ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework (AQRF) Committee

PRESENTED BY
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Outline

- 1. The Significant Importance
- 2. The Road Map
- 3. Spesific purpose
- 4. Key Features
- 5. Developments
- 6. Interoperability and Referencing Process



1. The Significant Importance: INTERRELATED GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Globalization: political and discursive shift
- Emergence of regional economies (e.g. EU, ASEAN EC) and the demand for a pool of workers and talent
- Increased importance of Quality assured sector-based qualifications practices, NQFs, RQFs, MRAs as tools for comparability and mobility
- Emerging Networks of Regional Qualifications Reference Frameworks (e.g. UNESCO)
- **AEC**: single market and production base for better economic opportunities





Brunei and Cambodia
Indonesia and Laos
Malaysia - Myanmar Philippines
Singapore - Thailand and

Vietnam

- We come We Join
- We are together
- We learn We love We believe in each other
- We sing We play We convey our culture
- We are all for ASEAN

Channarong Pornrungjoy (1994)



3. pesific purposes

To build an ASEAN zone of trust that facilitate mutual recognition of jobs and skills qualifications in the ASEAN labor market and the mobility of persons.



- Catalyst for the development of NQF and QA in the region;
- Communication platform for explaining AMS qualifications systems;
- Facilitator of mutual support of the national qualifications systems in ASEAN and the ASEAN Quality Assurance Framework
- Advocate for the development of national approaches to validating learning gained outside formal education
- Promoter of learner-outcomes based qualifications and the philosophical and paradigm shift that underlies it
- Facilitator of worker mobility (and employment appropriate to the qualifications) within ASEAN and beyond

In so doing,

Leverage the capabilities of human beings for human and national development of the ASEAN countries, for the competitiveness of the region and for forging regional identity and consciousness



4. Key Features

- (i) A framework that specifies
- ☐ Learner Outcomes as common metric
- Components
 - Level Descriptors along the domains of:
 - Knowledge and skills and
 - > Application and responsibility
 - Credit or amount of learning



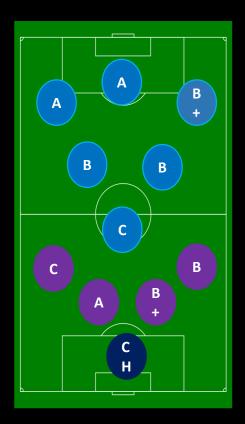
	Knowledge and Skills	Application and Responsibility
	Demonstration of knowledge and skills that:	The contexts in which knowledge and skills are demonstrated:
Level 8	 is at the most advanced and specialised level and at the frontier of a field involve independent and original thinking and research, resulting in the creation of new knowledge or practice 	 are highly specialised and complex involving the development and testing of new theories and new solutions to resolve complex, abstract issues require authoritative and expert judgment in management of research or an organisation and significant responsibility for extending professional knowledge and practice and creation of new ideas and or processes.
Level 7	 is at the forefront of a field and show mastery of a body of knowledge involve critical and independent thinking as the basis for research to extend or redefine knowledge or practice 	 are complex and unpredictable and involve the development and testing of innovative solutions to resolve issues require expert judgment and significant responsibility for professional knowledge, practice and management
Level 6	 is specialised technical and theoretical within a specific field involve critical and analytical thinking 	 are complex and changing require initiative and adaptability as well as strategies to improve activities and to solve complex and abstract issues

(iii) A translation device that

- Enables comparison of qualifications across AMS;
- Addresses education and training sectors that incorporates informal, non-formal and formal learning and promotes lifelong learning;
- Provides a common spine of levels to which all NQFs relate
- Broadens the understanding of the national qualifications systems of ASEAN Member States for people from other ASEAN countries and from outside the ASEAN region.



