

MAPPING OF QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNITION CENTRES

November 2022 – April 2023

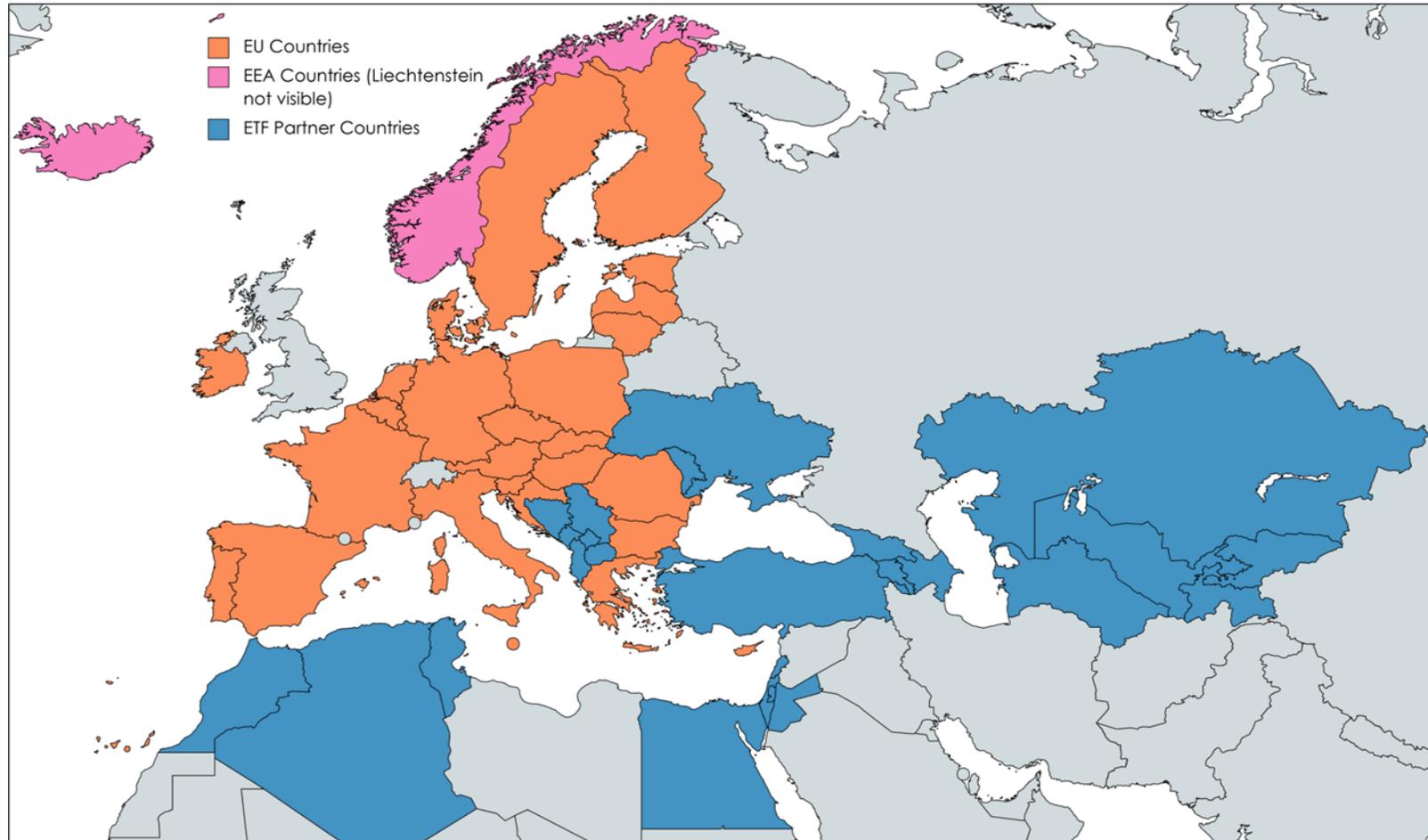


Methodology

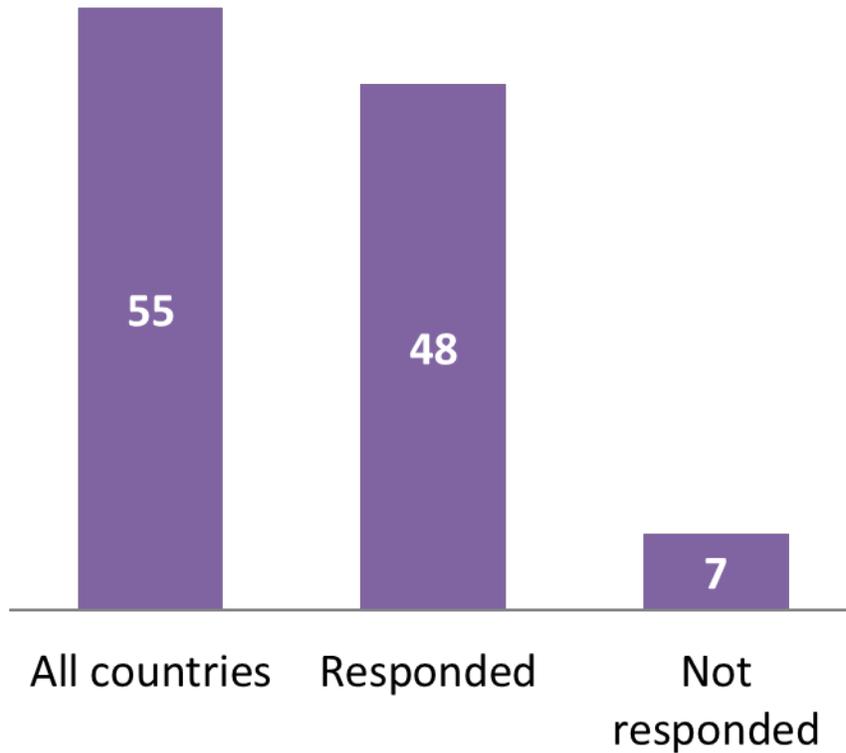
- Mapping qualifications recognition centres (QRC) at the national level in 55 countries
- Website research
 - ENIC-NARIC network (out of the 55 countries, 44 are members of the ENIC-NARIC network. They are all the EU & EEA countries and 12 out of 25 ETF partner countries)
 - Ministries and agencies responsible for recognition of qualifications/hosting the QRCs
- Interviews with QRC contact persons
- QRC questionnaire
- QRC data validation
- Mapping template as the source of data for ETF database

