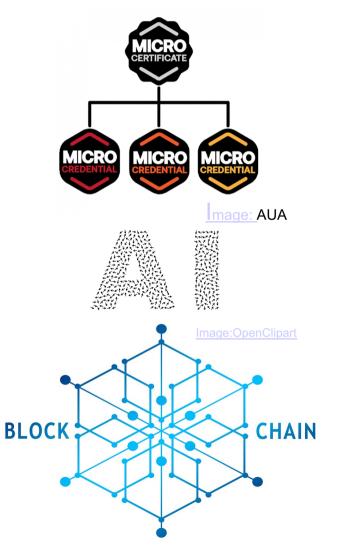
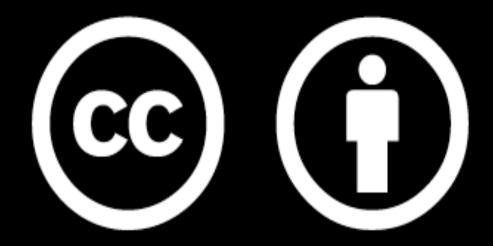


Micro-credentials, Blockchain & Artificial Intelligence: Education for All

Rory McGreal
UNESCO/ICDE Chair in OER
Athabasca University
CIDER September 2024





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Some images fair dealing or fair use

The Challenge for the 21st Century

How to educate ALL these learners?
How to educate ALL these learners?
How to educate ALL these learners?







United Nations • Educational, Scientific and • Cultural Organization •



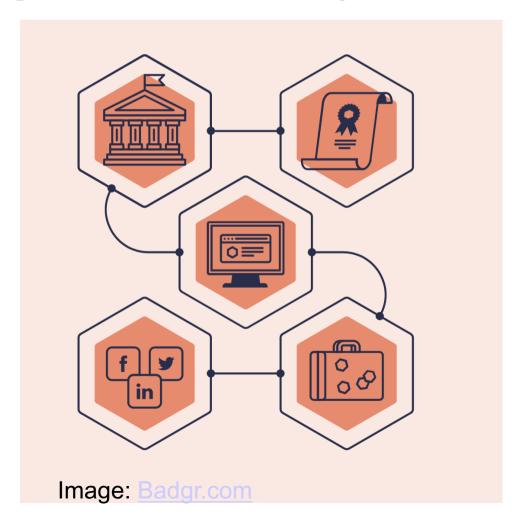


The future of learning.

UNESCO Chair in Open Educational Resources

What are Micro-credentials?

- ADCs (Alternative Digital Credentials)
- Badges
- Mini-degrees
- Nano-degrees
- Micro certificates



Micro-credentials are for CREDIT



Image: Illinois Worknet

if not They are not Credentials

Credentials Rethink: Why

DEMANDS:

Enockchain plus badges equals rocket fuel blockchain plus bl

Certification (Transcripts)

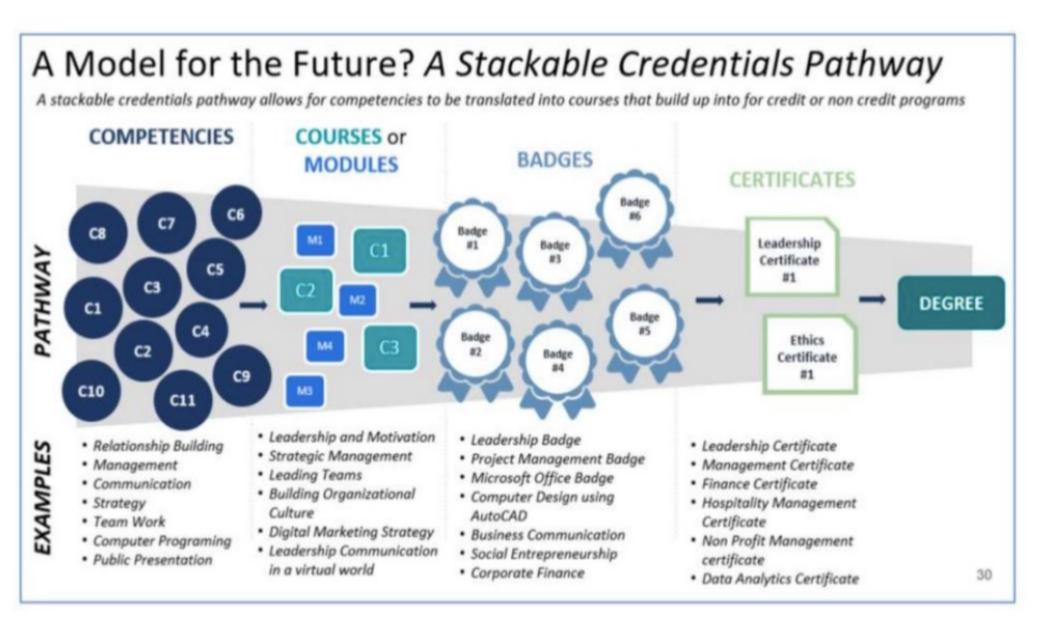
Present systems are cumbersome & inefficient

