘people and health’. These may focus on various topics from the area of health education, or the time for physical education can be increased. Schools decide in which grades the individual topics are included. Instruction time dedicated to health education and physical education has been combined and distributed equally between the four grades, with an average of 2.5 periods per grade for physical education and health.

Practical and vocational skills are integrated into the area of technology (grades 1–9).

‘Other subjects’ include the following cross-curricular themes: personal and social education; education for democratic citizenship; education towards thinking in the European and global context; multicultural education; environmental education; and media studies. Religion, ethics and moral education are also included here, although they are not part of the compulsory curriculum defined at national level. Schools can offer ethics as a compulsory, optional or non-compulsory subject. Religion is taught as a non-compulsory subject in schools established by a municipality or a union of municipalities if at least seven pupils in the school request it.

The compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools include the flexible periods established by the FEP, which must be provided by all schools to increase the time allocated to any subject. They can be used to teach the first foreign language in grades 1 and 2, swimming within physical education at ISCED level 1, elective subjects and subjects belonging to the ‘other subjects’ category. Schools can also offer a second foreign language at ISCED level 1 and a third and fourth foreign language at ISCED levels 1 and 2, although this is not included in the FEP.

There are two types of vertical flexibility. Some subjects, in which vertical flexibility applies, must be taught in all of the related grades (reading, writing and literature, mathematics, natural sciences, social studies, arts education, and technology at ISCED 1), whereas for other subjects (namely, ICT and technology at ISCED 2) this obligation does not exist.

Schools can provide non-compulsory subjects if at least seven pupils are registered. But no specific time is allocated for these in the framework education programme.

The Updated Framework Education Programme for Basic Education is an on-going reform issued in 2021. It will be fully implemented by 2023/2024 at primary level and by 2024/2025 at lower secondary level, although many schools have started teaching according to the new programme (in all or some grades). For this report, the previous version of the curriculum is shown. Compared to the old programme, teaching time has changed as follows in the new version: the teaching time for ICT increased from one to two weekly lessons at primary and from one to four weekly lessons at lower secondary level; the subject should be taught in all grades in grades 4-9 (it can also be taught in lower grades); the weekly lessons decreased for ‘integrated natural and social sciences’ (from 12 to 11) at primary level, natural sciences (from 21 to 20), social sciences (from 11 to 10); and arts education (from 10 to 9) at lower secondary level.

Denmark

In grades 1–10, ‘other subjects’ include exercise and physical activity, assisted learning activities and free class. Forty-five minutes of exercise and physical activity must be organised every day as part of the other compulsory subjects or the assisted learning activities. Assisted learning activities and the free class aim to develop pupils’ receptiveness to teaching by working with them on their social competences, individual development, motivation and well-being, and by helping them develop a better approach to work in the future.

In grades 8–10 (ISCED 24), the compulsory options chosen by pupils include the third and fourth foreign languages (German, French, Spanish, and immigrant languages for pupils with appropriate prior knowledge of the language), arts education (fine art, media, film knowledge, drama, music) and practical and vocational skills (craft and design, working knowledge and ‘food knowledge’ (*madkundskab*)).

In 2022, the Danish Parliament made a political agreement to extend the degrees of freedom of the Danish schools. In the school years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, it has been possible at municipality-school level to convert assisted learning activities (categorised into ‘other subjects’) into measures to support educational activities, e.g. two teachers in one class.

Germany

The data represent the weighted average instruction times for the compulsory core curriculum subjects calculated by the Secretariat of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* based on the numbers of students enrolled in the different types of school.

The ‘other subjects’ category includes instruction time devoted to learning skills and competences that are important for living and working in society, such as social skills. In some *Länder*, this category may also include instruction time for integrated subjects (a combination of two or three subjects).

The second foreign language (language 3) is compulsory only for education courses leading to the general higher education entrance qualification (*Allgemeine Hochschulreife*). For some *Länder*, data on the instruction time for compulsory ‘foreign’ (or modern) languages may also include instruction time for Latin and ancient Greek.

Estonia

The first foreign language (language 2) must be taught from grade 3 at the latest, but schools may start teaching this language in grades 1 and 2. The second foreign language (language 3) must be taught from grade 6 at the latest, but schools may start teaching this language in grades 4 and 5.

In schools where the language of instruction is not Estonian, students must study Estonian as language 2 and English, German or French as language 3 (Russian is excluded from the list of foreign languages in Russian-speaking schools).

With regard to reading, writing and literature, Estonian or Russian language and literature (as the language of instruction) begins in grades 4–6.

Religion, ethics and moral education and ICT are often compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools.

Ireland

At ISCED level 1 the tables refer to the six years of compulsory education. The two first grades of primary education for four- and five-year-olds, which are not compulsory, are not included in the data collection.

At ISCED level 1, technology (designing and making) is integrated into natural sciences and visual art education. At this level, the ‘other subjects’ category includes ‘social, personal and health education’ (SPHE) and the time allocated for school assembly and roll call.

At ISCED levels 1, 2 and 3, both English and Irish as national languages are taught to all students, although some students with special educational needs, students who received their primary education outside the State and students living abroad up to the age of 12 years may receive an exemption from studying Irish, in line with Department Circulars 0052/2019 and 0053/2019.

English is regarded as the first language (language 1) and Irish as the second language (language 2) in English-medium schools, while, in Irish-medium schools, language 1 is Irish and language 2 is English. The 'reading, writing and literature' category includes time for either English or Irish, depending on the first language of the school; the instruction time for the other language is included under language 2. Because a half-day closure is recorded in official returns to the Department of Education as a full instructional day, this does not have any implications for the actual instruction time available for pupils.

At the beginning of the 2020/2021 school year, teachers were asked to prioritise SPHE, physical education, language (English and Irish) and mathematics. The focus on well-being as a foundation for learning was the rationale for prioritising these areas of the curriculum. Teachers were required to amend their timetables as they got to know their pupils' specific needs and made judgements around current priority learning needs. In most cases, it was anticipated that, following the October mid-term break, pupils should be ready to experience the more typical and broader curriculum and more usual timetabling. However, teachers were advised that the time frame should be decided considering the needs of the pupils in the class; in some circumstances, additional time might still be needed for priority learning areas.

Curriculum reform at ISCED level 24 commenced in 2014 and is being implemented on a phased basis up to 2021/2022. This curriculum reform provides for vertical flexibility within individual subjects across the 3 years at this level. It is only when the reform is fully implemented in 2021/2022 that it will be possible to accurately represent the vertical flexibility envisaged.

The reform gives schools considerable flexibility to design their learning programmes at ISCED level 24 in accordance with 24 statements of learning, while taking account of the school's circumstances and the students' learning needs and interests. At ISCED level 24, a greater proportion of time is now reported under compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools.

At ISCED level 24, new specifications for Irish (with separate specifications for English-medium and Irish-medium schools), English and mathematics provide for a minimum of 240 hours of instruction time per subject over 3 years. As there is now a prescribed minimum instruction time for Irish, the instruction time for this subject is specified under language 2.

In addition, at ISCED level 24, new specifications have been introduced for the following subjects for all 3 years; science, business studies, modern foreign languages (languages 3 and 4), visual arts, music, geography and home economics. The specifications provide a minimum instruction time of 200 hours and these subjects are now included as compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools.

A new specification for history has been introduced in all 3 years at ISCED level 24. The new specification provides for a minimum instruction time of 200 hours over the 3 years. History was initially categorised as an optional subject but was changed to a compulsory subject for year 1 at ISCED level 24 in 2020/2021. Therefore, history is included under social studies in year 1 at ISCED level 24 and under compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools in year 2 and year 3.

In addition, new specifications for year 1 and year 2 at ISCED level 24 have been introduced for technology subjects (technology, wood technology, engineering and technical graphics), classics, Jewish studies and religious education. These new specifications will be implemented in all three year groups by the end of 2021/2022. They provide for a minimum instruction time of 200 hours over 3 years and the subjects are included as compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools.

A new specification for history has been introduced in all three years at ISCED level 24. The new specification provides for a minimum instruction time of 200 hours over the three years. History was initially categorised as an optional subject but was changed to a compulsory subject for year 1 at

ISCED level 24 in 2020/2021. For the 2022/2023 school year, history is changed to compulsory subject for the three years of ISCED 24 and is included under social studies in year 1, year 2 and year 3 at ISCED level 24.

While the curriculum reform at ISCED level 24 gives schools considerable flexibility in the design of their programmes, English (language 1 in the majority of schools), Irish (language 2 in the majority of schools), mathematics and well-being are compulsory in all schools. As part of the new compulsory well-being subject, with its minimum provision of 300 hours over the 3 years of ISCED level 24, schools are required to include provision for physical education (135 hours minimum over the course of 3 years), civil, social and political education (CSPE; 70 hours minimum) and SPHE (70 hours minimum). The required minimum instruction time for physical education has now been reduced to 1.35 hours per week at ISCED level 24 for all 3 years. Physical education continues to be reported under physical education and health; instruction time for CSPE continues to be included in social studies; and SPHE continues to be included in 'other subjects'. Students who take one or more of the well-being short courses (CSPE, SPHE and physical education) may, in addition, take up to four short courses in other areas of the curriculum.

The first year of ISCED level 34 is also the last year of compulsory education for most students. Many students take a transition year at this point, with less emphasis on academic subjects and more time given to practical and self-directed learning. Every school is free to develop its own transition year programme and decide which subjects are offered; hence, the data provided for the transition year are indicative only. The transition year programme usually includes a wide range of co-curricular and extracurricular activities, such as educational tours, field trips, work experience, musicals and drama performances. Many of these have been curtailed in the 2020/2021 school year because of public health restrictions and, consequently, many schools have reimagined and redesigned their transition year programmes for the current academic year.

Schools at ISCED level 1 are typically required to be open to pupils for a minimum of 181 days.

At ISCED levels 24 and 34, schools are typically required to be open to students for a minimum of 166 days. No school closures for continuous professional development took place during the first term of 2020/2021. There were two optional whole-school closures in the second term, which reduced the total days in school from 166 to 164 for some schools.

Greece

In the 'Unified All-day Primary School', the programme of sessions taught per subject/per week pertains to primary schools that have at least six class teachers (Ministerial decision Φ 12/657/70691/ Δ 1/26-04-2016, G.G. 1324/B/2016, as modified by (a) Presidential Decree 79/2017 par. 1, ch. A, art. 11, G.G. 109/A/1-8-2017, (b) Law 4559/2018, art. 23, G.G. 142/A/2018, (c) Law 4589/2019 art. 79, G.G. 13/A/2019, and (d) Law 4692/2020, art. 3 G.G. 111/A/2020).