Countries selected for mapping

Creating with mapchart.net

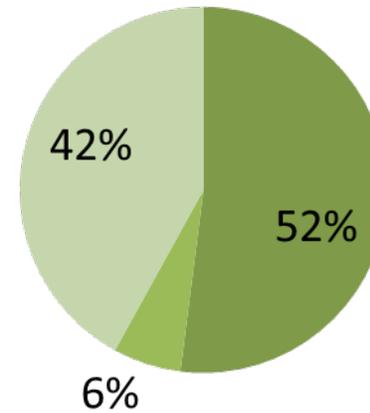


Responses from countries



Responding countries

- 25 EU countries
- 3 EEA countries
- 20 ETF partner countries



National level QRCs

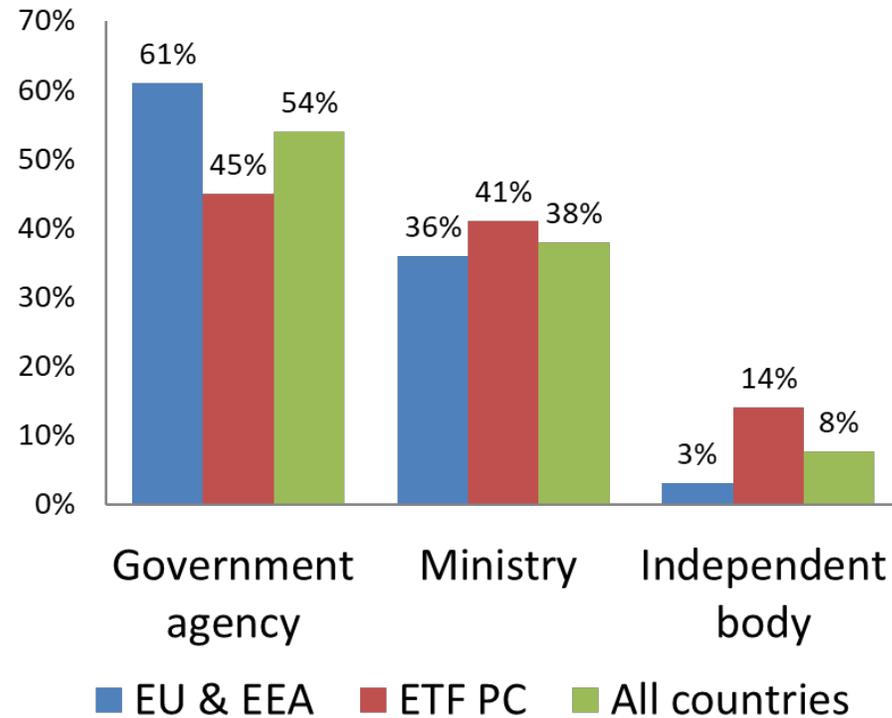
- In 42 of the 48 mapped countries there is only one national level QRC
- In Israel, Jordan, Luxembourg and Portugal there are two national level QRCs, one for HE and one for VET
- In Croatia there are three national level QRCs (HE, VET and general education)
- Belgium has one QRC for the Flemish community and another one for the French community
- Therefore in total there are 55 national level QRCs in the 48 responding countries
- Unmapped sub-national QRCs include competent bodies for regulated professions in different sectors

Data categories in the mapping template

- **QRC Name, Address, Website, Contact person, Position, E-mail address, Phone number**
- **Legal status:** According to country's legislation
- **Positioning:** QRC broad remit if it goes beyond recognition of qualifications; supervising and partner organisations
- **Remit:** QRC's area of activity
- **Functions:** Ticked off in the multi-choice question
- **Tasks:** QRC's more specific activities
- **Types of requests:** Ticked off in the multi-choice question
- **Applicants:** Ticked off in the multi-choice question
- **Challenges:** as stated in interviews and questionnaires
- **Developmental needs:** addressing the challenges and related to QRC staff development

