

Referencing your NQF to EQF

The opportunity to maximise transparency and international trust in your NQF

HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT MEMBER STATES:

- 1. use the European Qualifications Framework as a reference tool to compare the qualification levels of the different qualifications systems and to promote both lifelong learning and equal opportunities in the knowledge-based society, as well as the further integration of the European labour market, while respecting the rich diversity of national education systems;
- 2. relate their national qualifications systems to the European Qualifications Framework by 2010, in particular by referencing, in a transparent manner, their qualification levels to the levels set out in Annex II, and, where appropriate, by developing national qualifications frameworks in accordance with national legislation and practice;
- 3. adopt measures, as appropriate, so that, by qualification certificates, diplomas and issued by the competent authorities



Criteria and pro for reference national qualifications lev

The EQF Recommendation invites countries to refer the the EQF by 2010. To meet this deadline and to ensure that designed in such a way that it can be understood and trusted by stakeholders in all countries involved, the EQF Advisory Group has agreed on a set of criteria and procedures to guide this process. In addition to listing the 10 criteria/procedures agreed by the EQF Advisory Group, this note contains a brief explanatory part clarifying context and intentions. Further clarification will be brought by debate within the EQF Advisory Group, based on work by its thematic subgroups and on the experience gathered through the practice of referencing.

2008 Recommendation

Member States should relate their national qualifications systems to the EQF by 2010, in particular by referencing, in a transparent manner, their qualification levels to the levels of the EQF and w priate, by developing NQFs in egislation and practice.

We have seen an evolution from good will We have seeman evolution to based towards professional cooperation based published and integrated in the on transparency, quality assurance and trust - Reports have professionalised where the relevant national agree on the appropriate link mcations levels and the EQF levels. sto decide which EQF level is the closest to a

- Criteria and procedures in 10 points to ensure that
- the information made public
- is validated by the competent authorities
- is relevant and transparent
- can be compared
- generates trust
- Similar to QF-EHEA criteria and procedures



Referencing provides information in two main areas.

 The scope of the framework (VET, general education, HE, qualifications outside the formal system), the criteria and procedures used for inclusion of qualifications in the framework and how learning outcomes are understood and used in the framework;

NQF, Education and Training and Lifelong Learning

2. The referencing of NQF levels to the EQF levels including the methodologies used to link NQF levels to the EQF levels, stakeholders' involvement in the referencing process (including quality assurance bodies), the selection and involvement of international experts and particular challenges and strengths in the referencing process.

How the NQF can be linked to the EQF

Our national context and our NQF – possible issues for describing your context and the rôle of the NQF

What is the **purpose of our NQF**? To what extent is it a tool to support lifelong learning, to link different subsystems, to open up alternative pathways, support career development and personal development, strengthen trust in qualifications?

How is the **education and training system** organised? What are the progression routes? What is the **role of learning outcomes** in education and training? How open is the education and training system for **lifelong learning**? Are adult learning and formal education linked? Are there **alternative pathways**?

Which types of qualifications are part of the NQF? Are they covering all formal qualifications from general, VET and higher education? What about adult learning? Which 'non-formal' qualifications part of the NQF? Are only full qualifications, included?

How are qualifications included in the NQF? What are the criteria? What is the role of learning outcomes?

How are the national levels and domain descriptors defined? **How are learning outcomes understood and used in the framework**? How are they used? Are they used to define or classify qualifications? Are they used for learning and assessment? Are they used in the labour market?

How are qualifications and the certification process quality assured? Is the NQF a tool for recognition?

QUALITITY ASSURANCE - LEARNING OUTCOMES - RECOGNITION

Agree among ourselves how our NQF works and relates to the EQF

Make sure that outsiders can understand our NQF and how it relates to EQF



- **1. Setting up the bodies** that will manage the referencing process.
- 2. A proposal for the level-to-level linkages between the NQF and the EQF is made.
- **3. National consultation** takes place on the basis of the proposal.
- 4. A referencing report is written that takes into account the national consultation and the views of international experts.
- 5. The relevant responsible bodies endorse the referencing report.
- 6. The referencing report is presented to the EQF
 Advisory Group and a discussion follows. This is
 normally done in two stages 1. State of Play
 presentation, 2. Referencing report presentation
- 7. Clarifications and further evidence is provided to questions and comments made by the EQF Advisory Group, and Cedefop
- 8. When changes in the NQF and relationship between the NQF and the EQF occur, the **report is updated** and the EQF Advisory Group informed.

Getting organised

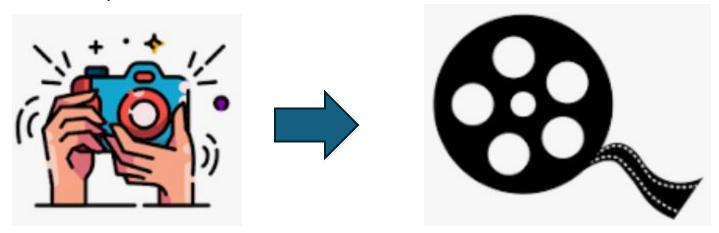
- 1. Setting up a steering committee
- 2. Managing the process allocate reponsibilities, planning, funding, linking EQF referencing QF EHEA selcertification
- 3. Identify stakeholders who should be consulted public authorities, providers, awarding bodies, QA agencies, social partners, learners
- 4. Making a first proposal for the referencing for consultation
- 5. Identify and involve international experts and ETF

Consult nationally, with international experts and ETF – make sure you are ready before you start writing

- 1. Decide how to communicate about NQF-EQF referencing
- 2. Carry out consultations
- 3. Resolve issues and consolidate decisions on the level to level comparsion and other aspects
- 4. Prepare a State of Play that can be presented in the EQF AG
- 5. Agree a structure of your report

Prepare the report and consult with EQF AG

- 1. Reporting
- 2. Presentations to the EQF AG
- 3. Manage queries and comments, including from Cedefop
- 4. Finalise the report



Follow up

- 1. General communication of the outcomes
- 2. Publication of the Report
- 3. Ensure new qualification certificates, diplomas and 'Europass' documents issued by the competent authorities contain a clear reference to the appropriate EQF level;
- 4. Link the national database of qualifications with the QDR under Europass
- 5. Update the referencing when the substantial changes in the NQF take place
- 6. Keep in touch with the Community of Practice through the EQF AG; participate actively

Sources of information

EQF Recommendation 2008

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:111:0001:0007:EN:PDF

Criteria and procedures for referencing national qualifications levels to the EQF, 2009 https://www.hm.ee/sites/default/files/documents/2022-06/criteria_en.pdf

Note 5 on Referencing National Qualifications Levels to the EQF Update 2013 https://www.nok.si/sites/www.nok.si/files/dokumenti/note5-en.pdf

EQF Recommendation 2017- Annex III

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017H0615(01)

EQF referencing reports

https://europass.europa.eu/en/eqf-referencing-reports