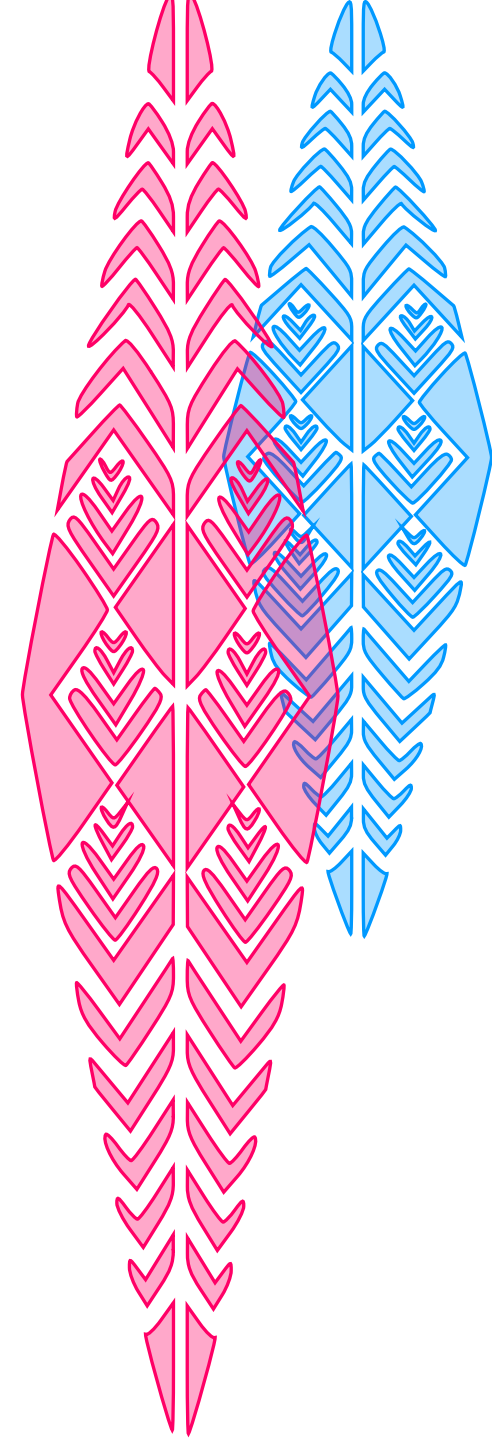
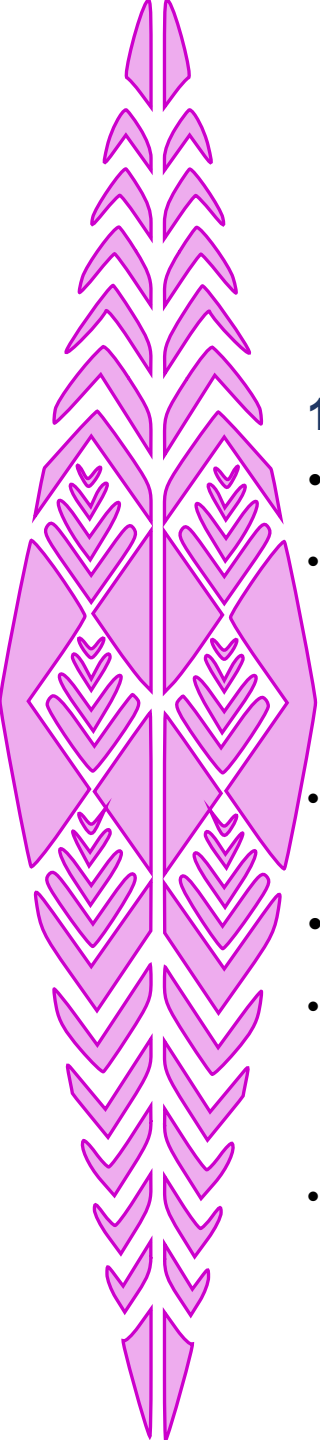


Skills Recognition vs Qualifications Recognition





1. Focus of Assessment

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Assesses practical abilities and competencies acquired through work experience, life experiences, and informal learning.
 - Example: Evaluating a person's ability to perform specific tasks in a trade.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Evaluates formal educational credentials such as degrees, diplomas, or certificates from accredited institutions.
 - Example: Assessing the equivalence of a foreign university degree.

