

Template 1: Favourable conditions in the country for ECVET implementation

Organization (full legal name):	Colegiul Tehnic Gheorghe Cartianu
Country:	Romania

Favourable conditions in the country that can contribute to the implementation of ECVET's principals

Examples:

- National policies that facilitate the implementation of ECVET principles;

The 2009 European recommendation (European Parliament and Council, 2009) invites Member States to gradually implement the European credit system for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET). The implementation phases include preparation for ECVET implementation until 2012; gradual application of ECVET, with the first European evaluation in 2014; and full implementation of ECVET to VET qualifications at all levels of the European qualifications framework (EQF) over the long term. The success of ECVET implementation depends on the institutional and political context in which the instrument is promoted and on the technical issues linked to the design of qualifications, both of which shape ECVET implementation strategies or approaches in the Member States. Both ECVET and EQF are based on learning outcomes which make it easier to understand what the holder of a certificate or diploma knows, understands and is able to do. The description of qualifications in terms of learning outcomes has been, in many cases, triggered by the European qualifications framework, and developments in devising and implementing a national qualifications framework.

The institutional framework at national level, ECVET promoters are:

- National Centre of ECVET coordination ;
- National Centre for the Development of Professional and Technical Education (CNDIPT);
- National Authority for Qualifications (ANC);
- National Agency for Community Programs in the Fields of Education and Vocational Training (ANPCDEFP)/Erasmus;
- The social partners;
- VET Schools.

Legislative framework

- The law on National Education Law, title V UR1_2011.pdf 2011 Lifelong Learning ART. 328 ... ART. 344 — without GD methodologies consequential
- Gov.Decision 855 from 26 November 1998, regularly updated in years 2000, 2005, 2007, 2012 http://URwww.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htm in regarding the creation of National Centre for the Development of Professional and Technical Education (CNDIPT);

In comparison with European developments, Romania is currently at the forefront of countries which have introduced systems of qualifications based on learning outcomes.

- Reforms of the national VET system;
- New regulations that aim to introduce elements supportive of ECVET;
- Aspects of the national VET system that are in line with the ECVET philosophy;
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Alignment between

Learning outcomes are used as elements of construction qualifications and ensure premises of correlation between all European flexible developments: the European Qualifications Framework, the common reference Framework for quality assurance in VET across Europe. Common European framework of reference of Key Competences , the European Transferable Credits System for Vocational Education

ECVET for lifelong learning

- o <http://www.tvet.ro/index.php/ro/pentru-profesori/69.html>
- o Strategia_VET_ianuarie2015.pdf
- o In Romania, the transfer and recognition of learning acquired results of students in professional and technical training through on-the-job practice was covered in 2008 by the methodology approved by OMECT No. 4931/2008-<http://www.edu.ro/index.php/articles/10731>
- o EQAVET (The European Quality Assurance in Vocational Education and Training) regarding the quality in the professional training of adults and the modulated educational system based on transferable credits.

