

# Social partnership in developing occupational qualification standards in Estonia

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Estonian Qualifications Authority





### **Estonian Qualifications Authority (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 (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 (3)**

- Kutsekoda is:
  - organising and coordinating the activities of SSCs 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
- Europass centre
- EPALE centre





#### Occupational qualifications system

#### Main processes are:

- Development of occupational standards
- Awarding of occupational qualifications





# Institutions involved in quality and qualifications system

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





#### **Periodes 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





### Periodes 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





### **Periodes 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







#### Periodes 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 (OSKA analyses the needs for labour and skills necessary for Estonia's economic development over the next 10 years)

015 updating of the EQF referencing report

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#### **Guiding Principles**

- Social partnership of the labour market stakeholders (Government, employers' organisatsions, employees' organisatsions) is of crucial importance
- National Qualifications Framework (NQF) is a backbone of the national qualifications system (NQS)
- Development and implementation of the NQS is a process
- Developing and implementing the NQF is a driver of the process





#### **Professional Councils (1)**

In Estonian occupational qualifications system the labour market is divided into 14 sectors (on the bases of statistical classification of economic fields in Estonia) and each sector is managed by a professional council.

- The titles and occupational areas of professional councils are determined by the Government
- Institutions represented in professional councils are nominated by the Ministry of Education (10-20 institutions)
- Persons representing these institutions are nominated by the EQA.
- Typically institutions represented in professional councils are:
  - employers organizations of the sector;
  - trade unions of the sector;
  - professional associations of the sector;

ducation and training institutions; esponsible munistries.



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#### **Professional Councils (2)**

- 1. Business Services and other Business Activities
- 2. Architecture, Geomatics, Construction and Real Estate
- 3. Services
- 4. Forestry
- 5. Health Care
- 6. Social Work
- 7. Engineering, Manufacturing and Prossessing

- 8. Transport and Logistics
- 9. Energy, Mining and Chemical Industry
- 10. Food Industry and Agriculture
- 11. Information Technology and
- **Telecommunication**
- 12. Security Services
- 13. Culture
- 14. Education

The board of chairmen of professional councils coordinates cooperation



#### Awarding of occupational qualifications

... is the assessment of conformity of the competence of a person applying for an occupational qualification with the requirements specified in the occupational standard.

#### **Principles**

- competence based approach: bases for assessment of occupational qualification are real skills and knowledge
- is voluntary, unless otherwise prescribed by law
- assessment is separated and independent from teaching
- takes place on the basis of person's application
- assessment is for a fee





## **Awarding Bodies (1)**

- Awarding body is a legal entity nominated by professional council 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







#### **Awarding Bodies (2)**

#### Functions:

- to develop and approve the procedure for the assessment and award of occupational qualifications
- to establish and approve the calculation of costs related to the issue of occupational qualification certificates
- to organize assessment
- to issue occupational qualification certificates





# Involvement of stakeholders/social partners

- From the beginning
- In all levels/in different roles
- Supporting legislative background
- Giving the responsibility
- The same goal for all stakeholders





#### **Lessons** learnt

- 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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