Inability to provide a certificate is serious

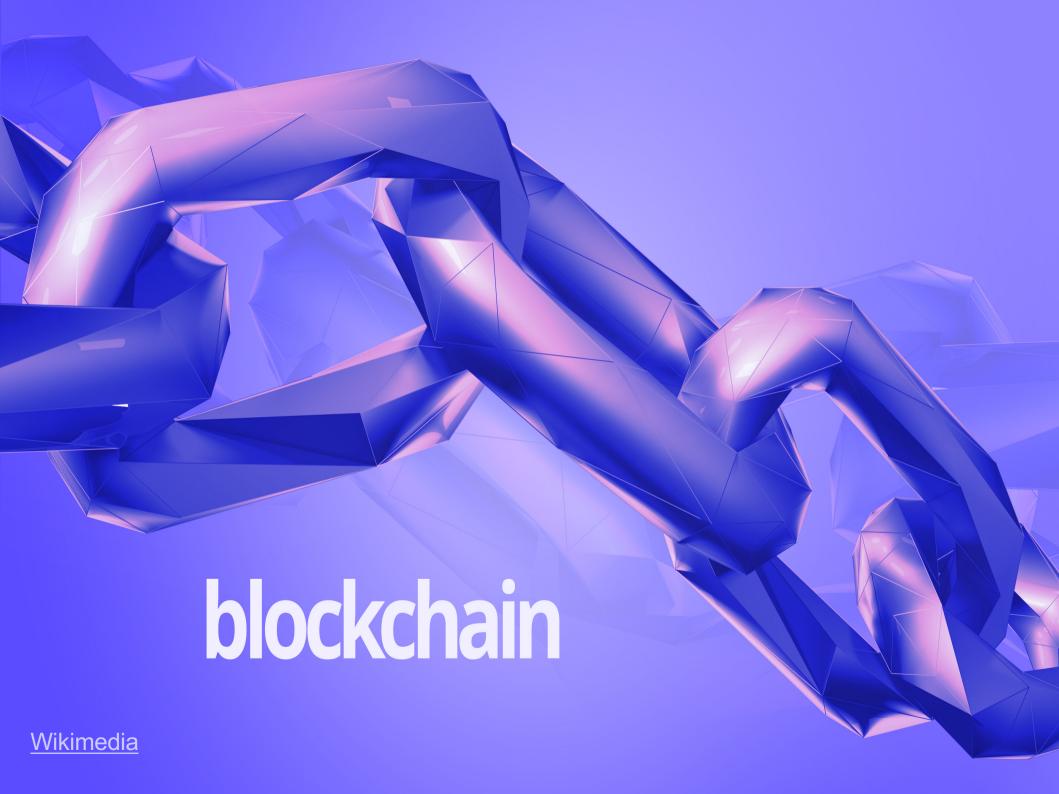


Image: Certificates

Stackable Credentials



Jim Fong, UPCEA, "Faster Forward to a New Economy and Implications for



Blockchain Explained

"Blockchain is a distributed ledger that provides a way for information to be recorded and shared by a community"

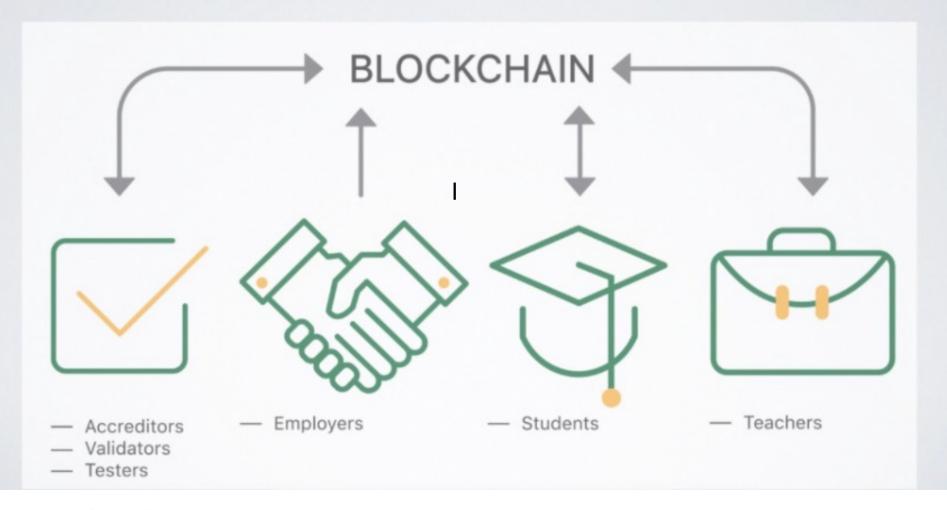


Image: HongSoo Kim

A Ledger

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July 28th	Anthoney "	427 00	Nov: 17/2	Anthoney "	., 645-0
July 25th	Amey "	410 00	Dec 5	Amey "	., 5500
July 30 36	martha "	550 00	Nov: 5 =	martha	785 0
July 30 "	William "	500 00	Jan 200	William	770 0
Aug 12 2	Simon	535 00	Jan 3 15 2		6900
Augs 23 "	Welly "	587 50	Nov: 24		742 5
Augh 25	Sally "	650 00	Nove 15 -		8000
Jept. 232	maden &chile	645 00	OUF: 2/5	maden thehe	6450
Sept 25	miles	7/4 00	Nov: 13:	miles "	950 0
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beta 1 th	Jones "	700 00	Nov: 13 -		9500
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Distributed Ledger

