

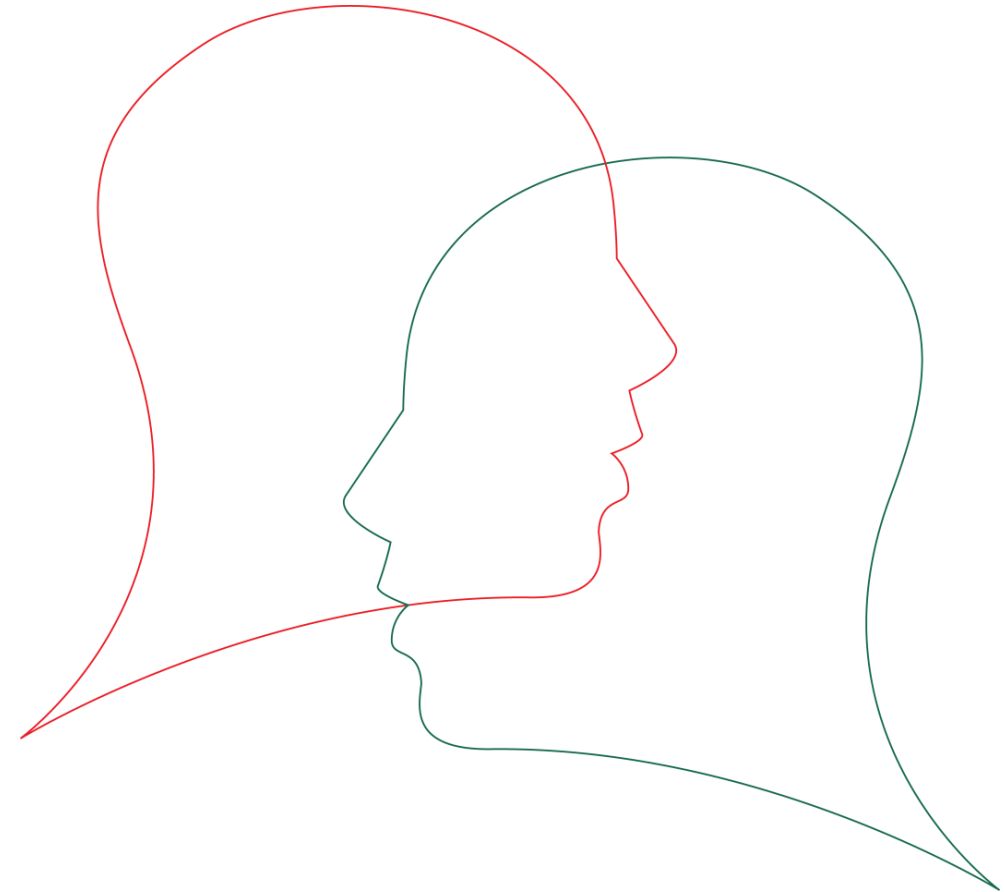


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QUALITY ENHANCEMENT OF DIGITAL HIGHER EDUCATION IN HUNGARY

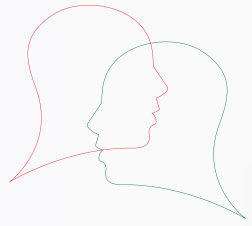
29 MARCH 2023. GYŐR, HUNGARY

29 March 2023.



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Ensuring Quality Digital Higher Education in Hungary



Area 1: Modernisation of regulation and external quality assurance to increase flexibility, innovation and digitalisation.

- adoption of new quality standards
- revision of the existing regulation on study formats
- innovative (and digital) study programmes (including micro-credentials)

Area 2: Reorientation of accreditation processes to strengthen institutional responsibility for quality.

- move from an *ex ante* (or input-oriented) to an *ex post* (or process and output-oriented) accreditation system

Area 3: Strengthening institutional supports for the quality enhancement of digital teaching and learning.

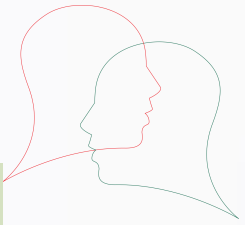
- provide institutions, instructors, and support staff with additional supports and incentives to take up their enhanced responsibilities for quality
- expand study flexibility and digital delivery

Responsibility

Opportunities

Flexibility

Innovative (Digital) Study Programmes



ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HUNGARY (OECD, 2021): “incorporating shorter learning programmes into the existing higher education framework”

MICROBOL (KIM, MAB) Common Framework for Micro-credentials in the EHEA (2022): “the focus of external QA should be on the institutional approach to micro-credentials and their explicit inclusion in existing or new processes”

MICROCREDENTIALS

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on a European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability (**Council of the European Union, 2022**): “integrating micro-credentials in national qualifications frameworks and systems”

PLA ON MICROCREDENTIALS (JUNE 2022): (KIM, SZE): EEA SF Working Group on Higher Education: micro-credentials in higher education

