Session 6

Qualifications and Quality System in Estonia

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National Qualifications System

- National Qualifications System (NQS) means all aspects
 of a Member State's activity related to the recognition of
 learning and other mechanisms that link education and
 training to the labour market and civil society
- NQS includes the development and implementation of institutional arrangements and processes relating to quality assurance, assessment and the award of qualifications
- NQS may be composed of several subsystems and may include a NQF

Recommendation on EQF 2008 and 2017

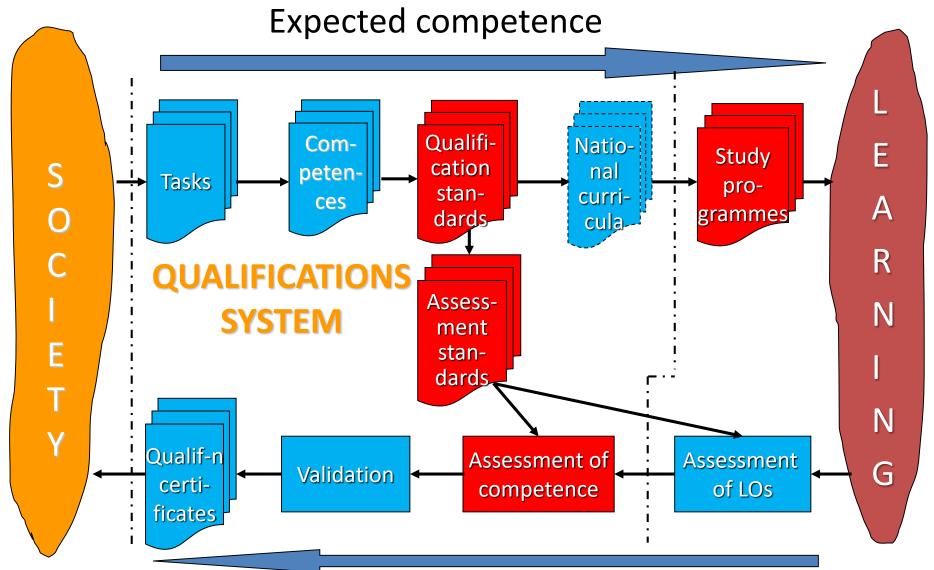


Guiding Principles (1)

- Qualifications system (QS) is an interface between society and the system for lifelong learning
- Occupational QS is a sub-system of qualifications system (an interface between labour market and the system for lifelong learning)
- QS in Estonia follows integrated qualifications system model
- QS is a quality assurance system
- Quality a measure of compliance of an entity's characteristics' to stakeholders needs and expectations (ISO 9000)

Kutsekoda

Competence circle



Actual competence

Guiding Principles (2)

- Social partnership of the labour market stakeholders (Government, employers' organisations, employees' organisations) is of crucial importance
- NQF is a backbone of the NQS
- Development and implementation of the NQS is a process
- Developing and implementing the NQF is a driver of the process



Institutions involved in quality and qualifications system

- Ministry of Education and Research http://hm.ee/en:
 - Strategic management of the system
 - Licensing of education end training providers
 - Keeping the register of formal education qualifications
- Estonian Qualifications Authority (Kutsekoda)
 http://kutsekoda.ee/en/kutsekoda
- Estonian Quality Agency for Higher and Vocational Education (EKKA) http://ekka.archimedes.ee/en/
- Foundation Innove http://www.innove.ee/en



Quality assurance of curricula and formal education qualifications

- Estonian Quality Agency for Higher and Vocational Education (EKKA):
 - Quality assessment of study programme groups in HE
 - Institutional accreditation of HEIs
 - Thematic assessment in HE
 - Quality assessment of study programme groups in VET

Foundation *Innove*:

- Development of national curricula for general education and upper secondary VET
- Administering national examinations



Occupational qualifications system in Estonia

- Labour market is divided into 14 sectors
- Each sector is managed by a sectoral council (SC) responsible for:
 - Development of occupational qualification standards in the sector
 - Awarding of occupational qualifications in the sector
 - Issuing licences for the awarding bodies



Estonian Qualifications Authority (Kutsekoda) (1)

- Kutsekoda is a support structure for the national occupational qualifications system
- Occupational qualification means a qualification associated with a trade, occupation or profession resulting from work based learning
- Established in 2001 based on Occupational Qualifications Act
- Foundation in private law (established by five institutions representing the Government, employers and employees)



Estonian Qualifications Authority (Kutsekoda) (2)

Founders:

- Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Estonian Confederation of Employers and Industry
- Estonian Employees' Unions' Confederation
- Confederation of Estonian Trade Unions
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Subordinated to the Ministry of Education and Research



Estonian Qualifications Authority (Kutsekoda) (3)

- Kutsekoda is:
 - organising and coordinating the activities of SCs and working groups (developing occupational qualification standards)
 - providing counselling and assistance for awarding bodies
 - keeping the <u>register of occupational qualifications</u>
- NCP for the EQF implementation
- NRP for vocational qualifications
- Europass centre
- EPALE centre





