



Reporting the case of Japan: micro-credentials, innovative learning, and NQF

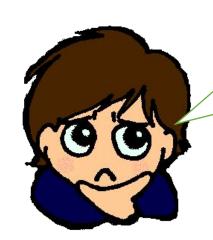
Rie Mori NIAD-QE, Japan NIC-Japan "Navigating Future Learning: Recognizing Micro-Credentials"

September 28th, online



Q: Are there official micro-credentials in Japan?

Yes, there are... eeh...
No no, no there aren't...
you know, it's not
simple...



In short...

 As of September 2023, there is no official definition of a micro-credential in Japan.

meanwhile

 Some practices confer "micro-credentials" by individual HEIs.

therefore

 Before you start talking about "micro-credentials" in Japan, you are supposed to clarify what you are talking about.

Micro-credentials in this presentation

1) From the traditional "macro-credential" perspective



- 2) Sealing the learning outcomes beyond macro-formality
 - -Size may differ with different amounts of workload
 - -They can be conferred at any level of HE

Several implementation cases in Japan

- 1) Smaller than a degree: Certificates
- 2) Smaller than a credit: so-called micro-credentials

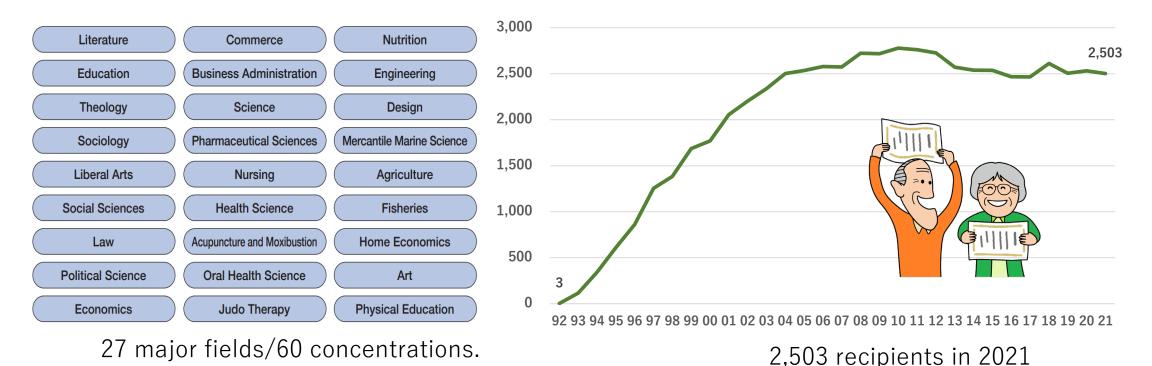


A typical example: Certificate/**履修証明書** issued by HEIs 60+ hours of workload/convertible to credits: legally authorized since 2007

Some implementations including Digital Badges issued by the Open University Japan 45 mins x 3 /a badge of IMS Global's format: more independent attempt

Degree awarding by NIAD-QE

NIAD-QE awards bachelor's degrees to learners who are not college students based on independent credit accumulation.



Lessons learned in 30+ year experience

- For innovative credentials, securing trust is essential
 so, to promote MCs, we need
- Workload determination
 - -macro-credentials (commonsense may work)
 - -micro-credentials (commonsense may not work)
- Level determination
 - -at which degree level the learning for this micro-credential has happened?

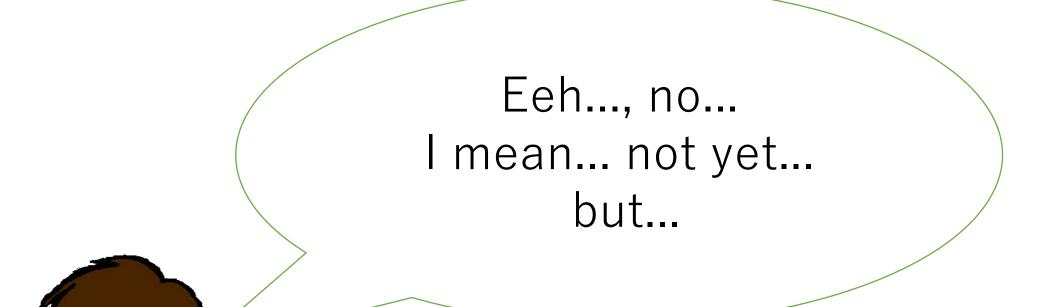
to secure

- Traceability of learning to guarantee stackability
 - -for the authenticity of micro-credentials themselves
 - -to ensure opportunities to earn a larger chunk of credential



in designing programs for MCs, NQF may help

Q: Is there an official NQF in Japan?



Tentative Education Qualification Framework Proposed in 2023

Japanese Educational Qualifications Framework (tentative)

C R F C B

	202	3.8.21
evel	Qualifications	
8	Doctoral degree	
7	Master's degree Master of xxx (Professional) Master of Education (Professional) Juris Doctor Bachelor's degree (Medical, Dentistry, Pharmacoutical Sciences (Clinical), and Vinerinary Medical Sciences)	
6	Bachelor's degree Bachelor's degree Professionals Advanced diploma	
5	Associate degree Associate Associate Associate Diploma Certificate of Completion of two or more year advanced course in: Upper secondary subset Upper secondary subset Upper definion, secondary education school Upper definion, secondary selection school	
	Certificate of Graduation of one year course in professional training college Certificate of Completion of one year advanced course in: Upper secondary school Upper discinn, secondary education school Upper secondary department, school for special needs education	
3	Certificate of Graduation Upper secondary school Secondary education school Upper secondary education school for special needs education Upper secondary owns, specialized twining college Certificate of Completion of 3rd guide of regular course, custoge of technology Certificate of upper secondary school equivalency examination	
2	Certificate of Graduation Lower secondary school Grampshory education school Grampshory education school Lower secondary department, school for special needs education Certificate of lower secondary school equivalency examination	
1	Certificate of Graduation Rementary school Rementary department, school for special needs education	

It has been proposed by the Research
Department of NIAD-QE (not a legal compact)
https://niadqe.jp/news/6086/





Thank you very much for your attention!

Questions?

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