In primary education, the compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools refer to cross-thematic teacher-initiated programmes, which can include activities related to environmental education, health education, culture and arts. In lower secondary education, this covers the thematic week, for which schools are expected to organise their own learning activities around a list of proposed themes.

All-day primary schools can include an all-day school programme (a morning session from 07.00 to 08.00 and an afternoon session from 13.20 to 16.00); the daily compulsory timetable is from 08.10 to 13.15. Parents must apply to enrol their children in the all-day programme at the beginning of the school year (Ministerial circular 71858/D1/3-5-2017). This instruction time is captured under the non-compulsory curriculum category and, at primary level, covers subjects such as ICT, English, physical education, arts, music, drama and cultural activities. In lower secondary school, the non-compulsory curriculum includes remedial instruction in mathematics, modern and ancient Greek, physics,

chemistry and English, as well as project-based activities on culture, ecology, health issues, career options and entrepreneurship.

Following F.7/ΦM/98404/Δ1/04-08-2022 (Government Gazette 4215B/10-8-2022) Ministerial Decision: 'Definition of Primary Education units with a new, upgraded all-day program for the school year 2022-23', some primary education school units (pre primary and primary schools) which will pilot a New, upgraded full-day program for the 2022-2023 school year, were defined. A third zone was added (from 16:00 to 17:30) entitled 'school student clubs'. These clubs last for two consecutive periods every day, with a break of a few minutes in between, during which students can participate in activities related to sports, traditional or modern dances, choreographic expression, visual arts, crafts and constructions, learning musical instruments, educational robotics, intellectual games and puzzles, traditional games, scientific constructions-experiments, math games, rhetoric art and creative writing, the safe and creative internet, intercultural literacy, citizenship and civility, volunteering, children's entrepreneurship, creating a newspaper. School student groups can, in addition, be active in the organisation of cultural events, social-experiential and environmental actions, formation of a choir, a theater group and a student orchestra. The duration of each group may extend to one or more consecutive teaching periods. Primary school students can choose and participate in one or more groups.

In grades 5 and 6, geography is included under natural sciences. Social studies cover history and civic and social studies.

English has been taught in all grades (1–9) of compulsory education from 2017/2018. Students can choose between French and German as a second foreign language in grades 5–9. In grades 7–9, Italian is also offered in a few schools.

In grade 7, practical and vocational skills cover home economics.

Since school year 2021/2022, 'skill labs' were incorporated into the curriculum and the weekly timetable schedule of all types of compulsory education school units, both in primary and secondary level (article 52 of Law 4807/2021 Official gazette 96A). Their aim is to enhance the cultivation of soft skills, life skills and science and technology skills in students. The 'Thematic Skills Circles', which are cultivated in the skills labs, are derived from the global indicators of sustainable development (environment, well-being, security, civil society, modern technology and entrepreneurship) and relate to a specific theme which includes a cycle entitled 'sustainability' and 'life lessons and health education'. This course teaches individual topics related to mental health, nutrition, self-care, safety, prevention etc.

Spain

Data on intended instruction time are based on national and regional regulations on the curriculum and school calendars (reference year 2022/2023). To calculate the weighted averages, statistics on the number of students per grade and autonomous community reported by the Statistics Office of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training were used (reference year 2020/2021).

The new Act on education (LOMLOE), approved in 2020 and substituting the previous Act on education (LOMCE, 2013), introduced changes that affect instruction time, including a higher degree of autonomy at regional and school level in the allocation of time for different subjects. The new act establishes that the central education administration sets a certain percentage of the minimum educational provision and curricula. The minimum educational provision takes 50 to 60 per cent of school timetables, depending on whether they have a co-official language or not. The national act establishes the minimum instruction time for the core subjects, and the autonomous communities have published regional legislation with the curriculum and regulation of instruction time, leaving a degree of autonomy to schools. The calculation of instruction time is based on the regulations and distributions recommended in official documents.

This new Act on education (LOMLOE, 2020) will be introduced progressively as follows:

- school year 2022/2023: grades 1, 3, 5 (primary education), 7, 9 and 11 (secondary education);
- school year 2023/2024: grades 2, 4, 6 (primary education), 8, 10 and 12 (secondary education). In the meantime, two different educational laws are coexisting in 2022/2023 school year.

The 'reading, writing and literature' category includes the instruction time for the co-official language in the autonomous communities, where applicable. In the autonomous communities with a co-official language, 10% of the total school timetable can be dedicated to this language.

According to the new Act on education (LOMLOE), the religion subject must be offered in grades 1 to 10 and during school hours, and schools must also offer an alternative educative option for students who do not attend this subject. Most autonomous communities name this subject '*atención educativa*' and it consists of a parallel session with contents that will focus mainly on the development of key competences.

Since the new Act is being implemented progressively and in odd grades, at this moment there are two Acts (LOMLOE, 2020, and LOMCE, 2013), thus two different regulations about religion classes, coexisting in different grades:

- grade 2, 4 and 6 (LOMCE, 2013): students must choose between religion and 'social and civic values';
- grades 8 and 10 (secondary, LOMCE, 2013): students must choose between religion and 'ethical values';
- grades 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 (LOMLOE, 2020): students must choose between religion and an alternative subject (*atención educativa*) with contents that will mainly focus on the development of key competences.

LOMLOE (2020) states that the 'education in civic and ethical values' subject is compulsory with a minimum of 50 hours between grades 5 and 6 in primary education, and 35 hours between grades 7 and 9 in secondary education.

In grades 7–10, the 'other subjects' category includes a weekly group tutorial session that is compulsory for all students. Tutoring is also included in grades 1–6 when it is specifically mentioned in regional regulations.

The 'arts education' category includes music and visual arts. The new Act on Education (LOMLOE) specifies that music and/or visual arts will be compulsory in grades 7, 8 and 9; and compulsory flexible subject chosen by schools in grade 10.

From this school year 2022/2023, the hours for 'arts education' will no longer be allocated in the 'compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools' instruction time since, according to the new Act on education (LOMLOE), 'music' and 'arts' are no longer optional subjects.

Compulsory options chosen by students. In primary education (grades 1 to 6), students do not have optional subjects to choose from. In secondary education, from grades 7 to 9, schools must apply the two currently coexisting Acts on education: students where LOMCE (2013) is applied (grade 8) must choose a number of specific subjects and subjects proposed by the school (according to legislation); and LOMLOE (2020) students (grades 7 and 9) must choose from a number of optional subjects that could also be a project or community service. In grade 10 (LOMCE), students must choose a number of core subjects, specific subjects and subjects proposed by the school. All of these subjects are included in the 'compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools' category.

Compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools. The reported data reflect the number of hours that autonomous communities have allocated to those subjects and hours at the disposal of schools for school projects or general subjects. These hours are part of the specified total instruction time.

According to LOMCE (2013), arts education and a second foreign language are optional subjects in primary education (applies to grade 2, 4 and 6 in 2022/2023). In secondary education (applies to grades 8 and 10 in 2022/2023), classical culture, arts, visual and audio-visual education, music, introduction to entrepreneurial and business activity and technology are the optional subjects in the list defined by central education authorities, which regional authorities or schools can choose from. In grade 10, as defined by central education authorities, the core subjects of the academic track, (biology and geology, economics, physics and chemistry and Latin) and the core subjects of the applied track (science applied to professional activity, introduction to entrepreneurship and business activity and technology) can also be offered as optional by the autonomous communities. Autonomous communities can also choose to offer between one and four subjects out of a list given by central education authorities: performing arts and dance, scientific culture, classical culture, plastic, visual and audio-visual education, philosophy, music, second foreign language, information and communication technologies. These subjects are known as ‘specific and optional subjects’.

According to LOMLOE (2020): primary schools may offer a second foreign language (applies to grades 1, 3, 5 in 2022/2023). In secondary education (applies to grades 7 and 9 in 2022/2023), schools must include among their optional subjects classical culture, a subject for the development of digital competence, and a second foreign language.

France

Since September 2019, instruction has been compulsory from the age of 3 in France (compulsory pre-primary education lasts for 3 years).

In grades 1–3 (ISCED 1), the category ‘natural sciences’ refers to ‘questioning the world’, which covers notions of science, history/geography, technology and ICT. This subject also includes civic and moral education, although this instruction time has been captured in the ‘religion, ethics and moral education’ category. In grades 4–6, natural sciences includes technology.

In grades 4–10 (ISCED 2), social studies covers history/geography and civic and moral education (although in grades 4, 5 and 10, this time has been captured in the ‘religion, ethics and moral education’ category). In grade 10 (ISCED 2), it also includes social and economic studies.

ICT is integrated into natural sciences in grades 1–3 and in mathematics (including notions of computer science (programming)) in grades 4 and 5. In grades 6–9, ICT is mainly integrated into technology and mathematics, but it can be taught as part of any compulsory subject. Technology is integrated into natural sciences in grades 1–6 and in ICT in grade 10.

Practical and vocational skills include career guidance in grades 8–10.

The ‘other subjects’ category includes hours dedicated to bullying prevention and life skills development and form time (*vie de classe*) in grades 6–9.

In grade 10, the second foreign language (language 3) and language 2 are reported together.

With regard to the compulsory curriculum, in grades 6–9, ‘tailored teaching and support’ to all students including children with special needs (*accompagnement personnalisé*) and interdisciplinary projects (*enseignements pratiques interdisciplinaires*) are included in compulsory instruction time and integrated into all subjects. In grade 8 or 9, the total compulsory curriculum also includes a 5-day work shadowing placement taking place during instruction time – no additional time is mentioned. In grade 10, the compulsory curriculum includes form time (*vie de classe*) – *no additional time is mentioned* – and ‘tailored teaching and support to all students’ (*accompagnement personnalisé*) – time determined according to the students’ need.

With regard to the non-compulsory curriculum, it is possible to combine several optional courses within the limits of what a school can offer, the limits imposed by the timetable and the limits of the teaching hours each school is allocated.

In grade 6, the non-compulsory curriculum includes two hours a week of choral singing, two hours a week of a second foreign or regional language – when combined with the first foreign language, this cannot exceed six hours per week (each school is free to distribute the six hours according to its needs) – and two hours a week of an introductory course on a regional language (regional languages and cultures).