Higher Education Developments Implemented in RRF



RRF-2.1.1-21
Sectoral modernization of higher education courses

RRF-2.1.2-21
Infrastructural and skills development of practice-oriented higher education courses

RRF-2.1.3-A-23
Innovative forms of training in higher education institutions – Shifting of gears in digital higher education in order to increase the competitiveness of the workforce

RRF-2.1.3.B-23
Innovative forms of training in higher education institutions - Testing of microcredentials in higher education

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RRF-2.1.1-21

- All training areas renewed
- Review and amendment of legislation, regulatory instruments, procedures, standards, guides



RRF-2.1.3.B-23

- The number of persons who obtained microcredentials in higher education institutions: **600**
- Number of courses developed that provide microcredentials with digital content: **19**



TSI 2023

- System of micro-credentials and standards



Microcredentials in Hungarian Higher Education

SWOT

Introduction of Microcredentials in Hungary

POLICY FIELD

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

ADVANTAGES

Interoperable, flexible training courses.
Up-to-date skills and competencies.
Attracting to training, increasing the number of students.
Quality guarantee.

DISADVANTAGES

It can increase drop out.
The number of qualifications may decrease.
Vocational education and adult education are losing their appeal.

POSSIBILITIES

Access to training increases.
A closer relationship with the labor market.
Family-friendly courses.
Trackable training courses.

DANGERS

Multifaceted quality assurance.
A fragmented market due to many different service providers.
Skills mismatch.
"Fake "certificates.

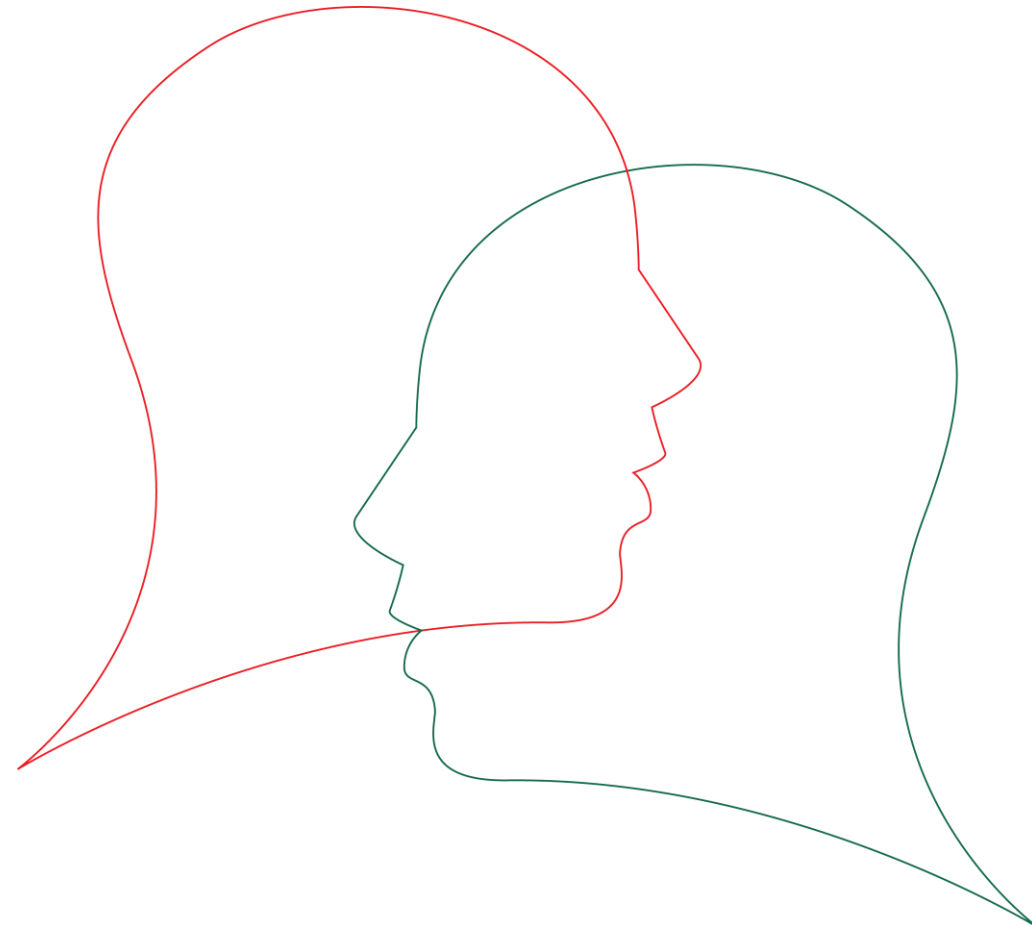




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Thank you for your attention.

Dr Laura Sinóros-Szabó, laura.sinoros-szabo@kim.gov.hu
Head of Department for Strategy and Institutional Development,
Ministry of Culture and Innovation of Hungary



29 March 2023.



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