



Leonardo project (ITP): EQF Code

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Suggestion for an approach to ECVET

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• Purpose of ECVET

- Increasing **transnational mobility** as a part of initial and continuing vocational training (VET)
- Facilitating **transnational lifelong learning**
- Facilitating **permeability and transparency** within training systems (build bridges between VET and higher education level)
- Creating a common **trans-sectoral “currency”** which is accepted by all training institutions
- Improving the recognition of learning outcomes achieved by **informal learning**



• **Challenges**

- Large diversity of educational systems in Europe in relation to VET
 - Different setup (ex. Education at school/ in enterprises)
 - Formal/informal approaches
 - Different durations of vocational training



- **How does ECVET handle these problems**
 - No harmonization of qualifications or VET systems at EU level suggested!
 - Instead it puts focus on learning outcomes
 - ECVET suggests the design of meaningful and coherent units of learning outcomes
 - ECVET points should be attributed according to the learning outcomes achieved and their relative weight in respect of the overall qualification
 - **However**, the official ECVET-document also suggests that that **one year of full-time VET should be equivalent to 60 ECVET-points** (i.e. a fully accomplished learning unit lasting 3 months is equal to 15 ECVET points)



- **Our main problem with ECVET points**
 - Training for CoDe professions is mostly **not standardised** or non-formal
 - Duration of vocational trainings differs **within** and **among** the countries involved in the project
 - Our EUSPs are a first attempt to describe the key learning outcomes of five CoDe professions
 - Our training guidelines describe the key learning units that should be trained in order to achieve the qualification represented in the “ideal” EUSPs
- => An attribution of absolute ECVET credit points to qualifications in the CoDe sector is not possible for the time being!**



- **Conclusion: We can only do preparatory work for ECVET!**
 - We can assume that a full qualification in each of the 5 CoDe professions according to the training manual is equal to 100 (no matter the length of the qualification)
 - We have to weight each learning units of every CoDe profession that we have defined in the training manual in view of its relative importance in the overall qualification/ job (e.g. LU1: 10 %, LU 2: 15%etc.)