In grade 7, the non-compulsory curriculum includes two hours a week of choral singing, one hour a week of languages and cultures from antiquity (Latin and ancient Greek), two hours a week of a regional language (regional languages and cultures) and two hours a week of a European languages and culture course based on one of the two foreign languages studied.

In grades 8 and 9, the non-compulsory curriculum includes two hours a week of choral singing, three hours a week of languages and cultures from antiquity (Latin and ancient Greek), two hours a week of a regional language (regional languages and cultures) and two hours a week of a European languages and cultures course based on one of the two foreign languages studied.

In grades 6–9, the non-compulsory curriculum also includes the ‘homework done’ programme for students who want to do their homework under supervision.

In grade 10, students can choose one or two additional subjects (*enseignements optionnels*). The first can be chosen from a list of general education subjects (three hours per week), including a third modern language (foreign or regional language), ancient languages and cultures (Latin and/or Greek), French Sign Language, arts education (visual arts, film / audiovisual media, dance, history of art, music or drama), physical education, or circus arts (six hours per week). The second can be chosen from a list of technological education subjects (1.5 hours per week), including management, health and social studies, biotechnologies, sciences and laboratory skills, engineering sciences, technological creation and innovation, an artistic workshop, and creation and culture – design (six hours per week). Ancient languages and cultures (Latin and/or Greek) can also be chosen in addition to the two optional subjects. Depending on the additional optional subjects chosen, instruction time can increase by up to 648 hours per year (theoretical maximum limits). In practice, the instruction time for the additional optional subjects is unlikely to exceed 216 hours per year.

The percentages of students attending non-compulsory courses in public schools in the 2021/2022 school year were as follows:

- grade 6 (in public and private state funded schools): a second foreign or regional language – 15.2%,
- grade 7: Latin – 15.4%, introductory course to Latin and ancient Greek – 0.9%,
- grade 8: Latin – 12.6%, ancient Greek – 0.1%, introductory course to Latin and ancient Greek – 0.8%,
- grade 9: Latin – 12.7%, ancient Greek – 1.9%, introductory course to Latin and ancient Greek – 1.2%,
- grade 10 (in public and private state funded schools):
 - general education optional subjects: third modern language – 5%, Latin – 3.3%, physical education – 3.8%, visual arts – 3.8%, drama – 1.6%, film / audiovisual media – 1.4%, ancient Greek – 0.8%, music – 0.8%, history of art – 0.5%, dance – 0.2%, French sign language – 0.2%
 - technological education optional subjects: engineering sciences – 4.4%, sciences and laboratory – 2.9%, management – 3.1%, health and social studies – 1.7%, technological creation and innovation – 1.3%, biotechnologies – 0.9%, creation and culture – design – 0.6%.

Croatia

Based on the Curriculum decision for informatics in primary and general secondary education in the Republic of Croatia (*Odluka o donošenju kurikuluma za nastavni predmet Informatike za osnovne škole i gimnazije u Republici Hrvatskoj*, Official Gazette, 22/2018), in the 2020/2021 school year, informatics (part of the ICT subject area) was introduced as a non-compulsory subject at ISCED level 1 (grades 1–4), increasing the instruction time for the non-compulsory curriculum.

The instruction time for religion, ethics and moral education is included in the non-compulsory curriculum (grades 1–8). The non-compulsory curriculum also includes the instruction time for a second foreign language (grades 4–8) and ICT (grades 1–4 and grades 7 and 8).

In addition to the minimum instruction time reported for subject teaching, there is also further direct contact time with students as part of the non-compulsory curriculum. This includes 'form time' (*sač razrednika*). Each class teacher develops their own form time programme and chooses appropriate teaching methods based on the ages and needs of the students. Form time can cover topics such as health education, children's rights and prejudices. In addition, students can participate in additional tuition (*dopunska nastava*), additional lessons for gifted students (*dodatna nastava*) and extracurricular activities (*izvannastavne aktivnosti*). The above-mentioned activities are delivered over 35 teaching sessions per year, with one teaching session of 45 minutes per week. Students in grades 1–4 (ISCED 1) take a maximum of 25 lessons per week, which are evenly distributed across the week; these include compulsory lessons, tutor time and non-compulsory education (optional subjects, additional tuition, additional lessons for gifted students, extracurricular activities). Students in grades 5–8 (ISCED 24) take a maximum of 30 lessons per week, which are evenly distributed across the week. Information is based on the Primary and secondary school education act (*Zakon o odgoju i obrazovanju u osnovnoj i srednjoj školi*, Official Gazette, 89/2008, 86/2010, 92/2010, 105/2010, 90/2011, 5/2012, 16/2012, 86/2012, 126/2012, 94/2013, 152/2014, 07/2017, 68/2018, 98/2019, 64/2020) and the State pedagogical standard of primary education system (*Državni pedagoški standard osnovnoškolskog sustava odgoja i obrazovanja*, Official Gazette, 63/2008, 90/2010). Citizenship education, personal and social development, health, sustainable development, learning to learn, entrepreneurship, use of ICT are taught as a cross-curricular topic.

Italy

According to legislation, schools are required to provide instruction for at least five days a week and for at least 200 days per year. However, the annual instruction time is calculated based on an average of 33 weeks. Schools have autonomy in the distribution of the timetable over the week. In many schools, especially at upper secondary level, lessons are distributed over six days. In grades 1–5 (ISCED 1), the reported instruction time corresponds to the minimum weekly timetable of 27 hours over 33 weeks (891 hours); this timetable applies to 35.07% of students. The other possible weekly timetables are 24 hours (0.58% of students), 28–30 hours (24.00%) and 40 hours (40.35%). In grade 5 from school year 2022/2023, and in grade 4 from school year 2023/2024, the introduction of two additional weekly hours of motor education increases the timetables of all the possible weekly organisations, except in the 40-hour organisation with the two hours that are included in the timetable.

In grades 6–8 (ISCED 24), the reported instruction time corresponds to a weekly timetable of 30 hours; this applies to almost 89.67% of students at this level. This timetable also applies to students following the music pathway (5.91%), with their timetable including an additional hour per instrument studied (students can learn up to three instruments). Social studies is integrated into reading, writing and literature, and natural sciences is integrated into mathematics. The instruction time for the second foreign language can be used for teaching the first foreign language (English).

In grades 9 and 10 (ISCED 34), there are six types of *liceo*, which are devoted to arts subjects; classical studies; scientific studies; foreign languages; music and dance; and human sciences. The

information reported for grades 9 and 10 is for the *liceo scientifico* (in which the highest percentage of students is enrolled, i.e. 26%). In these grades, ICT is integrated into mathematics (but it is taught as an independent subject in the applied sciences option of the *liceo scientifico*). The 'other subjects' category includes Latin language and literature.

At all ISCED levels, schools have the autonomy to modify up to 20% of the annual timetable by changing the allocation of instruction time across subjects or by introducing new subjects.

In primary and lower and upper secondary education, 'civic education' in the 'social studies' subject category is a transversal subject (the instruction hours are distributed across the total compulsory curriculum). Although this subject is transversal, the allocated instruction hours (33 hours per year) must be respected and it is assessed as a separate subject.

Cyprus

Geography is included in social studies in grades 1–6 and in natural sciences in grades 7–9.

In grades 1–4, design and technology is included in natural sciences. First aid is included in physical education.

The 'other subjects' category includes life education in grades 1–4; environmental education – education for sustainable development in grades 5 and 6; instruction time dedicated to consolidating skills in and knowledge of curriculum subjects in grades 1–6; and classical studies and ancient Greek in grades 7–9.

Latvia

The reported curriculum refers to the basic education programme, which is followed by 80% of students in public schools. The remaining 20% of students (reference year 2022/2023) mostly follow the basic education programme for ethnic minorities, which includes the teaching of the ethnic minority language in grades 1–9. Schools with ethnic minority education programmes can decide on the subjects to be taught in the Latvian language provided that they represent at least 80% of the total instruction time per year. The Education Law provides for a transition period so that in all schools the language of instruction is the State language (Latvian) by 2025. Ethnic minorities can study subjects of their own language and culture on an optional basis.

The 'other subjects' category includes form time, which is devoted to discussing values, communication culture, civic education, road safety, healthy lifestyles, personal development, leadership, critical thinking, creative thinking, financial literacy, entrepreneurship skills and career guidance.

In addition, schools must offer optional lessons for groups of pupils on a voluntary basis (e.g. choir, dance, drama, sports or a foreign language), individual lessons and prolonged-day groups. These are included in the 'non-compulsory curriculum' category.

Vertical flexibility was gradually introduced from 2020/2021 for 3-year periods, starting with grades 1, 4 and 7. Since 2022/2023, vertical flexibility applies to all grades (1–3, 4–6 and 7–9). Data correspond to the recommended number of instruction time over 3 years.

A school may reduce or increase the number of lessons in a subject according to the priorities defined in the school development plan providing it the result does not exceed 10% of the total number of lessons within three years in the subject in which the number of lessons is changed, except for the State grammar school (*valsts ģimnāzija*) which according to the priorities defined in the school development plan may reduce or increase the number of lessons in the subject in grades 7-9 providing they remain within the limit of 25% of the total number of lessons within three years in the subject in which the number of lessons is changed. A school may determine the subjects which are

fully or partly implemented in a school year in any of the official languages of the European Union in conformity with the conditions of the State education standards.

Lithuania

The reported curriculum refers to schools where the medium of instruction is Lithuanian; these schools enrol over 90% of all students. The remaining students attend schools where instruction is provided in the language of one of the national minorities.

The duration of the school year in grades 1–4 is 175 days, and in grades 5–10 it is 185 days.

In grades 1–4, natural sciences and social studies are taught as an integrated subject. To calculate the minimum instruction times for natural sciences and social studies, the total instruction time for the integrated subject was divided by two. Technology and art education are also taught as an integrated subject.

In grades 7 and 8, natural sciences include biology, chemistry and physics. Schools must allocate 166.5 hours between physics and biology (in grade 7, 55.5 hours are devoted to teaching biology, in grade 8, 27.75 hours are devoted to teaching biology; in grade 7, 27.75 hours are devoted to teaching physics, in grade 8, 55.5 hours are devoted to teaching physics). In grade 8, 55.5 hours are devoted to teaching chemistry. A school implementing a basic education programme may decide to organise the study of one science subject in grades 7 and 8 instead of separate science subjects – biology, chemistry, physics – without reducing the number of biology, chemistry and physics lessons during the school year (according to the General education plans of the primary, basic and upper-secondary education curricula for 2021–2022 and 2022–2023, nr V-688, 3 May 2021, item 103.2).

