National Qualification and Further Training Scheme

for craftsmen and on-site workers on energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources in buildings

Co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme of the European Union
StavEdu structure

National scheme of further training:
- Further training programmes (9) for 32 key professions - ULOs, curricula, learning textbooks;
- Network of partners supporting training (27 MoU);
- Network of trainers.

Trained and certified craftsmen and on-site workers

National qualification scheme:
- Testing and assessment;
- Certification

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Crafts and professions covered by the project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bricklayer, insulator, plasterer, concrete worker, scaffolding assembler;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Auxiliary production bricklayer (including dry mounting and wooden structures assemblers and installer of fillings for building openings), chimneyer, carpenter/joiner, electrician, plasterboard fitter;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assembler of concrete and steel structures, assembler of building envelope, steel structure specialist;</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Roofer, hydro-insulators, carpenter, tinsmith, slater;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Painter, paperer, tile setter, floorer, paver, mason;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Installer/plumber, installer of sanitary equipment, installer of heating, cooling and water preparation equipment, construction locksmith;</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Crane and construction machinery operators;</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Technicians for energy equipment in buildings;</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Technicians for lighting systems in buildings.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Trained and certified craftsmen and on-site workers
Lessons learned

- There is higher interest in training among craftsmen (including self-employed) than it is generally expected;

- Working with ULO is rather formal and they are developed after developing curriculum and content of the training programme to document content not as a tool that is defining the content of the programme - the project used ULOs correctly for defining targeted learning outcomes;

- Companies in Slovakia start to feel grave impact of missing qualified craftsmen after the critical generation of craftsmen retires;

- Promotion of the training is more effective if it targets directly trainees, for example self-employed craftsmen, and not only employers.
Barriers

- Qualification requirements for craftsmen and on-site workers not set adequately in the NQF, access to qualification is limited due to missing certification schemes, prior learning and informal learning recognition;

- New licensing/certification requirements relevant to energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources in buildings are creating barriers through prohibitive pricing of the required training and certification/licensing (for example, for ETICS);

- Development of NQF without European standardisation and/or harmonisation of qualification standards for the common professions leads to lack of transparency and high complexity of the requirements.
Key needs

- Embedding training on energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources also in the vocational education and training for pupils and apprentices;
- Support to mass roll-out of the further education and training by ESF;
- Review of the NQF in the construction qualification and develop certification scheme for craftsmen and construction professions;
- Address new barriers raise by new licencing schemes (for example ETICS).
Recommendations

- Embedding training on energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources also in the vocational education and training for pupils and apprentices;
- Support to mass roll-out of the further education and training by ESF;
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