

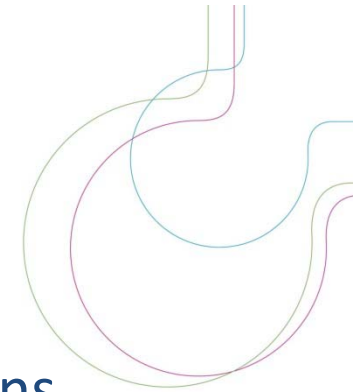
EQF : 10 years !
Brussels
15 – 16 March 2018



**The French VAE and
RNCP : an integrated
system**

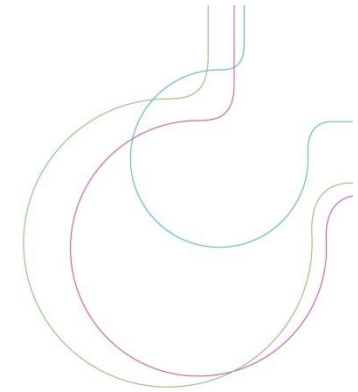


VAE and RNCP or an integrated system wanted by the law



- ❑ The French national register of vocational qualifications (RNCP) and VAE have been created at the same time, by the same law (Law of « social modernisation » - January 2002)
- ❑ They both concern any type of qualification with a vocational purpose, whatever its level (school education or HE) or the sector it belongs to (public or private)
- ❑ **To be registered in the RNCP, a qualification has to be opened to the VAE** (if not :obligation for the awarding body to take an order to have its qualification not accessible through the VAE)

The CNCP and the RNCP



□ CNCP : missions and composition

- Elaboration and updating of the RNCP
- Assuring the coherence of the qualifications
- Information of the public and companies
- Design of a new national qualification framework
- Composition : representatives of ministries awarding qualifications, **social partners**, qualified persons

□ What do we find in the RNCP ?

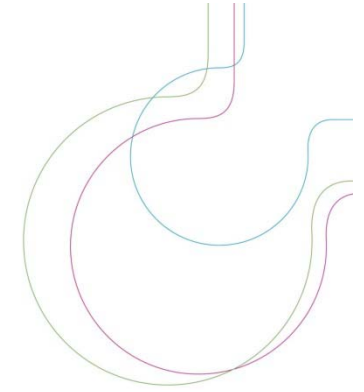
- All qualifications with a professional objective (from level 3 to level 8 of the EQF), which means :
 - All sub-sectors : vocational school education, HE
 - Public, private institutions and sectors (branches)
- **All routes leading to certification:** initial, continuing training, apprenticeship, **VAE**

□ 2 types of registration :

- Right to registration for the national qualifications and qualifications accredited by the State but some requirements still have to be fulfilled

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- Registration on request

What is the VAE ?

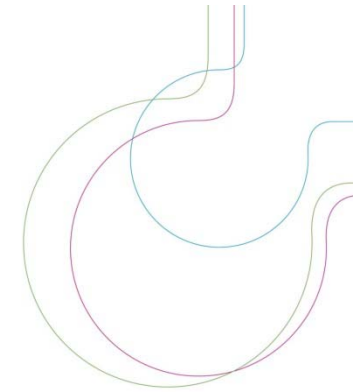


- ❑ **An individual right - Law of « social modernisation », January 2002, opened to everybody**, whatever the age, the profession, the nationality, or the status

- ❑ **What objective ?**
To get any qualification (or a part of it) from the lowest level (= EQF level 3) to the highest level of the NQF (= EQF level 8)

- ❑ **How ?**
At least 1 year of professional experience as an employee, an independant worker or a volunteer. **The experience has to be related to the target qualification**

