

(European and Asian experiences)

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Speakers:

- Nguyen Thao Huong, Principal Official, Higher Education Department at the Ministry of Education and Training, Viet Nam
- ▶ **Prof. Ts. Dr. M. Iqbal Bin Saripan,** Deputy CEO (Quality Assurance), Malaysian Qualifications Agency

Rapporteur: Prof. Séamus Ó Tuama, Outgoing ASEM LLL Hub Chair



MicroCreds@UCC

The IUA received €12.3M of Government funding

The project links all seven IUA Universities to deliver nationally and internationally recognised microcredentials.

The National Framework has been agreed by the IUA Registrar's Group

In addition to the nation framework the project has a national portal for microcredentials <u>MicroCreds.ie</u>









What is a MicroCred?

A proof of learning outcomes that a learner has acquired following a short learning experience.

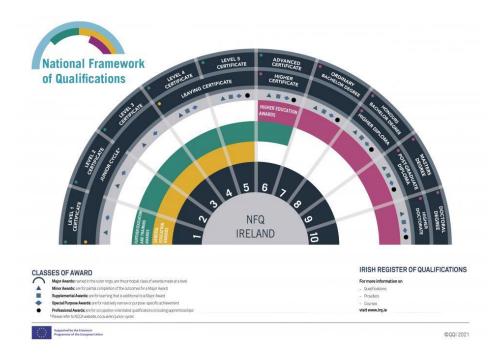
Levels 6- 9 on National Framework of Qualifications.

Credit range of 1-30 ECTS which are stackable and portable .

Quality Assurance

Every MicroCred receives the same academic scrutiny as any other item on the Academic Programme Catalogue

External examiners, exam boards learner feedback, employer input all ensure quality.



National Framework of Qualifications







Nationally

Learners Impacted

20,279

Courses Created

491

UCC

Learners Impacted

4,292

Courses Created

120

Returner Year on Year

40%

> 1 Course per year

33%

Employers fund 67% of all course

fees



Tradition and Innovation together







Project Achievements



LIFELONG LEARNING AND MICRO-CREDENTIALS IN VIETNAM

NGUYENTHAO HUONG

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

NOVEMBER 2025



Data of lifelong learning in Vietnam

STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION



Forms of lifelong learning in Vietnam



Introduction of a new project on developing the micro-credential in Vietnam



Lifelong learning in Vietnam: challenges and which ways to go

DATA OF LIFELONG LEARNING OF VIETNAM

Data	Number
Total number of establishments deliver a continuing education program	11.087
Total number of learners following a continuing program	524.692
Women	12.178
Ethnic minorities	1.137
Officer	12.493
UNESCO Global network of learning cities (GNLC) in Vietnam	5 (Ho Chi Minh city, Son La, Hai Duong, Sa Dec, Cao Lanh, Vinh) (in the worl there are only 64 cities got this label)

LIFELONG LEARNING FORMS IN VIETNAM



Open and distance learning focusing on opening access to education and training provision, freeing learners from the constraints of time and place, and offering flexible learning opportunities to individuals and groups of learners'



In 1990s Viet Nam government established two universities - Hanoi Open University and the Open University of Ho Chi Minh City in order to transform Viet Nam into a learning society providing Vietnamese learners opportunities to learn continuously throughout their lives anytime, anywhere and at any level.



These universities supply multiple choices via distance, conventional (face-to-face) and blended learning for both undergraduate and graduate levels with a wide range of academic and vocational fields. Currently, twenty-one providers of open and distance learning in Viet Nam have been running online and blended courses in natural sciences, social sciences, business, engineering, education and other disciplines

LIFELONG LEARNING FORMS IN VIETNAM

On November 9, 2023, the Prime Minister issued Decision 1315/QD-TTg on the Plan to implement the Movement "The whole country emulates building a learning society, promoting lifelong learning in the period 2023 - 2030"

Universities have the right to offer 30% of total teaching program in to the distance learning form

There are about 176 programs offered in distance mode: e-learning, online learning, distance learning but only for bachelor degree

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION

- Established in 1996
- Structured by categories from central level/government level to commune level, even to family. Each level has its own office and and activities.
- To December 2005, 100% communes have the presence of The Association
- Mission: to promote and encourage people to learn and study (by scholarship, awarding, appreciation....), to give awareness to people about the importance of studying, especially disadvantaged and vulnerable group or minority group.
- Activities:

MICRO4ASIA PROJECT

A Capacity Building in Higher Education (CBHE) project funded by the Erasmus+ programme.

