Micro-credentials Iinked to the Bologna Key Commitments



EQAR General Assembly

13 April 2022



Details project:

• Title: Micro-credentials linked to the Bologna Key Commitments

 Erasmus+ KA3: Initiatives to support the implementation of European Higher Education Area (EHEA) reforms, 2019



• Period: March 2020 – March 2022

Aim project:

- Raise awareness among national governments
- Encourage and guide national governments to include microcredentials on the policy agenda
- Check whether existing Bologna tools are fit for micro-credentials and/or propose changes for adaptations on European level
- Formulate recommendations
- Create a European Framework for micro-credentials



MICROBOL survey:

- Aim of the survey: gain a picture on the state-of-play on microcredentials in different member states of the European Higher Education Area and encouraging national discussion
- Target: members of the Bologna Follow Up Group as well as the nominated representatives in the MICROBOL working groups
- Respondents: 35 countries participated in the survey
- Reference point in time
- First time EHEA members were questioned
- => Way forward in common understanding



Contents

- Context of the study and data collection
- Section 1 Investigating the use of micro-credentials
- Section 2 Applying Bologna tools to micro-credentials: Quality Assurance
- Section 3 Challenges regarding the application of Bologna tools to micro-credentials

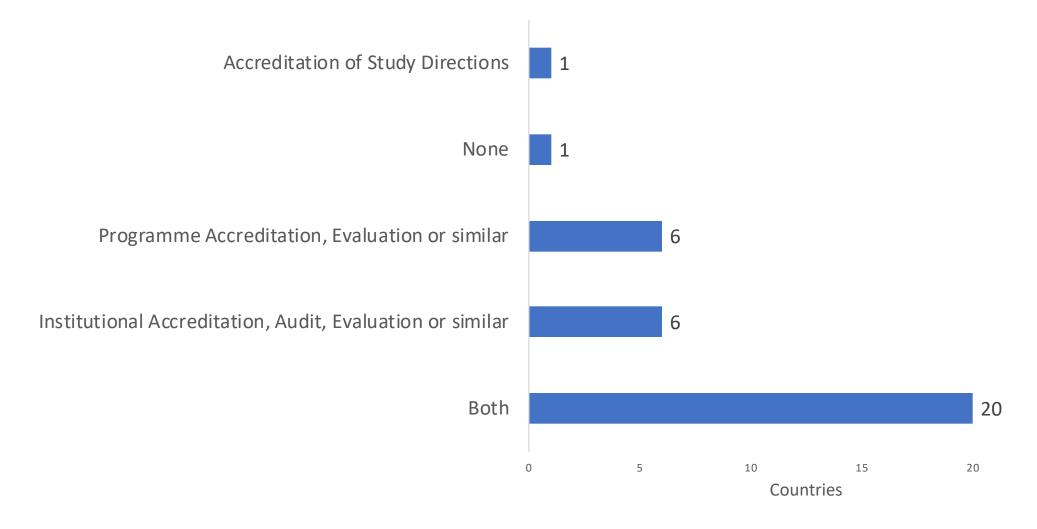


Section 2 Applying Bologna tools to micro-credentials

- Quality Assurance
- Recognition
- Qualification Frameworks & ECTS

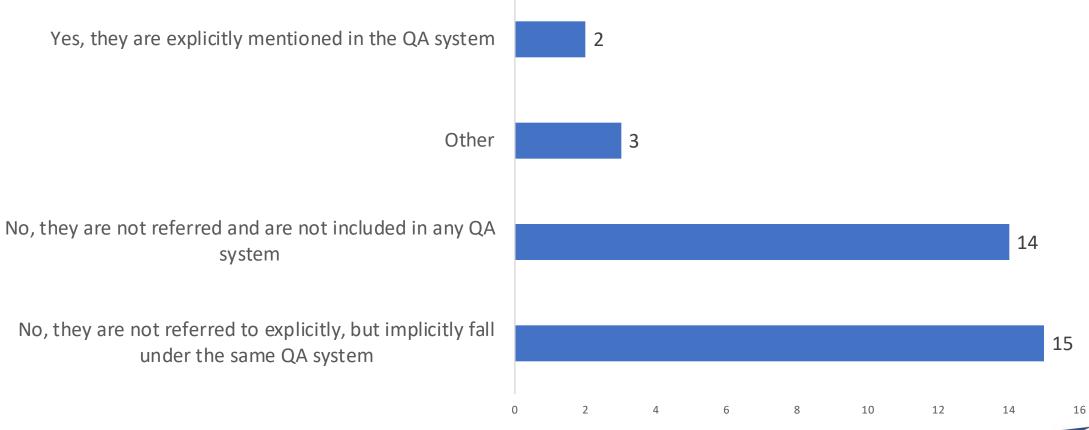


External quality assurance systems



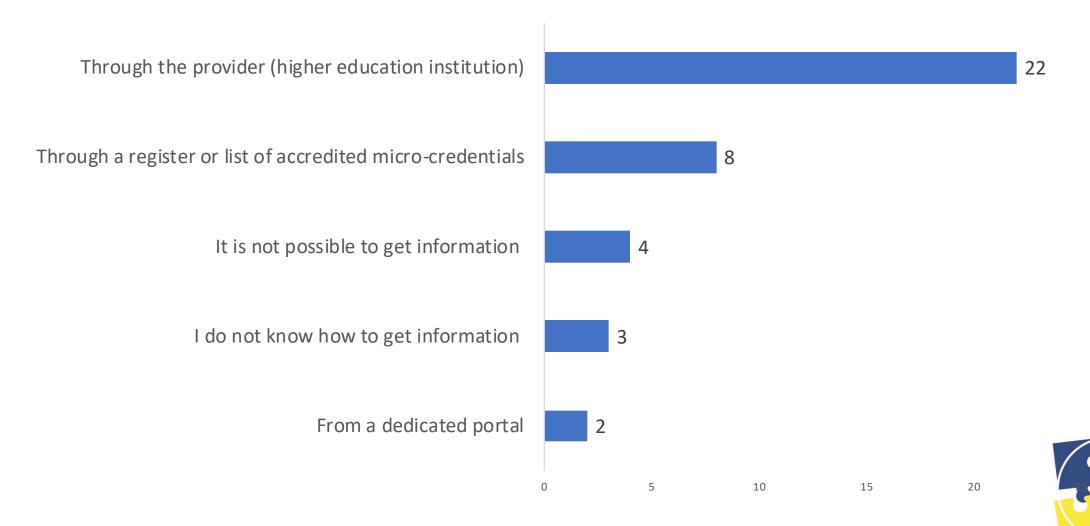


Micro-credentials included in the national QA

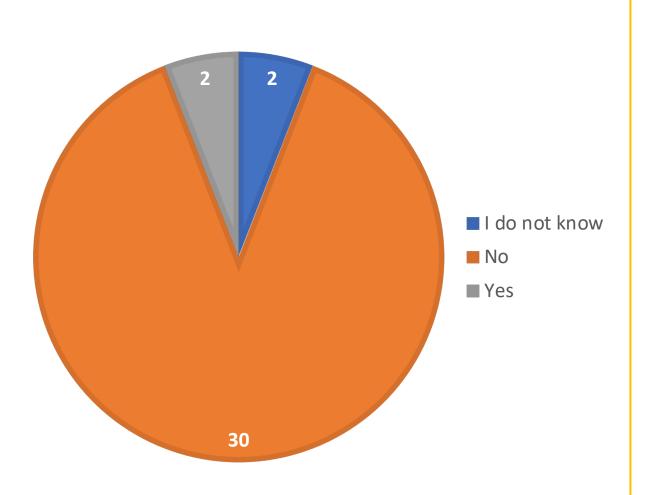




Sources of information on the QA status of the awarded credential



Other policies and/or practices related to the quality assurance of MCs



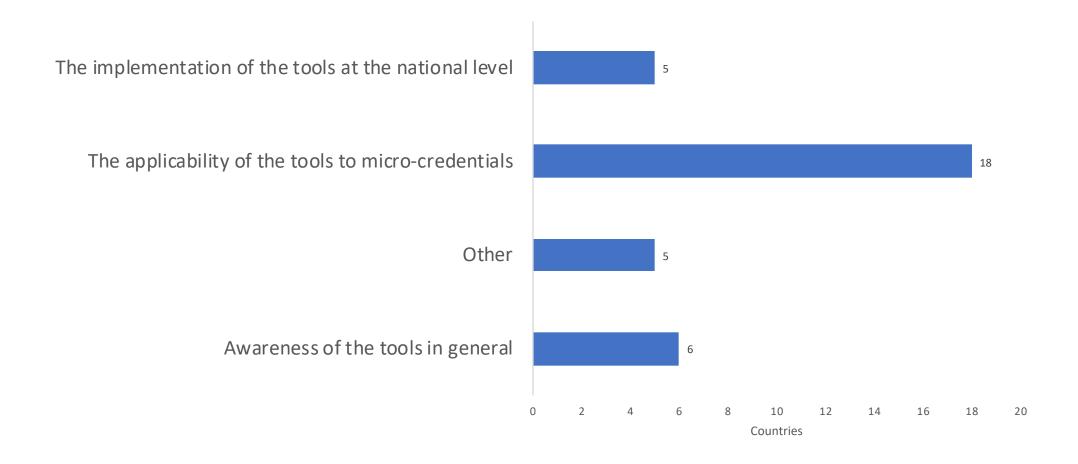
- Not implemented: 30 countries
- Implemented: 2 countries
 - VET subject to quality control
 - Specific regulations on the accreditation of lifelong learning programme



Section 3
Challenges regarding the application of Bologna tools to micro-credentials

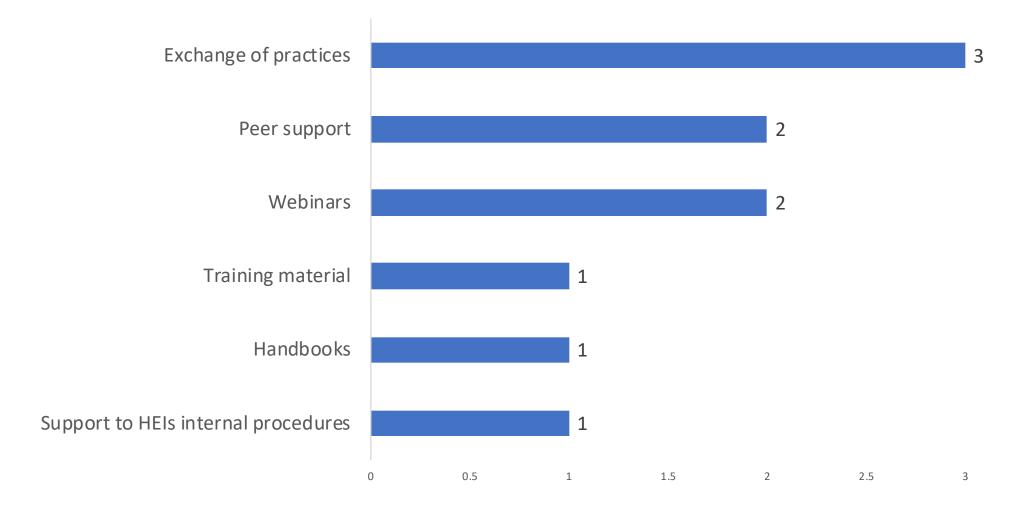


Biggest challenges to apply Bologna Key Commitments to micro-credentials





Type of support required





MICROBOL recommendations (July21)

- Based on survey results & discussions in the working groups
- Joint publication of 34 recommendations on QA, recognition & QF & ECTS
- Target: EHEA countries and stakeholder organisations, but also European Commission -> Consultation
- Download: https://microcredentials.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/20/2021/07/MICROBOL-Recommendations-1.pdf



MICROBOL recommendations

Transversal themes:

- 1. An opportunity to rethink higher education's role in lifelong learning
- 2. Awareness of and common agreement on what a micro-credential is
- 3. A common format
- 4. Legislation
- 5. Digitalisation

Peer exchange and support, involvement of all actors, guidelines

Bologna key commitments



MICROBOL framework (March22)

- Common definition
- Purpose
- Use
- Constitutive elements
- Bologna key commitments:
 - Quality assurance in line with the ESG
 - Recognition
 - Learning outcomes & ECTS
 - Qualifications framework level
- Assessment of learning outcomes/achievements



Common definition

A micro-credential is a certified small volume of learning.