2. Assessment Methods

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Practical demonstrations, portfolio assessments, interviews, and on-the-job observations.
 - Example: A carpenter demonstrating woodworking abilities.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Document analysis, comparison of curricula, and evaluation of the issuing institution's accreditation status.
 - Example: An engineer submitting their degree certificate and transcripts for evaluation.

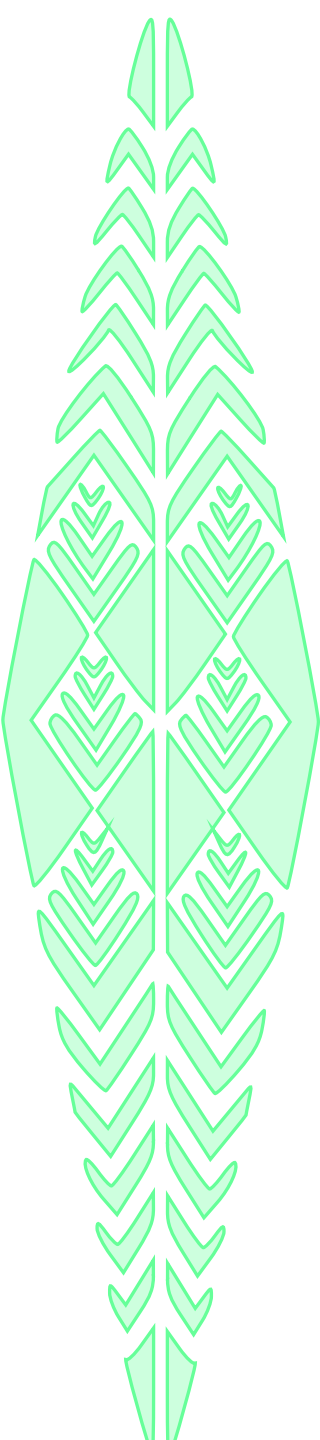
3. Outcome

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Acknowledgment of specific competencies or the award of partial/full qualifications based on demonstrated skills.
 - Example: Receiving a Certificate III in Hospitality based on prior work experience.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Recognition of academic or professional credentials as equivalent to local standards, often for further education or professional practice.
 - Example: A foreign medical degree recognized as equivalent to a local medical qualification.

4. Target Group

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Individuals with extensive work experience but limited formal education, including mature workers and those in vocational fields.
 - Example: A self-taught software developer seeking skills recognition.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Individuals with formal educational credentials obtained abroad, such as international students or skilled migrants.
 - Example: A foreign-trained teacher pursuing qualifications recognition.





5. Purpose

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Validating practical competencies for employment, career advancement, or entry into further education.
 - Example: A construction worker advancing to a supervisory role.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Required for academic progression, professional licensing, or meeting regulatory requirements in regulated professions.
 - Example: A foreign-trained doctor needing qualifications recognition to practice medicine in a new country.