Engineers Junior Engineer Foremen Junior Foremen



Gang	Grade	Skills, Roles & Responsibilities
Frontline Supervisor (FLS)		Leadership, Management, H & S, Planning, Technical, QA/QC, Communication
Change Hand	А	Gang Deployment, Management, Logistics, Productivity, QA /QC , Teambuilding
Trades	A, B+ B, C	Work to Specifications, Productivity, Quality Control, Meeting Targets, Forward Planning
Helper	A, B+ B, C	Logistical Support, Forward Planning, Housekeeping

Skill categories are socially constructed



National collective agreement on labour regarding domestic work, that came into force in 2007.

- Level A: domestic workers with no experience
- Level B: assistant to self-sufficient individuals, monthly salary for the year 2009: 776,62 Euros.
- Level C: individual assistance to non self-sufficient individuals, unskilled, monthly salary for the year 2009: 880,17 Euros.
- Level D: individual assistance to non self-sufficient individuals, trained and skilled, monthly salary for the year 2009: 1087,27 Euros.

6. Interoperability and Referencing Process

A referencing process is the process of establishing a relationship between the AQRF levels and those of the AMS.

A requirement to reference the QA system of Member States to a Quality Assurance Framework such as :

- East Asia Summit Vocational Education and Training Quality Assurance Framework
- INQAAHE Guidelines of Good Practice for Quality Assurance (International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education)
- ASEAN Quality Assurance Framework (indigenous framework)developed by ASEAN Quality Assurance Network-AQAN).

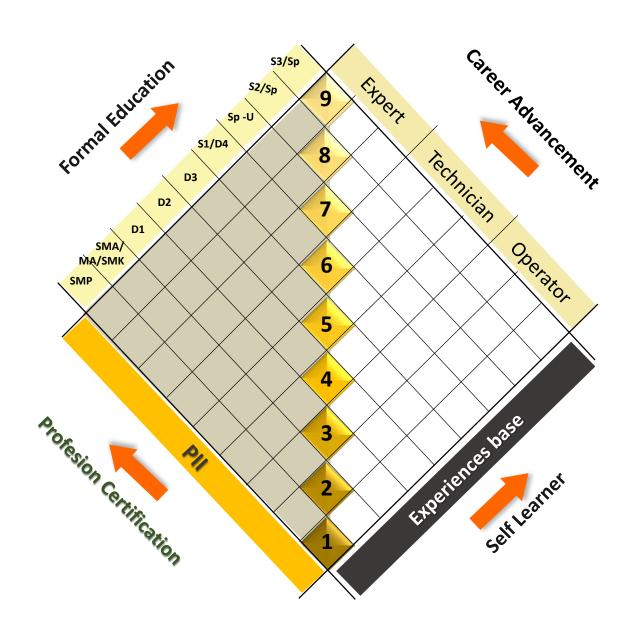


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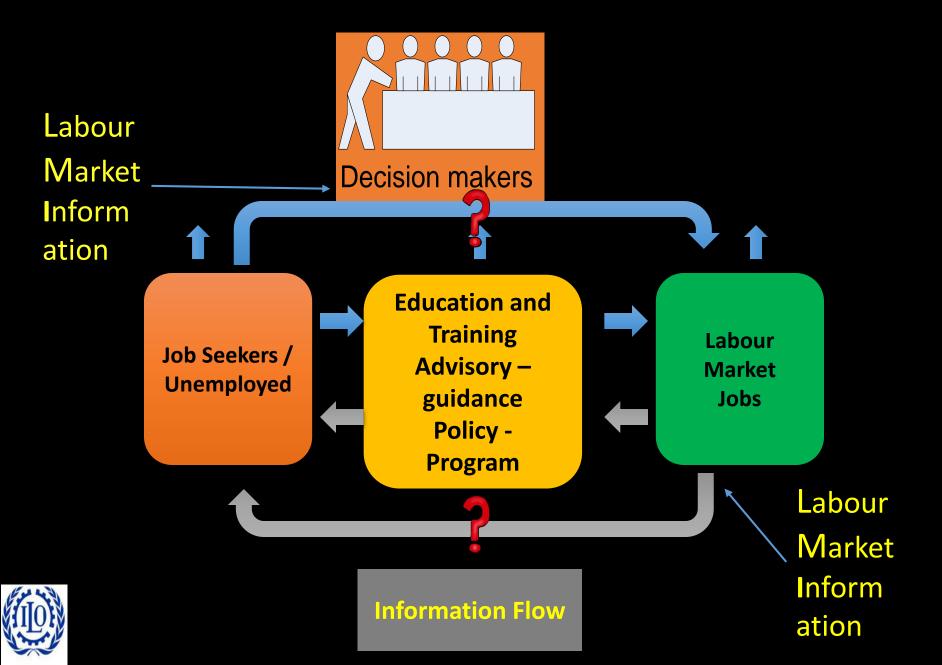
DIFFERENT PATHWAYS