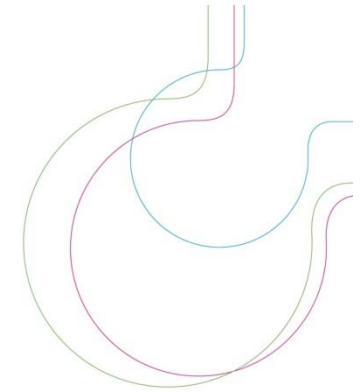
The main characteristics the VAE



- ❑ VAE = no specific system of qualification
- ❑ The **same** qualification is awarded through validation as through initial training, apprenticeship or continuing training
- ❑ VAE = 4th route to certification
- ❑ **The qualification must be registered in the RNCP (the French NQF)**
- ❑ VAE is inscribed in the Education Code (as the fourth route to certification) and in the Labour Code (= activity of continuing training)

 **A strong integration in the French qualification system**

What are the consequences of the link between RNCP and VAE ?



When undertaking a VAE procedure, one can be assured of :

- **the quality** of the qualification
- **the acknowledgement** of the qualification by the social partners,
- **employability** on the labour market

RNCP : an assurance of the quality of the qualification got through VAE



□ **Liability of the qualification :**

- To be registered, each qualification has to be described in terms of LO (« les compétences acquises »)
- Each awarding body (public or private) has to follow **standards** for describing the qualification (==» strong incitation to adopt to LO approach for the design of the qualifications)

□ **Acknowledgement of the qualification by the social partners**

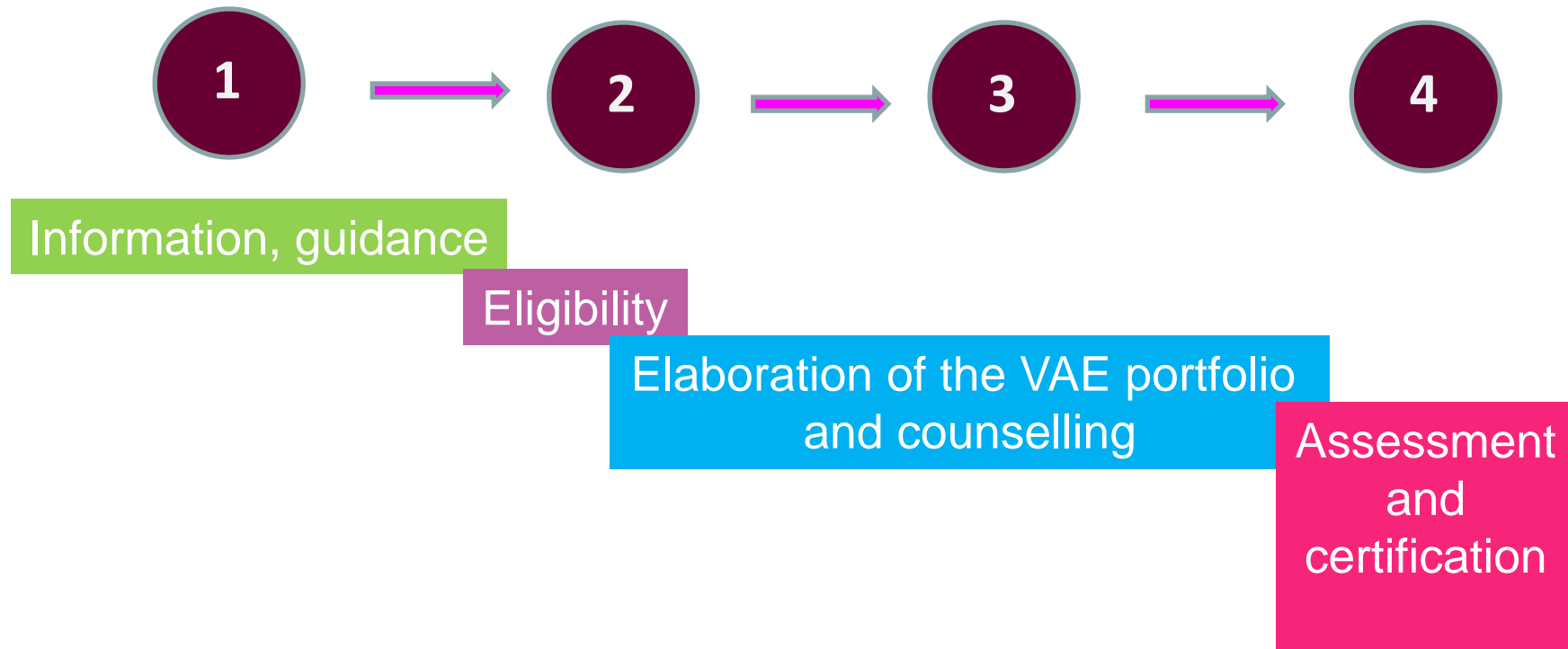
- The social partners are part of the National Commission of the Professional Qualification