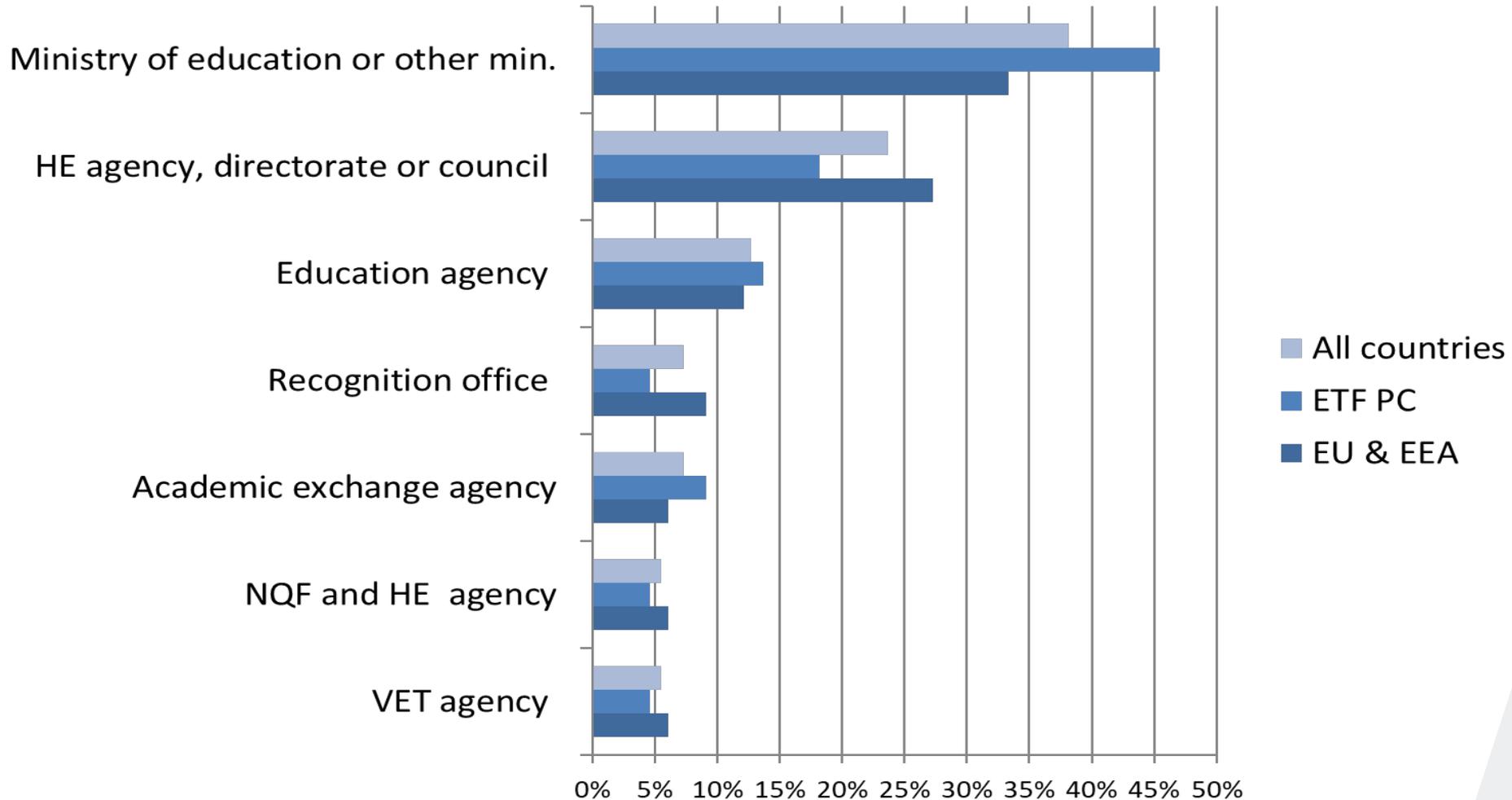


Legal status

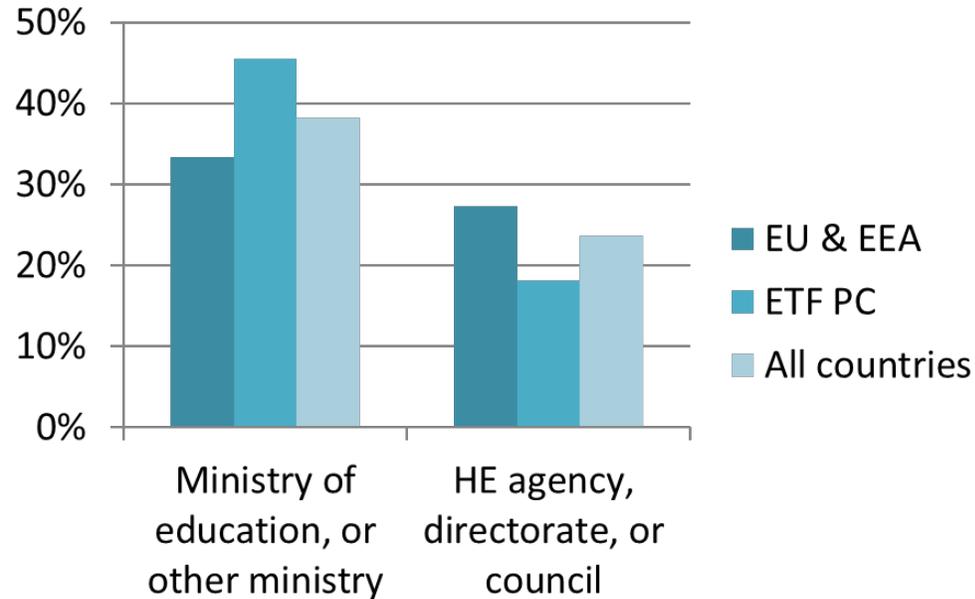


- Overall, the Government agency status is the most frequent
- In the EU & EEA countries the share of agencies is higher than in ETF PCs, where the share of ministries and independent bodies is higher

