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WP5 results overview

(Only 5 scenarios and exploitation plans delivered from France, Austria, Germany, Italy and the UK)

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DELIVERABLE 16

6 national scenarios for the implementation of the LQF

The national scenarios for the implementation of the LQF were designed to provide a clear understanding of the environment in which the LQF can be introduced in each partner country. To reach this goal partners have provided a description of the situation in each country, notably with regards to:

- The existence of an NQF/SQFs
- The NQF/SQFs' ability to reflect work processes
- The variety of Logistics-related qualifications existing each country
- The ability of the NQF/SQFs to serve the Logistics sector's needs
- The nature of the institutions that have been responsible for the introduction of the NQF in each partner country
- The most relevant stakeholders involved in the process of the introduction of the NQF/SQF in each country

The results of investigations carried out by partners show that while all partner countries do operate under an NQF compatible with the EQF, this new European approach to describing qualifications is so recent it makes it difficult for involved stakeholders of the sector to use NQFs in a way tailored to address its needs.

Partners have also identified in each partner country the improvements expected to be made to the LQF in the future. As it turned out, some constructive comments were formulated for future enhancement of the LQF, such as for instance the fact that essentially warehousing and freight forwarding work process were taken into consideration, excluding other types of activities such as reverse logistics for instance. The clear separation of administrative and pure logistics work processes was also considered to be an awaited improvement so as to better fit sectoral specific activities

In order to evaluate the concrete usability of the LQF, partners have been asked to choose a national profile in each respective country and to describe its assignment to the LQF. This experiment has led to the finding that referencing to the LQF and to the EQF can lead to referencing the same profile elements to different levels even though the EQF and the LQF have a seemingly equivalent level

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structure. This is due to the fact the LQF assigns at times one same work process (e.g. Draw up offers and prepare contracts) to different levels (depending on its level of complexity). This points to a hurdle that can be overcome in future endeavours to enrich the LQF.

WP5 also aimed at facilitating the sustainability of the LQF, by providing distinctive guidelines to three categories of stakeholders, i.e. the industry, learners and workers, and training providers on how to use the LQF when carrying out their professional activities. To this extent, the relevant stakeholders in each partner country indicated they would resort to using the LQF for recruiting purposes, for career and training pathway planning and for designing new qualifications in order to attract more and more mobile learners.

Finally, a further assessment of the sustainability of the LQF was made through a series of prospective questions asked to relevant stakeholders in each partner country. The outcome of this consultation highlights for the necessity of wide publicity made to the LQF and, more importantly, to the critical need for a stronger involvement of public VET policy makers and social partners that should be strongly associated to future enhancements of the LQF.

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DELIVERABLE 17

Action plan for the consolidation of a European logistics stakeholder network

The action plan for the consolidation of a European logistics stakeholder network, notably building on deliverable 16 results points to a three way strategy in order to attract different categories of stakeholders to join the network so as to both facilitate their ordinary business activities, but also to continue developing a sectoral framework that will match the strongly evolving work process environment the Logistics sector is face with. The three axes developed include :

- 1- A wide communication effort in all European countries inviting stakeholders to join a network through a long lasting web-based exchange forum where all can contribute by opening and addressing a wide variety of renewed discussions
- 2- Creating an Working Group composed of policy makers, VET providers, learners/workers and industry representatives that would initiate consultation on further enhancements of the LQF
- 3- Set up concrete actions (research project proposals, European sectoral dialogue, piloting etc.) that will concomitantly use the METALOG results as a basis for developing new common VET-related sectoral tools and attract new actors that will multiply initiatives converging toward evermore transparent assessment of work processes and skills at a European level.

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DELIVERABLE 18

Individual business plans of partners to sustainably promote the LQF and the European logistics network

Partners have developed exploitation plans in order to make sure METALOG results are used and to help set up a European network of Logistics stakeholders to which a sectoral qualification framework is deemed useful. Though partners have acknowledged the LQF bears substantial room for improvement, all have identified the most relevant necessary stakeholders to involve in upcoming capitalization activities (policy makers, social partners, chambers of commerce etc.) and have foreseen in their respective exploitation plans to pursue the METALOG objectives by communicating on its achievements in its future ordinary activities (national or European projects, workshops etc.), especially since the LQF as well as the methodology used for its design can be acknowledged as a best practice well worth being shared. These exploitation plans also logically include the renewed commitment of each partner to actively facilitate the enrichment of the logistics stakeholders' network initiated under the METALOG project.

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DELIVERABLE 19

3 target group-specific guidelines for using the LQF (HR/ training departments of logistics companies, training providers, individuals)

WP5 also aimed at facilitating the sustainability of the LQF, by providing distinctive guidelines to three categories of stakeholders, i.e. the industry, learners and workers, and training providers on how to use the LQF when carrying out their professional activities. Though all three guidelines reflected the enhanced transparency of qualifications and competencies brought by the LQF, the guidelines targeting the industry obviously pointed to a Human Resources approach to using the LQF for recruiting or managing careers, whereas the learners/workers guidelines essentially suggested the LQF could be used as a formidable tool from a lifelong learning perspective in order to plan for increased qualification achievements and upward career planning, while the training providers guidelines insisted on usefulness of the LQF for building common trans-European qualifications and for facilitating learners' training mobility.