□ **Value of the qualification on the labour market**

- The qualification RNCP fiche mentions the sector of activity or the jobs the qualification leads to,
- For the registration to the RNCP on request, the rate of employability of the persons who have got this qualification for the last 3 years is indicated in the application file of the awarding body

How does the RNCP facilitates the VAE procedure ?

The different steps of the VAE



Concretely, how does RNCP facilitates the implementation of the VAE ?



The RNCP helps the implementation of the different steps of the validation procedure

❑ Guidance and first information to the individual

The RNCP = one of the tools the professionals of the guidance can use to guide the individual towards some possible qualifications

❑ « Admissibility » (eligibility) : possibility for the candidates to compare his LO with those described in the qualification fiche of the RNCP,

RNCP = help to decide whether he applies for a whole or a partial validation

❑ Filling up the validation dossier and counselling : : the candidate chooses among his professional experiences those that correspond to the qualification standard (« référentiel ») and gathers the relevant documents for his portfolio

❑ The jury : the qualification fiche of the RNCP is a reference for his assessment and decision and eventually, in case of partial validation, his advice to get the missing LOs



RNCP as the gatekeeper of validation of prior learning

- Activities are the starting point of the registration
- A standardized presentation of skills, autonomy and related knowledge (combined in « competences »)
- Importance of the assessment which is a central element
- **Training courses and outcomes are not linked** (easier for non formal learning)
- **Coherence between competences and their assessment** is a most important point
- -> A new method to build diplomas or qualifications, focusing on what will be assessed



The registration of a qualification through the accrediting process of CNCP (1/3)

- *(from the fiches for registration on VAE, which is compulsory and must be described; fiche on VAE)*

1) Description of the procedure of VAE

The following elements must be specified :

- The principles of the deposit of the application(candidacy)
- How is the candidate supported (in terms of counselling)
- The way of assessment (real or reconstituted working situation, interview with the jury).

2) detailed conditions of how of the request of the candidates are accepted:

- conditions of admissibility of the request: nature and duration of experience, special conditions of registration ...

Examples: regulated occupations (how is VAE possible?)

- Duration of exercise of activities according to special cases(voluntary work , part time work...)
- 3) Examples of proofs which can be the basis of the decision of the jury, with regard to the described “competences”-(in another fiche relation between the standards of competences and their assessment is analysed)
- What is the nature of the proofs asked by the jury ?

Example (not exhaustive list): documents, synthesis, portfolio...



Special requirements for partial validation 3/3

- Indicate which components of the certification must be validated for the validation of the whole qualification.
- Indicate the joint(articulation) of the components allowing to make possible the access to the total certification. That is, specify if the obtaining of the certification requires the validation of all of the components or only of the part(party).

Which kind of advice and concrete proposals will be formulated by the assessing body in case of a partial validation?

All the elements are compulsory and checked

The link with the standard of “competences “ and coherence are checked .

VAE is one of the 4 conditions to be accredited

Résumé du référentiel d'emploi ou éléments de compétences acquis

Activités visées :

Le pilote de transport assure la conduite d'un aéronef monopilote ou multipilote sous l'autorité du commandant de bord en conditions de vol aux instruments.

Le référentiel d'emploi se décompose comme suit :

- Préparation du vol aux instruments
- Conduite du vol aux instruments,
- Echanges en langue anglaise afin de piloter aux instruments en espace aérien où l'anglais est utilisé par le contrôle.

