

Proposal for a Council Recommendation on A European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability



Problems to be tackled

• Policy challenge:

growing number of people need to update their knowledge, skills and competences (green and digital transitions, COVID-19 recovery)

- Rising number of micro-credentials globally and in Europe, but:
 - value and understanding of micro-credentials not always clear
 - > wide range of providers (education and training, private sector)
 - questions on quality, transparency and uptake of microcredentials between and within countries, between sectors, from one job to another

THE EUROPEAN PILLAR OF SOCIAL RIGHTS ACTION PLAN

at least 60% of all adults should be participating in training every year by 2030

at least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 should be in employment by 2030



Objectives

- Enable people to acquire the knowledge, skills and competences they need to thrive in a changing labour market and society, so they can benefit fully from both a socially fair recovery from COVID-19 and just transitions to the green and digital economy
- Support the preparedness of providers of micro-credentials to enhance the transparency and flexibility of the learning offer in order to empower people to forge personalised learning and career pathways
- Foster inclusiveness and equal opportunities, contributing to the achievement of resilience, social fairness and prosperity for all, in a context of demographic change and throughout all phases of economic cycles



Scope

- The proposal covers micro-credentials & policies that can support their effective design and use
- Micro-credentials can be used to complement & enhance education, training, lifelong learning and employability ecosystems
- The proposal does not seek to replace or disrupt existing systems or qualifications
- The proposal establishes a common European approach to the ongoing and emerging provision of micro-credentials
- The proposal sets out a definition and guidance for the design, issuance and description of micro-credentials to facilitate their quality, transparency and uptake



Outline of the proposal

'Building Blocks'



Common Definition of micro-credentials

Standard Elements

Principles for the design and Issuance of microcredentials

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Development of ecosystems for microcredentials

Deliver on the potential of micro-credentials

Commission Support



Education, training and skills policies

Active Labour Market Policies



Mikrocertifikátem záznam výsledků učení, které účastník vzdělávání získal po absolvování učení malého rozsahu. Tyto výsledky učení byly posouzeny podle transparentních a jasně definovaných norem.

Kurzy vedoucí k získání mikrocertifikátů jsou navrženy tak, aby účastníkovi vzdělávání poskytly specifické znalosti, dovednosti a kompetence, které reagují na společenské, osobní či kulturní potřeby nebo potřeby trhu práce. Mikrocertifikáty vlastní účastník vzdělávání, mohou být sdíleny a jsou přenositelné. Mohou být vydávány samostatně nebo jako součást rozsáhlejších certifikací. Opírají se o zajišťování kvality v souladu s dohodnutými normami v příslušném odvětví nebo oblasti činnosti.

Coffee



EU Standard elements to describe a micro-credential

- Identification of the **learner**
- Title of the micro-credential
- Country/Region of the issuer
- Awarding body
- Date of issuing
- Learning outcomes
- Notional workload needed to achieve the learning outcomes (in ECTS, wherever possible)
- Level (and cycle, if applicable) of the learning experience leading to the micro-credential (EQF, QF-EHEA), if applicable
- > Type of assessment
- Form of participation in the learning activity
- Type of quality assurance used to underpin the microcredential

Optional Information

- Prerequisites needed to enrol in the learning activity
- Supervision and identity verification during assessment
- Grade achieved
- Integration / stackability options
- Further information



