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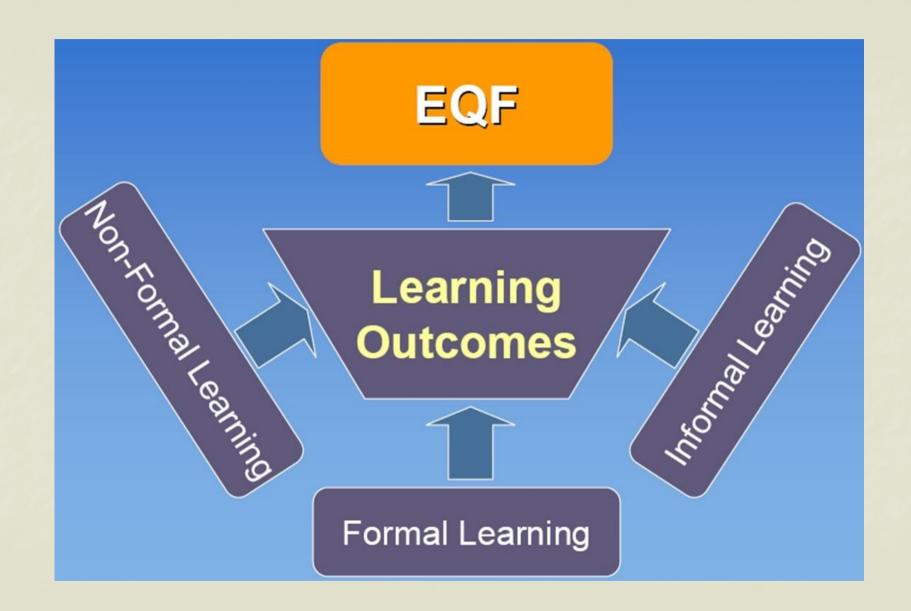
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## introduction

- historical aspects relationship between different qualifications
- continue to reform education and training to provide people with the right skills and competences throughout working life
- be better prepared for economic growth and innovation through better anticipation and matching of skill demand and supply

# key ideas

- knowledge is theoretical or factual
- skills are cognitive and practical
- competence is about responsibility and autonomy
- learning outcomes set of knowledge (to know), skills (to do) and competences (be able to do) an individual has acquired after completion of a learning process
- qualification outcome of an assessment and validation process; achieve a learning outcomes to given standards



# implementation of the EQF

- NQF key role in the referencing process
- national level descriptors
- classification of qualifications according to the level of knowledge, skills and competencies – NQF
- draft NQF: 8 levels (primary: 1-2, secondary: 3-5, tertiary: 6-8)
- definition of professional knowledge and practical skills for work activities - national register of professions

#### The learning outcomes rel- \* advanced knowledge of a field of advanced skills, demonstrating manage complex technical or work or study, involving a critical mastery and innovation, required to professional activities or projects, understanding of theories and prinsolve complex and unpredictable taking responsibility for decisionproblems in a specialised field of making in unpredictable work or ciples work or study study contexts take responsibility for managing professional development of individuals and groups The learning outcomes rel-🙀 highly specialised knowledge, some 🕶 specialised problem-solving skills manage and transform work or of which is at the forefront of knowrequired in research and/or instudy contexts that are complex,

