

EUROPEAN QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK

AN ADDITIONAL INCENTIVE FOR IMPROVING QUALIFICATIONS AND THE NQF – ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

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CONTENT

- State-of-play of EQF implementation
- Critical dimensions in EQF Referencing
- Inventory and analysis of qualifications for inclusion in the NQF
- Stakeholders' involvement

SEPTEMBER 2009- JANUARY 2015

- 27 countries have presented referencing reports, 3 of these are still being discussed at AG EQF
- 11 countries have still to present their report to the EQF AG
- The first stage of the EQF referencing process is reaching its final stage...new phase in preparation, improvements in the criteria
- The first stage provides a starting point for a continuous strengthening of the referencing

EQF REFERENCING- THE OVERALL EXPERIENCE

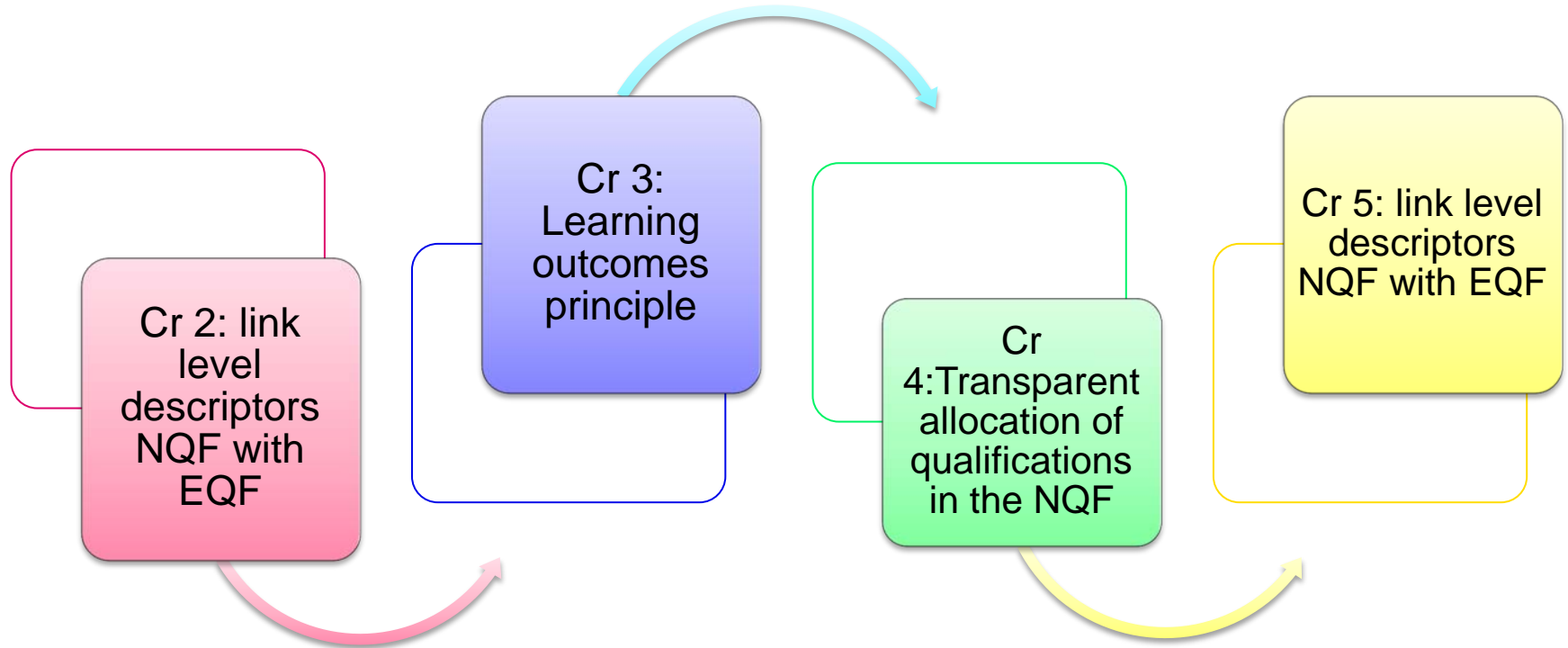
Achievements

- Countries are actively seeking to meet the EQF objectives
- Triggered development of NQFs
- Referencing provides a comprehensive overview of Education and training
- The peer review approach contributes to create mutual trust

Challenges

- Some essential information linked (in particular) to criteria 2, 3 and 4 is (too often) missing
- Not clear which qualifications are included or not
- Not clear how different referencing criteria link and influence each other

Critical criteria in EQF referencing



NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORKS – A PRE-CONDITION FOR REFERENCING

- Almost all countries (Italy is the exception) have referenced to the EQF on the basis of a NQF;
- Apart from Ireland, France and the UK, all countries have developed and introduced NQFs after the introduction of the EQF
- The influence of the EQF on the terminological and conceptual basis of the NQF is strong and visible
- The close relationship between EQF and NQF developments is a strength as well as a weakness

POPULATING NQF

How to ensure that qualifications in an NQF are meaningful?