Capacités attestées :

Compétences ou capacités attestées

1 Capacité à préparer et organiser le vol aux instruments

Synthétiser les différents éléments recueillis en vue de planifier le vol aux instruments sur :

- les phénomènes météorologiques,
- l'aérodrome de départ, de déroutement et sur la route entre ces aérodromes ;
- la navigation aérienne (cheminements utilisables, espaces aériens sujets à des limitations de trafic, état des aérodromes, état des aides radio.)
- l'état technique de l'aéronef (situation de fonctionnement des systèmes, aptitudes au vol et disponibilité des équipements de l'aéronef).
- les caractéristiques de l'aérodrome de destination et de son environnement.

- Choisir le trajet
- Embarquer la quantité de carburant nécessaire au vol
- Décider d'effectuer le vol si aéronef monopilote
- Rédiger des documents nécessaires au vol :

1 journal de navigation et 1 journal de l'exploitation de l'avion.

2 détermination précise de l'emport de carburant en application de la réglementation,

3 détermination de la masse et du centrage et fiche de performance au décollage et en route

- Préparer l'avion ou l'hélicoptère

1 Avitaillement

2 Visite d'inspection extérieure de l'aéronef,

3 Embarquement de la documentation nécessaire au vol,

- Embarquement des marchandises et des passagers.

2 Capacité à conduire le vol aux instruments.

Mettre en oeuvre :

- les différents modes de décollage (aux instruments, vents traversiers, à masse maximale)
- les principes de l'aérodynamique, l'écoulement de l'air et des profils.
- les procédures et manœuvres de vol
- les règlements techniques opérationnels applicables à un aéronef de transport public exploité par une compagnie européenne.
- les procédures d'approche interrompue (remise de gaz manuelle avec un moteur en panne, atterrissage interrompu à 15 mètres au dessus du seuil de piste et remise des gaz, avec panne simulée du ou des deux moteurs ...),
- les procédures d'atterrissage (normaux, vent de travers, avec moteur critique en panne simulée, avec panne simulée du ou des deux moteurs...).

3 Maîtrise de la langue anglaise

lire, comprendre et utiliser des documents rédigés en langue anglaise relatifs à l'exécution d'un vol ;

écouter, comprendre et restituer des enregistrements réels d'une liaison entre un aéronef et un organisme de contrôle de la circulation aérienne et d'une émission météorologique (ATIS ou VOLMET).

communiquer aisément sur tout sujet intéressant les circonstances normales et anormales d'un vol.

*ex:pilot
qualification
activities*

Description of the
competences
learning outcomes
used for the
description

Checking VAE

-> No registration without VAE

If impossible, an official text must be taken and published: it will be indicated on the fiche (in this case people choose another qualification for the VAE, or know they have to follow another way)

-> After accreditation and publication :the websites of the providers are checked (by the CNCP, services of the regions)

If VAE does not appear , or if this way is not visible as the other ones (initial,continuing education) letters are sent , to ask for visibility

Base légale

Référence du décret général :

RÉFÉRENCES AU JO	DATE DU JO	TYPE
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Référence du décret et/ou arrêté VAE :

Arrêté du 27 décembre 2012 publié au Journal Officiel le 8 janvier 2013 relatif à l'application de l'article L. 335-5 du code de l'éducation pour l'obtention du titre de pilote de transport : Le titre aéronautique « licence de pilote professionnel » (CPL, Commercial Pilot Licence) avion ou hélicoptère, assorti de la qualification de vol aux instruments « IR » (Instrument Rating) et de la partie théorique de la licence de pilote de ligne « ATPL » (Airline Transport Pilot Licence) est requis pour l'exercice du métier de pilote de transport. Il ne peut être délivré par la voie de la validation des acquis de l'expérience.



The fiche will not be published if the official text is not published in the Journal officiel (official gazette)

The text is signed by the minister in charge of the sector .

People know that VAE is not possible