ECVET for geographical mobility

- recognition of results obtained by the participants during the training period and concretization by issuing Euro pass Certificates
- On the base of the Euro pass mobility certificate obtained by participants of the courses is achieved recognition by equivalence in transferable professional credits -the European credit transfer System (ECTS) of the participation in training programmes, as a result of the application of Note No. 48/22.02.2013 nota_echivalare credite.pdf,.
- ([https://ec.europa.eu/epale/it/node/3347-Evaluation and Certification of Professional Competences obtained through other ways than formal ones-In pursuance of article 342 of the law of national education no. 1/2011, modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance nr. 49/26.06.2014, and the Decision of the Board of the ANC from 5 august 2014, the ANC founded the National Centre Accreditation \(CNA\), which authorizes the Centres for evaluation of professional competences obtained through other ways than the formal, accredited assessment centres and rating agencies.](https://ec.europa.eu/epale/it/node/3347-Evaluation%20and%20Certification%20of%20Professional%20Competences%20obtained%20through%20other%20ways%20than%20formal%20ones-In%20pursuance%20of%20article%20342%20of%20the%20law%20of%20national%20education%20no.%201/2011,%20modified%20and%20completed%20by%20Emergency%20Ordinance%20nr.%2049/26.06.2014,%20and%20the%20Decision%20of%20the%20Board%20of%20the%20ANC%20from%205%20august%202014,%20the%20ANC%20founded%20the%20National%20Centre%20Accreditation%20(CNA),%20which%20authorizes%20the%20Centres%20for%20evaluation%20of%20professional%20competences%20obtained%20through%20other%20ways%20than%20the%20formal,%20accredited%20assessment%20centres%20and%20rating%20agencies.))
- ÎPT (VET System) of Romania was undergoing a process of modernisation through the Phare funds of the European Union pre-accession starting with Phare VET programme onwards EN 9405 and continuing with the multiannual Phare Programmes on TVET 2001-2003 and 2004-2006. The main aim of the Phare projects implemented in TVET, between 2003 and 2009, was to ensure that a system of initial vocational training able to give the younger generation better opportunities for employment, on a free European labour market, to contribute to economic and social development of Romania and to create opportunities for lifelong learning.
- In the period January-March 2014 at the level of the national authority for Qualifications (ANC) had been set a complex of modifications concerning the methodology compilation of analyses of occupational standards for education and professional training .These changes took place within the broader context of the harmonization of the legal framework and methodological framework of the European qualifications framework (EQF) and the adoption of mechanisms the ECVET (European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training) and EQAVET (The European Quality Assurance in Vocational Education and Training) on quality in adult training and education modulated based on ECTS. <http://www.anc.edu.ro/index.php?page=metodologie-so>. The new format of the occupational standard for education and training proposed by the ANC creates clearer prospect of a modular training based on the criterion of transferable credits.

<http://www.anc.edu.ro/index.php?page=metodologie-so>.

<p>EQF / NQF;</p> <p>- Indications of ECVET trials for internal use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision no. 918/2013 regarding the approval of the National Qualifications Frame <p>Published in the Romanian Official Gazette. In effect since November 28th,2013 HG-918-2013.docx ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision no. 567/2015 to modify Gov. Decision no. 918/2013 regarding the approval of the National Qualifications Frame HG-567-2015 EQF-NQF.pdf <p>Modernizing ÎPT process is continuous, given the existing challenges at European and international level and, in this context, ensuring the funding of interventions through POSDRU had been represented an important opportunity.</p> <p>Decision No. 918/2013 approving national framework of qualifications published in m. Of. of Romania. In force since 28.11.2013 HG-918-2013 .docx;</p> <p>Decision No. 567/2015 for modifying the governmental decision nr. 918/2013 concerning approving of national framework of qualifications HG-567-EQF-URNQF.pdf</p> <p>It is necessary to develop practical tools and common methodology for the preparation, evaluation implementation of common procedures for the evaluation , allocation of credits, validation and recognition of learning outcomes, the establishment of some networks and partnerships between competent bodies of different countries in order to ensure greater transparency of qualification systems, in order to ensure the consistency of the process of implementation in different countries and increase mutual trust.</p> <p>In Romania, could be developed a plan of action at national and sectorial level, containing measures for the implementation of ECVET, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development of occupational standards and training, with clear definition of credits and credit points allocated to the unit. optimization of quality at the level of the training providers, including quality assurance procedures at the level of assessment centres in charge of certifying the results obtained in informal and non-formal contexts, awareness campaign for institutions involved in promoting projects funded through the ESF. elaboration of documents, studies and practical guides relating to the validation and recognition of learning outcomes, tools for defining learning outcomes in terms of KSC, methods for allocating credit points and practical aspects relating to the implementation
<p>For more information (website page):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.anpcdefp.ro/anpcdefp.php?link=50 http://www.anpcdefp.ro/userfiles/HG_918_2013_modificat_HG_567_2015_Cadrul_National_al_Calificarilor.pdf ECVET_connexion_ro.pdf http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news-and-press/news/ecvet-reflector-study-implementation-and-development-ecvet-system-initial http://www.tvet.ro/Anexe/2.Anexe/ECVETfaq_en.pdf http://www.anpcdefp.ro/userfiles/ECVETntrebari%20si%20raspunsuri.pdf



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