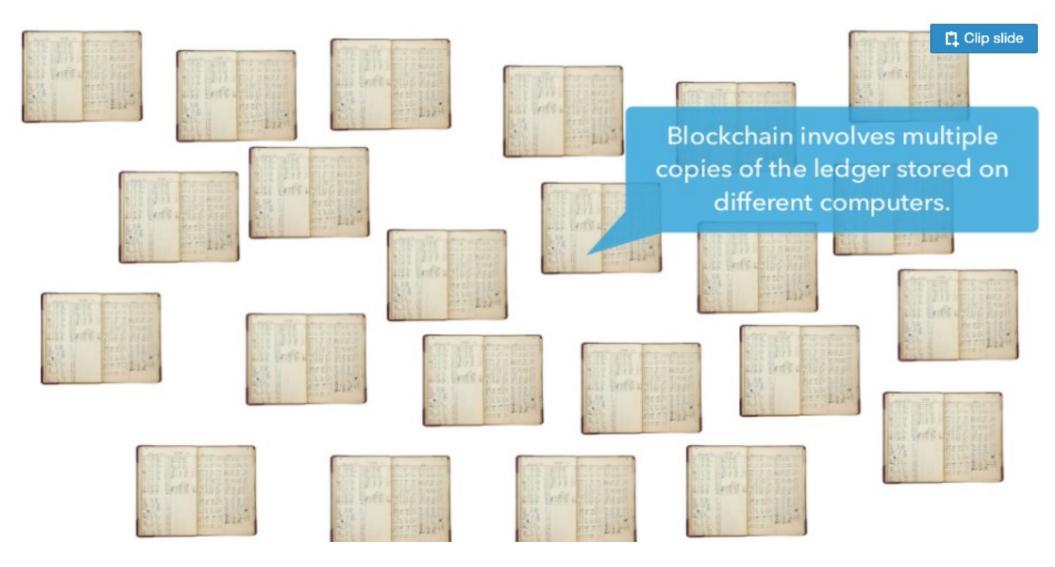


Image: John Brock

Bitcoin





Bitcoin is based on a distributed ledger — or rather a specific kind of distributed ledger: a blockchain.

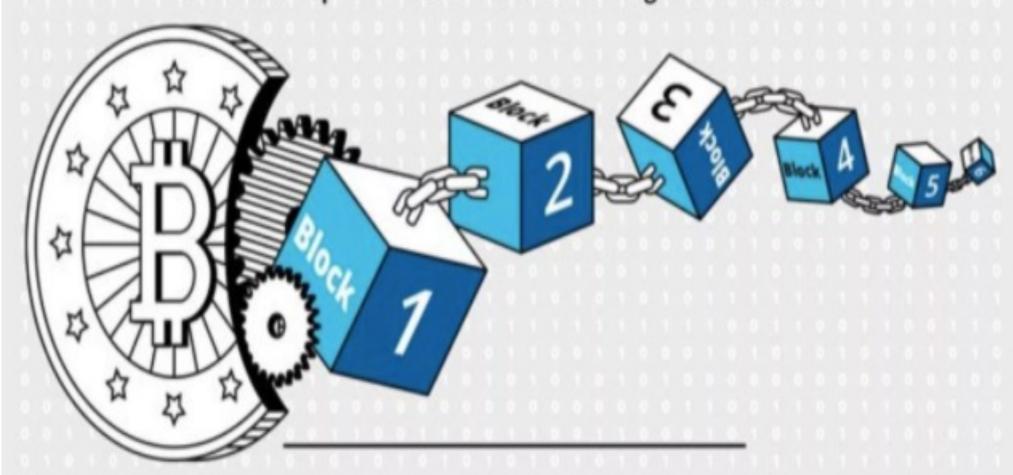
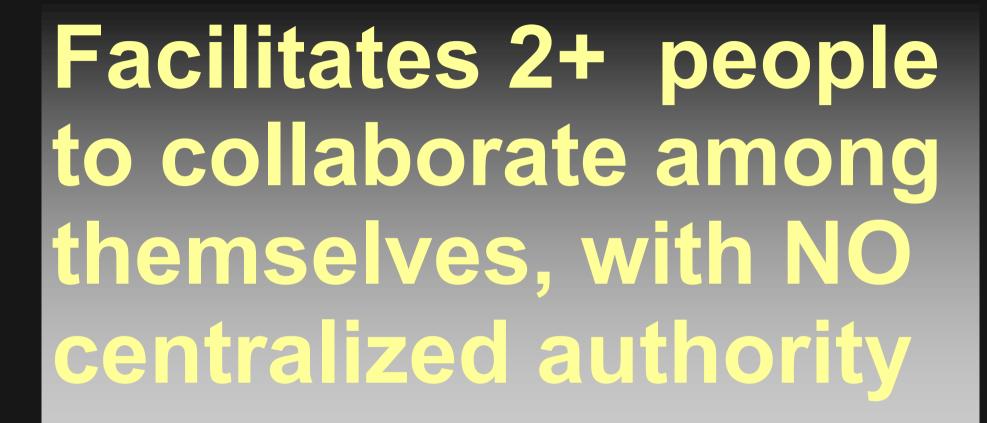


Image: Bitcoinik



- not controlled by anyone
- shared in a P2P network
- Accessible from any node





- hash of previous blockchain creating ens on the blockchain.

