

EU exchange meeting 6-7 December 2016

Conclusions

TWG2: Mutual recognition

Lesson learned

- Pilot test in comparing learning outcomes and qualifications installer of thermal buildings envelope coatings;
- Compared qualification standards from different Member States (comparing to EN translation of Italian QS);
- Qualification standards differ from country to country significantly;
- * Differences are more due to administrative culture rather than due to differences in labour market requirements;
- * Labor market requirements (employers' needs) are close enough to achieve efficient and effective comparison and mutual recognition of learning outcomes and/or qualifications.

Pillar III: Valorisation and Mutual recognition

European operation similar to Pillar I;

WHY?

- * We need critical mass to make sense of it (not all Member States need to commit, but we should have majority of them on board);
- Several Member States are developing their national systems (collaboratively develop cross-Member-State schemes) that impact mutual recognition and increasing complexity of labour market and impact negatively mobility across Member States - an European action is justified by Treaty;
- * Mutual recognition is valuable asset we can build up we should maximise the impact of BUS to retain political support to the action.

Pillar III: Valorisation and Mutual recognition

BENEFITS:

- Valorisation of the training delivered through BUS recognition of learning outcomes lead to recognition of prior learning - no training results lost due to mobility of the workforce;
- Facilitating mobility of the workforce;
- Europeanized professional cards will increase motivation of people to take up training;
- Employers will be easily informed about the qualifications of migrant workers and how they compare with the local qualifications (via mobile mutual recognition app);
- * Transparency of the market will increase and thus increase the effectiveness of policy measures taken by EU and MSs.