Aims to support universities in Vietnam in strengthening their internationalisation strategies through the design, implementation, and mutual recognition of microcredentials.

Brings together partners from Europe and Southeast Asia to promote flexible learning pathways, increase student and staff mobility, and foster cooperation between academia and the labor market.

PARTNERS OF THE MICRO4ASIA PROJECT

- Masaryk University (MUNI)
- University of Dubrovnik (UNIDU)
- University of Siena (UNISI)
- Institut de Haute Formation aux Politiques Communautaires (IHF)
- University of Economics of Ho Chi Min City (UEH)
- Banking University of Ho Chi Min City (BUH)
- National Economics University of Hanoi (NEU)
- National University of Laos (NUOL)
- Laos Banking Institute of Laos (BIBOL)
- Champassak University (CU)

To support the adoption of micro-credentials as tools for internationalisation and lifelong learning.

To develop 36 micro-credentials in fields relevant to the labour market needs.

MICRO4ASIA

To foster institutional cooperation and mutual recognition frameworks for micro-credentials.

To build capacity in curriculum development and digital delivery.

To enhance the role of higher education institutions in promoting employability and skills development.

Situation: Micro-credentials are still very new in Vietnam, not yet appeared in any regulation. Some big universities start to make researches due to demand of the industries/labor market.

Challenges: The non formal and informal education are not yet recognized in the qualification framework of Vietnam

Which ways to go

How to implement the microcredentials in the society? Which procedure to follow? Is microcredential is really important to improve the quality of higher education or it is a way for a public who can not join an full teaching program?

From the view of ministry of education, what should we do to improve lifelong learning through micro-credentials?

Is it important to have regulation on micro-credentials or let it be improved and recognized by universities and industries? Is there any warning problem about the quality of higher education in general?

THANK YOU

Any Questions?





INTRODUCTION TO

MCROECREDENTIALS







MICRO-CREDENTIALS

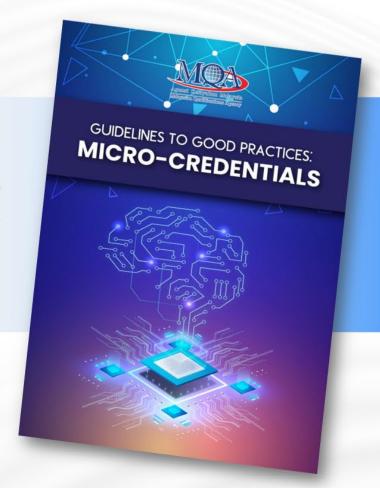
DEFINITION

"... [WHAT] digital certification of assessed knowledge, skills and competencies in a [SCOPE] specific area or field which [DESIGN] can be a component of accredited programme or stand-alone courses supporting [PURPOSE] the professional, technical, academic and personal development of the learners".