Positioning

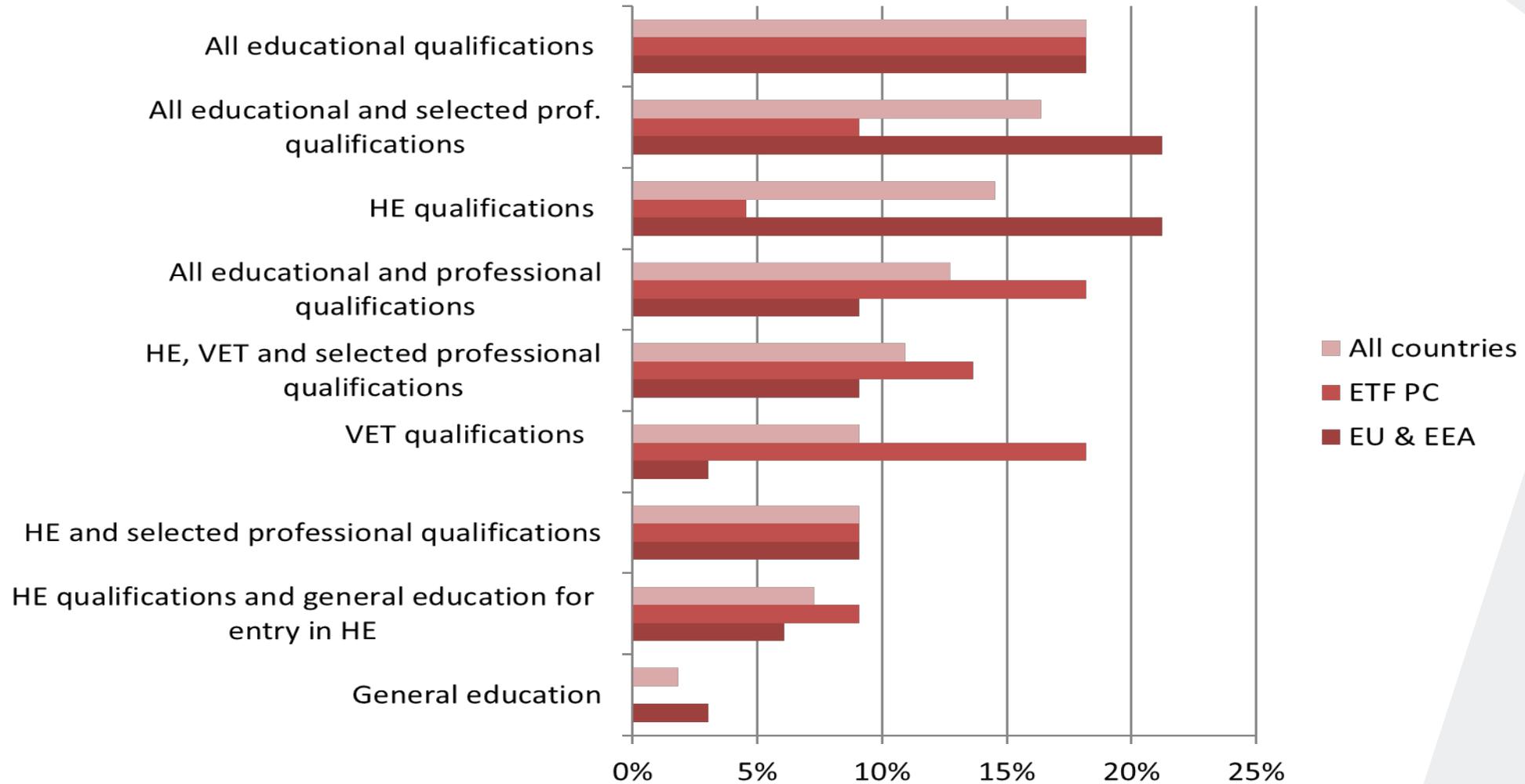


Positioning highlights

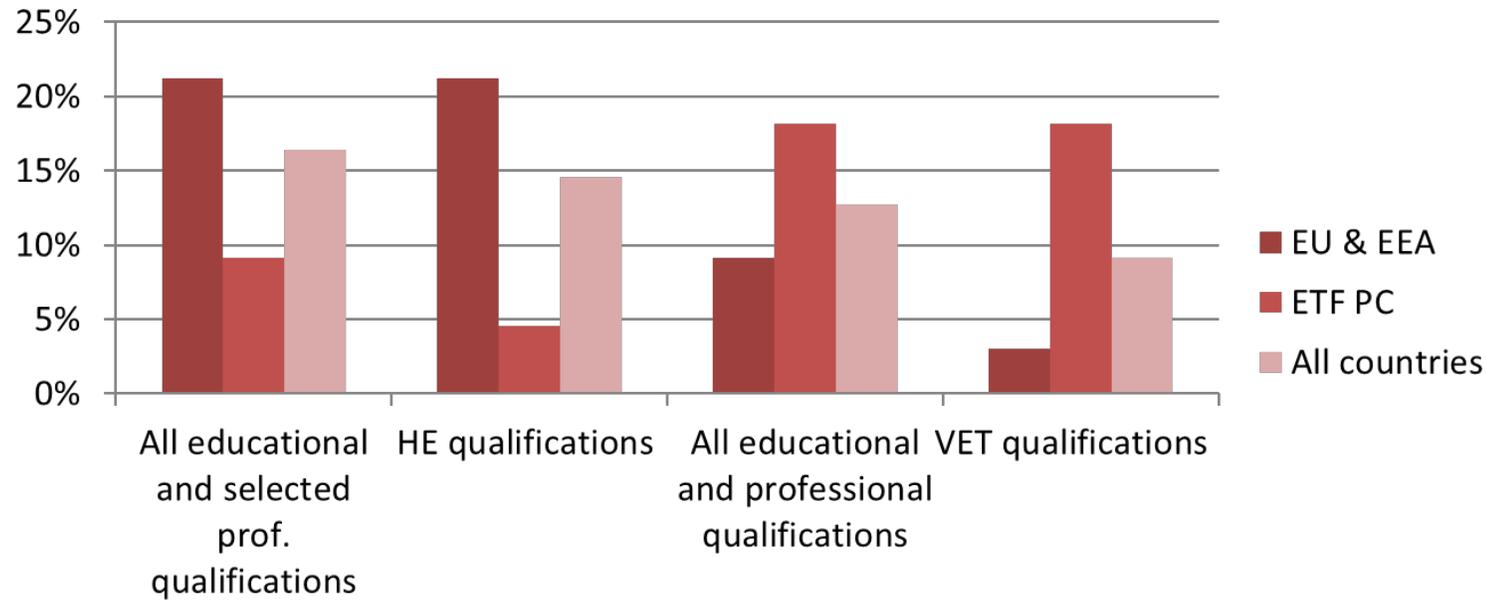


- Overall QRC location in the ministry at the top (38,2%)
- When comparing the two groups of countries, we can see much higher share of the ministry in ETF PCs (45,5% vs. 33,3%) and prevalence of higher education agencies in EU & EEA (27,3% vs. 18,2%)

