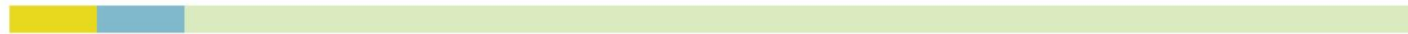


NQF-in

Developing organisational and financial models for including non-formal sector qualifications in National Qualifications Frameworks



Włączanie kwalifikacji
nadawanych poza systemem edukacji formalnej

do krajowego systemu kwalifikacji
w Chorwacji

Chorwacja

Powierzchnia 56 tys km kw. (125. na świecie)

Liczba ludności: 4,2 mln (127. na świecie)

PKB per capita: 24.100 USD (Polska 29.300 USD), dane za 2017r.

Historia prac nad chorwacką ramą kwalifikacji irlandzkiej ramy kwalifikacji

- Croatian Qualifications Framework (CROQF) officially commenced in March 2006 when the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports formed the Committee for the Introduction of the CROQF, chaired by the Minister
- współpraca z Polską (raporty referencyjne, samopotwierdzenia, projekty)

- *Law on the CROQF* - drafted in January 2011, reviewed in July 2011, and adopted in 2013, including bylaws (Draft) Law on the CROQF, available at: www.kvalifikacije.hr
- Currently, bylaw for the Validation of non-formal and informal learning is in the final phase of its development.

Cele utworzenia NQF w Chorwacji

The CROQF has been developed for:

- Efficient communication between stakeholders;
- Reflection and classification of the present system, including a description of “old” qualifications and facilitation of recognition of foreign qualifications;

The CROQF has been developed for (2) :

- Motivating authorities in the national qualifications systems,
- influencing reforms,
- improving effectiveness of education and training,
- promoting the full use of learning outcomes,
- application of comprehensive quality assurance systems,
- and
- development of the validation of non-formal and informal learning

Typy kwalifikacji które mogą być włączane do krajowego systemu kwalifikacji opartego na ramie kwalifikacji

Wszystkie typy kwalifikacji mogą być włączane do systemu kwalifikacji:

- Higher education (short, first, second and third cycles,
- Vocational education and training
- General education (primary and gymnasium)

Typy kwalifikacji które mogą być włączane do krajowego systemu kwalifikacji opartego na ramie kwalifikacji

Both classes of qualifications

- full qualifications
- partial qualifications

There are no restrictions regarding the type of qualifications that might be included in the NQF – only requirements for implementation of quality assurance process

Przykłady kwalifikacji (ze względu na typ)

patrz osobny plik

Procedura włączania kwalifikacji w Chorwacji – komentarz wprowadzający

Qualifications in the CROQF

How qualifications might be included in the system?

- There is **prescribed form** for the submission of qualifications standard to the Register – *HKO_SK – Request for Entry of Qualification Standard*,
 - Submission to the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports in electronic form + stamped and signed by the authorized person
 - **Validation by Sector council**, and registration by the Minister (if relevant, for some qualifications standards it is necessary to register **occupational standards**)
 - **Qualifications standards** – are further the base for design and validation of concrete programmes for achievements of qualifications – which is validated by QA agencies (by using those standards)

Sectoral councils:

Their responsibility is to:

- validate proposals of units of learning outcomes, occupational standards and qualifications standards;
- analyse existing and required competences covered by a sector;
- give recommendations to the National Council for Development of Human Potential about admission policies, admission quota and financing of qualifications from public sources, by qualification and by county;
- give recommendations to the ministry responsible for education and science about changes in qualifications standards based on changes detected in occupational standards;

Sectoral councils:

are to be appointed for each of the following sectors:

I. Agriculture, food and veterinary medicine

II. Forestry and wood technology

III. Mining, geology and chemical technology

IV. Textiles and leather

V. Graphic technology

VI. Mechanical engineering, shipbuilding and metallurgy

VII. Electrical engineering and computing

VIII. Construction and geodesy

IX. Economy and trade

X. Tourism and hospitality

XI. Transport and logistics

XII. Health

XIII. Personal and other services

XIV. Art

Sectoral councils:

XX. Psychology, educational rehabilitation, speech pathology and social work

XXI. Education and sports

XXII. Philosophy, theology and religion sciences

XXIII. History, art science, archaeology, ethnology and anthropology

XXIV. Security and defence

XXV. Philology.

Sectoral councils:

Each sectoral council consists of 11 members. Three of them are appointed by responsible institutions:

- the ministry responsible for a respective sector;
- Croatian Employment Service;
- the agency responsible for science and higher education / vocational education and adult education / education and teacher training.

Moreover, each sectoral council includes eight sectoral experts (The CROQF Act, Article 12, para. 4). These experts are chosen on grounds of public calls published by the ministry responsible for education and science. Separate public calls are published for each sectoral council. Experts can apply as individuals or as representatives of relevant institutions (The Ordinance on the CROQF Register, Article 40, para. 3). The selection of candidates is done by the Committee for Selection of Members of Sectoral Councils, which consists of representatives of the ministry responsible for education and science and the ministry responsible for labour.

Quality assurance of qualifications in CROQF

- Validation of qualification standards (and occupational standards)
 - Responsibility:
 - Sector councils
 - National committee
 - Minister
 - Free of charge (**the register – public ownership**)
- Validation of proposed programmes including institutions, according to qualification standards
 - Responsibility:
 - Quality assurance bodies (agencies)
 - Fees for private institutions

What are the organizational and financial procedures regarding inclusion of non-formal qualifications?

- Financing:
 - Free of charge (public ownership of qualifications standards) for registration of qualifications standards
 - But, registration of programmes for achievements – also programmes which can integrate validation of non-formal and informal learning for all or only some units of learning outcomes – for private institutions can be charged by quality assurance agencies.

Dziękuję za uwagę