

Introducing Digital Certificates in HE Infrastructures

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Functions of Digital Credentials

- Portfolio function
- Access function
- Motivational function

Our Objectives

- Transversal recognition of learning outcomes
- Improved educational and labour mobility

Our Approach

- **Interdisciplinary workshops** with 11–13 participants (16 individuals in total) by 3 departments of TH Lübeck (ISy, ZDL, oncampus)
- Expertise: Moodle developers, instructional designers, programme managers, project developers, experts for blockchain, media and UX

Our Conclusion

- Support recognised standards as ESCO
- Provide verification of authenticity as well as additional protection through authorisation mechanisms, rights and roles
- Stay open to alternative technologies to ensure the sustainability of the implemented solutions
- Development of skills in handling digital certificates is important for all stakeholders

Digital certificates are not simply a one-to-one reproduction of the paper version.

They bring new possibilities, but also new requirements.



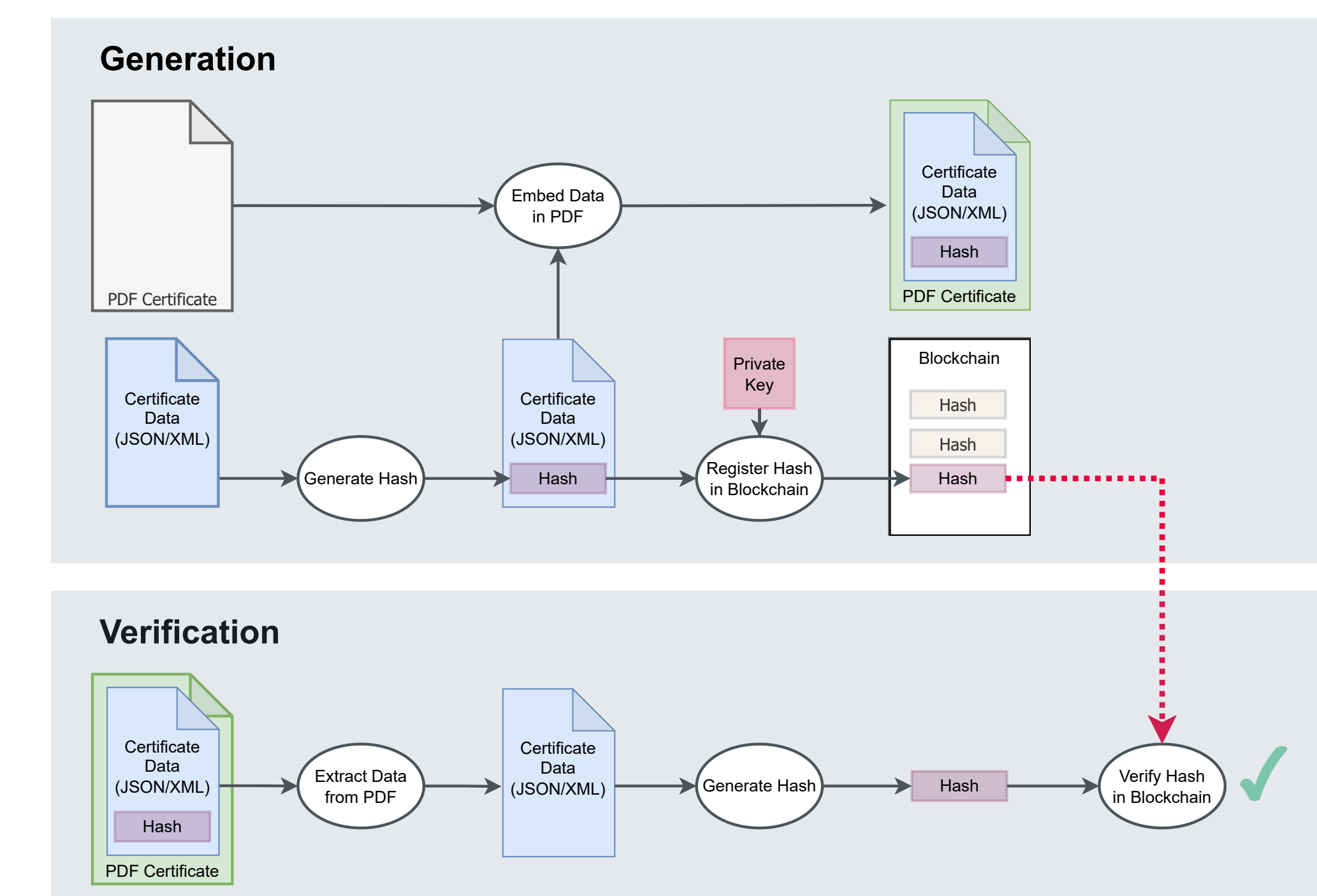
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Key Aspects of Digital Certificates

- Standardised competence model
- Ability to verify the data
- Recognition via automated matching processes

Blockchain Approach by DigiCerts

- Consortial blockchain solution
- Alliance by Fraunhofer FIT, Fraunhofer Academy, Fraunhofer AISEC, TH Lübeck, RWTH Aachen, kiron, g.a.s.t., oncampus, iMooX, EQA
- more information: <https://www.digicerts.de/>



Further Projects & Standards

- Europass: <https://europa.eu/europass/en>
- ESCO: <https://esco.ec.europa.eu/en>
- PIM: <https://pim-plattform.de/en/>

Limitations

- No full prevention of social hacking possible
- No evidence of quality and persistence of the certified educational experience
- Difficult to assess informally acquired competences