

## **Opportunities of globalisation for VET**

Vocational education and training in Europe: Taking stock and looking ahead Vienna, 7 and 8 November 2018

George Kostakis, Expert

Department for VET systems and institutions, CEDEFOP



## **Cedefop research**

## to what extent do VET systems review their national standards as a direct response to globalisation?

globalisation in national VET strategies/policies, mechanisms through which VET systems respond to global developments

## do European and international sectoral standards add value to national VET systems?

whether European and international initiatives that develop VET
 standards are useful and help inform the revision of national VET
 systems

## to what extent do European and international initiatives influence VET requirements and content?



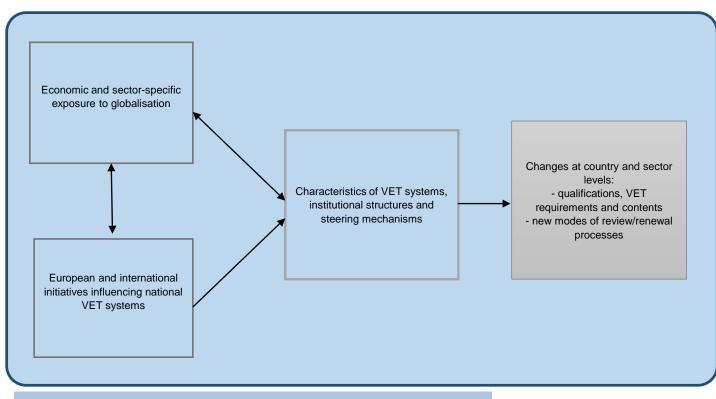
CEDEFO

channels through which European and international initiatives inform VET revision in the countries and specific economic sectors



- 15 countries
- 5 economic sectors
  - ✓ Road Transport and Logistics
  - ✓ Hospitality
  - ✓ Automotive manufacturing
  - ✓ Information technology
  - Paramedics and emergency medical technicians
- 330 interviews

## **Analytical framework**





## **European and international actors**



#### Multinational companies

✓ setting skill and training standards

- ✓ setting up training academies
- ✓ awarding international qualifications



#### EU institutions that develop

- Training standards
- competence frameworks
- Qualifications frameworks



# European & international organisations ✓ Develop standards as European and international benchmarks ✓ Organise skills competitions





## European and international sectoral bodies

- Develop standards accepted in the sector
- ✓ accredit training providers
- ✓ set up International qualifications



## **Economic exposure to globalisation**

= GI	Denmark obalisation Council		etherlands nationalisation in HVET to				
( g = lı (	Country	Share of foreign workers in the workforce	Outward FDI as share of GDP	Inward FDI as share of GDP	Share of exports in GDP	many	
F r	Netherlands	4.1	162.0	97.5	83.4	rategy on nalisation of science & nal on action plan e dual model	
	Czech Republic	2.2	10.0	62.4	81.0		
	Estonia	13.6	27.6	83.6	78.6		
	Bulgaria	0.1			64.1		
	Switzerland	25.6	152.8	106.9	62.1		
	Denmark	8.3	56.0	30.4	55.7		
	Austria	4.1	55.8	43.7	52.9		
	Poland	0.3	4.7	38.5	49.5	_	
Natior (2015-	Germany	10.0	39.8	23.4	46.9	onia	
the nee Source: Cedefop based of VET in groun competition		<ul> <li>National strategic response to globa challenges: the lo term conception development of education subsys (2014)</li> </ul>	FWKs respor al for	FWKs as part of NQF to respond to changing skill needs in sectors		<ul> <li>Internationalisation in the 2014 lifelong learning strategy and implementing act</li> </ul>	

## **Common characteristics of countries**

	Country	Global Competitiveness ranking 2016	Share of FDI outward – FDI inward	Share of adults with highest numeracy scores	Participation in lifelong learning (2015)	IVET governance
Active players	Switzerland	1	46	n.a.	32.1	Coordinated
	Netherlands	4	65	17.0	18.9	Coordinated
	Germany	5	16	14.3	8.1	Coordinated
	United Kingdom	7	5	11.3	15.7	Liberal
	Finland	10	5	19.4	25.4	Participatory
	Denmark	12	26	16.6	31.3	Coordinated
	Austria	19	12	13.6	14.4	Coordinated
	France	21	23	8.3	18.6	Participatory
Aspiring countries	Estonia	30	-56	11.2	14.4	Statist
	Czech Republic	31	-52	11.4	8.5	Statist
	Spain	32	-4	4.1	9.9	Participatory
	Poland	36	-34	8.4	3.5	Statist
	Italy	44	7	4.5	7.3	Coordinated
	Bulgaria	50	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	Statist
	Greece	86	0	5.6	3.3	Statist