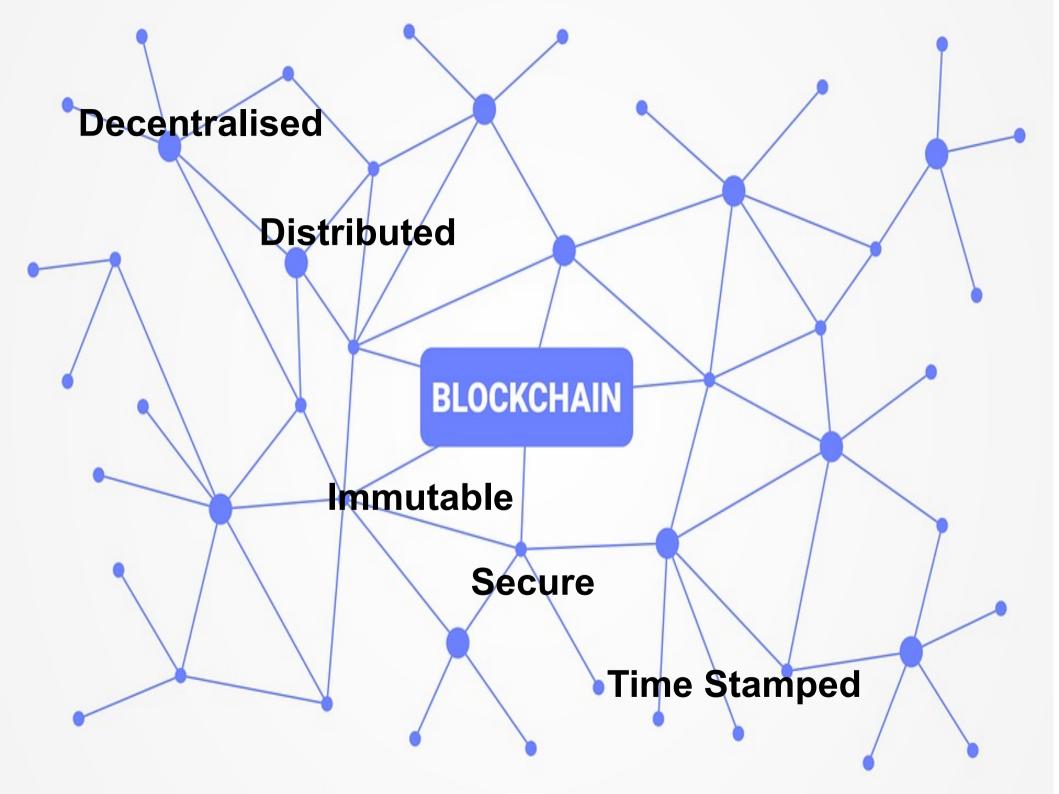
 What happens on the blocks alters the stays on the blocks alters. Each new block contain

- Jon Brock

786A832913348D9BB6E35ABF60CB451934F58A9E648CA2E28724A04AACEEBB6c



- Transactions easily traced
- Organized chronologically
- Time-stamped
- NO need for a third party



Certification by Blockchain

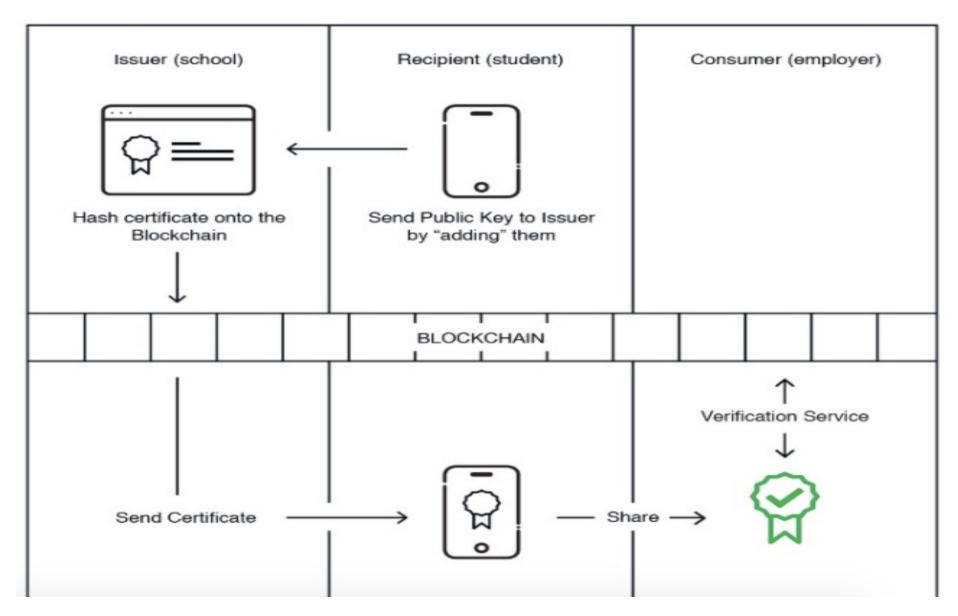
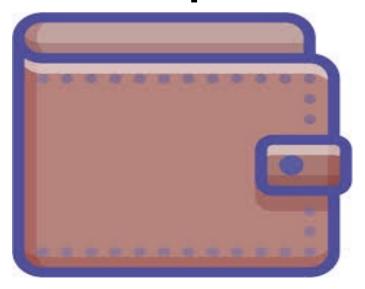


