

Summary of key features in current, independent and collaborative models

Area	Current Model	Independent Work-based learning	Collaborative Work-based learning
How do industries exercise leadership?	Who represents industry voice?	• A Workforce Development Council (WDC).	• An Industry Skills Board (ISB).
	Nature of industry body	• WDCs are independent statutory bodies established by the Minister through bespoke Orders in Council (OiCs).	• ISBs are independent statutory bodies established by the Minister through standardised OiCs.
	Role of industry body	• WDCs only have a standards-setting role.	• ISBs only have a standards-setting role.
	Governance of industry body	• Number of members and appointment process set out in OiC. • Māori employer representation required. • Other governance elements set in OiC.	• Eight members: six industry appointees and two ministerial appointees. • Other governance elements set in OiC.
	Coverage of industry body	• Set by the Minister and outlined in an OiC. • All industries are covered by a WDC.	• Set by the Minister and outlined in an OiC. • Sectors with no ISB are covered by NZQA.
How is work-based learning (WBL) organised?	Who can offer WBL?	• Any provider (a WBL division, a PTE, or potentially a Wānanga), but the programme must be endorsed by a WDC.	• Any provider, but the programme must be endorsed by an ISB and involve that ISB as provider of pastoral care
	Who enrolls the learner?	• A provider.	• A provider, but the learner's enrolment is also recorded by an ISB.
	Who does an employer deal with?		• The provider who owns the programme and enrolls the learner (for education matters). • The appropriate ISB (for pastoral care).
	Who provides pastoral care?	• The provider who owns the programme and enrolls the learner.	• The appropriate ISB.
	Who arranges education & assessment		• The provider who owns the programme and enrolls the learner.
	Who is responsible for learner success?		• Responsibility is shared between the provider and the ISB.
How are standards-setting and work-based learning funded?	Funding for standards-setting	• WDCs receive public funding to operate. • WDCs cannot charge fees for services. • Provisions exist for introducing a levy to fund standards-setting, but they are difficult to implement.	• ISBs receive dedicated public funding for their standards-setting role. • ISBs can charge fees to providers for quality assurance functions, dependent on individual business models. • Barriers to introducing industry levies are reduced.
	Funding for work-based learning	• Providers receive per-EFTS/STM subsidies. • Providers can charge fees for enrolments.	• Per-EFTS/STM subsidies are split between providers and ISBs. • Providers can charge fees for enrolments.

Roles and responsibilities in options for work-based learning