In grades 9 and 10, social studies include history, citizenship, geography, economics and business. History must be taught for a minimum of 55.5 hours in each grade. Schools have the autonomy to decide how to distribute 166.5 hours of instruction time among the other social studies subjects.

In grades 5–10, 7.5 hours per year are devoted to civic education. This instruction time is included in the total number of hours allocated for social studies.

The 'other subjects' category covers human safety.

Students can choose additional lessons from the non-compulsory curriculum, which varies across schools. These lessons can be used to provide teaching support for low achievers and for personalised teaching and learning for talented students.

The school can decide to implement part of the educational process remotely: for grades 5-8, up to 10%, and for grades 9 and 10, up to 30% of the time allocated to the educational process during the school year. The duration of continuous synchronous learning is 90 minutes.

Luxembourg

In grades 1–6 (ISCED 1), German and Luxembourgish are both languages of instruction and both are included in reading, writing and literature. French is considered as language 2.

In grades 7–10, French is the medium of instruction, German is language 2 and English is language 3.

Hungary

Compulsory education ends at the age of 16; grades 11 and 12 are therefore excluded from this report. The compulsory time frame is defined in cycles of 2 years but, because of the phasing-in system and for better representation, a yearly time frame, recommended in the national core curriculum, is used. The 'other subjects' category includes form time.

The instruction time included for the compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools can be used by schools to increase the time allocated to the prescribed subjects or for new subjects (with framework curricula adopted by the Minister responsible for education) of their own choice. In addition, schools must include the subject 'homeland and people' between grades 5 and 8 (one lesson per week). Ministerial Decree nr 22/2022 (VII. 29.) (BM *rendelet*) stipulates the number of school days for the school year. For ISCED level 34, data in this report refer to upper secondary schools (*gimnázium*).

Malta

The scope includes both public and government-dependent private institutions. These country-specific notes apply to State schools in Malta – which cater for 62.2% of the student population –, and might not reflect the situation in government-dependent church schools – which cater for around 25.5%. The remaining 12.3% attend independent schools. In State schools, the five-year secondary cycle is made up of two distinct phases: during the first two years students attend 'middle school', while during the last three years they attend 'secondary school'. The secondary cycle of government-dependent church schools is made up of one single five-year phase.

During the month of June, schools open for half-days, and the total instruction time for each grade in compulsory education amounts to 17.5 hours per week.

In years 1 and 2, the 4 hours per week that schools must devote to handwriting, storytelling, reading sessions and 'talk about sessions' are included in the 'compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools' category. In grades 3–6, this category includes 1 hour per week for consolidating learning. This time is usually used for literacy, mathematics and language 2.

In years 1–6, science and technology are integrated into one subject, with the emphasis being on science.

The 'other subjects' category includes the daily 15-minute morning assembly in years 1–6; personal, social and career development in grades 3–6; and personal, social and career development and a daily 10-minute morning assembly / form period in years 7–11.

In grades 7-8 students must choose one of the following languages: Arabic, French, German, Italian and Spanish. In two schools, students can also opt for Chinese.

In grades 9–11, students must choose two of the following subjects: Arabic, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, biology, chemistry, geography, art, music, European studies, history, social studies, business studies, accounting, computer studies, engineering technology, health and social care, hospitality, information technology, agribusiness, design and technology, graphical communication, home economics, media literacy, fashion and textiles, retail and physical education. These options are included in the 'compulsory options chosen by students' category.

Vocational subjects needing a workshop are not offered in all schools. Nevertheless, students opting for a subject which is not available within their school, are offered to move to a different school.

Netherlands

The total compulsory instruction time for pre-primary and primary education (8 years) is 7 520 hours. It is left to the discretion of schools as to how these hours are distributed between the grades. For this report, the instruction time for grades 1–6 was calculated as follows: $7\,520/8 \times 6 = 5\,640$.

After grade 10 of VMBO and grade 11 of HAVO, students normally continue their education in a vocational school or university of applied sciences. As vocational education is outside the scope of this report, data for these grades are not provided. As it was not possible to show vertical flexibility for grades 10–12, the instruction time for this cycle was artificially divided into three.

In grade 7 (VMBO), a second foreign language (language 3) is compulsory for students following three of the four available programmes (middle-management vocational programme, combined programme and theoretical programme). A second foreign language (language 3) is not compulsory in the basic vocational programme. This means that, in the Netherlands, 80% of students (VMBO) take a second foreign language (language 3) as a compulsory subject.

Austria

Compulsory schooling starts for all children on 1 September following their sixth birthday and lasts for nine years. Students can choose between different programmes of study for grade 9. As these programmes could not all be presented, no data for that particular year are included.

In primary school (*Volksschule*; grades 1–4), social studies and technology are part of an integrated subject called *Sachunterricht*, which covers introduction to natural sciences.

In grades 1 and 2, modern foreign language teaching (32 periods of 50 minutes) is integrated into the 'other subjects' category and reported under the total minimum compulsory curriculum. ICT is taught as an integrated subject in grades 1–4. Compulsory instruction time for remedial education is included in the 'other subjects' category.

For secondary education, the data refer to the curricula for *Mittelschule* (compulsory secondary school) and *Allgemeinbildende höhere Schule* (academic secondary school, AHS). In academic secondary schools, grades 5 and 6 are common, whereas in grades 7 and 8 there are three branches: the scientific branch (*Realgymnasium*), the grammar school branch (*Gymnasium*) and the economics branch (*Wirtschaftskundliches Realgymnasium*). This report shows data for the scientific branch. Compulsory secondary schools and academic secondary schools can opt to follow a discretionary school timetable, which provides more autonomy to decide which subjects to offer. Technical and textile work (*Technisches und textiles Werken*) is included in practical and vocational skills, although certain aspects of this subject refer to arts education.

Poland

A new school system began to be phased in in the 2017/2018 school year. In the old system, general full-time compulsory education comprised six years of primary education and three years of lower secondary education, with instruction time defined in cycles of three years (i.e. there was vertical flexibility). The new 8-year primary school system was fully implemented in 2020/2021. In the new system, general full-time compulsory education consists of eight years in one single structure covering both ISCED level 1 and ISCED level 2. In the new system, instruction time is defined by grade; there is no longer vertical flexibility.

In grades 1–3 of primary school (educational stage I – integrated early school education), the total number of hours of instruction for each grade is distributed among the individual compulsory educational activities (classes) (20 teaching units or hours a week including Polish language, mathematics, social education, natural sciences, art education, technology, ICT, music and a modern foreign language) by the teacher responsible for early school education who teaches all of these subjects. In the case of art education, ICT, music, physical education and modern foreign languages, classes can be also taught by teachers with relevant qualifications, as specified in the regulations, rather than the teacher responsible for early school education. In such exceptional cases the weekly number of hours allocated for these classes is as follows: art education, ICT and music – one hour in each grade; physical education – three hours in each grade; modern foreign languages – two hours in each grade.

The 'other subjects' category includes form time in grades 4–8 and 'education for safety' in grade 8. Practical and vocational skills includes vocational guidance in grades 7 and 8. The non-compulsory curriculum includes 'education for family life' in grades 4–8 and religion and/or ethics in grades 1–8.

School governing bodies, at the request of school heads, may additionally grant up to three hours a week to each class in a given school year to enable a periodic or annual increase in the number of hours of instruction for selected compulsory subjects. These hours are not reported.

Portugal

Data show the minimum instruction times in primary education. In grades 1–4, the weekly instruction time is 25 hours. The non-compulsory curriculum consists of five hours of instruction a week. In grades 10–12, the minimum instruction time varies according to the particular education pathway. The figures show the lowest of all the minimum instruction times.

A maximum and minimum instruction time are set for each subject. Each school chooses the time to allocate to each subject within the established limits: the minimum per subject and the total per year.

The legislation (Decree-law Nr 55/2018, of 6 July; Ministerial implementing order nr 223-A/2018, of 3 August; and Ministerial implementing order Nr 226-A/2018, of 7 August) defines programmes for basic and secondary education and establishes rules that give schools more autonomy to make decisions that will help students achieve the skill set in the student profile for compulsory education. This legal framework is fully in effect since 2021/2022 school year.

The legislation defines the skills that students should achieve by the end of grade 12 and guides schools in organising their planning, teaching, learning and assessment. Schools can manage up to 25% of the school programme timetable by school year, provided they comply with the syllabuses, the core curriculum competences, the curriculum learning outcomes and the curriculum guidelines, in each grade and for each subject. This allows schools to ensure the development of essential learning – the knowledge, skills and attitudes that schools decide students must obtain and develop in each school year, which can be further developed, reinforced and enriched – and the skills set in the student profile. Schools have greater autonomy to establish the area of citizenship and development, according to the national strategy for citizenship education; decide on necessary support for studying and artistic education (grades 5–6); create areas of curricular autonomy by combining subjects; integrate school projects into the curriculum; alternate periods of disciplinary functioning with periods of multidisciplinary functioning, through collaborative work; develop practical or experimental work by splitting classes or organising them in alternative ways; organise how subjects are run (by term or in some other way); and enable upper secondary school students to change subjects in order to create their own educational pathway. Thus, schools have more freedom to run their school programmes and can adapt programmes to specific contexts and the needs of their students, to promote quality learning for all.

According to Ministerial implementing order nr 181/2019, of 11 July, as amended by Ministerial implementing order nr 306/2021, of 17 December, schools can also manage more than 25% of the school programme timetable by school year, provided they present/submit an innovation plan, which has to be approved by the Ministry of Education.

All schools can develop 'curricular enrichment activities' (*atividades de desenvolvimento curricular*) as permitted by their scope and educational plans. In the first cycle (grades 1–4), five non-compulsory weekly hours are allocated to these activities. In some cases, schools may withdraw one hour to allocate to moral and religious education (*educação moral e religiosa*).

The introduction of both ICT and citizenship, and development (*cidadania e desenvolvimento*) in the curriculum (grades 1–9) is also highlighted. These subjects are transversal in primary education (grades 1–4) and become compulsory in grades 5–9. In upper secondary education, schools decide how to implement the compulsory component of citizenship and development.

Physical education (*educação física*) is included in the curriculum in primary and secondary education. Attendance at moral and religious education (*educação moral e religiosa*) is optional in primary and secondary education.

