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WORKSHOP

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AGREEMENT

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English version

InLOC - Part 3: Application Profile of Europass Curriculum Vitae and Language Passport for Integrating Learning Outcomes and Competences

This CEN Workshop Agreement has been drafted and approved by a Workshop of representatives of interested parties, the constitution of which is indicated in the foreword of this Workshop Agreement.

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Foreword

This CEN Workshop Agreement has been drafted and approved by a Workshop of representatives of interested parties on 2013-05-03, the constitution of which was supported by CEN following the public call for participation made on 2011-09-08.

A list of the individuals and organizations which supported the technical consensus represented by the CEN Workshop Agreement is available to purchasers from the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre. These organizations were drawn from the following economic sectors:

- Education,
- Information and communication Technology.

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The final review/endorsement round for this CWA was started on 2013-02-12 and was successfully closed on 2013-04-19. The final text of this CWA was submitted to CEN for publication on 2013-05-06).

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Comments or suggestions from the users of the CEN Workshop Agreement are welcome and should be addressed to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre.

1 Introduction

1.1 Application Profiles for InLOC

Application profiles ("APs") have been discussed and used for well over a decade. For example:

- the ARIADNE Web Magazine issue 25 from September 2000 has an article, "[Application Profiles: Mixing and Matching Metadata Schemas](#)"; [1]
- the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative has published "[Guidelines for Dublin Core Application Profiles](#)" in 2009; [2]
- the relevant [Wikipedia article](#) was initiated in 2006. [3]

APs for InLOC are much simpler than the more complex cases envisaged in these cited documents. APs for InLOC may include both small modifications to an existing specification, and recommendations within that specification on how to use the existing structures to refer to InLOC information, but there is no reason to change the main functional requirements of the existing specification, and this is not attempted. The purpose of APs for InLOC is simply to fulfill an extra requirement, which is to refer effectively to one or more definitions of learning outcome or competence (LOC), in a way that enables identification of and cross-reference between LOCs across different application, specifically (but not exclusively) allowing reference to InLOC-formatted information.

In the [Guidelines](#) [4] to InLOC, there is a general explanation of how [Integrating InLOC](#) can work, referring to the particular European Learner Mobility specifications of particular interest in the context of InLOC. The job of the APs for InLOC documentation here is to provide technical details of how this can be done.

There is no need for any profiling of the InLOC [Information Model](#) [5] itself, at least for InLOC to work well together with other European Learner Mobility specifications. Profiles may be desired for specific applications of InLOC, e.g. for the consistent creation of a set of competence standards by a particular authority, but this is understood as beyond the scope of the InLOC project.

1.2 Europass

The [Europass](#) initiative [6] comprises five documents, available in 26 languages. Europass is managed and presented by [Cedefop](#). Europass helps:

- citizens communicate their skills and qualifications effectively when looking for a job or training;
- employers understand the skills and qualifications of the workforce;
- education and training authorities define and communicate the content of curricula.

"Five documents to make your skills and qualifications clearly and easily understood in Europe" is how the Europass web site presents itself.

Two of the five documents are completed by European citizens:

- the Curriculum Vitae (CV) [7] gives an overview of personal skills; and
- the Language Passport (LP) [8] provides a self-assessment of language skills using standardised levels.