

## WP2 - Best practices and Training Needs Assessment

## Template for Best Practice Documentation (Case Study): SMEs in Apprenticeships with focus on role of intermediary organisations

Title	What is the name that best describes the good practice? The Basque Dual System.
Publication date	When (month and year) was the good practice documented/published?
Source of Information	Who (What) is your source of information? Tknika and the VET Vice Ministry of the Basque Country.
Location (Region / Country)	What is the geographical range where the good practice has been used? The Basque Autonomous Community.
Context (appr. 500 words)	What is the context (initial situation) and challenge being addressed? Provide a short description.
	On the one hand, the most of the companies in the Basque Country are SMEs and micro SMEs (as defined by the EU). They need to have qualified workforce (otherwise they may not be able to continue being competitive) and they are interested in the dual system as a means of acquiring qualified workforce.
	However, their lack of resources and small size, together with the difficulties they face, make it very difficult for them to employ a lot of people or accept a lot of students.
	On the other hand, we realise that countries with strond dual systems (Germany, for example) have lower rates of youth unemployment. However, as our companies are not as strong as the German ones, we cannot replicate the dual system without making big changes to it.
	It makes no sense for us to specialise a student to work in a company if he cannot get a job contract from this company when he finishes his training.
	Therefore, we had to find a way in which we could get the benefits from the dual system in our specific context.
Methodological Approach (appr. 500 words)	What methodology has been used in order to address the initial issue and lead to a successful outcome and finally to the good practice? What was the process? Who are the beneficiaries or the target group of the good practice? Who are the users of the good practice?
	TKNIKA was the first organisation in the Basque Country to push the dual system. It was TKNIKA who in 2008 called different colleges and organised with them the first dual training cycles of the Basque Country. So started a process which led to the normalisation of the dual training in the Basque Country with the Decree on the Dual Training in 2015.
	Nowadays, although the competence of the dual system has moved to the Vice Ministry of VET of the Basque Government, TKNIKA continues to support, as a body dependant of the Vice Ministry, the expansion of the dual system.

In comparison with other dual systems, the Basque Dual training gives a great importance to the training in the VET centre, and not just to the training in the company. This is so because we do not want people who are specialised in a specific process of a specific company, but people with all the competences of a VET student plus the specific skills acquired in the company. (The time spent in the company is about 70% of the duration of the VET cycle.)

The dual training can be enlarged one more academic year, only in the company, to specialise even more in a specific process, through the specialisation programmes. Thanks to this programmes, which are offered in seven different specialities, we can increase in company time to 85% of the duration of the cycle.

The main idea is that our students get all the benefits of the dual system (mainly, contact with the labour market and specialization in a company) as well as the benefits of the VET system (all the contents of the curricula and the transversal skills developed trhough their training).

As a result of that, our students are prepared for an uncertain future: if they continue working in the same company, great; if the company cannot hire them, they are prepared to submit their curriculum to any other company because they have a broad set of skills, not just a set of skills relevant for a specific company.

Impact and key success factors (appr. 500 words)

What are the lessons learned and the key success factors identified? What has been the impact compared to the initial situation / challenge addressed?

There are three main elements which encourage us to continue fostering the Dual System in the Basque Country:

- The growing number of apprenticeships, the interest of employer associations (CONFEBASK and ADEGI),
- The good employment prospects for dual students
- The high satisfaction levels (shown by the questionnaire data not attached here) of employers, students and VET providers.

The number of apprenticeships has been growing greatly in the Basque Country, as it can be seen in the table below:

Academic year	Number of VET providers	Number of students	Number of companies
12/13	28	124	95
13/14	44	238	176
14/15	58	402	311
15/16	71	718	473
16/17	85	1283	790

Also, the rate of students who find an employment just after finishing their apprenticeship is quite high and it has been growing:

Academic year	Approved	Contracts	Percentage	
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		students		
	12/13	115	64	55,65%
	13/14	211	135	63,98%
	14/15	366	258	70,49%
	15/16	605	467	77,19%
Stakeholders and Partners (appr. 500 words)	good practice, and	tions, partners, inter what is the nature of benefits from the go	f their involvement	
	The VET Vice Minist programmes and the the schools.  IVAC: The Basque Ir specially for the Specially for the Bas by bringing companition The VET providers, companies and device A lot of SMEs and second the vertical second seco	ery of the Basque Government of the Basque Gov	vernment: they autors, and support for tions. They developmes. iation. They support ing companies of it ate. They send the togrammes with the They accommodat	the companies and the curricula, of the dual system its advantages. It is students to the e companies. It is the students.
Conditions (appr. 500 words)	What are the conditions (institutional, economic) that need to be in place for the good practice to be successfully replicated? Please mention funding and subsidies that were provided!			
	The Basque country gives some amount of money to the companies that host a students, but each company has to pay the wage of the students.  There are two modalities in which students earn their salaries:			
Materials / Tools	What materials and	tools were develop	ed?	
Replicability and/or up-scaling (appr. 500 words)	We think that this n so because, accordi Commission, more highlighted in the S become even more	oilities of extending to nodel is easier to rep ng to the DG for Ent than 99% of all Euro mall Business Act, th important as provid wellbeing of local an	olicate than the Ger terprise and Indust pean businesses ar e role of SMEs in o ers of employment	rman one. We think ry of the European e SMEs, so, as it is our society has t opportunities and

	SMEs are also at the heart of the Lisbon Growth and Jobs Strategy of the EU. According to E2020, for 2020 76% of jobs will require some kind of qualification directly related with Vocational Education and Training.
	SMEs need qualified workforce: people who are better prepared. And this is where the apprenticeships come to play: the main role of the apprenticeships is to train students to meet the new technological needs and to provide the SMEs with a qualified workforce who contribute to the improvement of the competitiveness of SMEs.
	Becausa of that, we think that our system is much better adapted to the needs of a changing economy, with a lot of uncertainty and SMEs than the traditional dual systems.
Conclusion (appr.	Conclude specifying/explaining the impact and usefulness of the good
500 words)	practice.
Other remarks:	