- Good understanding of purposes / role of Types of qualifications
- Agreement about criteria for the Quality of qualifications
- Agreement about which qualifications to include in the NQF
- USE THE NQF for improvement of qualifications
- Levelling qualifications
- EQF Referencing

Trust
Transparency

Recognition

Employability

Mobility

HOW TO ENSURE THAT QUALIFICATIONS ARE MEANINGFUL?

EMPLOYERS	INDIVIDUALS	SOCIETY
RECRUITMENT	GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT	EDUCATED AND ACTIVE
RELEVANCE	MOBILITY	CITIZENS
SPECIFICITY	PROGRESSION	BASIC NUMERACY, LITERACY
COMPETENCE	PORTABILITY	CULTURAL IDENTITY
ADAPTABILITY	BREADTH	ACCOUNTABILITY
ACCOUNTABILITY	CAREER DEVELOPMENT	PROGRESSION
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT	QUALIFIED WORKFORCE
PRODUCT QUALITY	RECOGNITION	EMPLOYABILITY
LEGAL OBLIGATIONS	REWARD	MOBILITY

Pilot – to be expanded, + stakeholders

Inventory & analysis Qualifications (MK)

1. Inventory

ALL

Analysis 1
(Content - LO)

CASES



Analysis 2
(Quality - intrinsic)

CASES

Synthesis report with pointers
for levelling

Objectives Inventory + analysis Qualifications

Obj 1

- Take stock of all qualifications and their documentation
- Put all together in one space / file

Obj 2

- Analyse documentation: 1) “content”
- Compare LO to level descriptors
- Analyse documentation: 2) “quality”

Obj 3

- Transparent info for levelling to NQF
- Recommendations for levelling to NQF

Republic of Macedonia

- NQF legislation adopted 2013; entry into force 09/2015 – activities underway; NQF WG
- NQF institutional setting in construction: dedicated unit in MES, NQF Board, Sector committees
- 58% upper secondary students in VET
- Growth participation in HE
- Strong dynamism *non-formal* training programmes (incl. – “verified” programmes)

Type: Education Level Qualification		Type: Professional Qualification	
Qualifications acquired through successful completion of:	Number	Qualifications acquired through successful completion of:	Number
Primary education	2	Verified AE training programmes	58
General secondary education	9	Civil aviation	22
Secondary arts education	29	Master of crafts exam	1
2-years VET	1		
3-years VET	64		
4-years VET	55		
Higher education (all cycles) (1,147+43)	1,190		

MK: pointers from analysis 1

	Use of LO, based on standards	Analysis 1: Comparison with Level descriptors
VET 4	Lists – no Key LO; no indication level complexity, context; educ standards	Difficult - Conditional inclusion
VET 3 new	LO better; Occup + Q stand	Approx. clear
NF-Q	Occup stand	<u>Level</u> descriptors vs <u>type</u> – further clarification needed

NQF Law: requirements “Qualification”

Requirement	State play
1. Title of the qualification,	All
2. Type	-
3. Level or sub-level	HE
4. Code	-
5. Credit value	HE
6. Description of the qualification (“measurable indicators of learning outcomes relating to acquired knowledge, skills and competencies”)	Approx. - new VET-3, NF, HE
7. Contents of the qualification (entry requirements, number of mandatory and optional subjects (modules), method of verification and criteria for verification of the learning outcomes).	Some

Can we join forces to Undertake this work in 2015 on a significant sample of Q? A WG!