TYPES OF MICRO-CREDENTIALS



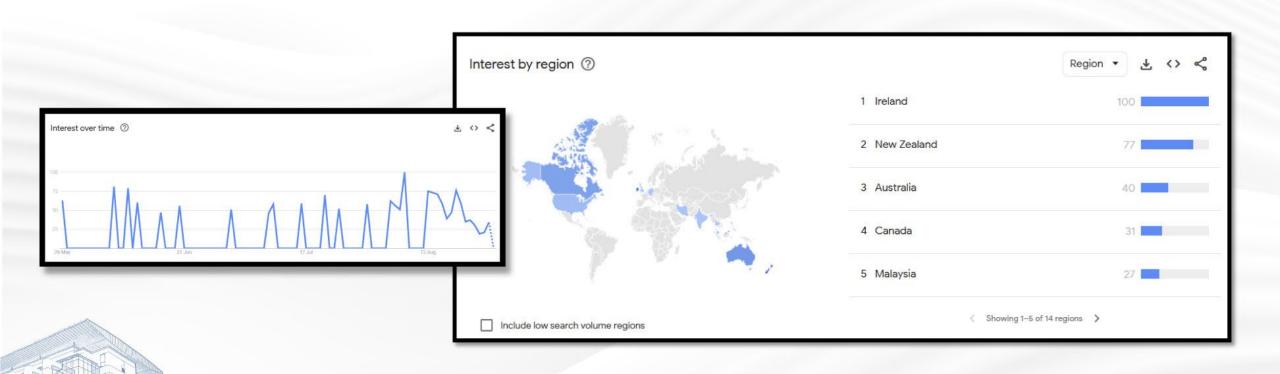








RANKING: MICRO-CREDENTIALS



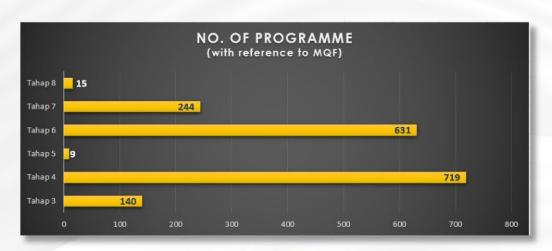




STATISTIC: MICRO-CREDENTIALS



27,039 COURSES

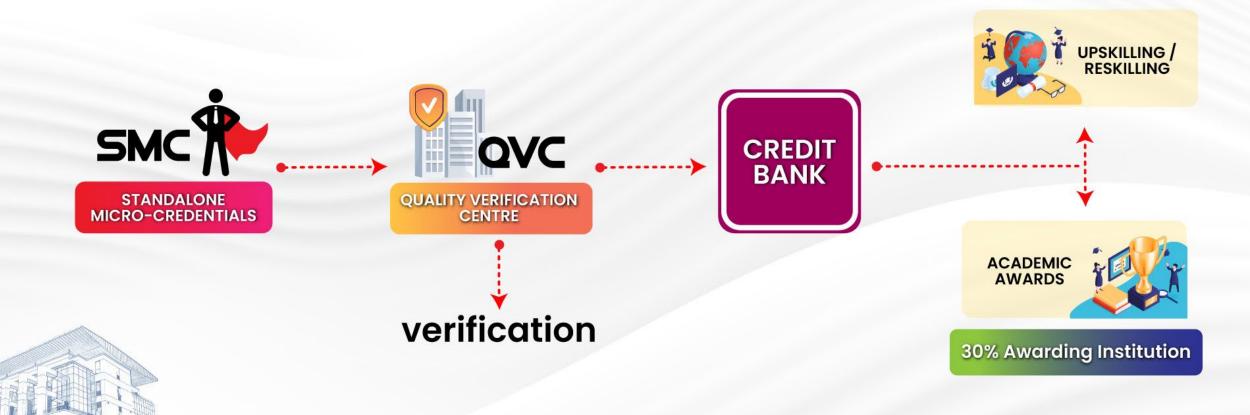


1,758
PROGRAMMES





QVC: QUALITY VERIFICATION CENTRE







STACKABILITY OF CREDIT FOR GRADUATION

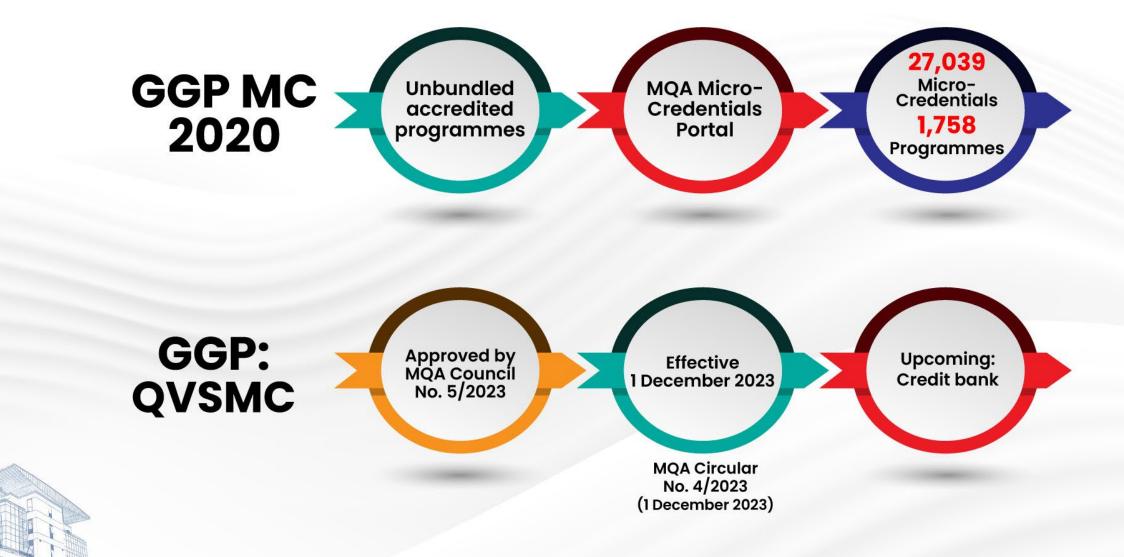
300% CONFERRED BY AWARDING HEPS

















Agensi Kelayakan Malaysia

Malaysian Qualifications Agency

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