Well defined
OUTPUT / OUTCOMES

Improving IQF level through various pathways



Labour Market Information Flow

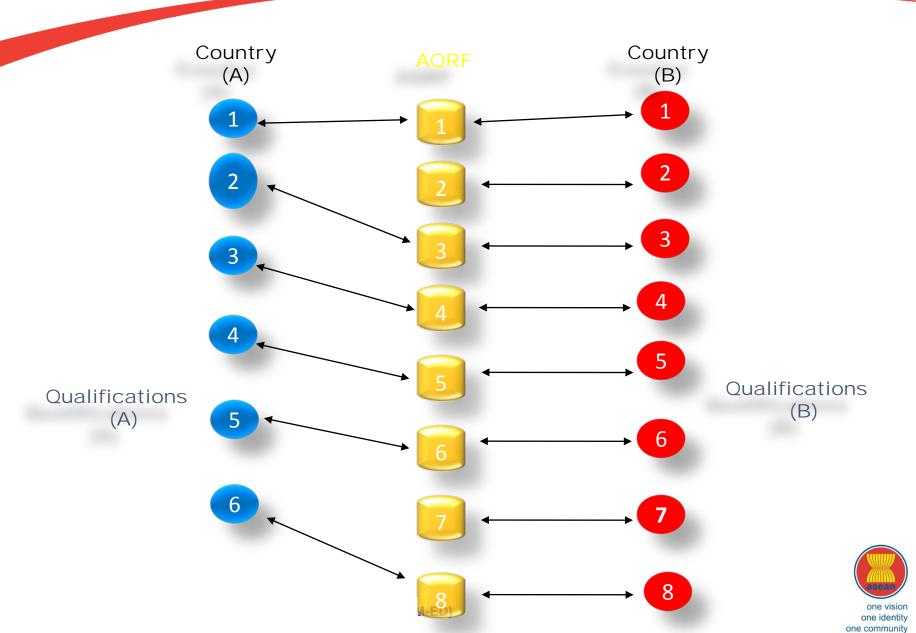


Recommendations (1)

 More coordination between origin and destination countries to harmonize their skills recognition systems and qualifications.

Create a working group to align skills and qualification frameworks between sending and receiving countries

- Link future economic visions with national labor market policies, particularly on skills and migration management planning, to stop labor market mismatch
 - Define common labor admission requirements and develop occupational classifications both at the national and regional level; more data sharing is crucial to achieve this proposed objective.
- More diverse consultative dialogue government and non-governmental dialogues and coordination
- Develop mechanisms (i.e. regulatory mandates or incentives) to encourage employers to abide by the employer-payment model and work with fair and ethical recruitment models



The implementation of qualifications framework In various sectors should be carried out in the context of toward improving quality and relevance by strengthening quality assurance