Image: Holotescu

Certification: A Wallet

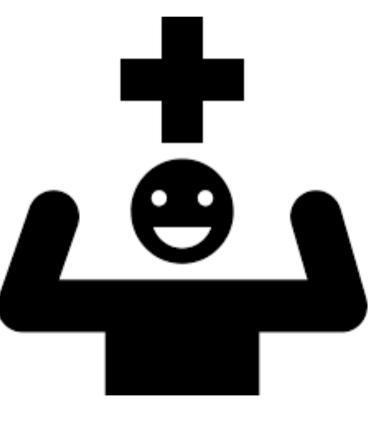
- For academic credentials (eg. Bitcoin)
- Pre-creating & sharing keys (& destroying them)
- Requires higher level of trust in institution
- Certificate only useful when tied to a person
- Privacy of data is essential



Ownership & Control

- Belongs to the individual not institution
- Preservation
- Validity
- Reliability





Blockchain Problems

- Big system unexpected failures
- Why change a system that works?
- Encryption is permanent (Keys can be forgotten)





Image: TrendMicro

Blockchain Problems Persistence



Fake content

Illegal content

Unwanted content

 Leaked personal data

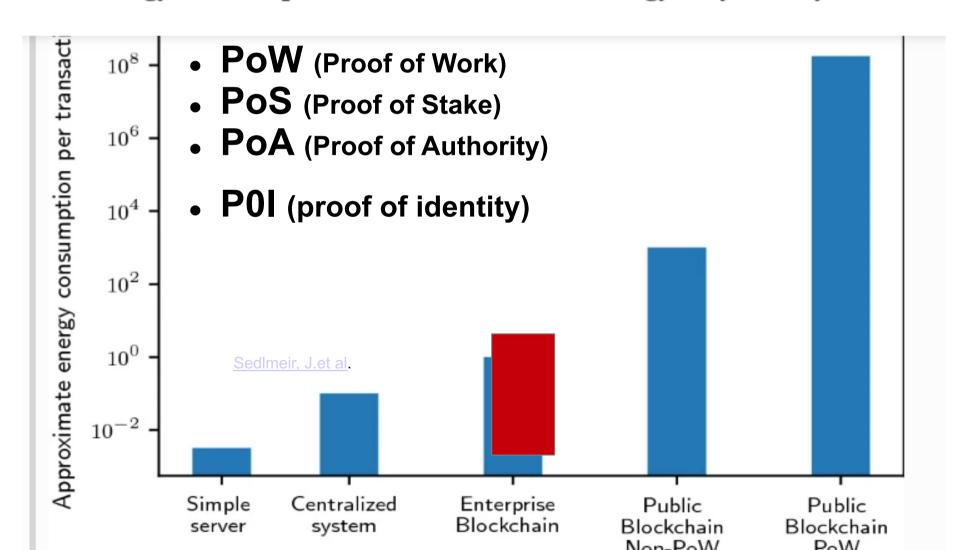
Blockchain Problems?



- Network maintenance costs
- Transaction speed
- Storage
- Regulatory intervention
- No useful apps
- Hacking

Blockchain Problem Energy Use

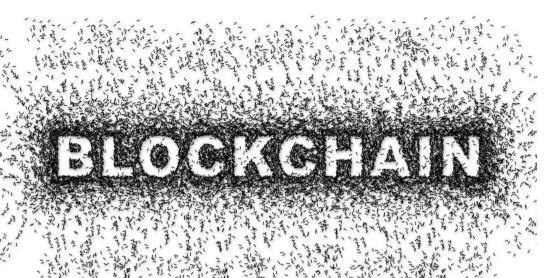
The Energy Consumption of Blockchain Technology: Beyond Myth



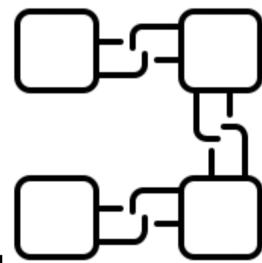
Access & Affordability

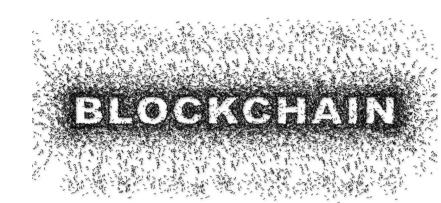
 Needs to be inexpensive when it is needed by the learner