Remit

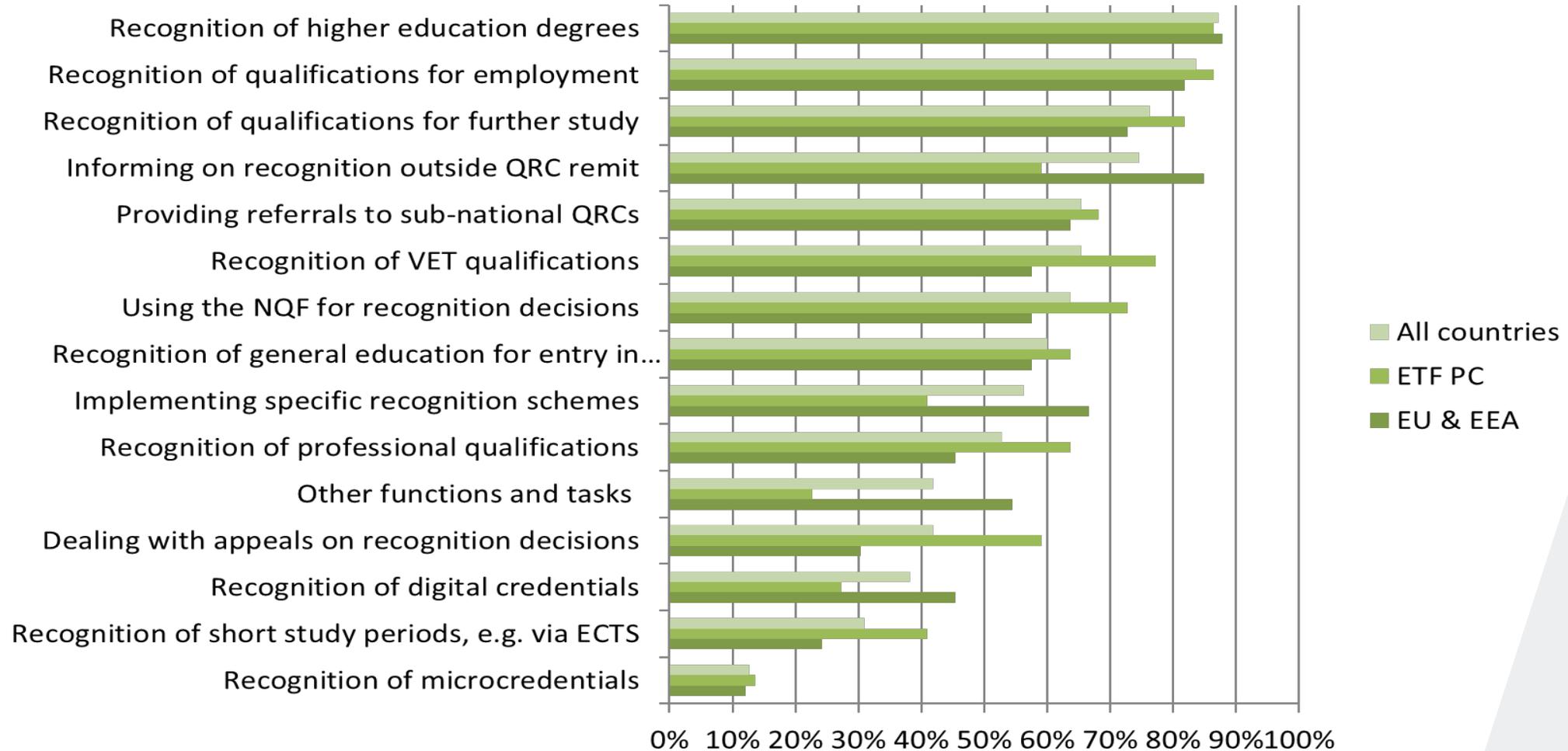


Remit highlights

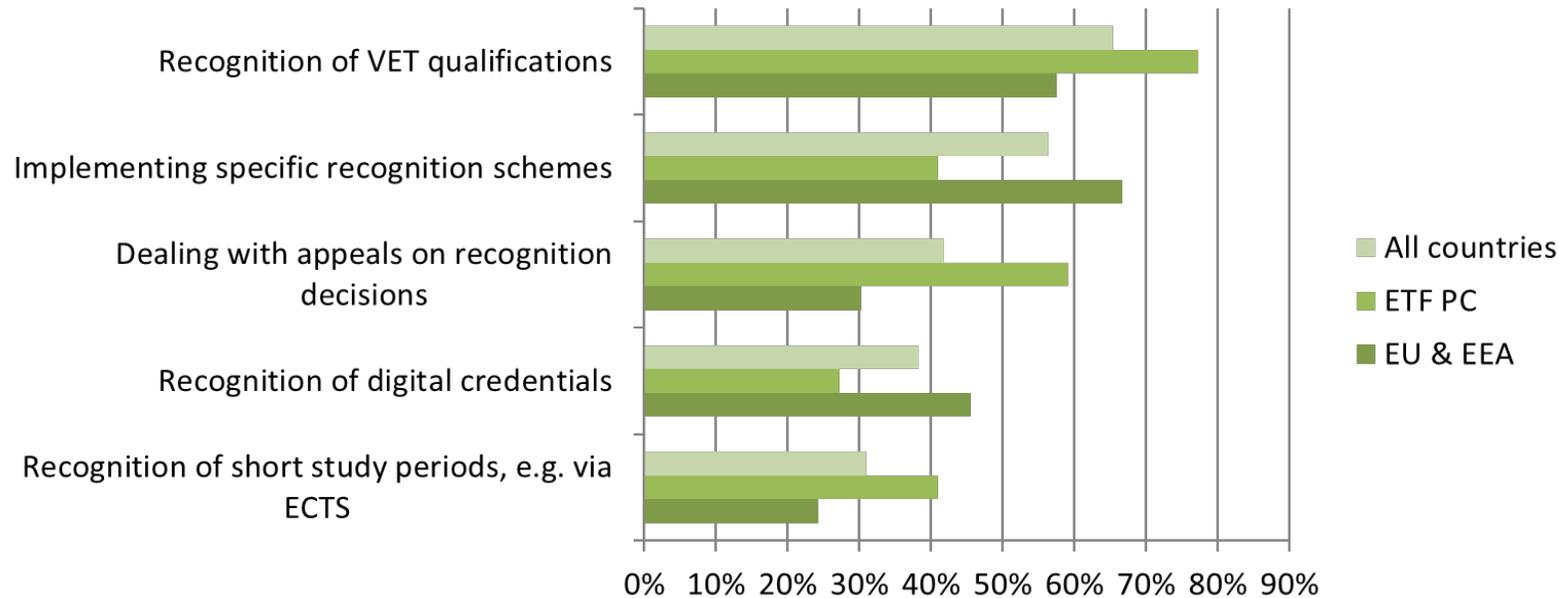


- TF PCs have two times higher share of the all covering remit (18,2%), while the EU & EEA have five times higher share of the HE qualifications recognition remit (21,2%)
- In the EU & EEA all educational and selected professional qualifications is at 21,2%, in ETF PCs two times lower
- QRCs recognising VET qualifications only are more frequent (18,2% vs. 3,0%) in the ETF PCs

