National Qualification System:

structures and instruments

National Agency for Qualification and VET (ANQEP)

26nd November 2019





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1. The National Agency for Qualification and Vocational Education and Training (ANQEP)

1.1 ANQEP's mission

The National Agency for Qualification and Vocational Education and Training (ANQEP) is a public body under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, in coordination with the Ministry of Economy.

ANQEP's mission is to coordinate the implementation of policies regarding the vocational education and training (VET) of young people and adults, as well as to ensure the development and management of the National System for the Recognition, Validation and Certification of Competences.





1.2. ANQEP's main attributions

- To develop and manage the RVCC system academic and/or professional (VNFIL) and to coordinate the network of centres specialised in the provision of adultlearning services (Qualifica Centres);
- To monitor, assess and regulate the RVCC system in close cooperation with the providers from the National Qualifications System;
- To guarantee the monitoring, assessment and regulation of the VET supply for young people and adults;
- To coordinate and promote the design of pathways, curricula development and specific methodologies and materials for VET (both for young people and adults);
- To coordinate, foster and manage the VET supply addressed both at young people and adults;
- To cooperate with other public or private, national or international stakeholders, in order to foster the development of quality lifelong learning;





1.2. ANQEP's main attributions

- To promote the development, at European level, of exchange and cooperation dynamics, as well as mobility between VET systems;
- To promote, particularly through the design and continual updating of the National Catalogue of Qualifications, the diagnosis, production and comparability of national and international qualifications that are considered essential to a modern and competitive economy;
- To participate in the development of initial and continuous Training Standards for teachers, trainers and other professionals working in VET, as well as in the RVCC System, in full cooperation with namely higher education institutions.





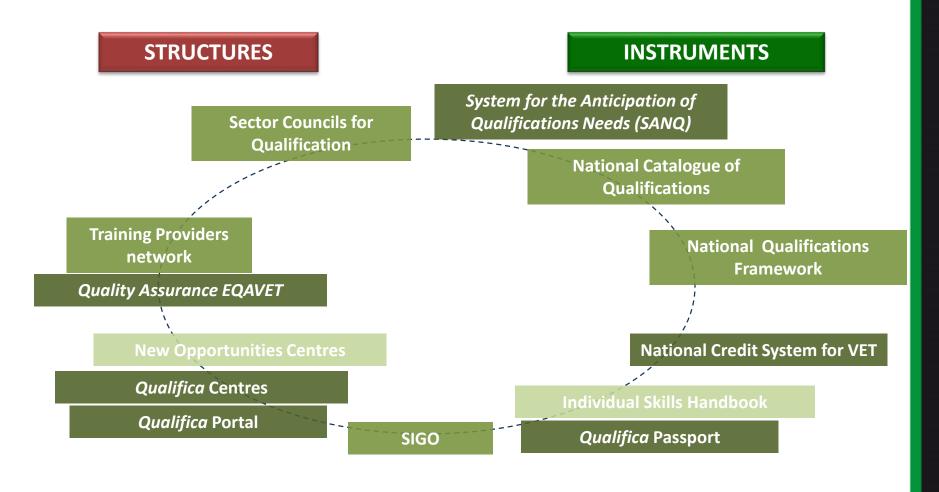
2. The National Qualifications System (NQS) – 2007 up today

- In PT the VET system is centrally governed by the ministries responsible for Education and Labour. In 2007 the NQS was created to reform VET within the education system and within the labour market by creating common objectives, tools and structures.
- The key strategy was to ensure the relevance of VET for the personal development of individuals, as well as for the modernisation and competitiveness of companies and the economy.
- The main objectives of the NQS were (and still are):
 - To make upper-secondary education the reference objective for the qualification of young people and adults;
 - To reinforce the integration between general education and professional training in all VET pathways ensuring for all of them the principle of double certification (a school and a professional certification);
 - To create mechanisms for the certification of academic and professional competences via recognition of prior learning;
 - To ensure that VET qualifications better match labour market needs.





The National Qualifications System (NQS) – 2007 up today



2007

2017

2007 up today





2.1- System for the Anticipation of Qualifications Needs (SANQ)

Goals:

- To promote a growing valuation of double certification offers;
- To contribute for educational success;
- To match qualifications offers with socioeconomical and labour market needs;
- To reinforce planning mechanisms and planning criteria regarding the VET network.



SANQ was launched in 2014 with the following assumptions:

- To work as a system to support decision and not as a prescriptive device;
- To ensure, from the beginning, the involvement of all social partners and bodies involved in decision-making;
- To be clear and transparent regarding the information used and the results produced;
- To involve the Intermunicipal Communities (CIM) and the Metropolitan Areas (AM) as privileged partners in the regional dimension.



SANQ combines complementary approaches

- Targeted for intermediate qualification needs (levels 4 and 5), without excluding level 2 NQF;
- Combines the collection of qualitative and quantitative inputs;
- Combines a short-term (reactive) diagnostic approach with a medium-term prospect (horizon 2025);
- Articulates a national analysis (specified at NUT II level, by ANQEP)
 with a regional analysis at a supramunicipal scale (specified at NUT
 III level, by CIM and AM);
- Assumes a flexible organization which favors the incorporation of territorial existing dynamics;
- Favors a wide participation of the various stakeholders in the NQS.