- Solves centralization issue (it's distributed)
- Network of trusted entitities
- (gatekeeping nodes)
- Access to content with public key
- Verification/validation based on quality







OER Distributed Management Platform

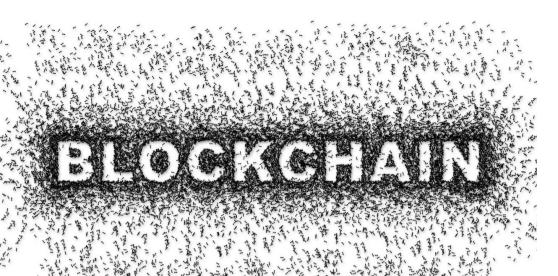
- 1. User management
- 2. Resource creation
- 3. Resource management
- 4. Copyright management
- 5. Virtual Currency exchange
- 6. Learning certification management

Certification Learner Control

- Should learners be able to choose what history they share with others?
- Different narratives different purposes?
- Highlight or hide different experiences?

Prior Learning Assessment & Reginition





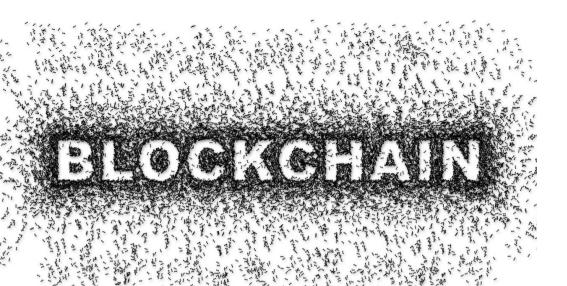
Problem for learners



What happens if a student wants or needs a 'fresh start'?

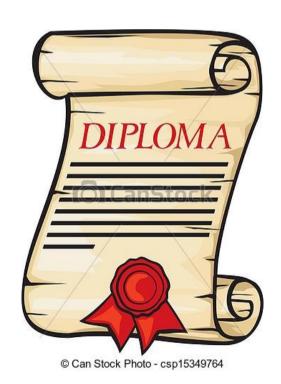
- gains afforded by the immutability of the data are undermined by problems which are left unresolvable because of that same immutability Watters (2016)

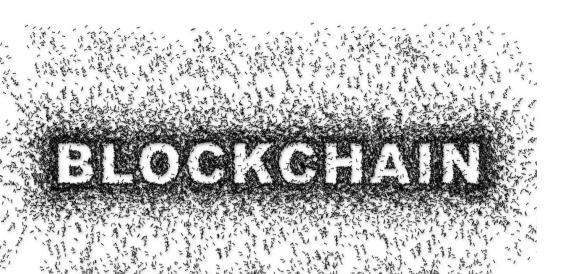
Image: facebook



Disrupting & Democratising Education

- Awarding qualifications
- Licensing & accreditation
- Management of student records
- IP management/payments
- Permanent distributed record of institutional output & reputation

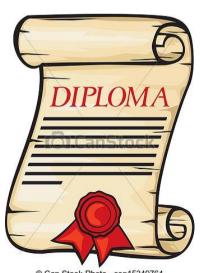




Problems for HEI

- Can disintermediate inefficient, opaque & hierarchical centralized systems
- HEI need not be involved in verification
- Informal learning can be verified like formal education





BlockChain Certification: Freedom for learners

DIPLOMA

To enroll in and complete courses at institutions of learners' choice

 To change institutions as they strive to complete a program/programs

 To transfer credits among institutions nationally and internationally.