#### **Globalisation pressure on VET systems**

#### Ensure alignment with labour market needs

#### Need for lifelong learning

Need for flexible learning pathways

Need for the recognition of VET qualifications

Tension between highly specialised and broader qualifications Responsive, Modular, WBL& apprenticeship, Open curricula, Expressed particular y by system-level and sectoral-level stakeholders; automotive sector

Upskilling, reskilling, mobility across economic sectors Expressed particularly by VET providers and sectoral-level stakeholders

New learning methods, permeability between E&T systems and career progression, Expressed particularly by VET providers and sectoral-level stakeholders

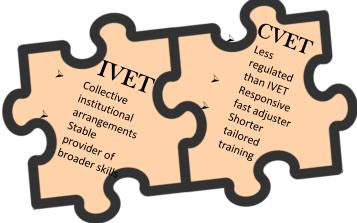
Recognition of skills and qualifications due worker's mobility in a global context, Expressed particularly by stakeholders in the hospitality and logistics sectors

Highly specialised technical qualifications or broader ones including transversal skills? Expressed particularly by system-level and sectoral-level stakeholders



## **Effective reponses at national level**

Implementing coordinated VET strategies

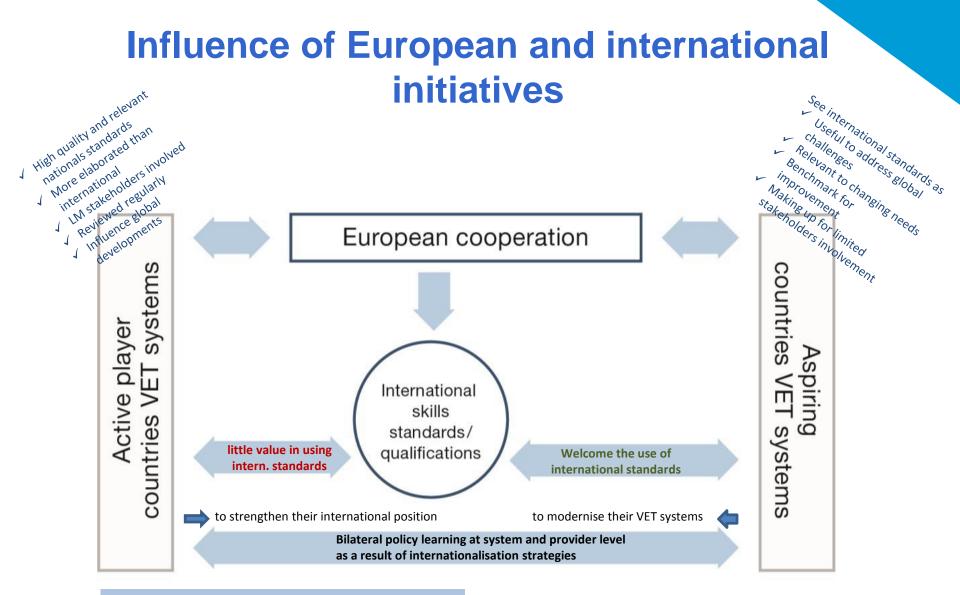


- Increasing involvement of labour market representatives
  - BG, CZ, EE, PL moving towards coordinated feedback mechanisms
  - DIVA alliance with SQA and global ICT companies
  - Federal advisory board of apprenticeship (AT)
- Empowering VET providers
  - establish local partnerships with companies
  - Review programmes and delivery in line with international standards
  - Support learners to acquire international qualifications



CISCO









## Strenthening European cooperation in VET

- Encourage cooperation between aspiring and active player countries
- European dialogue to develop common profiles and qualifications build on national ones to facilitate mobility and recognition
- Sectoral standards at European level in areas where joint action is needed security, migration, etc.
- Levelling of international qualifications through NQFs
   Member States, EQF advisory group



## Thank you for your attention www.cedefop.europa.eu

George.kostakis@cedefop.europa.eu