Functions and tasks



Functions and tasks highlights

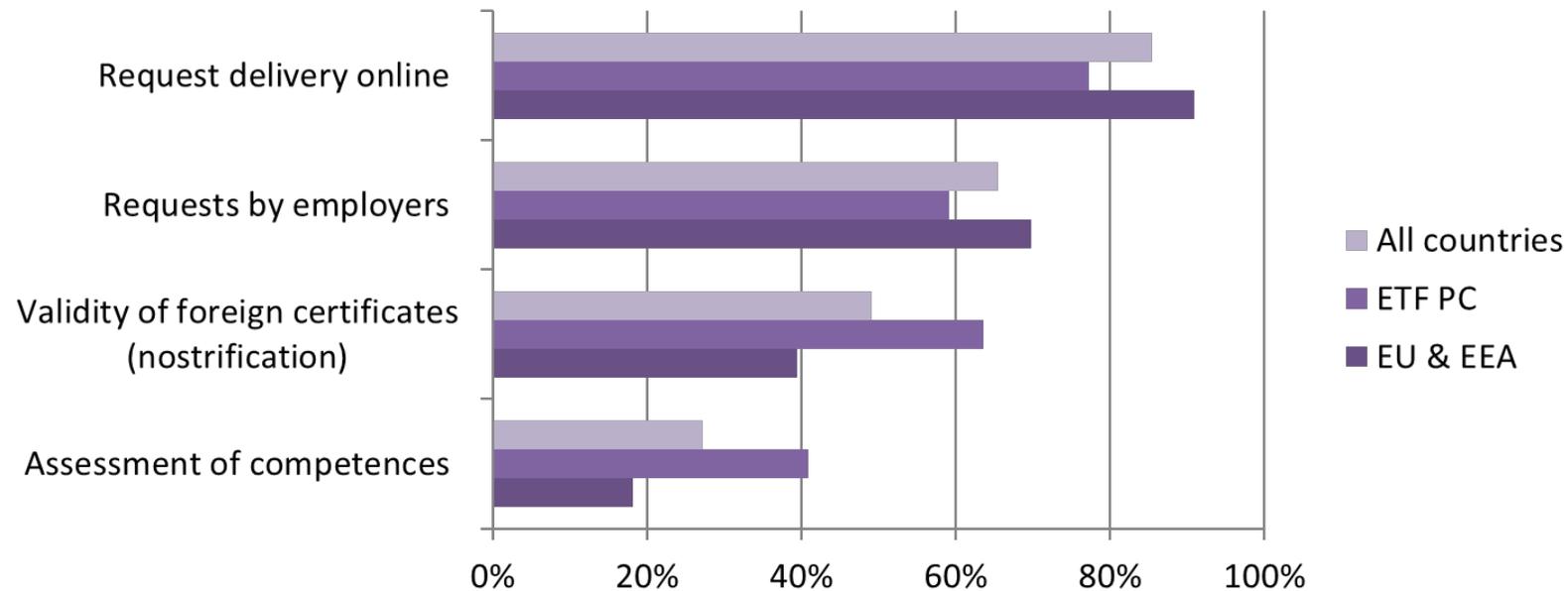


- Differences between ETF PCs and EU & EEA countries are significant in recognition of VET qualifications 77,3% and 57,6%, implementing specific recognition schemes 40,9% and 66,7%, dealing with appeals 59,1% and 30,3%, recognition of digital credentials 27,3% and 45,5%, and recognition of short study periods 40,9% and 24,2%.

