

















Deutsch-Portugiesische Industrie- und Handelskammer Cämana de Comércio e Indústria Luso-Alemä















# OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

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### **GENERAL OBJECTIVES**



Transfer of knowledge and experience

Mutual learning











### **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

### Improve VET curricula

Address barriers of **DVET** 

Improve the quality of DVET

Develop a new international mobility model

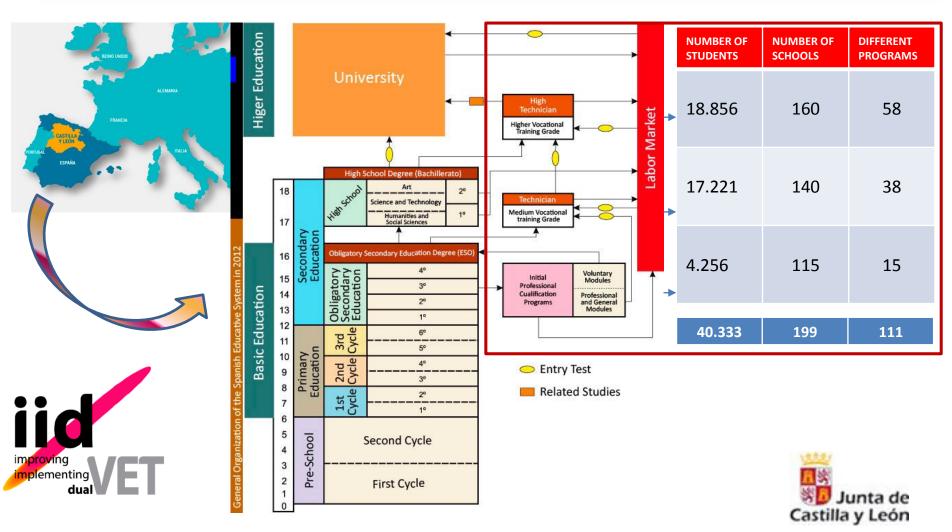
**Development of networks to work transnationally** 

**Develop guidance & recommendations** 

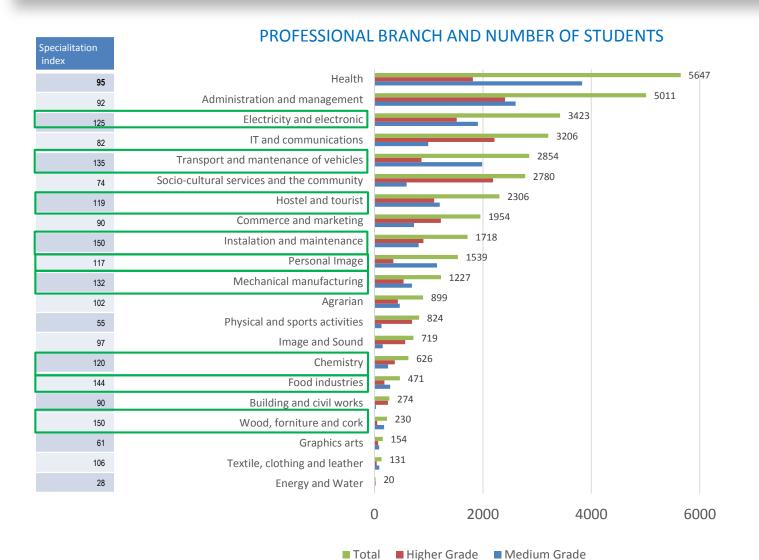


















### PRODUCT AND SMART SPECIALITATION

#### **MORE THAN 161.000 COMPANIES**

	96,4 %		3,1 % 0,4 %			0,06 %	
Ámbito territorial	Microen	npresas	Pequeñas	Medianas	PYME	Grandes	N°
Ambito territoriai	0 asalariados	1-9	10-49	50-249	0-249	250 y más	empresas
ESPAÑA	1.751.964	1.297.861	110.086	18.497	3.178.408	3.913	3.182.321
ANDALUCÍA	258.013	204.676	14.730	1.921	479.340	329	479.669
ARAGÓN	47.920	37.852	3.328	501	89.601	86	89.687
ASTURIAS (PRINCIPADO DE)	36.618	28.364	2.011	304	67.297	52	67.349
BALEARS, (ILLES)	47.338	36.297	2.855	459	86.949	76	87.025
CANARIAS	72.874	54.262	4.622	785	132.543	131	132.674
CANTABRIA	19.713	16.052	1.227	207	37.199	35	37.234
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	87.074	68.073	4.976	648	160.771	112	160.883
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	67.232	53.961	3.858	441	125.492	55	125.547
CATALUÑA	329.636	227.416	21.714	4.063	582.829	826	583.655
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	183.296	142.010	11.655	1.853	338.814	314	339.128
EXTREMADURA	34.942	27.300	1.835	251	64.328	19	64.347
GALICIA	104.495	83.924	5.908	893	195.220	142	195.362
MADRID (COMUNIDAD DE)	299.653	184.787	18.322	3.961	506.723	1.337	508.060
MURCIA (REGIÓN DE)	47.917	37.988	3.333	494	89.732	88	89.820
NAVARRA (C. FORAL DE)	23.888	16.870	1.802	355	42.915	69	42.984
PAÍS VASCO	74.809	65.153	6.709	1.194	147.865	224	148.089
RIOJA (LA)	12.290	9.612	947	134	22.983	13	22.996
CEUTA Y MELILLA	4.256	3.264	254	33	7.807	5	7.812