To have prior learning assessed & accredited

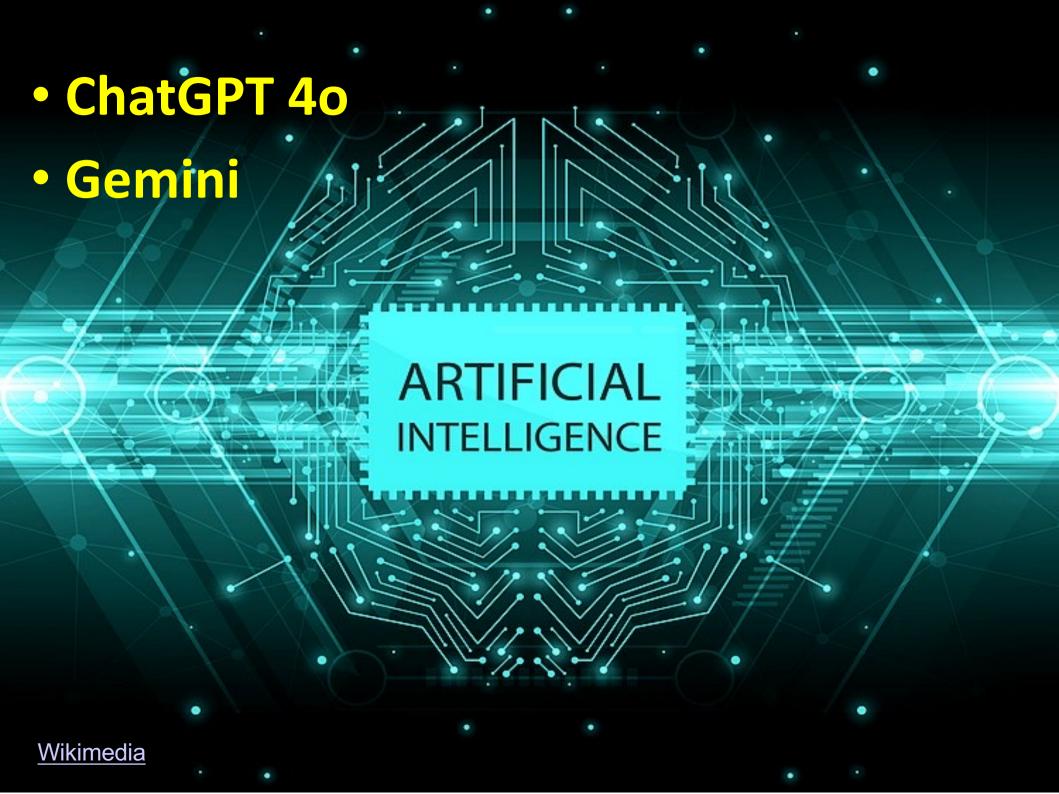
European Union JRC

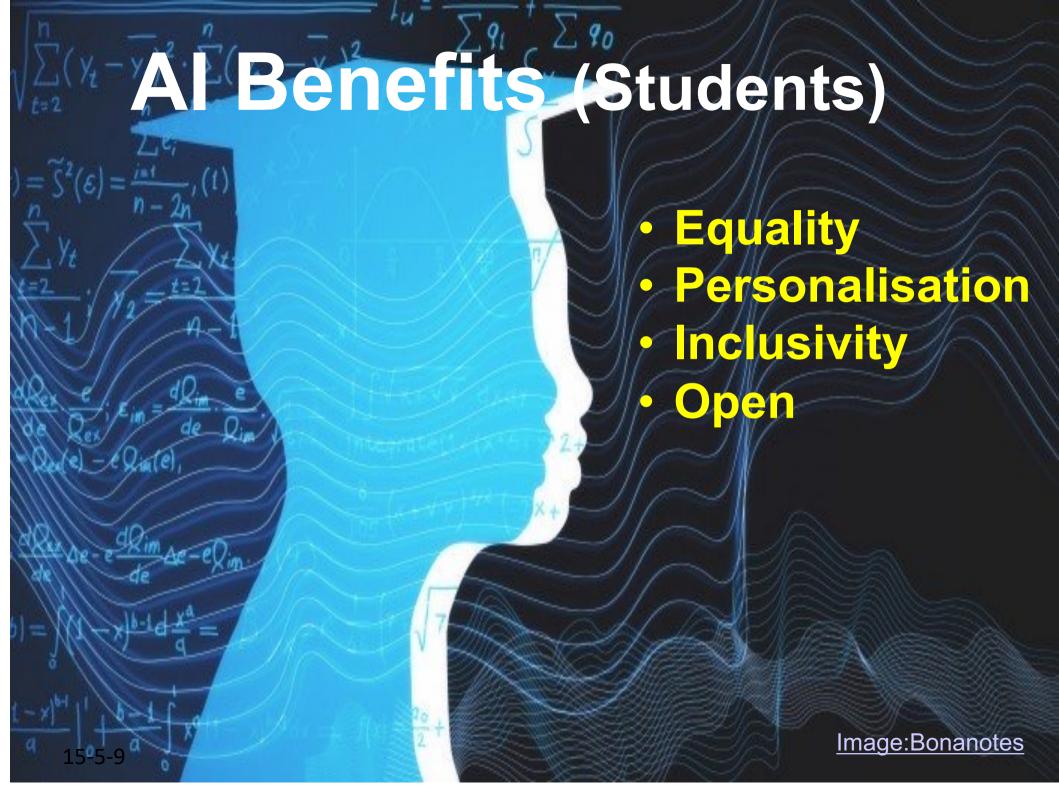
"Blockchain will end paper based certificates, automate the award, recognition and transfer of credits, increase learner ownership and control over their own data, reduce institutional data costs and risk-but only if open standards are adopted."

"Only if open standards are adopted"

Image: HongSoo Kim

JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE





Al Benefits (Administration)

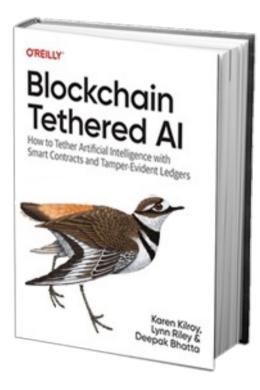
- Automate/Simplify transactions
- Increase efficiency Digitalisation
- Tracking students
- Consent management
- Security: tampering?