IMPRESSIONS AND ISSUES OUT OF THE EXERCISE OF INVENTORY

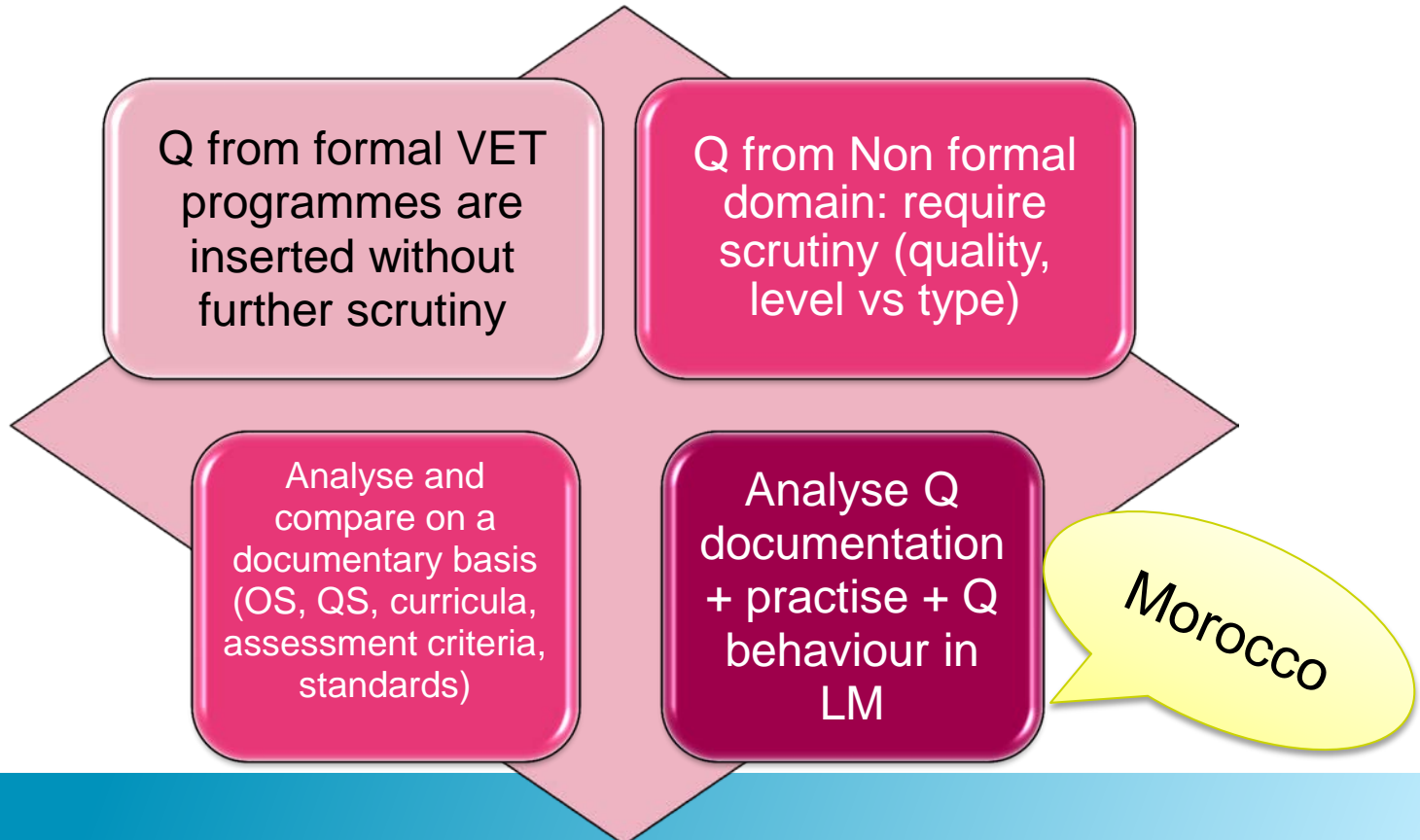
NQF is full of novelties...
How to match with Traditional notions in ET?

Yes we knew in which conditions we did our reforms of VET Q

Types vs levels: Can Non-formal programmes give a Q with a level of same "value" and "credibility" as formal VET?

Now we start understanding the meaning of level descriptors for our revision of LO

TENTATIVE SYNTHESIS ON VARYING STAKEHOLDERS' PROPOSALS ON "LEVELLING"



STAKEHOLDERS IN EQF REFERENCING: QUOTES FROM DEBATE OF 16-17/MARCH/2015 – EQF PLA

- Making the stakeholders from LM the real authors of the NQF
- Levelling of Q in NQF is more trustworthy if the Level Descriptors have been conceived with the stakeholders

- Stakeholder engagement from early stages and throughout process
- Professional and sectoral expertise might not be enough – training, support
- Engaging, democratic and honest at national level defines the transparency at EU level
- Democratic participation is essential, long-term
- Opinions, interests, data, research

STAKEHOLDERS IN EQF REFERENCING: QUOTES FROM DEBATE OF 16-17/MARCH/2015 – EQF PLA

- Stakeholders: more explicit reference to their involvement in the EQF referencing (a new CRITERION?)

- Stakeholders = entities and organisations of the public and private sectors; professionals, economic branches, unions...

QUALIFICATIONS PLATFORM



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