- **Use case (example based on assumptions):**

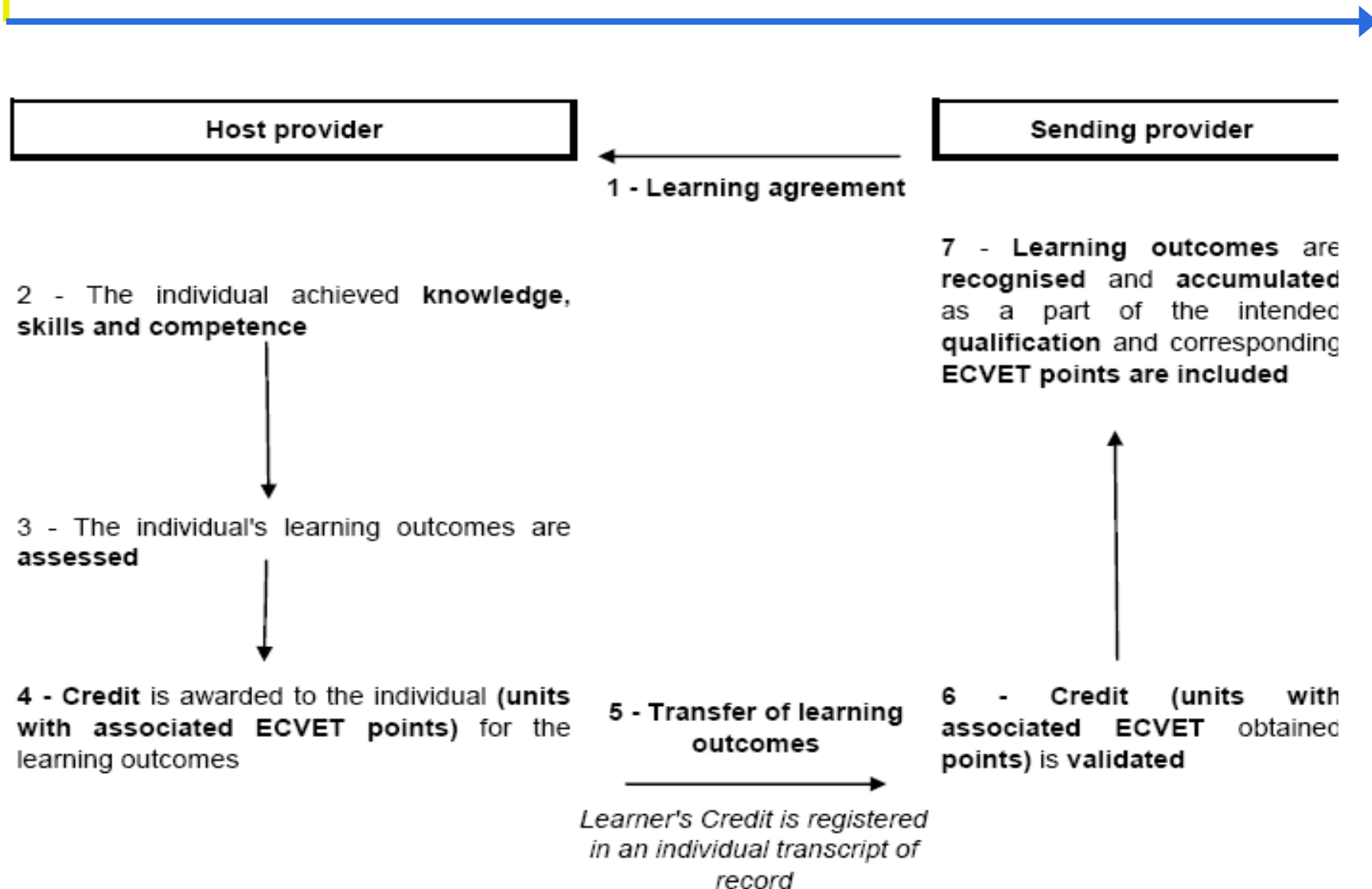
- If in Germany the overall qualification for a Web designer takes 1 year and in Hungary 1 ½ years, then the overall qualification in Germany is equal to 60 ECVET credits and to 90 ECVET credits in Hungary.
- The learning unit “Design and Development” is weighted 15% of the overall qualification. This means in Germany you receive 9 ECVET points for having achieved this learning unit (15% of 60 ECVET points)
- If a German Web designer spends 2 months of his training in Hungary with the learning unit “Design and development”, these two months are equal to 10 ECVET credits in Hungary (= 2 months/18 months * 90 ECVET points)
- This means the German Web designer could achieve 10 ECVET credits in the learning unit “Design and development”. As he needs only 9 ECVET points in Germany to have the unit fully accomplished, he doesn’t have to redo the learning unit in Germany again.



- **ECVET suggests, that competent bodies are set up in all countries in order to**
 - Assess trainees/ professionals and assign ECVET-points to the trainee/ professional (host-country)
 - Validate and recognize ECVET-points earned abroad (home-country)
- **You will always need an individual assessment of learning outcomes as studying time doesn't reflect what you have actually learned!**



ECVET – formal learning





ECVET – non- and informal learning

**Context A: professional and life experience
(non-formal and informal learning context)**



1 - The individual achieves knowledge, skills and competence.

Context B: towards the qualification

5 - Learning outcomes are recognised and accumulated as a part of the intended qualification and corresponding ECVET points are included.

4 - Credit obtained (units with associated ECVET points) is validated by the competent institution empowered for this task.

3 - Credit is awarded to the individual (units with associated ECVET points) for the achieved and successfully assessed learning outcomes.

2 - The individual's learning outcomes are assessed.





Thank you for your attention!

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