



Bologna

for the last 25 years

Bologna Process has focused on

Portability & Transparency of Qualifications



Higher Ed today is built around degrees

- defined as blocks of 60-240 ECTS
- · mapped to the EQF
- made transparent with a diploma supplement
- the default unit of recognition for employment and/or academic progression

Modules

Qualifications

- Typically consist of 2 or more ECTS
- May be used for customised courses within institutions
- Transfer between institutions usually limited to Erasmus agreements or to RPL arrangements
- No standardised way to describe them (no diploma supplement for credit-modules)
- Not typically used except as a building block for qualifications

ECTS

- Current 'currency' of learning in HE
- •ECTS are described in terms of learning outcomes and workload



Degrees are increasingly not fit for purpose

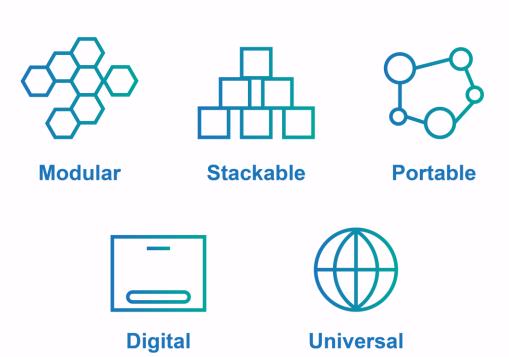
Unbundling of HE + Labour Market Changes =

Radical Flexibility





Key
Features
of Micro
Credentials



Defining microcredentials

A system of interoperable building blocks





MicroHE & OEPASS Components of Our Projects



Understanding prevalence



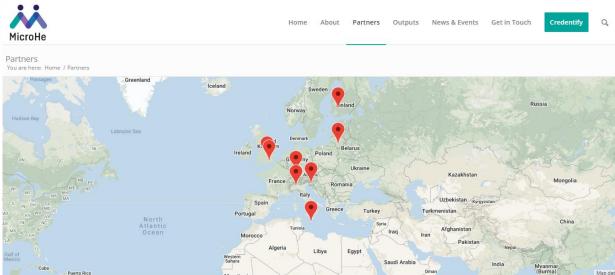
Technology standards



Technology demonstrator



Forecasting





Our Partners







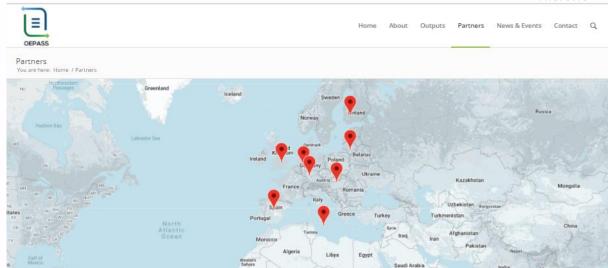












Our Partners















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Understanding Prevalence

- Institutions are lacking practical already existing examples of Short Learning Programmes & Micro-Credentials
- Institutional chain of command missing for SLPs/Micro-Credentials (e.g. roles are unclear)
- Business model is missing and considerable share without plans to develop one



Understanding Prevalence

Recognition mechanisms enable Micro-Credential adoption

Our study indicated that recognition mechanisms lead to increased intention to adopt Micro-Credentials

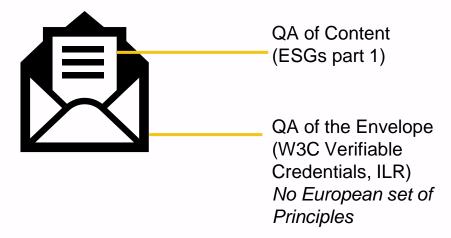


[&]quot;...MCs need to be easily accredited by accreditation agencies."

[&]quot;...MCs need to be compatible with national/European qualifications frameworks."