novation in order to develop new

knowledge and procedures and to

integrate knowledge from different

SKILLS

fields

**KNOWLEDGE** 

ledge in a field of work or study, as

issues in a field and at the interface

the basis for original thinking

critical awareness of knowledge

between different fields

and/or research

evant to Level 6 are

evant to Level 7 are

EVEL

LEVEL

COMPETENCE

unpredictable and require new

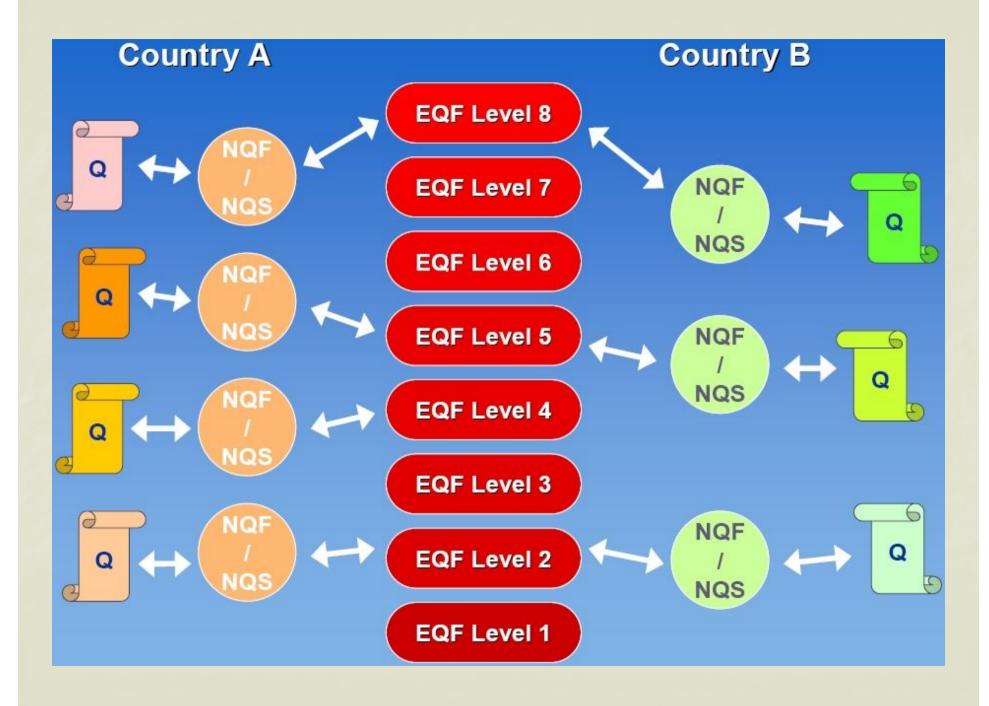
take responsibility for contribut-

ing to professional knowledge and

practice and/or for reviewing the

strategic performance of teams

strategic approaches

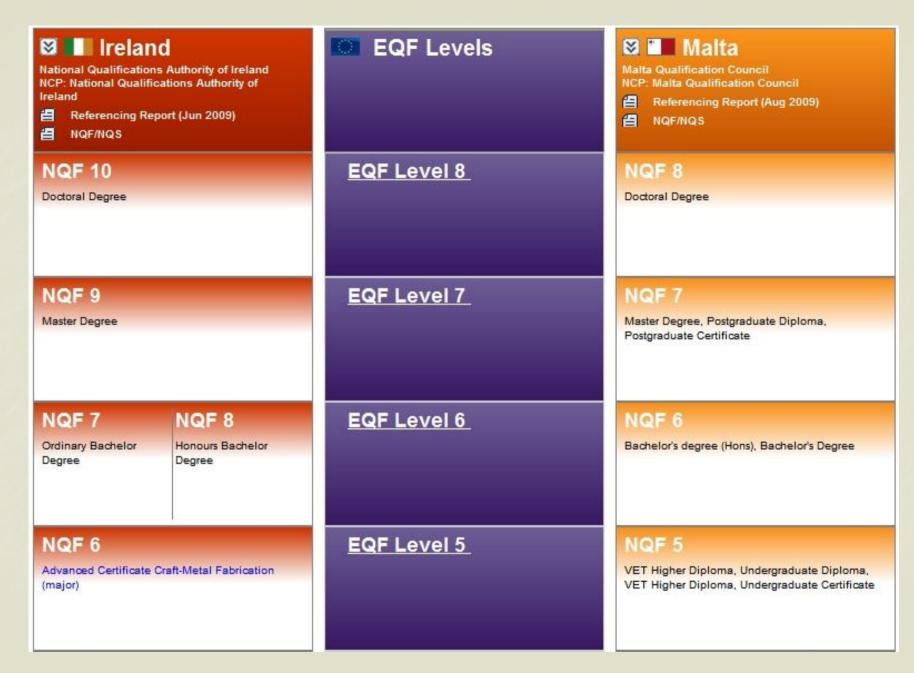


## added value of the EQF

- translation device making qualifications more readable
- better transparency for individuals and employers
- help learners and workers to move between countries, educational institutions or change jobs
- clarification of learning pathways and progression
- stronger basis for international co-operation, understanding and comparison

## added value of the EQF

- ESCO European Skills, Competences and Occupations taxonomy
- sectoral qualifications frameworks
- EQF reference portal



# key challenges for better matching

- bring together all relevant stakeholders "in one room"
- create mutual trust
- focusing on learning outcomes
- level-based structure for better understanding
- quality assurance for enhance credibility of qualifications
- clear reference to the EQF level



### Thank you for your attention.

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