Union principles for design and issuance of micro-credentials

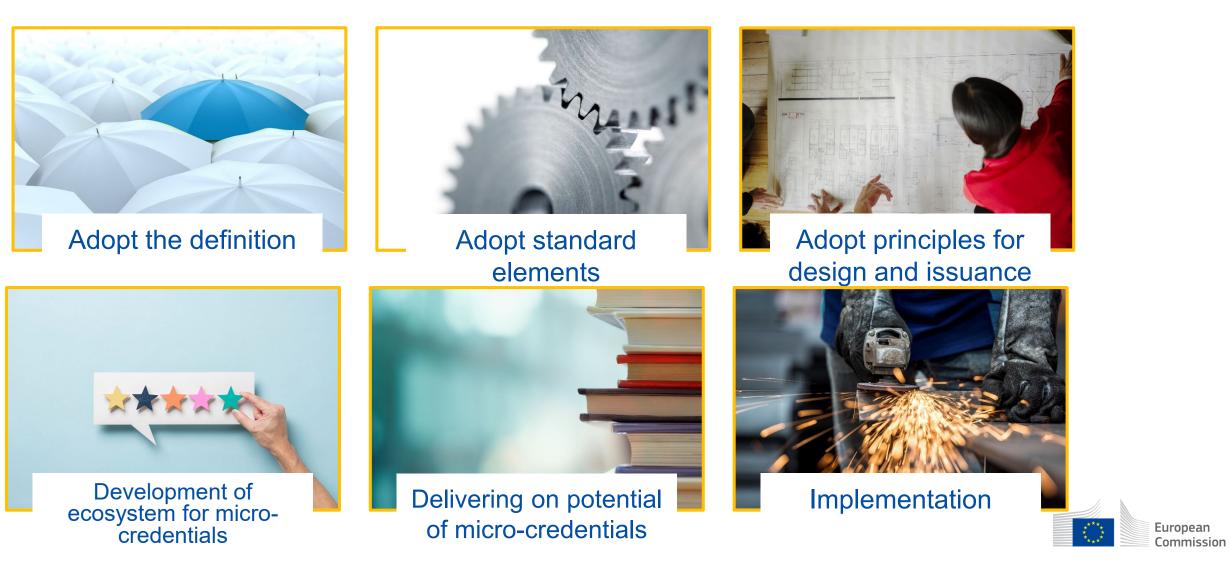
1. Quality

- 2. Transparency
- 3. Relevance
- 4. Valid assessment
- 5. Learning Pathways
- 6. Recognition
- 7. Portable
- 8. Learner Centred
- 9. Authentic

10. Information and Guidance



Recommendations to Member States



Formal Learning Settings

Development of ecosystem for micro-credentials

- support exploration of micro-credentials by Higher Education Institutions
 - widening an attractive, inclusive and learnercentred offer of lifelong learning activities
 - through the activities of the European universities Alliances

support exploration of micro-credentials by VET providers

- as part of continuing VET to support upskilling and reskilling of adults
- through the activities of VET Centres of Vocational Excellence

ensure the **availability of public funding** for the development and provision of programmes leading to micro-credentials, at all levels of education and training, while taking into account the institutional autonomy to allow for diversity and creativity.



Non-formal and informal learning

Development of ecosystem for micro-credentials

- Support delivery and design of microcredentials by non-formal providers including employers, social partners, civil society organisations, local authorities and private providers
- Promoting the development of micro-credentials designed and approved by employers' and workers' representatives through social dialogue



 adapting procedures for recognition of prior learning and validation of non-formal and informal learning to allow for the awarding of microcredentials



Quality and Transparency

Development of ecosystem for micro-credentials

- apply, adapt and develop quality assurance mechanisms for microcredentials issued by different types of providers
- supporting the use of 'skillsintelligence' systems to analyses of labour market needs and demographic changes so they can identify any needs to develop or update micro-credentials



- ensuring that providers publish catalogues of MCs they offer, including, where relevant, their policy on the recognition of micro- credentials issued by other providers;
- integrate micro-credentials in national qualifications frameworks and systems, where relevant.

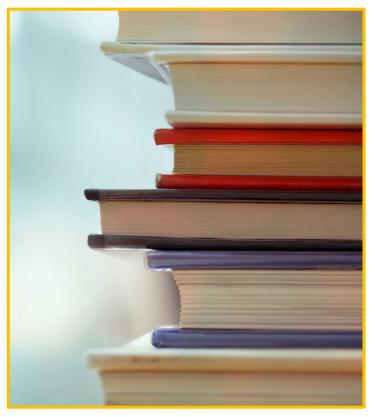


Education, training and skills policies

Delivering on the potential of micro-credentials

- include MCs in national catalogues of education and training courses
- use MCs to improve access to education and training for all learners, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
- use MCs to support the transition from upper secondary or VET to tertiary education and the completion of degree programmes
- use MCs to improve basic and advanced digital skills
- using MCs to support the development of learning provision in environmental sustainability

- promote use of MCs by education and training institutions and other providers to boost the relevance and increase the positive impact of micro-credentials on the economy of their cities and regions
- promoting the understanding and use of MCs through continuing professional development for teachers and trainers as well as academics and researchers
- promoting use of MCs for the prompt transfer of the latest research findings into learning opportunities
- exploring the use of MCs in the European Education Area to challenge gender and other discriminatory stereotypes concerning study choices and within educational practices and materials





Active Labour Market Policies

Deliver on the potential of micro-credentials



address skills mismatches + bottlenecks in economic sectors and regions

to upskill and reskill workers for **indemand skills and jobs** (e.g. digital and green)

include micro-credentials in national registries of training opportunities linked to ILAs

support **self-employed and nonstandard workers**, incl. platform workers support and motivate **vulnerable groups** to re-enter the labour market

as part of **Youth Guarantee**

as part of the national implementation of **EASE Recommendation**

to meet **regulatory requirements** for jobs/work (e.g. licences, mandatory training and permits)





Member State Implementation

- define measures by building on relevant national arrangements and financial frameworks to implement this Recommendation
 - national resource allocations as appropriate
 - links with individual learning accounts
- make best use of Union funds and instruments
 - support the necessary reforms, enabling framework, development and use of micro-credentials.



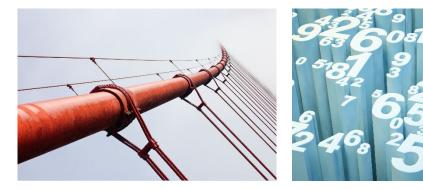
Commission Support

Develop and adapt existing EU tools



Technical implementation through Europass

Support cooperation between Member States and stakeholders



Research and Data Collection



Next steps

- The Council will now discuss the proposal.
- The objective is to negociate and adopt the proposal by June 2022.



Thank you



