

Date: Place:

Knowledge FOr Resilient soCiEty

Presentation of WBC National Qualification Frameworks, compared to EQF

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The definition of the National Qualifications Framework in Serbia

- National Qualifications Framework in Serbia is an instrument for the identification, creation and classification of qualifications according to the requirements of the labor market, further learning, science and society as a whole.
- NQFS also establishes processes and institutions (bodies, organizations) that are responsible for determining the qualifications and standards of qualifications, the terms and conditions for the acquisition, comparison and recognition of qualifications, as well as other mechanisms for quality assurance.
- Qualifications that are regulated by the National Qualifications Framework in Serbia are recognized at national level and entered in the Register of national qualifications.





The purpose and objectives of the establishment of the National Qualifications Framework in Serbia

The purpose of NQFS is the development and improvement of the system of qualifications in accordance with the requirements of socio-economic development, providing support to the implementation of the concept of lifelong learning and facilitating easier labor mobility. Accordingly, the objectives of establishing NQFS are:

- ensuring the comprehensiveness, transparency and transparency of qualifications, as well as their interconnectedness;
- development of qualifications standards based on the requirements of the labor market and society as a whole;
- providing orientation to learning outcomes;





The purpose and objectives of the establishment of the National Qualifications Framework in Serbia

- improvement of access, path flexibility and mobility in the formal and informal education;
- providing identification and recognition of non-formal and informal learning;
- promote cooperation among relevant interested parties and social partners;
- quality system assurance in the development process and the acquisition of qualifications;
- ensuring comparability and recognition of qualifications acquired in Serbia with qualifications obtained in other countries.





The definition of the National Qualifications Framework in Serbia

Enterprises, implementers of the program of education / training, government subjects, trade unions	Planning of human resources development, education and employment	
Participants in the development and evaluation of education /training	Programming education and training	
Schools, universities, organizations, companies and persons that learn	Accreditation of program implementers	
Teachers, professors, instructors and learners	Realization of the program of education and training	
Examination bodies, examiners and candidates	Certification	
Advisers, persons that learn or choose for the profession	Career guidance and counseling	
Services / employment agencies, companies and job seekers	Mediation in employment	
State institutions, public services and so on.	Establishing policies and strategies in a given department, keeping records in education, employment, statistics, to cial Erasmus+ Programme insurance, etc.	

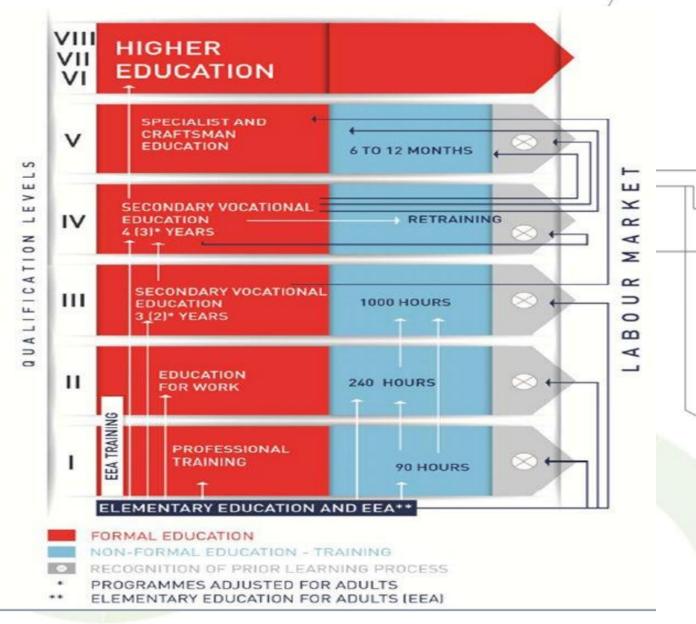
The definition of the National Qualifications Framework in Serbia

The Law on the National Qualifications Framework in Serbia should regulate:

- Basic terms and their meanings,
- The purpose and objectives of NQFS,
- Principles governing the NQFS,
- The types and levels of qualifications,
- Ways of acquiring qualifications,
- Level descriptors of qualifications,
- Bodies and institutions responsible for the implementation and development of NQFS,
- Quality assurance in the implementation of NQFS,
- Financing of NQFS.











The duration of the educational program for acquisition of qualification

	QFS VEL	TYPES OF EDUCATION / STUDIES	DURATION
1.		Elementary education	• 8 years
		Elementary education of adults	• 3 years
		Elementary music / balleteducation	• 6/4 yearse
2.		Vocational training	• 1 year
		The education forwork	• 2 years
		Training	• 120 – 360 hours
	2	Secondary vocational education	• 3 years
•	3.	Informally education of adults	• min 960 hours of training
4.		 Secondary education (vocational, artistic, gymnasium) 	• 4 years
!	5.	Artisanship and specialized education	• 1-2 years
	6.1	Undergraduate professional studies	• 180 ECTS
C		 Undergraduate academicstudies 	• 180 ECTS
6.	6.2	Undergraduate academicstudies	• 240 ECTS
		Specialist professional studies	• 60 ECTS
		Intrgrated studies	• 360 ECTS
-	7.1	Graduate academic studies – Master	• 120 ECTS or 60 ECTS
7.		Master Professional Studies	• 120 ECTS
	7.2	Specialist academicstudies	• 60 ECTS
	8.	Doctoral academic studies	• 180 ECTS