6. Regulatory Framework

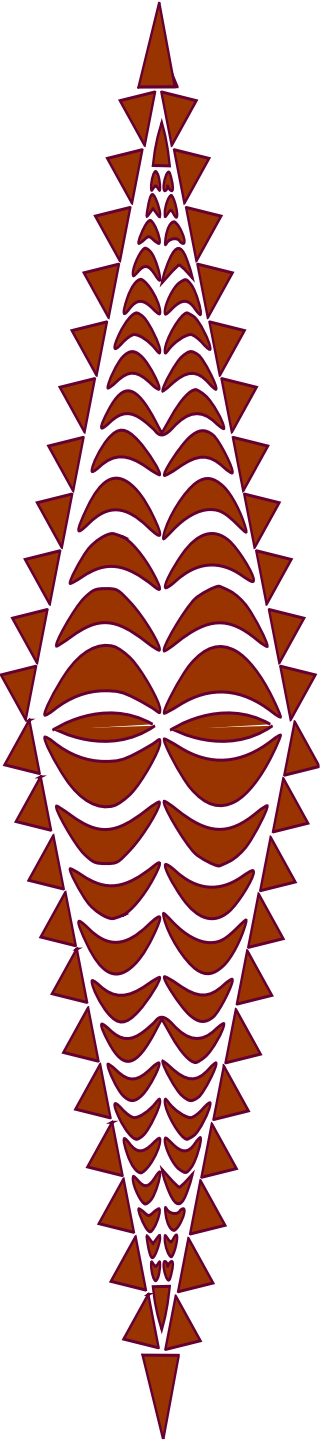
- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Governed by industry standards, vocational education frameworks, and national skills qualification systems.
 - Example: In Australia, overseen by Industry Skills Councils.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Regulated by national education authorities, professional bodies, and international agreements like the Lisbon Recognition Convention.
 - Example: In Australia, managed by the Department of Education and Training.

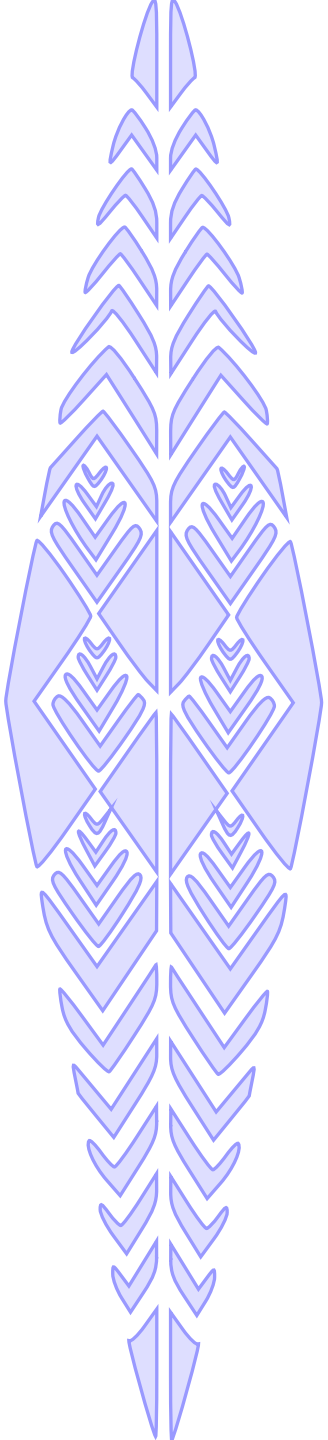
7. Time Frame

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Can often be completed more quickly, especially for specific competencies or partial qualifications.
 - Example: A skills recognition process for a specific trade skill might take weeks.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - May take longer due to comprehensive document evaluation and verification processes.
 - Example: Recognition of a foreign medical degree might take several months or years.

8. Flexibility

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - Generally more flexible, allowing recognition of skills acquired through various non-traditional pathways.
 - Example: Acknowledging a self-taught graphic designer's portfolio.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Typically more rigid, adhering to strict academic standards and formal education structures.
 - Example: Focusing on specific courses and credits earned in a formal design program.





9. Scope of Recognition

- **Skills Recognition:**
 - More granular, recognizing specific competencies or skill sets within a broader field.
 - Example: Proficiency in specific coding languages.
- **Qualifications Recognition:**
 - Encompasses entire qualifications or degrees, focusing on overall educational attainment.
 - Example: Evaluating an entire computer science degree.

10. Transferability

- **Skills Recognition**
 - May have limited transferability across borders or industries, depending on the recognition framework
 - Example: Limited recognition of skills in different countries
- **Qualifications Recognition**
 - Aims for broader international recognition, especially within regions with mutual recognition agreements
 - Example: Broader international recognition within regions with mutual agreements