Al Limitations

Need for large computer resources





Kilroy, Riley and Bhatta (2023)





Micro-credentials, Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence

Parameters	Micro-credentials	Blockchain	Artificial Intelligence
Definition	Short-term, specialized learning credentials that validate specific skills or knowledge.	A decentralized, distributed ledger technology that securely records and verifies transactions across multiple parties.	The simulation of human intelligence by machines, enabling them to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence.
Application	Skill development and validation, professional certifications, upskilling, and reskilling.	Secure and transparent data management, identity verification, and data integrity.	Data analysis, natural language processing, machine learning, computer vision, robotics, virtual assistants, and automation.
Verification	Typically issued by educational institutions, professional organizations, or online platforms.	Consensus mechanisms, , and decentralized network consensus.	Neural networks, algorithms, and statistical models trained on large datasets.
Decentralization	Not decentralized; administered by educational institutions or online platforms.	Decentralized network architecture with distributed nodes.	Can be centralized or decentralized depending on the implementation.
Security	Low risk and less prone to hacking. Dependent on the verification of the issuing organization.	Cryptographic encryption, immutability, and consensus mechanisms ensure data integrity and security.	Vulnerable to attacks but can be enhanced through encryption and secure protocols.
Scalability	Easily scalableto large numbers of learners, due to digitization and online delivery.	Scalability challenges due to consensus mechanisms and the need for network participants.	Scalability depends on computational resources, data availability, and processing power.
Impact	Addresses the skills gap, facilitates continuous learning, and enhances employability and career enhancement	Enhances transparency, trust, and efficiency in education.	Enables automation, optimization, and innovation.
Ethical Considerations	Ensuring quality and standardization, avoiding bias, and protecting personal data.	Privacy concerns, data ownership, governance, and environmental impact.	Bias in algorithms, privacy concerns, job displacement, and ethical use of AI in areas such as surveillance and decision-making.

• Table 1: Comparison of Micro-credentials, Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence (adapted from ChatGPT)



Open Credential Services

must have credible local accreditation

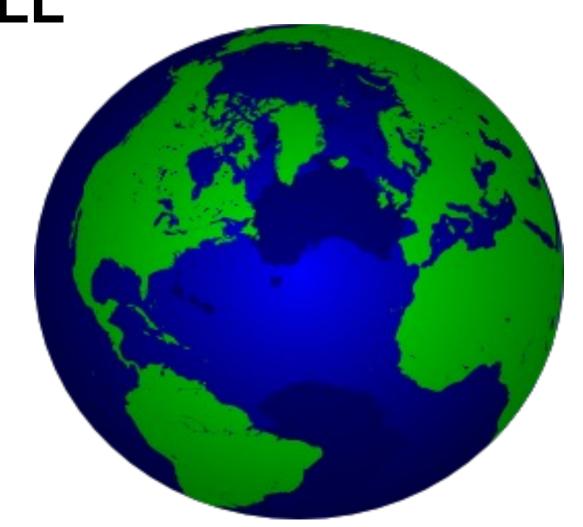


Microcredentials: Affordable Learning for ALL

+ Blockchain

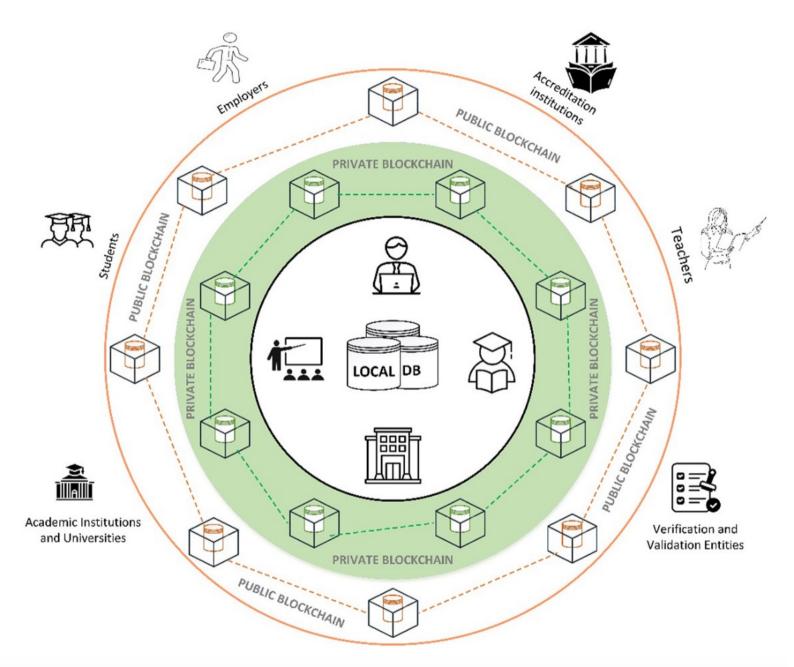
+ Artificial Intelligence

+ Openness





rory@athabascau.ca



Kabashi, F., Snopçe, H., Luma, A., & Neziri, V. (2024). Trustworthy Verification of Academic Credentials through Blockchain Technology. *International Journal of Online and Biomedical Engineering (iJOE)*, 20(09), 51 - 64.