Types of requests

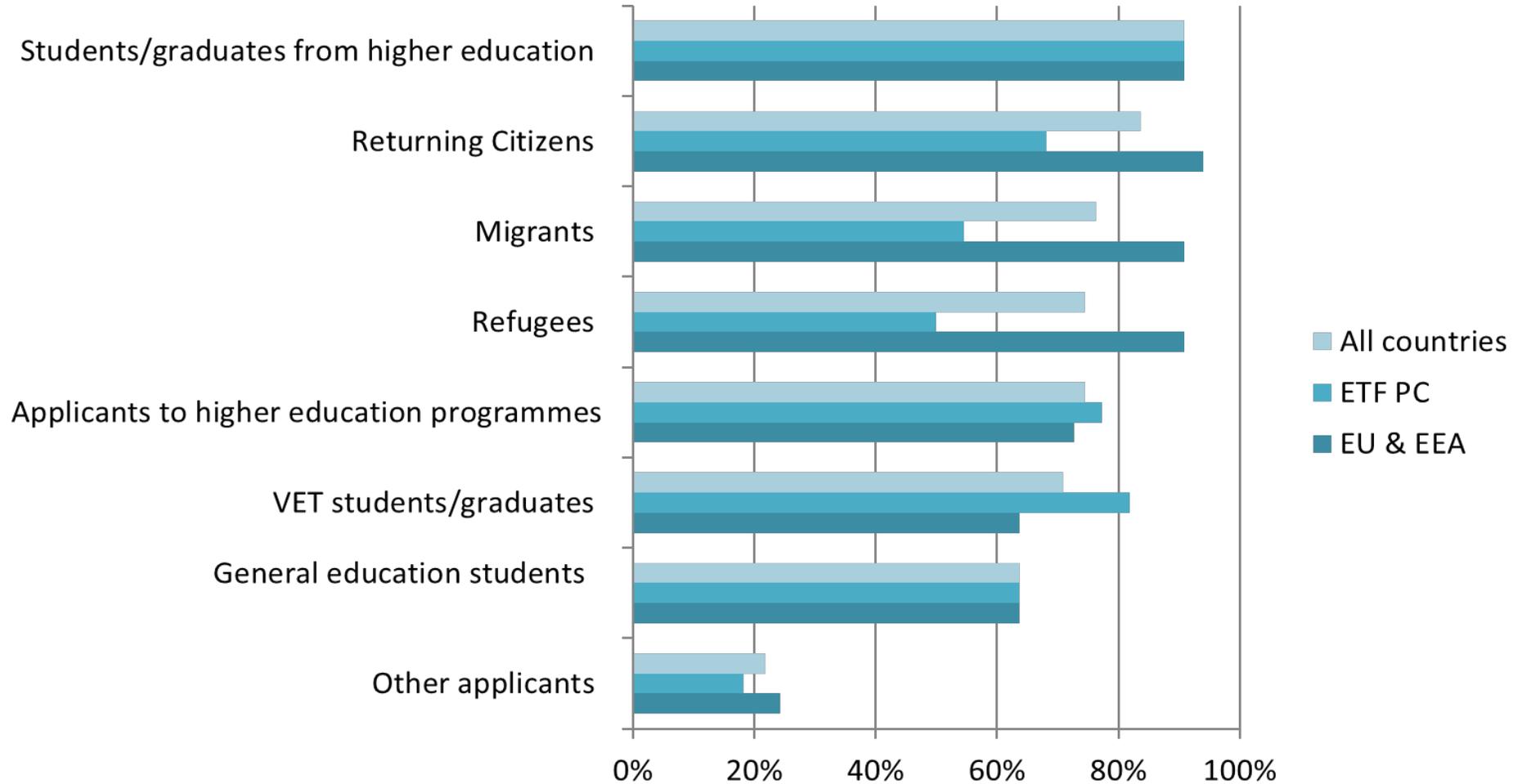


Types of requests highlights

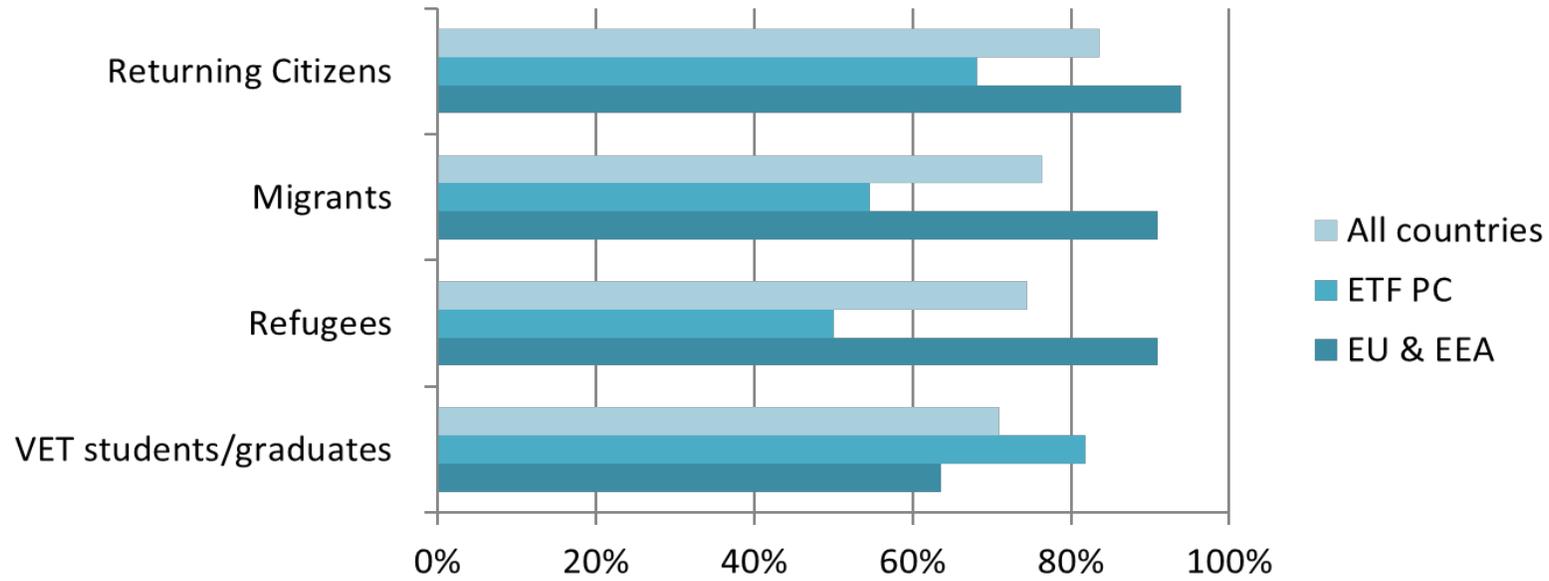


- Requests delivered online and requests by employers are more frequent in EU & EEA countries (90,9% and 69,7% vs. 77,3% and 59,1%)
- Nostrification of foreign certificates is much higher in ETF PCs (63,6%) vs. 39,4%
- So is the assessment of competences at 40,9% vs. 18,2%