Quality Assurance of Credentials







QA of the Recognition
Process
(How easy is it to recognise? No European set of principles)



OEPass Learning Passport

standardised format for open and micro-credentials Learning Passport

based on diploma supplement and Annexe VI of the EQF

Default Credential Format (preferred)

Supplement (not preferred)



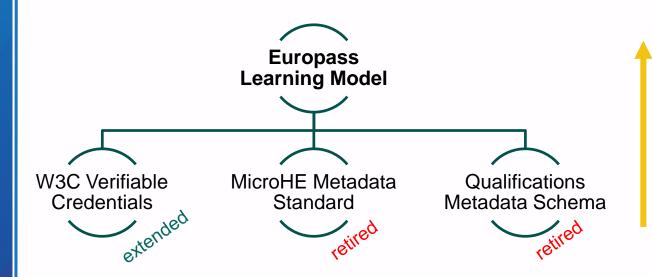
Technology Standards

MicroHE Metadata Standard Main Innovations

- Qualifications, Modules and Micro-Credentials to be expressed with same vocabulary across all levels of education
- Captures Formal, Non-Formal learning using same vocabulary
- Allows for credentials of different types from different providers to be bundled into larger credentials

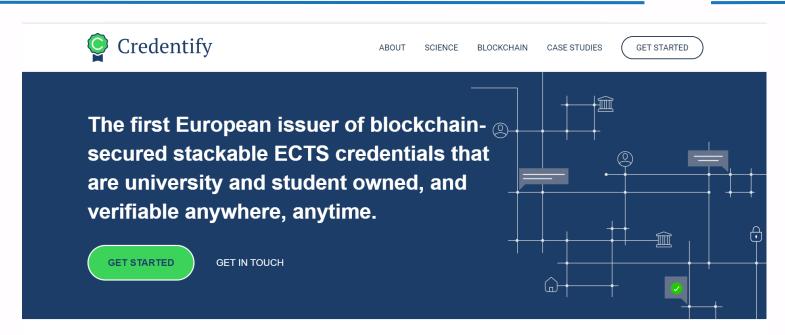


Evolution of Standards





Technology Demonstrator



'Self-Sovereign' model for managing MCs



Technology Demonstrator

- Allows user to collect micro-credentials from different institutions in the network and save them in the same wallet
- Allows user to collect a batch of credentials and request a new credential on the basis of them from any institution within the network
- Credentials stored on the blockchain

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Forecasting Key Drivers for Transformation



Flexible and Personalized offerings



New Learner Paradigms



Redefining Recognition

Resolving skill Mismatch



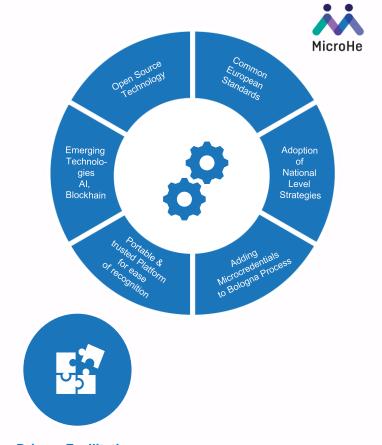
Synergies between HEIs and Employers





Societal Impact

Forecasting
Impacts of
Micro-credentials



Drivers Facilitating Micro-credential Adoption

Some slides on DELPHI and OEPASS Scenarios



A Global Micro-Credential Marketplace

Higher education institutions (HEIs) are no longer the most prominent provider of education - or skills and competencies in general. A wide range of public and private stakeholders operates in this global system, with different global and regional players dominating the market.



A European Approach to Micro-Credentials

A European marketplace offers learners can access educational content in different languages, and microcredentials earned at any accredited institution in the EU are recognised by HEIs and employers in the European labour market. Overall access to higher education is eased for European citizens.



Lifelong Micro-learning across education and employment

The distinction between (degree-granting) higher education and continuing professional education becomes blurry. Learners switch seamlessly between the two systems, as well as the world of work. Citizens are lifelong learners. HEIs offer both forms of education and have efficient procedures for recognition and credit transfer in place.



HEIs as Gatekeepers

HEIs embrace the possibilities of unbundling and place themselves at the heart of the emerging institutional architecture. Authorized to grant academic degrees, they act as guardians of quality. They screen and approve credentials, guaranteeing with their reputation that an awarded credential meets high academic and professional standards



Ivory Towers

HEIs ignore the growing reputation of open learning. They do have recognition procedures in place, but they largely ignore the technological and labourmarket changes around open learning and unbundling of education. Employment pathways become segmented, with universities remaining the institution of choice for some subjects, while being eschewed for other high-level positions.

Where do we want to go?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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You can download this presentation at:

https://www.microcredentials.eu