The compulsory options chosen by students in upper secondary education vary according to the specific education pathway followed. In grades 10–12, they can include mathematics, natural sciences, foreign languages (languages 2, 3, and 4), art education, social sciences (only in grade 12), and technology and ICT (only in grade 12).

In upper secondary education, students must be given the opportunity to create their own personal pathway by being allowed to choose options from different school pathways.

Romania

In Romania, general compulsory education consists of 13 years of study (from preparatory year to the end of upper secondary education). It includes primary education (grades 1–5, with grade 1 corresponding to the ‘preparatory year’ in the Romanian education system), lower secondary education (*gimnaziu*; grades 5–8) and upper secondary education (*liceu*, grades 9–12).

At ISCED level 34, the instruction time and subjects vary between the different pathways. Data in this report refer to the scientific pathway (math and sciences pathway).

According to the framework plan for primary education approved in 2013, and fully implemented since the 2020/2021 school year, all grades in primary education, schools have the option to provide one additional period per week.

The framework plan for lower secondary education, approved in 2016 and fully implemented in the 2020/2021 school year introduced a compulsory subject to be chosen by students at grade 6. Nevertheless, this provision was amended in 2018 (Order nr 4.828 of 30 August 2018 amending and complementing the Order of the National Education and Scientific Research Minister nr 3.590/2016 on the approval of the framework curricula for lower secondary education), and consequently it is no longer obligatory for students to choose an integrated optional subject.

For upper secondary education, the current framework curricula have been in force since 2009, and changes will take place in the 2023/2024 school year.

In the 2022/2023 school year, the activity of the public education system in Romania is regulated, by Ministerial order nr 3505 of 31 March 2022, published in the Official gazette of Romania nr 326 of 4 April 2022, and by the Framework regulation for the organisation and functioning of school education establishments, approved by Order nr 4183 of 4 July 2022 and published in the Official gazette of Romania nr 675 of 6 July 2022. Law 56 of 1 April 2019 amending National Education law 1/2011, published in the Official gazette of Romania nr 252 of 2 April 2019 extends the length of compulsory education up to grade 12. (<https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/212314>)

Slovenia

Compulsory education is provided in a single structure that covers nine years. The reported curriculum is followed by 95% of pupils. In areas where Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities live, schools implement adapted curricula, which include two more lessons per week and a slightly different

allocation of the instruction time between subjects, as students have to learn two languages – Slovenian and Italian or Hungarian. The adapted curriculum is followed by 3.9% of pupils.

In grades 1–3, ‘learning about the environment’ (3 lessons a week) encompasses natural sciences (1.25 lessons a week), social studies (1.25 lessons a week) and technology (0.5 lessons a week). In grades 4 and 5, three lessons a week are devoted to natural sciences, of which two lessons are devoted to ‘natural science’ and one lesson a week to ‘technology’.

In grades 7 and 8, ‘patriotic and citizenship culture and ethics’ (one lesson per week) is reported under social studies. The annual compulsory additional 15 days of activities in the arts, natural sciences, physical education and technology have been included in the respective categories.

In grades 1–9, religion, ethics and moral education are integrated into social studies. In grades 7–9, this can also be a compulsory option. ICT is integrated into all subjects in grades 1–9. In grades 6–8, it is integrated into technology and, in grades 7–9, it can also be a compulsory option.

The ‘other subjects’ category includes form time.

The compulsory options in grades 7–9 include subjects in the fields of social sciences and humanities and natural sciences and technology, such as ICT, technology, language 3, language 4, religion, ethics and moral education, social studies, physical education, practical skills, arts education and natural sciences. Schools have to offer at least three subjects from each field, including a mandatory foreign language, rhetoric, and religion and ethics in the field of social sciences and humanities. Students can be exempted from taking compulsory options if they attend a music school within an accredited programme.

Schools must provide the following non-compulsory subjects: in grade 1, a first foreign language (taken by 92.3% of students); in grades 4–6, a second foreign language (19.9% of students), arts (7.6% of students), ICT (18.6% of students), physical education (26.4% of students) and technology (attended by 10.6% of students); in grades 7–9, a foreign language (5.1% of students) and an additional lesson of compulsory options. The non-compulsory curriculum (grades 1–9) also includes student interest activities, supplementary lessons and remedial education.

In grade 1, 74.1% of students attend morning care, and, in grades 1–5, 83.0% of students are enrolled in after-school activities, which are implemented according to official guidelines and are taught by qualified teachers.

Slovakia

The State education programmes, in force since 2015/2016, set the minimum instruction time for primary and lower secondary education per grade. However, the instruction time for ISCED level 34 is prescribed for the four years of upper secondary education (vertical flexibility). Given that only the first year (grade 10) is compulsory, a quarter of this time has been included in each subject category.

The compulsory flexible subjects that schools can offer are, at the same time, compulsory options for students. They include a second and third language, technology and ‘other subjects’, such as transport education, sex education and minority languages. Schools can also offer additional lessons for some compulsory subjects.

In grades 1–2 instruction time for social studies is integrated into the natural sciences as an education area ‘Man and society’.

A curriculum reform is on-going. As of September 2023, the first 30 pilot primary schools will teach students in grade 1 according to the new curriculum. The full implementation of the reform is planned for the school year 2026/2027. The new curriculum for primary and lower secondary education will be structured into three cycles that will define basic educational goals. The first cycle includes grades 1 to

3, the second cycle, grades 4 to 5, and the third cycle, grades 6 to 9. The cycles will define the basic learning objectives for education areas and provide to schools more flexibility in developing school education plans and allocation recommended instruction time to subjects. The reform systematically integrates cross-curricular topics such as financial literacy, global health (e.g., epidemics), climate change and warming, the economic crisis, and social and emotional literacy. (https://www.statpedu.sk/files/articles/dokumenty/inovovany-statny-vzdelavaci-program/prvouka_pv_2014.pdf)

Education for the 21st century: State educational programme for primary and lower secondary education. Available at: <https://verejnakonkultacia.vzdelavanie21.sk/statny-vzdelavaci-program-pre-zakladne-vzdelavanie/>. This document will be amended and modified depending on the requirements during the pilot implementation of the new curriculum.

Finland

ISCED 1 & 2:

The minimum instruction time is distributed for grade groups 1-2, 3-6 and 7-9 and the local education provider or schools decide how to distribute the instruction time for compulsory subjects within each group of grades.

Schools and education providers can start teaching any compulsory subject using vertical flexibility from grade 1. They are obliged to introduce the following subjects by the grades specified: the first foreign language by the spring term of grade 1; the second foreign language by grade 6; social studies by grade 4; and home economics, guidance and counselling (practical and vocational skills) by grade 7.

ISCED 1, 2 & 34: instruction time for geography is included under instruction time for natural sciences.

ISCED 1 & 2: the compulsory subjects with a flexible timetable include music, visual arts, crafts, physical education and home economics.

ISCED 1, 2 & 34: the compulsory subjects chosen by schools can include any subject.

ISCED 1 & 2: the non-compulsory curriculum refers to an optional foreign language.

ISCED 34:

General upper secondary education is based on study units (defined as certain number of credits) with no year-specific classes or requirements. The studies take two to four years to complete, but most students graduate in three years. Therefore, the theoretical instruction time during compulsory general upper secondary education is 3 years and includes years 10, 11 and 12.

The scope of a study unit is defined as credits. The students complete at minimum of 150 credits. One credit is equivalent to an average of 14 hours 15 minutes of teaching time.

There are compulsory and optional studies; optional studies are divided into national elective and school-specific elective studies.

Compulsory studies consist of 94 or 102 credits depending on whether the student has chosen advanced mathematics syllabus or the basic mathematics syllabus.

The rest of the credits are elective studies; a minimum of 20 credits are national elective studies, and the rest – a minimum of 28 or 36 depending on the student's scope of syllabus in mathematics – can be national elective or school-specific elective studies according to the individual choices of the student.

General upper secondary school students plan their own individual learning path according to this structure. It is possible for students to study more than the compulsory 150 credits over a maximum of four years. Non-compulsory studies can include study units in any subject.

Sweden

The scope includes both public and grant-aided independent schools (*fristående skola*).

Pre-school (which is the last year of ISCED 02) becomes compulsory in the year a child turns six and lasts for one year. This year is not considered in the report.

The minimum instruction time is recommended/guaranteed for the lower stage (*lågstadiet*), the middle stage (*mellanstadiet*) and the higher stage (*högstadiet*) in compulsory education; schools decide how to distribute the instruction time in each stage, although with some limitations. The number of hours devoted to a subject or group of subjects may be reduced by at most 20% in each stage to accommodate school options; however, English, mathematics, Swedish and Swedish as a second language are excluded from this.

The compulsory options chosen by students include the 'student's choice' (*elevens val*) equivalent to 177 hours of instruction time. In the 'student's choice', the student can deepen or broaden their knowledge of one or more subjects. The hours allocated to this compulsory option can be freely distributed between the three different school stages; for comparability reasons, the hours allocated to the 'student's choice' have been equally distributed across each stage.

The total amount of instruction time for the second foreign language (language 3) (*språkval*) is 320 hours. The steering documents set out that schools should not start teaching a second foreign language later than grade 6. Students who do not choose a second foreign language can study Swedish, Swedish as a second language (provided that they have already received education on this subject), English, sign language or mother tongue tuition. The instruction time for the second foreign language is 320 hours, but this is distributed between the middle and higher stages: 48 hours in the middle stage, and 272 hours in the higher stage.

Regarding practical and vocational skills, 'home and consumer studies' has a total instruction time of 118 hours – 36 hours in lower and middle stage and 82 hours in higher stage. For comparability reasons, 36 hours has been allocated to the middle stage for 'home and consumer studies'. Practical and vocational skills also consist of 330 hours of handiwork – 50 hours in the lower stage, 140 hours in the middle stage and 140 hours in the higher stage.

Natural sciences consist of three subjects in the middle and higher stages: biology, physics and chemistry. In the middle stage, each subject has a minimum instruction time of 55 hours. The remaining 28 hours can be distributed freely between the three subjects in the middle stage. In the higher stage, students are guaranteed a minimum instruction time of 75 hours for each subject. The remaining 39 hours can be distributed freely between the three subjects.

Social sciences consist of four subjects in the middle and higher stages: geography, history, religion and civic education. Middle stage students are guaranteed a minimum teaching time of 70 hours in each subject. The remaining 53 hours can be distributed freely between the four subjects. In the higher stage, students are guaranteed a minimum teaching time of 75 hours in each subject. The remaining 52 hours can be distributed freely between the four subjects.