Categories of applicants

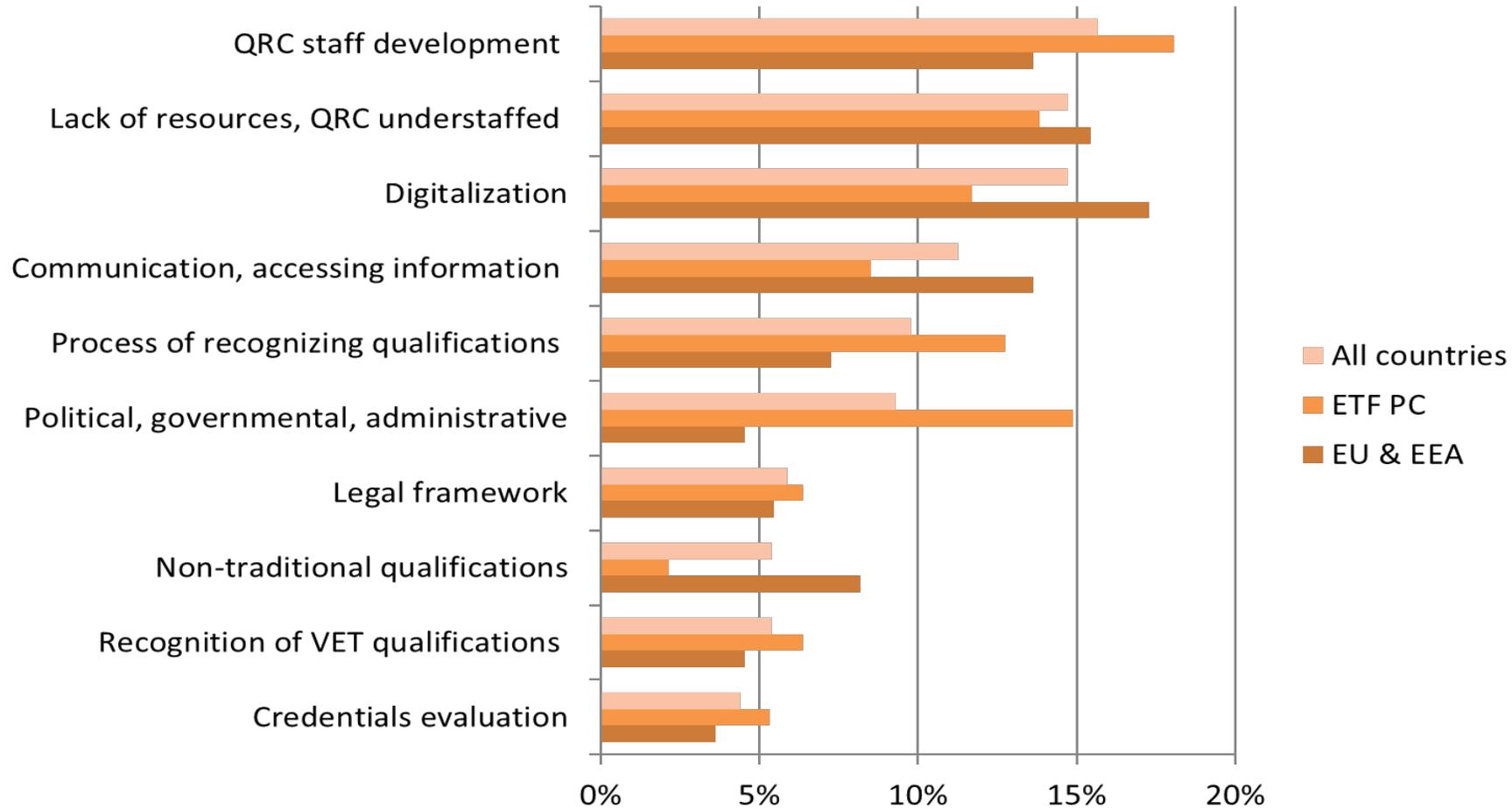


Categories of applicants highlights

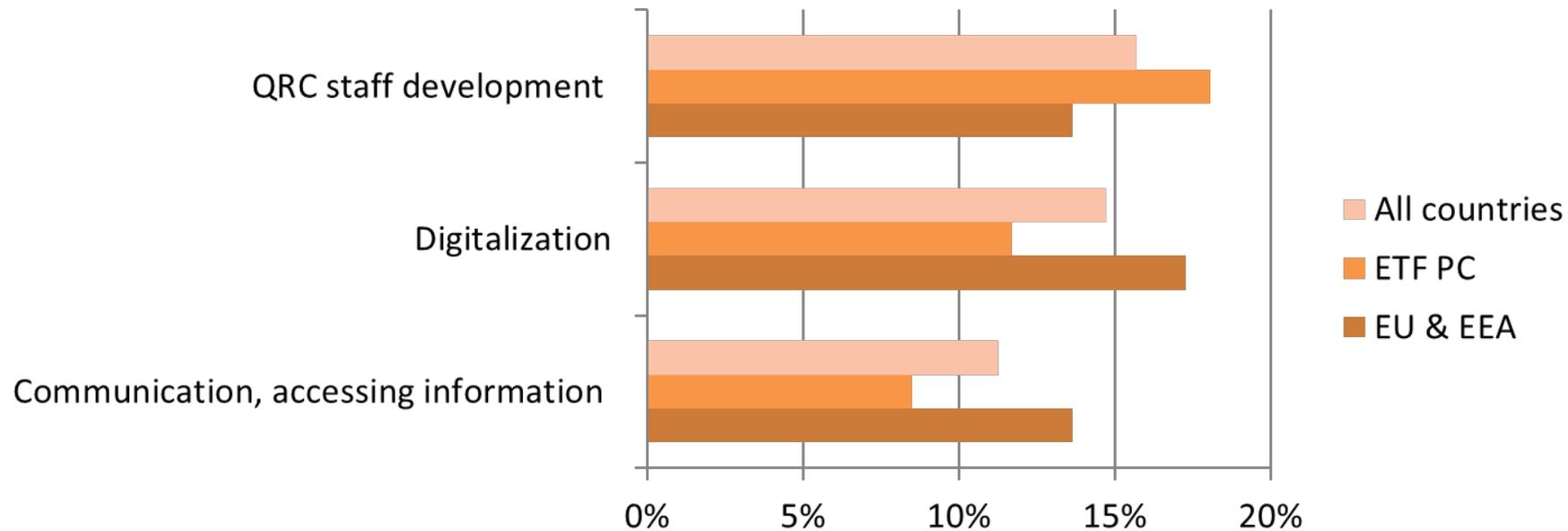


- QRCs from the EU & EEA countries reported more returning citizens, migrants and refugees (around 90%) than those from ETF PCs (returning citizens 68,2%, migrants 54,5% and refugees 50,0%). VET students and graduates apply to 70,9% of all QRCs; 81,8% in ETF PCs and 63,6% in EU & EEA countries

Challenges and developmental needs

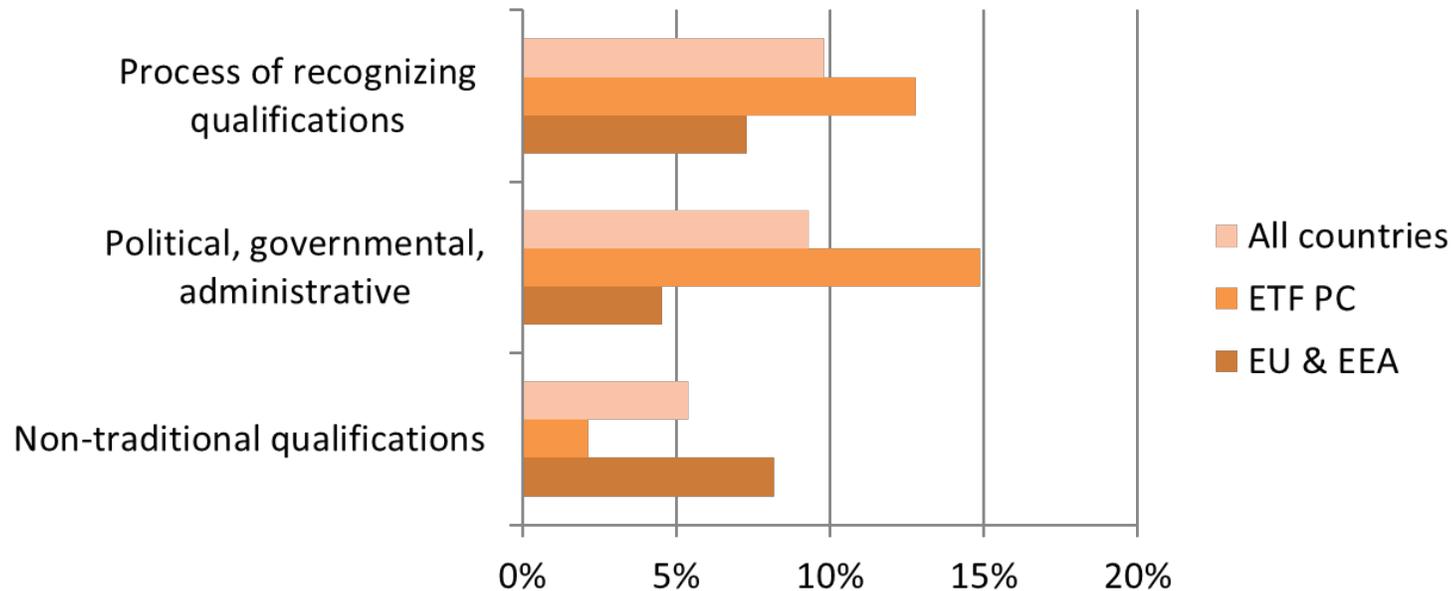


Highlights of challenges & developmental needs



- The ETF PCs reported higher needs of QRC staff development (18,1%) vs. 13,6% in EU & EEA. In the EU & EEA countries digitalization is a more urgent challenge and developmental need (17,3%), compared to the other group of countries (11,7%). Communication and accessing information is more of a challenge in EU & EEA countries (13,6%) than in ETF PC (8,5%)

Highlights of challenges & developmental needs



- Process of recognizing qualifications is more challenging in the ETF PCs (12,8%) than in EU & EEA (7,3%)
- Political, governmental, administrative challenges are more frequent in ETF PC (14,9%) vs. 4,5% in the EU & EEA countries
- Non-traditional qualifications (VNFIL, distance learning degrees, microcredentials) are reportedly more problematic in the EU & EEA (8,2%) than in the ETF PCs (2,1%)

**European Training Foundation
Human Capital Development expertise services**

Lot 2: Research and studies

Specific Contract number: OF.96577

"Mapping of Qualifications Recognition Centres"

Thank you!