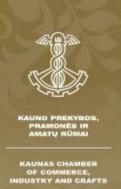# KAUNAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS

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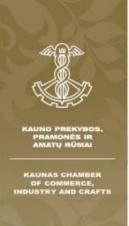
WHO WE ARE ?

- *One of the five chambers of commerce in Lithuania*

- *A non - governmental and a non-profit seeking organization*

- *A modern, innovative, toward thinking, membership -based support organisation*

- *Having an experience of 85 years*

- *Based on private law with its main goal in supporting the development of companies' economic activity and representing, and defending the interests of business community*
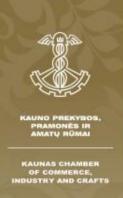
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KAUNAS CCIC SERVICES, SDF

- Certificates of the origin of goods

- Force majeure documents

- Legalization of international documents

- Coordination of vocational education and training: organizing final assessment of competences in VET schools
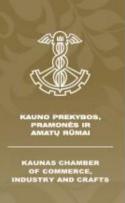
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Good practices concerning the coordination between education and the labour market

- 1997 in the law of VET Social partnership was defined as the main VET quality condition. External evaluation was new to Lithuanian educational system.

- 2001 Kaunas CCIC got the State delegated function and started organize final qualification examinations for VET schools (Initial training).

- 2002 all CCIC (6) started to organize final qualification examination in Lithuania.

- All tasks for examination are based on acquired competences according to the VET standards. Each school's curriculum can be declined from the standard till 15 %.
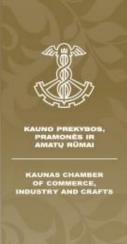
Main CCIC VET department activities

- Setting the date and places for the final qualification examination.

- Preparing examination tasks for the VET professions (for 80 qualifications)

- Organizing Assessment Committees (employer, employee, teacher) for each qualification for the different VET schools.

- Supervising examination procedures, reporting for the Educational Ministry about the examination quality.
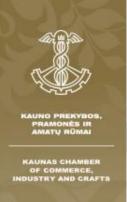
New competences assessment policy

- New law in 2012 defined new type of institutions - Competence Asessment bodies.

- CCIC - Competence assessing body for the Initial and Further training (for 160 qualification).
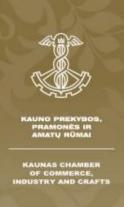
CCIC activities in recognition of Non-formal learning

- The recognition of the informal/non-formal and experiential learning outcomes in VET is on the initial stage of development and is more practiced in the field of training of unemployed persons (labour market training).

- CCIC involvement into the recognition of non formal learning process is experienced mostly from the project experiments. The role of CCIC is defined in the Law of Non-formal learning.
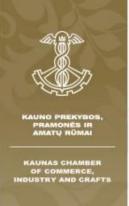
Policy measures to enhance the implementation of competence based approach in VET

- Introduction and implementation of the overarching and comprehensive National Qualifications Framework based on competences;

- Introduction of the National System of Modular training which should facilitate the restructuring of all traditional VET curricula to the competence based modular VET curricula, thus increasing the flexibility of initial training and creating higher coherence between initial and continuing training.
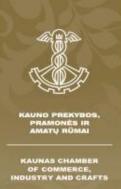
NQF

- Being comprehensive and overarching framework of qualifications, the NQF of Lithuania takes very open approach to the various possibilities of the acquisition of qualifications (formal, informal and experiential) in all levels – even on the level 8 there are foreseen possibilities to acquire doctoral degree through the independent research work and professional experience.
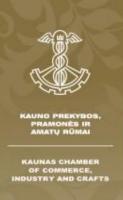
The forms of quality assurance to be used in the NQF

- Designing of occupational standards by the sector experts groups involving the experts from the sectors' enterprises, employers organizations, trade unions and training providers.

- Central Professional Committee, responsible for the policy formation of the design of occupational standards and approval of these standards will be established on the tripartite principle, while 20 sectoral professional committees, which will be responsible for the designing of standards will be established referring to the competences and experience of members.
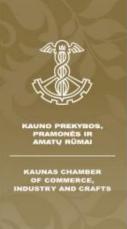
The forms of quality assurance to be used in the NQF

- Registration of the qualifications in the National Register of qualifications and educational programmes. It will imply quality assessment procedures in revising the existing provided qualifications and in registering of newly designed qualifications.

- The implementation of the NQF will be coordinated by the two institutions – Centre for the Development of Qualifications and Vocational Training (which is also responsible for the quality assurance in VET) and the Centre for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (which is also responsible for the quality assurance in HE).
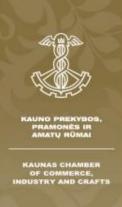
Problems and challenges of the implementation of competence based NQF in Lithuania

- Implementation of the competence based NQF requires well established social partnership and cooperation between state, providers of qualifications, employers and trade unions. Such partnership is not yet sufficiently developed.

Problems and challenges of the implementation of competence based NQF in Lithuania

- To increase the effectiveness of the implementation of NQF it is necessary to improve the socioeconomic conditions and to increase mutual trust in society.

- Lack of competent professional organisations and stakeholders to evaluate and award competences and qualifications acquired in different ways.

- There are no mechanisms for establishing and forecasting labour market skill needs which are necessary to inform and maintain the NQF and the occupational standards.