Purpose

Micro-credentials are designed to provide the learner with specific knowledge, skills, and competences that respond to societal, personal, cultural or labour market needs.

- A way to increase and diversify lifelong learning provision to support individual learning pathways and widen access to higher education.
- They provide a timely and relevant response to learners' and labour market needs.
- Collaboration is an important aspect for the provision of micro-credentials.



Quality Assurance

The ESG



apply to all higher education offered in the EHEA, in whatever format, duration or mode of delivery



Internal quality assurance

- The primary responsibility for the quality of provision lies with the higher education institutions (ESG, 2015)
 - > put in place quality assurance processes corresponding to the expectations laid down in Part 1 of the ESG
 - consistently apply pre-defined and published regulations covering all phases of the student "life cycle" (ESG standard 1.4)
- ➤ All micro-credentials should be subject to internal QA with well-built system to monitor their quality internally. Consider that stand-alone micro-credentials may require more elaborate QA procedures
- > HEIs' to publish clear policy and information on how they approach the quality of micro-credentials
- ➤ Include learners in all steps of the development, implementation and QA process of micro-credentials

External quality assurance

The role of the QA agencies is:

- > to support higher education institutions in developing policies and processes for QA
- > to ensure the public and stakeholders about the effectiveness of these
- > to explicitly address internal QA of micro-credentials

The application of programme level evaluation procedures should not be encouraged for each micro-credential course

The institutional evaluation approach is better fit to cover also micro-credentials

Different types of micro-credentials might require different evaluation approaches >> stand-alone micro-credential vs micro-credential that is part of a bigger degree programme; online mode vs the face-to-face



Legal aspects

- National governments should explore whether a change in legislation is needed, and if this is the case:
 - > plan the relevant changes
 - exchange information with other countries
 - explore good practices and experiences at international
 - > provide support to HEIs
 - > and consider institutional autonomy to allow for diversity and creativity.
- Support the development of a clear policy framework with transparent standards, while at the same time supporting the increased development of micro-credentials in cocreation with all stakeholders.



Way forward

- > Support the development of a shared vision of what a micro-credential is
- ➤ Design a set of "key considerations" for QA of micro-credentials. Further explore in collaboration with alternative providers if and how QA procedures should be adapted for the provision of micro-credentials in partnerships
- Further investigate employers' acceptance of micro-credentials
- ➤ Develop a guidebook including a set of guidelines, good practices and recommendations for HEIs
- Develop official registers of micro-credential providers at national/regional levels, or incorporate them into existing registers. Ensure the inclusion of micro-credential providers in DEQAR, based on quality assurance in line with the ESG



Way forward

- ➤ Promote the development of clear and transparent catalogues of existing micro-credentials, offered by registered providers
- Encourage digitally awarded and user-controlled credentials, as a means to support portability, transparency and reliability of information and verification of authenticity
- Explore if and how additional aspects need to be considered in the quality assurance of digitally-delivered micro-credentials
- ➤ Create opportunities for peer support and exchange of practices among stakeholders at national and international level



TPG C on QA: IMINQA-project

Title: Implementation and Innovation in QA through Peer Learning

Erasmus+ KA3: Initiatives to support the implementation of European Higher Education Area (EHEA) reforms, 2021

Period: May 2022 – May 2025

Partners: Belgium/Flemish Community, Romania, ENQA, EQAR

+ experts

TPG C on QA: IMINQA-project

Work package 5: QA of micro-credentials

- Establishment of a working group and working group meetings
- ➤ Desk research
- ➤ Guiding document for HEIs
- ➤ Guiding document for QA agencies
- ➤ Guidance and proposal for QA of MC at the provider level
- ➤ Inclusion of MC providers in DEQAR
- > Feasibility assessment on quality label
- > Harmonised data standard for information on micro-credentials
- ➤ Input to the 2024 Ministerial Conference

For more information on the microbol project:

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Or contact us:

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