The non-compulsory curriculum includes mother tongue tuition for children with a mother tongue other than Swedish. Municipalities can decide how to organise this tuition and how long it lasts.

Albania

The compulsory subjects chosen by schools include modules on the environment and other activities at elementary level / grades 1–5, and usually a second foreign language, e.g. German, French or Italian, at grades 6–9.

The non-compulsory curriculum, ‘curriculum by choice’ in classes 3–5 and 6–9 include second foreign language as well as other extra-curricular hours offered within grades (6–9), including education for human rights, environmental education etc.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

There are three official languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina and classes are held in one of those languages.

In grade 1, mathematics is integrated into reading, writing and literature (and ‘creation’) and arts education is integrated into physical education and sports.

In grades 1–4, social studies is integrated into natural sciences.

Switzerland

With the exception of a minimum number of lessons for physical education, no standard curriculum and no standard instruction time are defined at national level. Curricula and the intended instruction time are determined by the 26 cantons at regional level. The definition and the number of both compulsory and non-compulsory subjects, as well as the total instruction time and its distribution between subjects, vary considerably across cantons. Therefore, only data on the total instruction time per grade and ISCED level can be presented. The total compulsory instruction time for the six years at primary level varies between a minimum of 4 481 hours and a maximum of 5 189 hours between cantons. The total compulsory instruction time for the three years at lower secondary level varies between a minimum of 2 601 hours and a maximum of 3 062 hours.

The scope includes only public institutions. The figures present weighted averages of the cantonal requirements for each grade and the total instruction time as provided in the cantonal timetables (*Studentenafeln / grilles horaires*). The averages are weighted by the number of students per canton in primary education (six years) and lower secondary education (three years) in 2020/2021. For Ticino, with five years of primary education and four years of lower secondary education in 2022/2023, calculations are based on six years of primary and three years of lower secondary education for reasons of comparability. The instruction time provided for lower secondary education is the mean of the different pathways (basic and advanced requirements; not including baccalaureate schools in grade 9).

Compulsory education includes two years of pre-primary education (ISCED 02) and lasts for 11 years in total.

The length of holiday periods and the number of public holidays also vary between cantons. The number of instruction days per school year is presented as an average of the number of school weeks per year (varying between 36.5 and 40 weeks) minus an estimated average of five public holidays. Teacher development days are at the discretion of the school and therefore cannot be excluded. The length of a period varies between 45 minutes (in the majority of the cantons) and 50 minutes.

Iceland

In grades 1–10, practical and vocational skills is integrated into arts education, and religion, ethics and moral education are integrated into social studies.

According to the national curriculum for compulsory schools, two foreign languages are compulsory: English and Danish. English is defined as the first foreign language (language 2) and Danish (in some cases Norwegian or Swedish) as the second foreign language (language 3). Schools are free to decide how much time should be assigned to the first and second foreign languages (languages 2 and 3), within the limits of the intended curriculum for foreign languages. Additional foreign language instruction is included in the ‘compulsory options chosen by students’ category. The national curriculum guidelines allocate time for compulsory options. All schools use this time for extra teaching time for compulsory subjects and other subjects that pupils may choose.

The compulsory options chosen by students include elective subjects chosen by individual schools. Schools may offer elective subjects that are the same as the core subjects, e.g. languages and mathematics, if they want to provide more extensive education in these subject fields. The guidelines instruct schools to keep a balance between academic and more vocational subjects. It is recommended that schools offer subjects in the arts and practical/vocational subjects, especially in grades 8–10.

Liechtenstein

In grade 1, English is taught as an integrated subject. It is up to teachers to decide how this is done. It is reported as one lesson integrated into the total instruction time.

Social studies is integrated into natural sciences in grades 2–5. In *Realschule* and *Oberschule*, social studies is also integrated into natural sciences in grades 6–9. In grades 6 and 7, technology is integrated into arts education in all pathways.

The ‘other subjects’ category includes (in the three pathways) life sciences and ‘class hour’ (which addresses topics such as personal development, sex education, career guidance and form time). In *Oberschule* and *Realschule*, the ‘other subjects’ category also includes home economics.

In grade 9, the compulsory options chosen by students in *Gymnasium* depend on the track they choose and include Latin; Spanish; Italian and Latin; art, music and pedagogy; economics and law; mathematics; and natural sciences. In *Realschule* and *Oberschule*, the compulsory options include technical drawing, crafts and design, arts, music, physical education, a second foreign language (language 3; French).

The ‘other subjects’ category includes ‘life sciences’ and school projects in *Realschule*, and vocational education in *Oberschule*.

In *Oberschule* and *Realschule* (grades 6–9), schools offer additional non-compulsory lessons for remedial teaching (including additional lessons in German for migrants) and specific support lessons for high achievers to prepare them for moving to a different type of school. In grade 9, they are used particularly to prepare students (individually) for further general or vocational education. In *Gymnasium*, the non-compulsory subjects aim to promote topics across different subjects (interdisciplinary) and students’ individual interests.

Montenegro

Social studies is integrated into natural sciences in grades 1–3.

Religion, ethics and moral education are integrated into social studies throughout compulsory education.

Technology is integrated into natural sciences in grades 1–4 and into ICT in grades 5–8. In grade 9, both technology and ICT are integrated into the compulsory subjects. As well as being studied as a separate subject, ICT is integrated into all other subjects.

In schools where the Montenegrin language is taught as a non-mother tongue language, the number of lessons is higher. In addition to studying their mother tongue (four lessons a week), children have two additional lessons of Montenegrin language a week in grades 1–9.

One period per week (of the recommended instruction time per year) must be devoted to form time.

In grades 7–9, students must choose one compulsory subject (one lesson per week). Schools are obliged to offer a minimum of five subjects from a list of 20 approved by the National Council for Education.

The compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools cover two weeks of instruction time that schools devote to culture, technical activities, sports, outdoor education and school trips.

The non-compulsory curriculum includes student interest activities and extra time for compulsory subjects and options.

North Macedonia

Basic education is compulsory, lasts nine years and is organised in three educational stages: grades 1–3, grades 4–6 and grades 7–9. According to the ISCED classification, this level of education is equivalent to ISCED level 1 (primary education) and ISCED level 24 (lower secondary education). Basic education is provided by municipal and State basic schools. Education is compulsory from the start of primary to the end of upper secondary education.

Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) is part of compulsory education and is provided in either public secondary schools (municipal or State secondary schools) or private high schools. General secondary programmes at ISCED level 34 are provided in *gymnasiums*. Although the law on secondary education does not stipulate the minimum number of years to be spent in upper secondary education (it can be from two to four years in vocational education schools or four years in general secondary schools), ISCED level 3 is mandatory for all students. When considering the whole student population, the minimum number of years of compulsory education is 11 years. However, it lasts 13 years for those students following the general secondary education programme.

The ‘innovations’ subject is included in practical and vocational skills in grade 9.

In grades 4 and 5, ‘creative handicraft’ is included in the ‘other subjects’ category. In grade 6, students must choose one of the following elective subjects: ethics of religions, introduction to religions, or classical culture of European civilisation. In grades 7–9, pupils must choose one of the following elective subjects: homeland culture, environmental education, research on our homeland, folk dance, projects in music, projects in fine arts, technical education, projects in informatics, sport, health or skills for living. In grades 8 and 9, one additional subject is added to the list of electives, computer programming. In grades 3–9, students can decide to follow one of the following non-compulsory subjects: language and culture of Aromanians, language and culture of the Roma people, or language and culture of Bosnians.

The data in this report show only the first two years (grades 10 and 11) of upper secondary general education. For the third year or grade 12, the minimum instruction time for the total compulsory curriculum is 621 hours (108 hours for reading, writing and literature; 162 hours for natural sciences; 81 hours for mathematics, the first foreign language, and physical education and health; and 54 hours for the second foreign language and social studies). For the fourth year or grade 13, the minimum instruction time for the total compulsory curriculum is 540 hours a year (108 hours for reading, writing and literature; 81 hours for mathematics, social studies, the first foreign language, and physical education and health; and 54 hours for the second foreign language and business and entrepreneurship).

Norway

Instruction time per subject for the 10-year compulsory education programme corresponds to primary education (ISCED 1) as a whole (grades 1–7) and for lower secondary education (ISCED 24) as a whole (grades 8–10).

In primary education, the instruction time for the core subjects reading, writing and literature, mathematics, natural sciences and the first foreign language (language 2) is prescribed for grades 1–4 and for grades 4–7. Schools can decide how to distribute this time between the relevant grades. Schools must provide 38 additional hours per year for compulsory subjects of their own choice depending on local needs.

At primary and lower secondary levels, schools may reallocate up to 5% of the total ordinary instruction time for each subject to other curriculum subjects. For instance, each school may allocate 5% of the intended instruction time in mathematics for grades 1–4 (0.05×560 hours = 28 hours) to other subject(s), for example natural sciences. Subject time can be reallocated only within the individual main grades, i.e. 1–4, 5–7 and 8–10.

With regard to compulsory options chosen by students, in grades 8–10 of lower secondary education (ISCED 24), students can choose between 16 subjects (from 2019/2020, the subject ‘practical crafts’ was introduced) for a total of 171 hours. Students in lower secondary education (ISCED 24) with sufficient knowledge may choose subjects from the upper secondary (ISCED 34) curriculum as part of their compulsory options. Every school must offer at least two different subjects as compulsory options. In addition, students can choose between a second foreign language (language 3) and in-depth studies or work-related training for a total number of 222 hours. The in-depth studies give students the opportunity to develop their competences in English, reading, writing and literature, Sami, mathematics or work-related training, instead of learning a new foreign language. Schools can decide which subjects to offer as in-depth studies and how to organise them, but they must offer at least one in addition to language 3. In 2017/2018, 73% of the students chose language 3 while only 15% chose in depth-studies in other languages and 12% chose in-depth studies in mathematics or work-related training. In 2019/2020, 71% of students chose language 3, while only 15% chose in depth-studies in other languages, and 14% chose in-depth studies in mathematics or work-related training. In 2021/2022, 69% of students chose language 3, while 14% chose in depth-studies in other languages, and 17% chose in-depth studies in mathematics or work-related training.

