

SHORT DIGEST ON EQF, ECVET, EQARF

common European
frameworks and tools

to enhance the transparency,
recognition and quality of
competences and
qualifications, making the
mobility of learners and
workers easier.

[Source: EC DG EAC Unit 3 – ecvet-slideshow.pdf]

EQF , EVETC, EQARF

European Quality Assurance Reference Framework
for VET (EQARF).

European Credit System for VET (ECVET)

European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System
(ECTS)

European Qualifications Framework (EQF)

Life Long Learning (LLL)

Vocational Education training (VET)

Europass

- ▶ Intensified global competition, **high numbers of low skilled workers in the workforce and an ageing population** are some of the challenges facing Europe.
- ▶ **Vocational Education and Training (VET) plays a key role in this picture**, providing the skills, knowledge and competences needed in the labour market Member States **to strengthen the provision of VET across Europe.**

- ▶ The basis for European co-operation in VET was laid out in the Copenhagen Declaration which was endorsed in November 2002 by the education Ministers of 31 European countries, social partners and the European Commission. The Copenhagen Declaration was the starting point of the Copenhagen Process.

http://ec.europa.eu/education/vocational-education/doc1143_en.htm

- ▶ EQARF forms part of a series of European initiatives which aim is to **recognize various skills and competencies** received by learners across different countries or learning environments, e.g. Europass, the European principles for the identification and validation of non-formal and informal learning, ECVET and the European Qualification Framework for lifelong learning (EQF).

A qualification is described in **units** of learning outcomes



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- ▶ **The European Quality Assurance Reference framework for Vocational Education and Training (EQARF)**
- ▶ to serve as a reference instrument to help Member States to promote and monitor continuous improvement of their Vocational Education and Training (VET) systems, based on common European references.

**Learning context
B**

Because competent body A
validates and recognises
learning outcomes achieved
in context B

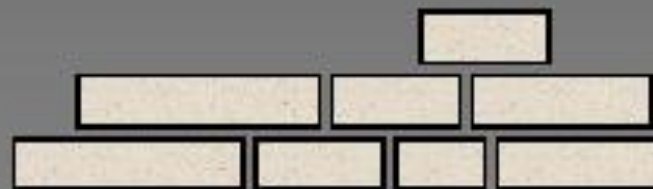
ECVET would
mean Mr X *can*
transfer "home" his
new L.O.



Achieved L.O.



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**Learning context
A**

The European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET)

- ▶ The EU Member States and the Commission are developing a system to facilitate the recognition of **knowledge, skills and competences** gained by individuals in different learning environments or through periods of vocational education and training abroad.

The heart of ECVET: Units



**Designed at
national level by
competent bodies.**



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Transnational Credit transfer in Europe with ECVET

A
National credit
system

B
National and
sectoral systems of
credit

C
More than one
national system
of credit

D
.....

ECVET

D
System of credit
with/without
points

E
Credit systems for
non-formal or
informal learning

F
International sectoral
credit system

G
No system of credit



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The European Qualifications Framework (EQF)

- ▶ The European Qualifications Framework (EQF) acts as a translation device to make national qualifications more readable across Europe.
- ▶ *The EQF will relate different countries' national qualifications systems to a common European reference framework.*

Knowledge	8 levels
Skills	8 levels
Competence	8 levels

Matrix of the 8x3 levels and other information see
on WEB-page:

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/publ/educ-training_en.html

ISCO Skill Level	ISCED Categories
First skill level	ISCED category 1, comprising primary education which generally begins at ages 5-7 years and lasts about 5 years.
Second skill level	ISCED categories 2 and 3, comprising the first and second stages of secondary education . The first stage begins at the age of 11 or 12 and lasts about three years, while the second stage begins at the age of 14 or 15 and also lasts about three years. A period of on-the-job training or experience may be necessary , sometimes formalised in apprenticeships. This period may supplement the formal training or may replace it partly or, in some cases, wholly.
Third skill level	ISCED category 5 (category 4 has been deliberately left without content) comprising education which begins at the age of 17 or 18, lasts about four years, and leads to an award not equivalent to a first university degree .
Fourth skill level	ISCED categories 6 and 7, comprising education which begins at the age of 17 or 18, lasts about three, four or more years, and lead to a university or postgraduate university degree or the equivalent .

COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN EQF AND ECVET

- ▶ **Based** on learning outcomes
- ▶ **centered** on qualifications
- ▶ **emphasis** on Lifelong Learning
- ▶ **Focused** on Mobility
- ▶ **Transparency oriented**

SLIDES

from the ECVET consultation of
European Commission DG-EAC – Unit 3A
[ecvet-slideshow.pdf]

More information on the Internet

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/index_en.html

Mainly available in all EU languages

TO DEVELOP AND AGREE

The basic GRAM Curriculum for the Agronomy, taking in consideration

❖ THE NECESSARY CONTENT OF LEVEL

- THE KNOWLEDGE
- THE SKILLS
- THE COMPETENCES

FOR THE PROFESSIONS IN AGRONOMY

❖ THE PERMEABILITY OF THE EDUCATION LEVELS

❖ THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPMENT THE KNOWLEDGE of the trainees during the LLL.

- ▶ Agro-MAC VET is a partnership European project supported by the Leonardo da Vinci programme.
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Lifelong Learning Programme

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