Meeting Italy-Israel
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The European framework of Qualifications
approach and key issues

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- ... only to start

- ..... [the EQF is a common European reference framework which links countries’ qualifications systems together, acting as a *translation device* to make qualifications more readable and understandable across different countries and systems in Europe.

- It has two principal aims: to promote citizens’ mobility between countries and to facilitate their lifelong learning..... ]
The European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning (EQF)

- A voluntary translation device

- It is different to national qualifications levels/frameworks
- It is owned by Member States
- It does not directly recognise learning of individuals
- Its value depends on levels of international trust
- Its quality depends on the way it links to national systems
EUROPEAN COMMON FRAMEWORK

- 8 LEVELS of qualifications
- LEARNING OUTCOMES
- VALIDATION Non Formal and Informal learning
- EUROPASS portfolio
- EUROPEAN CREDIT SYSTEM

COMPETENCIES
The European Qualifications Framework

EQF IS BASED ON 8 QUALIFICATIONS LEVELS

EQF COVERS THE ENTIRE SPAN OF QUALIFICATIONS: FROM END OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL TO HIGHEST LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

Raccomendation 2008
• MAIN FEATURES OF THE EQF

• 8 levels defined through learning outcomes –
• knowledge
• skills
• competence
European qualifications framework

• **Learning outcomes**
  
  • what a learner knows,
  • understands,
  • is able to do
  • at the end of a learning process
A qualification is the formal outcome of an assessment and **validation** process obtained when a competent body determines that an individual has achieved learning outcomes to given standards.
learning outcomes
transfer process

ECVET Credit system

Unit 1

Unit 8

Raccomendation 20
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio of competencies</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum Vitae Europass</td>
<td>History of the individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Passport of Languages</td>
<td>Languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europass Mobility</td>
<td>Mobility period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europass Diploma Supplement</td>
<td>University document</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europass Certificate Supplement</td>
<td>Vocational training document</td>
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**Decision 2004**
Many European countries are in the process of building a National Qualifications Framework coherent with the EQF.

- **European road map**

  - **2010**: Countries are invited to refer national qualifications framework to the 8 levels of EQF by 2010-2011.

  - **2012**: Countries are invited to introduce reference to the EQF Levels within certificates and diplomas by 2012.
National Qualifications Frameworks
a key instrument for the implementation of the EQF

• A snowball effect; the number of NQFs is growing rapidly, impacting
  • international cooperation
  • national education and training policies
Countries are at different stages of development of NQF

- Conceptualisation and design
- Design
- Implementation stage
- Implemented (revision stage)
The process at national level

The need for building NQF

- stakeholder involvement
- technical experts
- a transparent process
- use of existing European quality assurance processes
- a single decision making point
- a formal review process (including policy learning from other countries)
- raising the desire for mutual trust
# Levels, competences and descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National qualifications/framework</th>
<th>European Qualification Framework</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of levels determined by local preferences in specific national learning contexts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of levels determined by reference to international studies and generalised stages in learning across all contexts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Types of competences identified are relevant for each qualification</strong></td>
<td><strong>Types of competences are relevant to most learning settings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Descriptors are defined at a high level of detail</strong></td>
<td><strong>Descriptors are defined at a highly generalised level</strong></td>
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Advantages at national level - NQF

- Introduces an international reference
- Supports LLL by integrating separate education and training systems
- It is a basis for credit transfer and mobility
- Improves employers ability to judge profile and relevance of qualifications
- Enables transparency between countries
NQF developments a global trend

- While developments in the EU are particularly strong, NQFs are developing all over the world

- More than 70 countries are currently actively developing NQFs
• THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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