





Key findings from the Riga cycle of European cooperation in VET

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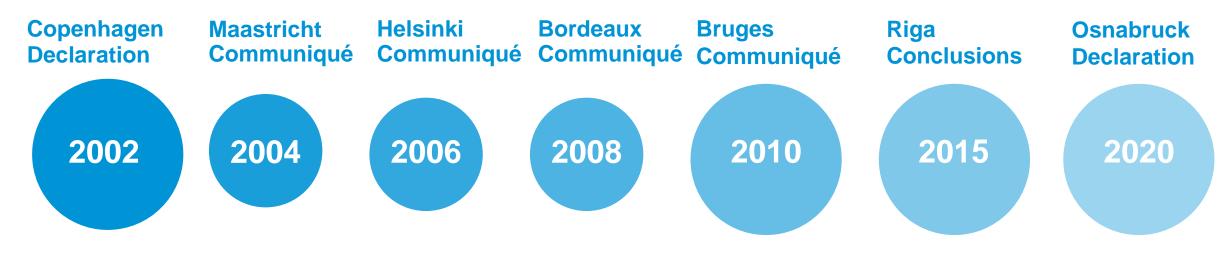
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Copenhagen process: one process-many stops



Copenhagen 2002	Maastricht 2004	2006	Bordeaux 2008	Bruges 2010	Riga 2015
4 priorities to be pursued and 4 principles to underpin cooperation	Mandate to develop EQF and ECVET	Consolidation of process – deadline by 2010 to implement instruments and principles	First assessment of the effect of economic crisis on VET	22 short term deliverables and 11 objectives	5 medium term deliverables and transversal areas





Useful to recall: VET monitoring cycle

Stakeholder views (ACVT/DGVT)

VET developments (ReferNet/ETF sources)

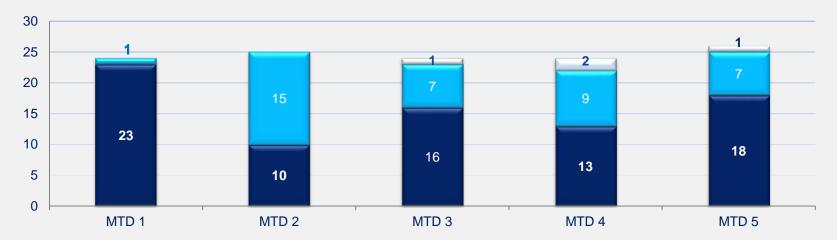
Policy priorities (DGVT)



Annual progress reports and policy briefs

Riga interim report 2015-17

Riga final report 2015-20



■ Low
■ Medium

■ High

NB: 26 responses

Source: Cedefop based on a survey among the Director Generals for VET in the Member States in early 2016





MTD1: WBL and apprenticeships

Apprenticeships, dual and alternance schemes

- Set up/update legal FWKs
- New apprenticeship degrees and expanding at higher levels
- Incentives for companies and students

WBL in school-based programmes

- Making training in the workplace systematic/compulsory
- Increasing duration of practical training
- Partnerships in programme design and teaching

Support to SMEs

- Develop inter-company training and shared apprenticeships
- Practical assistance with administrative and apprenticeship support services

Strengthen WBL in CVET

- Less fragmented and more systematic
- Offer WBL for adults especially those not in employment





CHIEVEMENTS

MTD1: Delivering WBL in candidate countries

ACHIEVEMENTS

- WBL a top priority MTD for all candidate countries
- All five countries have work-based learning programmes as part of their VET systems
- Programmes with a substantial (compulsory)
 WBL component, have been introduced relatively recently
- State-driven WBL programmes in most countries
- Turkey's WBL programmes are mostly employer-/sector-/association driven

TAKE AWAYS



Sustain and expand WBL, find robust mechanisms for financing and improve quality



Need to further strengthen the involvement of social partners in policy formulation, programme design, implementation and monitoring



Pilot actions need to be mainstreamed into main policies





MTD2: Quality assurance and feedback loops

Quality assurance in VET

- Consolidated fragmented approaches and comprehensive practises across sectors of E&T
- Focused on QA of VET providers
- EQAVET community of practice has been an inspiration

Information and feedback loops

- Comprehensive mechanisms to anticipate training needs
- Monitoring systems of graduate tracking
- Cedefop thematic country reviews on skills governance

Link QA to other policy areas

- Qualification design and review
- Certification and examination process
- Expanding QA to WBL and apprenticeships

Strengthen relevance of VET and qualifications

- Stakeholders' collaboration and funding including at regional and local level
- Capacity to interpret data in shorter cycles





HIEVEMENTS



MTD2: Strengthening QA in VET in candidate countries

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Increasing use of EQAVET Recommendations as point reference to guide domestic reform in QA
- Many measures are still at pilot stage
- The QA approaches involved a broad range of stakeholders
- All national approaches share an emphasis on achieving learner employability. The ultimate indicator of good-quality VET provision is that the skills acquired are relevant to the labour market

TAKE AWAYS



The report shows that more stakeholders have played a consultative than a deliberative role



Though candidate countries are increasingly combining internal and external evaluations to improve VET quality outcome indicators need to be used more often