Serbia

Municipalities with an official minority language can organise classes in this language. Schools in which Serbian is the language of instruction can offer a minority language with national culture elements as a non-compulsory subject, which students from minority populations can choose or not (72 lessons a year).

In grades 1–4 (ISCED 1), social studies is integrated into natural sciences, and technology is integrated into ICT.

In grade 1, students must choose between religion and civic education (both 36 lessons a year; 34 lessons in grade 8). These subjects are categorised as religion, ethics and moral education. Students can follow the same subject during grades 2–8 or switch in grade 5.

The ‘other subjects’ category includes form time (classroom meeting).

In grades 5–8 (ISCED 24), school offers at least three compulsory flexible subjects and students must choose one. These subjects can be related to the following topics: nature conservation, everyday life in the past, drawing, painting, sculpting, choir and orchestra, chess, etc. From the beginning of the 2022-2023 school year, all students on ISCED 2 can choose some of the elective activities offered by

schools. Students in each grade on ISCED 2 choose one of the three elective activities. It means that each student takes four different elective activities during the second cycle of basic education (ISCED 2).

As specified in the amendments to the Bylaw on the teaching and learning plan for the 5th and 6th grades of basic education and the teaching and learning programme for the 5th and 6th grades of basic education, there is a new Framework for Elective Activities introduced by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development. Additionally, there are six elective subjects divided into two groups that have been prepared and introduced by the Institute for the Improvement of Education. Exercise for health, life skills and media literacy are intended for students in the 5th and 6th grades, while entrepreneurship, my environment and art are offered to 7th- and 8th grade students.

In addition to these elective activities, there are six programmes prepared and introduced by professional associations: home economics, drawing, painting and sculpting, nature guardians, living with music and save our planet, offered to 5th- and 6th-grade students, and philosophy with children offered to 7th- and 8th grade students. Elective activities are part of the curriculum and a relevant part of all school plans in the school programme and the annual work plan. Programmes of elective activities contain general goals, competencies, outcomes, topics, key terms and instructions for didactic-methodical implementation and student evaluation.

The non-compulsory curriculum consists of supplementary classes, additional classes and extracurricular activities (volunteering, humanitarian activities, cultural activities, sports, etc.). The minority language with national culture elements is another optional subject for students from minority populations.

Türkiye

There are 5 general education programmes at ISCED level 3 in Türkiye: Anatolia high schools (91% of students), science high schools (6%), social sciences high schools (2%), sports high schools, and fine arts high schools. Instruction time provided for ISCED level 34 in this report reflects the weighted average of the former 3 upper secondary general education programmes, namely, Anatolia high school, science high school and social sciences high school programmes, and is based on the number of students enrolled in each programme by grade. The latter two high school programmes are not included in the calculations since they enroll a very small proportion of students in ISCED level 34. In grades 1–3, the ‘other subjects’ category includes free activities.

In grades 5–8, students must choose three subjects per grade. Compulsory options include subjects relating to religion, ethics and moral education, reading, writing and literature, mathematics, natural sciences, social studies, arts education, sports and foreign languages. ICT is a compulsory option in grades 7–12. In grades 9–12, schools can offer the following subjects as compulsory options: language, Turkish literature, mathematics, geometry, physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, psychology, sociology and a foreign language.

GLOSSARY

Definition of instruction time

The intended instruction time includes the time a public school is expected to provide instruction to students on all the subjects of the compulsory and non-compulsory curriculum in the school premises or in out-of-school activities which are formal parts of the compulsory programmes. The instruction time excludes:

- Breaks between classes or other types of interruptions.
- Non-compulsory time outside the school day.
- Time dedicated to homework activities.
- Individual tutoring or private study.
- Days when schools are closed for festivities, such as national holidays, and days when students are not expected to be at school because of teacher development days or examination periods.

This report presents data as **annual instruction time in hours of 60 minutes per grade**, taking into account the number of instruction days per week and per year and the number and length of periods ⁽¹⁸⁾. When the data collected from the national policy document is provided in periods (usually between 35 and 50 minutes), per week or per year, calculations are done in order to obtain standard annual data in hours.

Definition of subject categories

The subjects taught during full-time compulsory education in Europe vary across countries. In order to be able to compare the information, it is necessary to group them according to more general subject categories. Most subject categories cover several subjects (e.g. natural sciences: physics, chemistry or biology).

The category 'reading, writing and literature' is associated with 'language 1'. Additional languages learnt by students – usually but not necessarily foreign languages, are referred to as 'language 2', 'language 3', 'language 4' and 'language 5'.

The following table defines the subject categories which are included in the national data sheets.

⁽¹⁸⁾ All figures are rounded up to the next complete number and for this reason some non correspondence between individual subjects and total annual figures might exist. For more information on ISCED classifications, see: <https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf>

Subject categories	Definitions
Reading, writing and literature (L1)	Covers skills such as spelling, reading, and writing in the language of instruction and includes subjects such as grammar, language of instruction and literature. It can be considered as the first language taught to students. If there are two languages of instruction in almost every public school, then hours allocated to reading, writing and literature in both languages of instruction should be reported.
Mathematics	Covers all numeracy skills and subjects such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry, statistics, etc.
Natural sciences	Includes subjects such as science, physics, chemistry, biology, environmental sciences and ecology.
Social studies	Includes subjects such as history, geography and all related studies. May also include community studies, social and political instruction, philosophy or civics education.
Languages (L 2–5)	Includes subjects that develop students' knowledge of a language viewed in the curriculum as 'foreign' (or modern) languages, other national languages and/or regional and minority languages. This definition of languages in the curriculum is educationally based and unrelated to the political status of languages.
Physical education and health	Includes subjects such as education in sports and health enhancing physical activities, as well as time devoted to instruction in competitive and traditional games, gymnastics, swimming, athletics, dance or other activities that develop pupils' physical and social competences (including knowledge, skills, psychomotor coordination, cooperation and leadership) and an active healthy lifestyle.
Arts education	Includes subjects such as arts, history of arts, music, visual arts, drama, music and dance performance, photography, and creative handicraft.
Religion/ethics/moral education	Includes subjects whose aim is to teach the principles and history of one or more religions, and subjects such as ethics whose aim is to determine how to live and behave in accordance with human and social principles.
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	Includes subjects such as informatics, information and communication technologies or computer science. These subjects include a wide range of topics concerned with the new technologies used for the processing and transmission of digital information, including computers, computerised networks (including the Internet), microelectronics, multimedia, software and programming, etc.
Technology	Includes subjects that provide knowledge on the practical use of scientific or technological discoveries that use specific instruments and processes. For example, construction, electricity, electronics, graphics and design, etc.
Practical and vocational skills	Includes vocational skills (preparation for a specific occupation), accountancy, business studies, career education, clothing and textiles, driving and road security, home economics, nursing, secretarial studies, tourism and hospitality, woodwork, metalwork and sewing.
Other subjects	This category includes different subjects that cannot be classified within the other groups or which specifically reflect national concerns. In this category, the following types of subjects may be included: classical languages and minority languages which the curriculum does not consider to be other languages, personal development/well-being.

Definition of curriculum categories

The intended instruction time might be composed of a compulsory curriculum and a non-compulsory curriculum. The compulsory curriculum refers to the amount and allocation of instruction time that has to be provided in almost every public school and must be attended by almost all public sector students.

The compulsory curriculum contains compulsory subjects defined as such by central education authorities and taught to all pupils. It may also be flexible in various ways as local authorities, schools, teachers and/or students may have varying degrees of freedom to choose the subjects and/or the allocation of compulsory instruction time.

The following table defines the curriculum categories which are included in the information presented in the national data sheets.

Curriculum categories	Definitions
Compulsory subject	Subject that must be studied by all students.
Compulsory options chosen by the students	Includes the total amount of instruction time for subjects that are chosen by students, where there is a list of subjects that school must offer and each student must choose one or more from the list.
Compulsory flexible subjects chosen by schools	Includes the total amount of compulsory instruction time indicated by the central authorities, which regional authorities, local authorities, schools or teachers allocate to subjects of their choice (or subjects they chose from a list defined by central education authorities). For example, schools may be able to choose between offering religious education or more science, or art, etc., but to offer one of these subjects is compulsory for the school and students must study it.
Compulsory subjects with flexible timetable (total time devoted to ...)	Includes the total amount of instruction time indicated by the central authorities for a given group of subjects, which regional authorities, local authorities, schools or teachers allocate to individual subjects. There is flexibility in the time spent on a subject, but not in the subjects to be taught. For example, central authorities may define the total number of hours that students should be studying reading, writing and literature, mathematics, science and modern foreign languages per year and schools may choose how to distribute this time between these individual subjects.
Non-compulsory curriculum	Includes the total amount of instruction time to which students are entitled beyond the compulsory hours of instruction and that almost every public school is expected to provide. Subjects can vary from school to school or from region to region and take the form of elective subjects. For example, students may have the possibility to take a mathematics enrichment course or to study an additional language, above the compulsory hours of instruction. Students are not required to choose one of these elective subjects, but all public schools are expected to offer this possibility.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

The Eurydice-OECD joint data collection on recommended minimum annual instruction time in full-time compulsory education covers general primary and secondary education (lower and upper) from the first year of primary education until the end of compulsory education for all students. Grades at pre-primary level (ISCED 02) are excluded, even if they are part of full-time compulsory education.

The definitions used are those set down in the 2011 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) ⁽¹⁹⁾.

Primary education (ISCED 1)

Programmes at this level are typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e. literacy and numeracy) and to establish a solid foundation for the learning and understanding of core areas of knowledge in preparation for lower secondary education. They also seek to promote children's personal and social development. Age is typically the only entry requirement at this level. The customary or legal age of entry is usually between 5 and 7 years old. This level typically lasts six years, although its duration can range between four and seven years, depending on the country.

Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)

Programmes at lower secondary level are typically designed to build on the learning outcomes from ISCED level 1. Students enter ISCED level 2 typically between ages 10 and 13 (age 12 being the most common). The ISCED designator 24 denotes general lower secondary education.

Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)

Programmes at upper secondary level are typically designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education or to provide skills relevant to employment, or both. Pupils enter this level typically between ages 14 and 16. The ISCED designator 34 denotes general upper secondary education.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Available at <http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/international-standard-classification-education-isced> [accessed 30/05/2023].