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KUTSEKODA

Sectoral Councils

- Institutions represented at SC are nominated by the Minister of Education and Research (10-20 institutions)
- Persons representing institutions are nominated by Kutsekoda
- Typically institutions represented at SC are:
 - Employers organisations of the sector
 - Emplyees organisations of the sector
 - Professional associations of the sector
 - Education and training providers
 - Responsible ministries



Awarding Bodies

- Awarding body is a legal entity nominated by SC as a result of public competition
- Awarding body establishes Occupational Qualifications
 Committee(s) (OQC) for awarding one or several qualifications of the sector
- OQC has the right to establish suitable number of Assessement Committees
- Typically institutions represented at OQC are:
 - Employers organizations of the sector
 - Professional associations of the sector
 - Education and training institutions



Periods of Development (1)

- 1991 Estonia regained independence; Soviet type qualifications system was abolished
- 1991-1997 deep restructuring of all aspects of social life (economy, education, ...); development of general legal framework
- 1997 Employers' organisations initiated the development of occupational (vocational, professional) qualifications system



Periods of Development (2)

- 2001 Parliament adopted the Occupational Qualifications Act; 5-levels occupational qualifications framework, institutional structure
- 2001 Estonian Qualifications Authority (Kutsekoda) was established as support structure for the occupational qualifications system
- 2004 Estonia joined the European Union and NATO
- 1998-2008 bottom-up development process of the occupational qualifications system



Periods of Development (3)

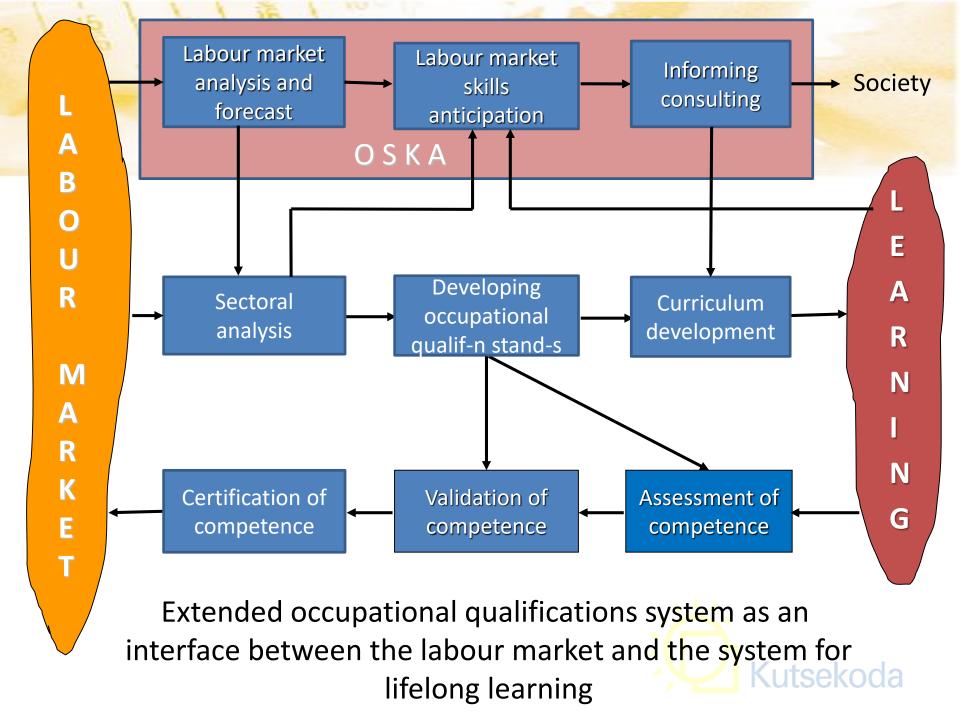
- 2007 Aim: Develop sustainable, flexible, internationally compatible competence based qualifications system meeting the needs of lifelong learning persons, knowledge based society and economy
- 2008 Parliament adopted new Occupational Qualifications Act; 8-levels qualifications framework compatible with European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning (EQF), competence (learning outcomes) based approach
- 2009 *Kutsekoda* appointed as National Coordination Point (NCP) for EQF implementation



Periods of Development (4)

- 2009-2011 referencing Estonian National Qualifications Framework (EstQF) to EQF
- 2009-.... development of competence based occupational qualification standards (about 600)
- 2014 preparation of new development programme OSKA (extension of the occupational qualifications system for skills anticipation)
- 2015 launching of OSKA Programme
- 2015 updating of the EQF referencing report
- 2018 preparing OSKA+





Lessons learned

- Involve stakeholders (government, employers, employees) in a balanced way
- Clearly define conceptual framework
- Standard is an agreement between stakeholders
- Concentrate attention to the quality of assessment and certification processes

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Thank you for your attention!

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