Pilot actions need to be mainstreamed into main policies





MTD3: Access to VET and qualifications for all

Training, upskilling, reskilling

- Low skilled, unemployed, NEET, etc.
- Training guarantee programmes
- Apprenticeship internship programmes

Increased permeability and flexibility

- New and flexible pathways, modular programmes and partial qualifications
- Impact of NQF increased transparency and readability of VET qualifications

Guidance and validation

- Extended to broader age and social groups
- Reinforced work on validation

- Strengthen comprehensive approaches including skills assessment, tailored training, validation and recognition of skills
- Increase understanding on the content and profile of qualifications across sectors, systems and internationally

 Better coordination between validation and career guidance practices in IVET and CVET





MTD 3: Implementing qualification systems in candidate countries

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Noticeable progress in the design and implementation of qualification systems through introduction of NQFs
- The policies on qualifications are oriented towards life-long learning, quality and inclusion
- Stakeholders involvement is currently weak, with the exception of Turkey
- Implementation of validation systems in the countries has been linked to NQF development. With the exception of Turkey the validation systems have not yet reached an operational stage

TAKE AWAYS



Qualifications registers have to be filled with quality-assured qualifications



Quality assurance standards and mechanisms still have to be consolidated and harmonised across different sub-systems of education and training



More work related to the development and management of digital databases



MTD4: Strengthen key competences (KC)

KC Emphasized in national strategies

- Policies address KC as package setting a vision and raising awareness
- Revised curricula and programmes
- Improved methods for mapping and assessment of KC
- Languages and digital competences received more attention
- Digital strategies address learners and teachers, provision of appropriate infrastructure and learning tools

- Continue strengthening digital competences and entrepreneurship as a key to creativity and innovation
 - Reinforce personal, social, learning to learn, citizenship, cultural awareness and expression as they are less developed on VET students compared to GE students





MTD4: promoting key competences in VET curricula in candidate countries

ACHIEVEMENTS

- All countries actively promote key competences in VET
- Countries use the EU recommendation and use curricula as the main tool for promoting key competences
- Countries use a cross curricular approach to accommodate EU recommendations on key competences

TAKE AWAYS



More time is needed

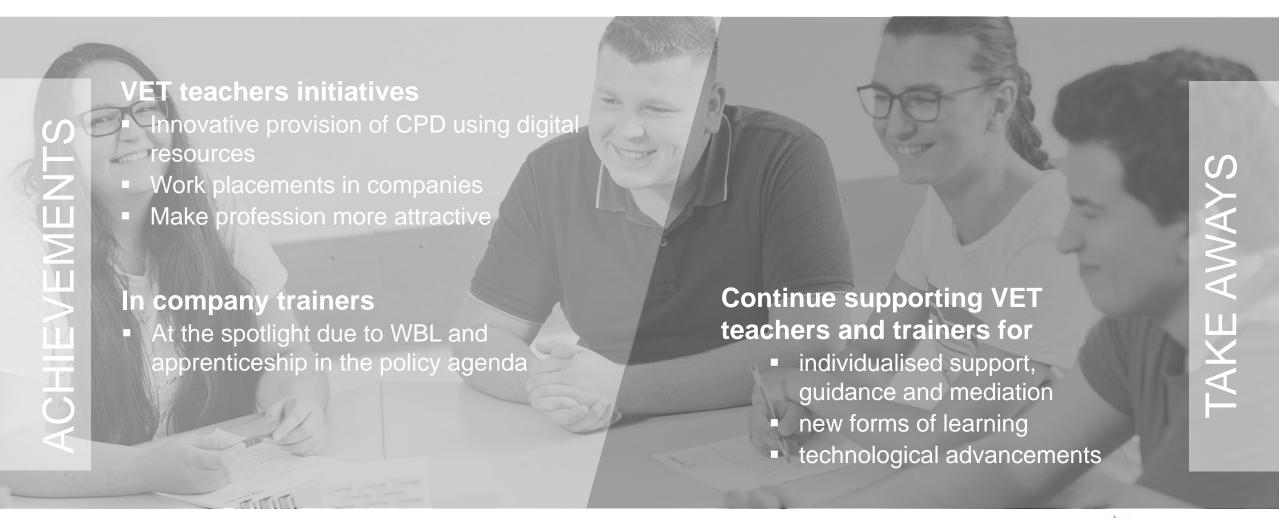


There is a need for more systematic monitoring of the promotion and acquisition of key competences





MTD5: VET teachers and trainers





MTD5: Professional development of teachers and trainers in candidate countries

ACHIEVEMENTS

- System of initial training for teachers in VET is changing in most candidate countries
- Continuous professional development of teachers is an area where all countries have reported significant policies and strategies
- Initial and continuing training of trainers and mentors in enterprises is becoming increasingly important in the region

TAKE AWAYS



Some countries place great focus on VET teacher distant and online training



Sustainability of donor driven projects needs to be ensured



Press service teacher development is still a challenge for some countries



Lessons learned and hints for the future





- Copenhagen/Bruges/Riga
 Continue strengthening
 the EU VET area
- Preserve continuity in post 2020 to strengthen countries' capacity on work already started
- Closer integration between IVET & CVET strategies for lifelong learning to become a reality

Strengthen VET excellence and attractiveness

Digitalisation and greener VET

VET as integrated part of E&T system

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