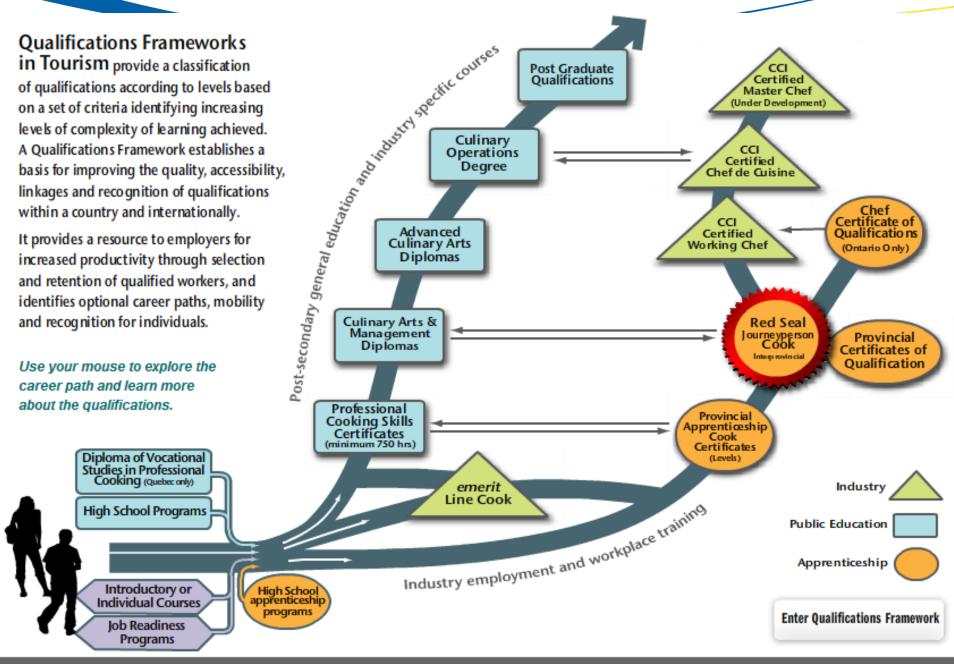
All works
should be
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https://public.careercruising.com/en/blog/bl/2013 /02/3-solutions-for-canadas-job-mismatch/