### PRODUCT AND SMART SPECIALITATION

### Distribution of the large productive sectors



- 11.672 Industrial sector
- 24.295 Building sector
- 40.022 Commerce sector
- 85.130 Service sector









# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL TRAINING AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY IN CASTILLA Y LEÓN

PRODUCTIVE SECTORS	Agrarian	Extractive and energy	Manufacturing	Building	Commerce, transport and hostel	IT and communicatrions	Finance and insurance	Selling houses activities	Company services	Education, Health and Public administration	Arts, leisure and others
Avila											
Burgos											
León											
Palencia											
Salamanca											
Segovia											
Soria											
Valladolid											
Zamora											
	VET O	verrepre	sented								
	VETUnderropresented										







### **HOW IS DUAL VET (APPRENTICESHIPS) IN CASTILLA Y LEÓN?**

#### **IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVE OF APPRENTICESHIPS**

Trying to incorporate Council Recommendation on an European Framework for Quality and Effective of Apprenticeships

"Dual VET may be effectiveness in easing people's access to the labour market, and improving their career chances"

Criteria for learning and working conditions

**Criteria for framework conditions** 









### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

Written contract

**Learning outcomes** 

Pedagogical support

Workplace component

Pay and/or compensation

Social protection

Work, health and safety conditions









### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

#### Written contract

Before the start of the apprenticeship a written contract between the employer, the apprentice and the vocational training institution should be concluded, defining each party's rights and obligations related to training and work

WORKER WHO LEARNS STUDYING IN A VET SCHOOL VS. STUDENT WHO LEARNS WORKING IN A COMPANY











### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

### **Learning outcomes**

A set of comprehensive learning outcomes should be defined by the employers and vocational training institutions ensuring a balance between specific job-related skills and key competences supporting both the personal development and lifelong career opportunities of the apprentices with a view to adapt to changing career patterns.



#### A COMPETENCES BASED LEARNING APPROACH







### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

### Pedagogical support

In-company trainers should be designated and tasked to cooperate closely with vocational education and training providers and teachers to provide **guidance to apprentices and to ensure mutual and regular feed-back**. Teachers, trainers and mentors should be supported to update their skills and competences in order to train apprentices according to the latest teaching and training methods and labour market needs.



### THE ROLE AND TRAINING OF MENTORS, TEACHERS AND TRAINERS







### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

### Workplace component

A substantial part of the learning experience, meaning at least half of the apprenticeship duration, should be carried out in a workplace. This should include opportunities to undertake part of such placements abroad.

HOW MUCH LEARNING TIME IN THE COMPANY IS NECESSARY?.

REALLY THIS IS A QUESTION OF TIME?









### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

### Pay and/or compensation

Apprentices should receive **pay and/or compensation**, in line with **national or sectoral requirements** or **collective agreements** where they exist, and taking into account **cost-sharing arrangements** between employers, apprentices and public authorities.













### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

### Social protection

Apprentices should be entitled to **social protection**, including necessary insurance **in line with national legislation**.

#### AS A WORKER OR AS A STUDENT?











### **Criteria for learning and working conditions**

### Work, health and safety conditions

The host workplace should comply with **relevant rules and regulations on working conditions**, in particular health and safety legislation.

#### AGAIN WORKING CONDITIONS. ALSO FOR STUDENTS?









#### **Criteria for framework conditions**

Regulatory framework

**Involvement of social partners** 

Support for companies

Flexible pathways and mobility

Career guidance and awareness raising

**Transparency** 

Quality assurance and graduate tracking









#### **Criteria for framework conditions**

### Regulatory framework

A clear and consistent regulatory framework should be in place based on a fair and equitable partnership approach, including a structured and transparent dialogue among all relevant stakeholders. This may include accreditation procedures for companies and workplaces that offer apprenticeships.





AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND AT REGIONAL LEVEL





#### **Criteria for framework conditions**

### **Involvement of social partners**

Social partners, including at sectoral level, should be involved in the design, governance and implementation of apprenticeship schemes, in line with national industrial relations systems and education and training practices.



SOCIAL DIALOGUE: AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT







#### **Criteria for framework conditions**

Support for companies

Financial and/or non-financial support should be provided, particularly for small, medium-sized and micro-companies, based on cost-sharing arrangements between employers, apprentices and public authorities, enabling cost-effective apprenticeships for companies.





AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM FOR ALL





#### **Criteria for framework conditions**

### Flexible pathways and mobility

Entry requirements for apprenticeships should take into account relevant informal and non-formal learning. Apprenticeships should lead to a nationally recognised qualification referenced in accordance with the European Qualifications Framework, and should allow access to other learning opportunities, including at higher education and training levels, and career pathways. Transnational mobility of apprentices should be a component of apprenticeship qualifications.



NATIONAL FORMAL RECOGNITION WITH ACADEMIC AND LABOR VALIDITY?







#### **Criteria for framework conditions**

Career guidance and awareness raising

Career guidance, mentoring and learner support should be provided during the apprenticeship to ensure successful outcomes and reduce drop-outs. Apprenticeships should be promoted through awareness-raising activities.

#### **ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT**









#### **Criteria for framework conditions**

### **Transparency**

The transparency of, and access to apprenticeship offers within and between Member States should be ensured with the support of public and private employment services, and by using Union tools such as EURES when appropriate.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES?









#### Criteria for framework conditions

### Quality assurance and graduate tracking

Quality assurance approaches should be in place in coherence with European Quality Assurance Reference Framework for Vocational Education and Training (EQAVET), including a **valid and reliable assessment of the learning outcomes**. The tracking of employment and career progression of the apprentices should be ensured.



#### WHO SHOULD DO IT?







#### **DEVELOPING STUDENTS MOBILITY THROUGH ERASMUS+**

CONSORTIUM WITH 105 VET SHOOLS OF CASTILLA Y LEÓN

#### **NUMBER OF MOBILITIES ERASMUS+**

LEVEL	AVAILABLE PLACES	REQUESTED PLACES
INITIAL AND MEDIUM VOCATIONAL TRAINING GRADE	20	66
HIGH VOCATIONAL TRAINING GRADE	72	136







#### MAIN PROBLEMS TO MOBILITY

- 1. THE STUDENTS GO TO COMPANIES (TO PERFORM PRACTICES) NOT TO SCHOOLS (TO PERFORM STUDIES) IN OTHER COUNTRIES.
- 2. WE HAVE DIFFICULTIES TO GET COMPANIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES
- 3. USUALLY IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE INTERMEDIARIES
- 4. WE HAVE DIFFICULTIES TO GET A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VET SCHOOL
- 5. THE STUDENT HAS DIFFICULTIES TO FIND ACCOMMODATION.
- 6. THE STUDENT HAS DIFFICULTIES TO RELATE WITH OTHERS STUDENTS







### **COLLABORATIVE NETWORK**



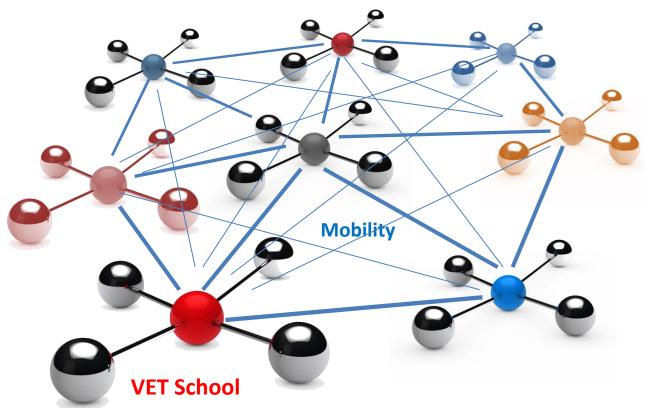








### **COLLABORATIVE NETWORK (VETS to VETS)**













### IN SUMMARY: TWO MAIN QUESTIONS

- 1. HOW TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVE OF DUAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR APPRENTICESHIPS?.
- 2. HOW TO CREATE A NETWORK BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL CENTERS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES TO INCREASE THE MOBILITY AND TO FACILITATE PERFORM PRACTICE LEARNING AT COMPANIES?.









# Thank you very much