Online platform

SANQ is at http://sanq.anqep.gov.pt:

- public access
- restricted area

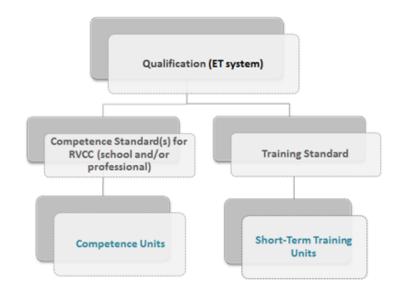
It provides information on:

- about SANQ
- Working methodology
- Diagnosis
- Planning
- Regional deepening
- Results



2.2- The National Catalogue of Qualifications (NCQ)

- The NCQ (www.catalogo.anqep.gov.pt) is a dynamic tool for the strategic management of national double certification qualifications (non-higher education) which promotes the effective link between the competences necessary to the social and economic development of the country and the qualifications developed within the NQS. It facilitates the access to qualification, by promoting the flexibility in attaining qualifications.
- The NCQ progressively integrates qualifications based on LO, identifying for each qualification a competence standard and a training standard in its technological component:







2.2 - The National Catalogue of Qualifications (NCQ)

- The Catalogue standards are used in IVET, CVET and RVCC (VNFIL). The standards used in RVCC are equivalent to the training standards used in formal education;
- The Catalogue ensures the connection to the EQF and each qualification is referenced to the National Qualifications Framework;
- Currently, it includes:



- 319 qualifications
- key competences standards
 about 7358 short-term training units
- professional RVCC standards
- qualifications adapted to disabled people





2.2 - The National Catalogue of Qualifications (NCQ)

Nowadays

Qualification X

NQF level

Professional profile

Mission

Activities

+

Competences

Knowledge

Skills

"Savoir-être"

Training standard

Basic training standard

(school)

Technological training standard

RVCC standard

Basic

(Academic)

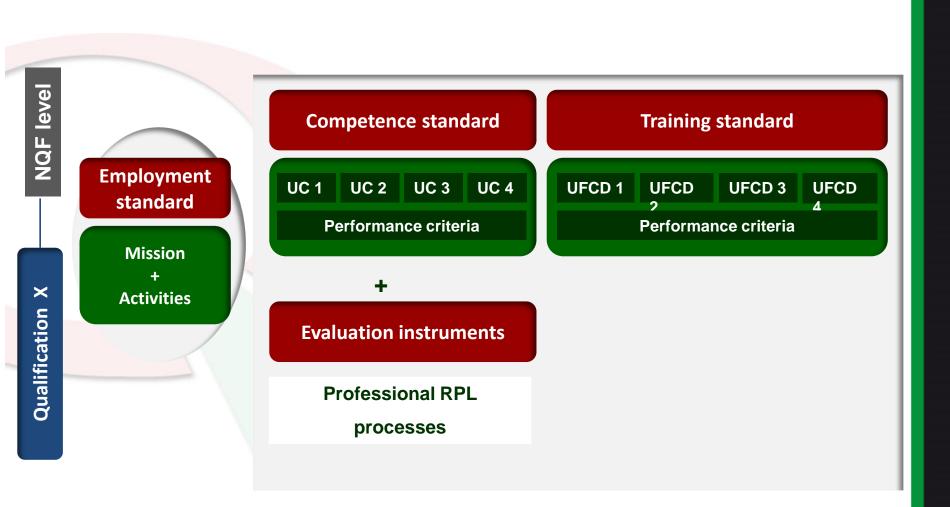
Technological

(Professional)





2.2 - The National Catalogue of Qualifications (NCQ)







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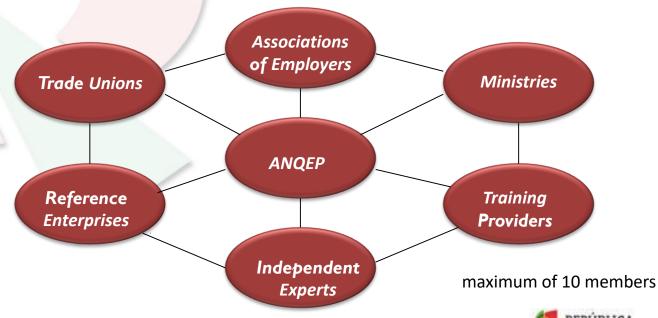
www.catalogo.anqep.gov.pt





2.3 - The Sector Councils for Qualification (SCQ)

- The SCQ work as a platform for updating/revising the NCQ and bring together the worlds of ET and of work by joining stakeholders from both worlds (social partners, reference companies, education and training providers, experts). They seek to ensure a sectoral representation of the national economic activity and they are an example of a bottom-up approach in the design of qualifications.
- No qualification is integrated in the NCQ without being submitted to the respective Sector Council for analysis and approval by consensus.







2.3- The Sector Councils for Qualification (SCQ)

- Personal services
- Tourism and leisure activities
- Craft and jewellery
- Wood, furniture and cork
- Healthcare and services to the community
- Fashion
- Transports and distribution
- Computers, electronics and telecommunications
- Metallurgy and metalworking
- Chemical industries, pottery, glass and others

- Agriculture and nourishment
- Building construction and urban services
- Services to enterprises
 (finance activities, consulting activities, secretarial services)
- Energy and environment
- Culture, heritage and production of contents
- Trade and marketing

16 Sector Councils for Qualification





2.4- Quality Assurance EQAVET





Thank you!