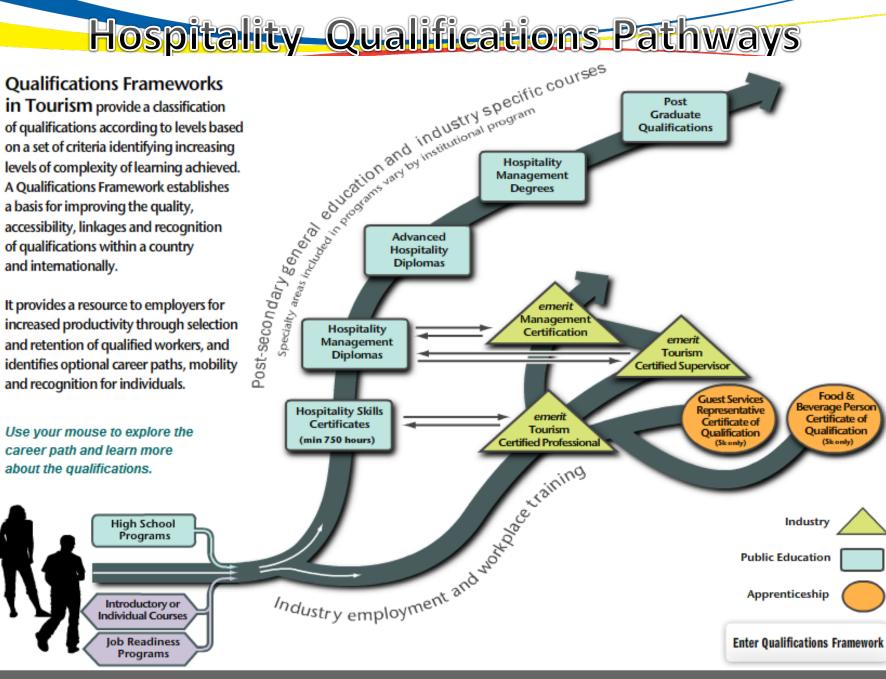






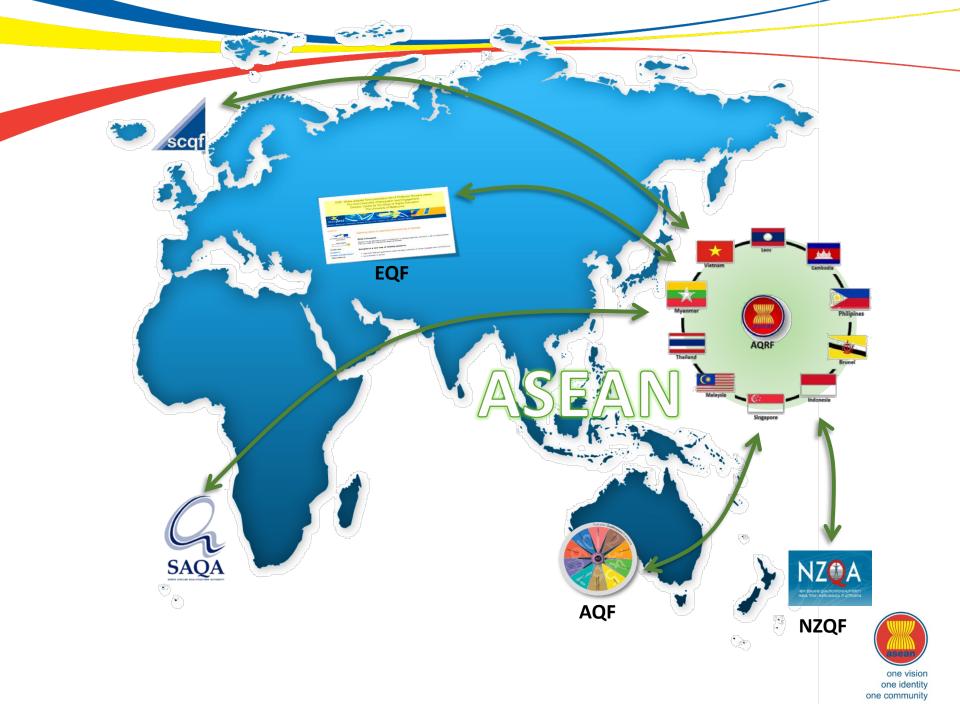
Hospitality—Qualifications Pathways

Qualifications Frameworks in Tourism provide a classification of qualifications according to levels based on a set of criteria identifying increasing levels of complexity of learning achieved. A Qualifications Framework establishes a basis for improving the quality, accessibility, linkages and recognition of qualifications within a country and internationally.



Post

Graduate



Mutual Recognition Arrangement

- At the 7th Summit (Bandar Seri Begawan, 5 November 2001), ASEAN Leaders mandated the start of negotiations on Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) to facilitate the flow of professional services under AFAS
- An MRA enables professional service providers registered/ certified in its signatory countries to be equally recognised in other signatory countries
- MRA does not warrant unrestricted free flow of foreign professionals, relevant domestic regulations and market demand still applies



2014 MRA on Accountancy Ħ 2012 MRA on Tourism Professionals Ħ 2009 MRA on Medical Practitioners MRA on Dental Practitioners MRA Framework on Accountancy Services ξξ 2007 MRA on Architectural Services Framework Arrangement for Mutual Recognition of Surveying Qualifications 2006 MRA on Nursing Services MRA on Engineering Services



Tourism is leading

Aspect	Tourism Services MRA	Business Services MRA	Healthcare Services MRA	
Recognition in regional level	✓	✓	×	
Regional Certificate	✓	\checkmark	×	
Common Core Competencies	✓	×	(Nursing)	
Common Curriculum	(Toolboxes for 32 job titles)	in discussion ASEAN Architect Education Committee	in discussion (Dental & Medical)	
Required License to work (additional to work permit from Immigration)	×	✓	✓	



THANK YOU