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EDUCATION AND YOUTH POLICY ANALYSIS

Avenue du Bourget 1 (J-70 – Unit A6)
B-1049 Brussels
(<https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu>)

Managing editor

Marie-Pascale Balcon

Author

Jari Riiheläinen

Layout and graphics

Patrice Brel

Cover

Virginia Giovannelli

Production coordinator

Gisèle De Lel

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the Eurydice/OECD joint data collection on instruction time

EURYDICE NATIONAL UNITS

ALBANIA

Eurydice Unit
European Integration and Projects Department
Ministry of Education and Sport
Rruga e Durrësit, Nr. 23
1001 Tiranë
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

AUSTRIA

Eurydice-Informationsstelle
Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und
Forschung
Abt. Bildungsstatistik und -monitoring
Minoritenplatz 5
1010 Wien
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

BELGIUM

Unité Eurydice de la Communauté française
Ministère de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles
Administration Générale de l'Enseignement
Avenue du Port, 16 – Bureau 4P03
1080 Bruxelles
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

Eurydice Vlaanderen
Departement Onderwijs en Vorming/
Afdeling Strategische Beleidsondersteuning
Hendrik Consciencegebouw 7C10
Koning Albert II-laan 15
1210 Brussel
Contribution of the Unit: Sanne Noël (coordinator);
experts: Raymond Van De Sijpe, Marie-Hélène Sabbe,
Hilde Goeman, Chris Dockx

Eurydice-Informationsstelle der Deutschsprachigen
Gemeinschaft
Ministerium der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft
Fachbereich Ausbildung und Unterrichtsorganisation
Gospertstraße 1
4700 Eupen
Contribution of the Unit: Catherine Reinertz and
Clara Jacquemart

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Ministry of Civil Affairs
Education Sector
Trg BiH 3
71000 Sarajevo
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

BULGARIA

Eurydice Unit
Human Resource Development Centre
Education Research and Planning Unit
15, Graf Ignatiev Str.
1000 Sofia
Contribution of the Unit: Silvia Kantcheva (expert)

CROATIA

Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes
Frankopanska 26
10000 Zagreb
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

CYPRUS

Eurydice Unit
Ministry of Education and Culture
Kimonos and Thoukydidou
1434 Nicosia
Contribution of the Unit: Christiana Haperi;
experts: Ioannis Ioannou (Department of secondary general
education) and Panayiotis Kyrou (Department of primary
education)

CZECHIA

Eurydice Unit
Czech National Agency for International Education and
Research
Dům zahraniční spolupráce
Na Poříčí 1035/4
110 00 Praha 1
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

DENMARK

Eurydice Unit
Ministry of Higher Education and Science
Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education
Bredgade 43
1260 København K
Contribution of the Unit: The Ministry of Children and
Education and the Ministry of Higher Education and
Science

ESTONIA

Eurydice Unit
Analysis Department
Ministry of Education and Research
Munga 18
50088 Tartu
Contribution of the Unit: Inga Kukk (coordination);
experts: Kristel Vaher, Tiina Annus (Ministry of Education
and Research)

FINLAND

Eurydice Unit
Finnish National Agency for Education
P.O. Box 380
00531 Helsinki
Contribution of the Unit: Hanna Laakso

FRANCE

French Eurydice Unit
Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance
Monitoring (DEPP)
Ministry of School Education and Youth Affairs
61-65, rue Dutot
75732 Paris Cedex 15
Contribution of the Unit: Anne Gaudry-Lachet in
cooperation with the competent education authorities

GERMANY

Eurydice-Informationsstelle des Bundes
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e. V. (DLR)
Heinrich-Konen Str. 1
53227 Bonn

Eurydice-Informationsstelle der Länder im Sekretariat der Kultusministerkonferenz
Taubenstraße 10
10117 Berlin
Contribution of the Unit: Marco Mundelius and Thomas Eckhardt

GREECE

Eurydice Unit
Directorate of European and International Affairs
Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs
37 Andrea Papandreou Str. (Office 2172)
15180 Maroussi (Attiki)
Contribution of the Unit: Dimitra Farmakiotou

HUNGARY

Hungarian Eurydice Unit
Educational Authority
19-21 Maros Str.
1122 Budapest
Contribution of the Unit: Sára Hatony

ICELAND

Eurydice Unit
The Directorate of Education
Víkurbíó 3
203 Kópavogur
Contribution of the Unit: Hulda Skogland in consultation with the Ministry of Education and Children

IRELAND

Eurydice Unit
Department of Education
International Section
Marlborough Street
Dublin 1 – DO1 RC96
Contribution of the Unit: Inspectorate, Department of Education led by Pádraig Mac Fhlannchadha

ITALY

Unità italiana di Eurydice
Istituto Nazionale di Documentazione, Innovazione e Ricerca Educativa (INDIRE)
Agenzia Erasmus+
Via C. Lombroso 6/15
50134 Firenze
Contribution of the Unit: Erika Bartolini;
expert: Lucia De Fabrizio
(Ministero dell'istruzione e del merito – DG per i sistemi informativi e la statistica – Ufficio Statistica)

LATVIA

Eurydice Unit
State Education Development Agency
Valņu street 1 (5th floor)
1050 Riga
Contribution of the Unit: Viktors Kravcenko

LIECHTENSTEIN

Informationsstelle Eurydice
Schulamts des Fürstentums Liechtenstein
Austrasse 79
Postfach 684
9490 Vaduz
Contribution of the Unit: Eurydice National Information Centre

LITHUANIA

Eurydice Unit National Agency for Education
K. Kalinauskos Street 7
03107 Vilnius
Contribution of the Unit: external experts: Dr. Daiva Jakavonytė-Staškuvienė and Dr. Linas Jašinauskas

LUXEMBOURG

Unité nationale d'Eurydice
ANEFORÉ ASBL
eduPôle Walferdange
Bâtiment 03 – étage 01
Route de Diekirch
7220 Walferdange
Contribution of the Unit: Xavier Kamphaus

MALTA

Eurydice National Unit
Directorate for Research, Lifelong Learning and Employability
Ministry for Education
Great Siege Road
Floriana VLT 2000
Contribution of the Unit: Joanne Bugeja;
expert: Mr Peter Paul Carabott

MONTENEGRO

Eurydice Unit
Vaka Djurovica bb
81000 Podgorica
Contribution of the Unit: Nevena Čabrilo (Bureau for Education Services)

NETHERLANDS

Eurydice Nederland
Ministerie van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap
Directie Internationaal Beleid
Rijnstraat 50
2500 BJ Den Haag
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

NORTH MACEDONIA

National Agency for European Educational Programmes and Mobility
Boulevard Kuzman Josifovski Pitu, No. 17
1000 Skopje
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

NORWAY

Eurydice Unit
Ministry of Education and Research
Kirkegata 18
P.O. Box 8119 Dep.
0032 Oslo
Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

POLAND

Polish Eurydice Unit
 Foundation for the Development of the Education System
 Aleje Jerozolimskie 142A
 02-305 Warszawa
 Contribution of the Unit: Magdalena Górowska-Fells and Michał Chojnacki; expert: Anna Nowożyńska (Ministry of Education and Science)

PORTUGAL

Unidade Portuguesa da Rede Eurydice (UPRE)
 Direção-Geral de Estatísticas da Educação e Ciência
 Av. 24 de Julho, 134
 1399-054 Lisboa
 Contribution of the Unit: Isabel Almeida, Margarida Leandro, outside the Unit: Joaquim Santos; in collaboration with the Directorate-General for Education (DGE).

ROMANIA

Eurydice Unit
 National Agency for Community Programmes in the Field of Education and Vocational Training
 Universitatea Politehnică București
 Biblioteca Centrală
 Splaiul Independenței, nr. 313
 Sector 6
 060042 București
 Contribution of the Unit: Veronica – Gabriela Chirea in cooperation with experts Laura Elena Căpiță and Ciprian Fartușnic (National Center for Policy and Evaluation in Education, Education Research Unit – the new name of the Institute of Science Education)

SERBIA

Eurydice Unit Serbia
 Foundation Tempus
 Zabljacka 12, 11000 Belgrade
 Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility

SLOVAKIA

Eurydice Unit
 Slovak Academic Association for International Cooperation
 Křížkova 9
 811 04 Bratislava
 Contribution of the Unit: Martina Valušková, experts: Eva Hladíková (Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information), National Institute of Education and Youth (joint responsibility)

SLOVENIA

Eurydice Unit
 Ministry of Education
 Education Development and Quality Office
 Masarykova 16
 1000 Ljubljana
 Contribution of the Unit: Tanja Taštanoska; expert: Karmen Svetlik (Educational Research Institute)

SPAIN

Eurydice España-REDIE
 Instituto Nacional de Evaluación Educativa (INEE)
 Ministerio de Educación y Formación Profesional
 Paseo del Prado, 28
 28014 Madrid
 Contribution of the Unit: Gerardo López Porras and Jaime Vaquero Jiménez; expert: Juan Carlos Girón Ortega (INEE)

SWEDEN

Eurydice Unit
 Universitets- och högskolerådet/
 The Swedish Council for Higher Education
 Box 450 93
 104 30 Stockholm
 Contribution of the Unit: Joint responsibility; contribution outside the unit: the Swedish National Agency for Education

SWITZERLAND

Eurydice Unit
 Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK)
 Speichergasse 6
 3001 Bern
 Contribution of the Unit: Alexander Gerlings

TÜRKIYE

Eurydice Unit
 MEB, Strateji Geliştirme Başkanlığı (SGB)
 Eurydice Türkiye Birimi, Merkez Bina 4. Kat
 B-Blok Bakanlıklar
 06648 Ankara
 Contribution of the Unit: Osman Yıldırım Uğur; expert: Prof. Dr. Paşa Tevfik Cephe

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Recommended Annual Instruction Time in Full-time Compulsory Education in Europe – 2022/2023

One of the key elements in the learning process is the instruction time available to students. In fact, not only the quality of instruction but also the time spent for learning can have a positive effect on students' learning process. This report analyses the recommended minimum instruction time in full-time compulsory general education in 39 European education systems for the year 2022/2023. Special attention is paid to reading, writing and literature; mathematics; natural sciences; and social studies. The data has been collected jointly by the Eurydice and the OECD NESLI networks.

The Eurydice Network's task is to understand and explain how Europe's different education systems are organised and how they work. The network provides descriptions of national education systems, comparative studies devoted to specific topics, indicators and statistics. All Eurydice publications are available free of charge on the Eurydice website or in print upon request. Through its work, Eurydice aims to promote understanding, cooperation, trust and mobility at European and international levels. The network consists of national units located in European countries and is co-ordinated by the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA).

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