**The situation of the reorganisation of Regional Integrated Vocational Training Centres (TISZK) based on new legislative changes**

**Summary**

In the past decade several structural and substantive changes have taken place in the fields of both school based and non-school based vocational education due to new currents in the pertaining legal environment, i.e. Act CXC of 2011 On National Public Education and Act CLXXXVII of 2011 On Vocational Education and Training. Modifications in the National Qualifications Register (OKJ), the establishment of Regional Integrated Vocational Training Centres (TISZK) and in the summer of 2015 Specialized Vocational Training Centres all serve to modernize vocational education and training (VET) and focus on work based learning and practical training.

The Ministry for National Economy commissioned a study, carried out between September 15 and November 30, 2015, using an online questionnaire, personal interviews, and documentary analyses to map the strengths and weaknesses in the operations of the Regional Integrated Vocational Training Centres, which preceded the Specialized Vocational Training Centres, and to shed light on the disappointing performance of the TISZK network.

One of the hypotheses, presuming that the TISZK network despite its numerous achievements (including infrastructure development projects, educational content development, establishment of high-tech practical training facilities, finding new approaches and widening the perspectives of professionals working in vocational education, and providing the foundation for extensive academic and professional cooperation) could not fulfil its mandate as stipulated at its institution, was verified by all three methods employed in the study. The institutions forming the TISZK network, by virtue of having a differentiated system of maintainers, also varied in size, activity profile, and background, were highly diverse, thereby making the elimination of duplicities, the utilization of human resources, and closer cooperation with interested partners in the economy a task that could not be realized uniformly in an objectively comparable fashion. The network operated with low cost effectiveness, having unclear lines of interest.

The main reason for not attaining the expected results could be found primarily in that at the creation of the TISZK network the legal, organizational, and operational setting was not properly in place, several additional modifications in the relevant legal regulations came into force, e.g. creation of second tier institutions, integration into the Klebelsberg Institution Maintenance Centre (KLIK), which resulted in the haphazard and hectic operation of the network. The realization of projects emphasized the fulfilment of formal indicators required for financing as opposed to actual content.

The analysis of the second hypothesis, whereby the outgoing TISZK network and the new Specialized Vocational Training Centres are not fully compatible in their tasks and targets, could not be evaluated during the study as detailed implementation plans, and sufficient information about the changes in this area announced on 15 July 2015 were not yet available. The interviewees, due to the lack of information, did not provide answers in this topic. However, it is important to note that the great majority of the respondents viewed the creation of the Specialized Vocational Training Centres as a positive development and believe that the new Centres will successfully take over the roles and functions of the TISZK network if the proper means and conditions will be furnished to them by learning from the shortcomings of the TISZK network.

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