The duration of the educational program for acquisition of qualification

6.	6.1	Undergraduate professional studies (180 ECTS)	DIPLOMA DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
		Undergraduate academic studies (180 ECTS)	DIPLOMA DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
	6.2	Undergraduate academic studies (240 ECTS)	DIPLOMADIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
		Specialist professional studies (180+60 ECTS)	DIPLOMA DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
7.	7.1	• Intrgrated studies (макс. 360 ECTS)	DIPLOMA DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
		Graduate academic studies – Master (180+120 or 240+60 ECTS)	DIPLOMA DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
		Master Professional Studies (120 ECTS)	DIPLOMA DIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
	7.2	Specialist academic studies (60 ECTS)	DIPLOMADIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT
8.		Doctoral academic studies (180 ECTS)	DIPLOMADIPLOMA SUPPLEMENT

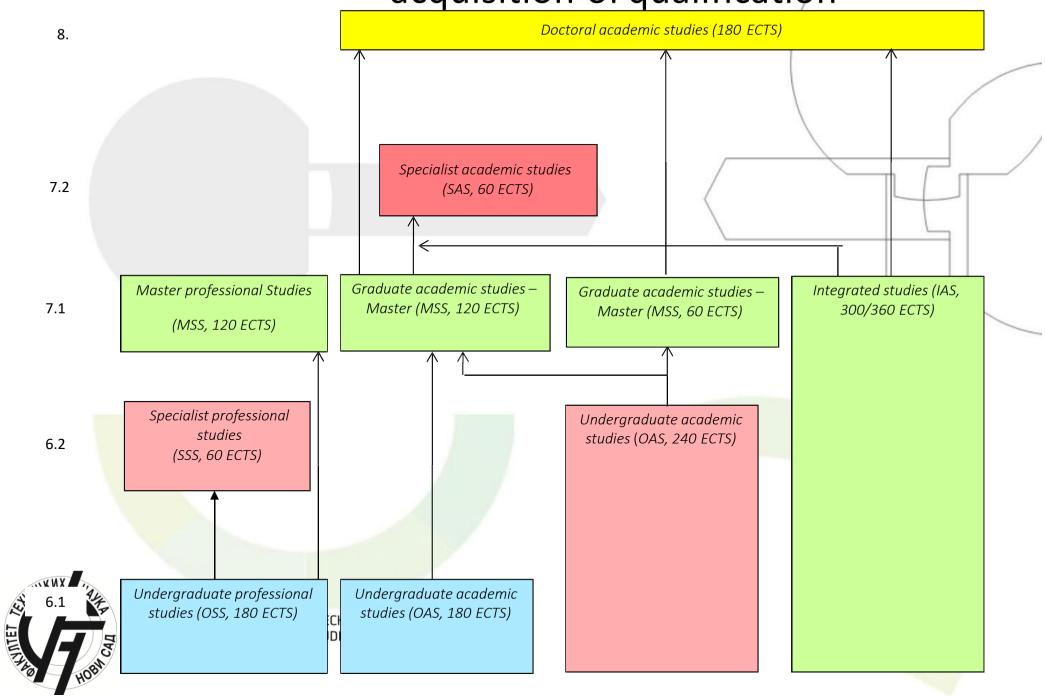


OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

Novi Sad

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The duration of the educational program for acquisition of qualification



European Qualifications Framework

- After the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework, this
 document becomes the main guideline in the development of the NQF to all
 EU member states and candidate countries.
- The European Qualifications Framework is a common European reference framework which links national qualifications systems and acts as a tool for comparison and easier understanding and interpretation of qualifications between different countries and educational systems in Europe.
- EOC represents meta-framework which should enable the establishment of links between national and sectoral qualifications frameworks to facilitate the transfer and recognition of qualifications of individuals, increasing transparency and mutual trust in the recognition of qualifications, and therefore mobility on the European labor market.







European Qualifications Framework

- EOC has established eight (8) different and unique levels of qualifications.
- The possibility of level comparison which EOC allows should be a substitute for bilateral agreements between states, which would greatly facilitate international operations when it comes to mobility in the education market and the labor market.
- The European Parliament and the Council of Europe have made the Recommendation on the implementation of the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning on 23rd of April 2008. (Official Journal of the European Union 2008 / C111/01)







Recommendation of the European Parliament and the Council

Recommendation of the European Parliament and the Council on the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning have been adopted on 23 April 2008 and recommended the EU member states to:

- Use the European Qualifications Framework as a reference tool to compare the qualification levels of different qualifications systems and to promote lifelonglearning,
- 2. Relate their national qualifications systems to the European Qualifications Framework by 2010,
- 3. Adopt measures, as appropriate, so that all new qualification certificates, diplomas and "Europass" documents issued by competent bodies, through a national system of qualifications containe clearly stated the appropriate level of the European Qualifications Framework by 2012,



Recommendation of the European Parliament and the Council

- 4. Use an approach based on learning outcomes when determining and describing qualifications, and to encourage the verification of non-formal and informal learning,
- Promote and apply the principles of quality assurance in education and training,
- 6. Designate a national coordination bodies, which will be associated with individual structures and requirements of the Member States, in order to support and, in collaboration with other relevant national authorities, to manage the relationship between the national qualifications system and the European Qualifications Framework,





Recommendation of the European Parliament and the Council

- 7. The tasks of those national coordination bodies should include:
 - a. linking the levels of qualifications within the national qualifications systems to the levels of the European Qualifications Framework
 - b. ensure the use of transparent methodology for linking national qualifications systems to the European Qualifications Framework
 - c. providing access to information and guidance to those interested on how the national qualifications are associated with the European Qualifications Framework
 - d. encourage the participation of all relevant interested groups, including, in accordance with national legislation and practice, higher education and vocational education and training institutions, social partners, sectors and experts, during the comparison and use of qualifications at the European level.



Thank you for your attention

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