



Micro-credentials linked to the Bologna Key Commitments

Common Framework for Micro-credentials in the EHEA

➤ 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

➤ Use

- Credentials are owned by the learner, are portable and may be combined into larger credentials or qualifications
- Micro-credentials can be earned before, during and after higher education degree programmes and as a new way to certify competences acquired earlier in life

➤ Constitutive elements

Information on the learner

Information on the provider

Information on the micro-credential

Information on the learning experience

Information on the QF level

Form of participation

Access requirements

➤ Link to Bologna key commitments

Quality Assurance

- Providers are responsible to assure the quality of the micro-credentials they offer through their internal QA processes
- External QA should focus on the institutional approach to micro-credentials
- A register of trustworthy providers could support the acceptance and recognition of micro-credentials

Recognition

- Micro-credentials can be assessed in line with the Lisbon Recognition Convention principles, provided that all constitutive elements are properly displayed
- A micro-credential can be recognized on basis of a proof of the learning outcomes achieved by a learner, according to transparent requirements and after assessment

Qualifications Framework & ECTS

- Micro-credentials should be included in the NQF, whenever possible
- The learning outcomes approach can be useful when developing micro-credentials
- ECTS, as a recognisable system, can support the development and description of micro-credentials

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