

CIMEA's Digital Transformation Pathway: a Journey of Innovation

*Luca Ferranti, Project Manager of the Digital
Transformation Unit and Senior Credential Evaluator*
*Matteo Testa, Project Manager of the Digital
Transformation Unit and Senior Credential Evaluator*



Digital Transformation at CIMEA:

A Journey of Innovation

CIMEA, the Information Centre on Academic Mobility and Equivalence, has undergone a profound digital transformation since 2018, revolutionizing credential evaluation processes for international academic qualifications. This transformation has not only enhanced operational efficiency but has fundamentally reshaped how the organization functions.



The Evolution of the Species



The Unaware Forager



The Analog Archivist



The Nostalgic Typist



The Digital Pioneer



The Digital Savvy



The Collaborative Innovator



Up to 1970s

The Prehistoric Era

The Ignorance of Recognition

International Student Mobility is still limited. The concept of recognition of qualifications is almost absent. No established agreements between countries regarding academic or professional credentials.

1980s- early 1990s

The Ancient Age

Analog Bureaucracy

Recognition of qualifications begins to emerge, but it is heavily reliant on paper-based processes and slow, demanding bureaucratic procedures such as authentication and legalization. The process is time-consuming, inconsistent, and vulnerable to forgery.

Bilateral agreements between countries form the primary framework for recognition. Mobility is slow, and cross-border recognition is cumbersome.

Mid-late 1990s- Early 2000s

The Medieval Era

Digital Introduction

The introduction of personal computers marks a significant shift. PCs are used for limited administrative purposes, like basic communication or maintaining rudimentary databases. Despite this, paper-based processes and traditional bureaucratic procedures remain dominant.

The 1997 *London Recognition Convention* introduces groundbreaking principles for mutual recognition, paving the way for modern approaches. Recognition starts becoming more accessible but remains tied to analog methods.

Late 2000s-2010s

The Digital Renaissance

Digital Transition

Widespread adoption of technology revolutionizes communication. Paper use is reduced, but it still dominates verification processes. Emails become the norm for communication between institutions and authorities, but recognition procedures often require physical submissions or reliance on paper-based equivalents. A full transition to digital methods is yet to be achieved.

Further regional recognition conventions are adopted, building on the LRC.

Late 2010s-2020s

The Modern Era

Digital Transformation

Profound shift brought about by digital transformation. Institutions, countries, and stakeholders embrace digitally verifiable documents, secure digital sharing, and comprehensive databases, fostering greater global collaboration. The rise of technologies such as *blockchain* and *automated systems*—especially during pivotal moments like the *COVID-19* pandemic—has made recognition procedures faster, more secure, and globally accessible.

The *2019 Global Recognition Convention* is adopted. Automatic Recognition is being implemented in the EHEA.

2025 onwards

The Future

Human-AI Collaboration

The future of qualification recognition may lie in the collaboration between humans and AI. Automated systems assist credential evaluators, reducing human error, increasing efficiency, and contributing to fair and faster recognition. AI-powered tools can support in detecting fraud and verify qualifications seamlessly.

Traditional Credential Evaluation

A highly manual, decentralized system

1

Long processing times due to manual workflows

Online form, email notification, manually signed and scanned

2

Inconsistency across evaluations from lack of standardized processes

3

Inefficient data storage and retrieval, limiting analysis and process improvement

4

No scalability, failing to meet growing demand for qualification recognition



Goals for CIMEA's Digital Transformation

Compliance with International Standards



User-centricity



One-Stop Shop



Data Privacy & Security



Inter-operability



Information architecture



Staff Management



Efficiency



Consistency



Delineating the objectives driving the digitalization of credential evaluation workflows is paramount. This entails defining specific goals that encompass both the center's overarching mission and the digital transformation agenda. By establishing these objectives, the center sets a clear direction for enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility within the evaluation process. These goals serve as the cornerstone for aligning technological initiatives with the center's strategic vision, ultimately ensuring the successful integration of digital solutions into its operations.

Quality by Design



Holistic Approach

- **Comprehensive Workflow Redesign:** Reimagined the entire evaluation process as an interconnected system, ensuring alignment.
- **Sequential Implementation:** step by step progression
- **Rigorous End-to-End Testing:** Thorough testing of the entire workflow to ensure a seamless user experience.



Participatory Approach

- **Hands-On Analysis:** Leveraged expertise of senior evaluators across diverse regions.
- **Geographical Coverage:** Ensured insights from varied educational systems and credential peculiarities.



Service Design

- **User Research:** Delved into the needs, preferences, and challenges of key stakeholders.
- **Journey Mapping:** Visualized user interactions to pinpoint areas for enhancement and optimization.

CIMEA Digital Transformation Pathway

2019 DIPLOME 1.0
First digital platform for
blockchain-based statement
service

2022 WIKI
Internal information
management system

2023 ARDI
Automatic Recognition
Database - Italia

2024 DIPLOME 2.0
Renewed digital platform for
blockchain-based statement
service

2025 DTU
Digital
Transformation Unit

2025 DIPLOMECHAIN
New blockchain
infrastructure owned
by CIMEA

2018

2020

2020

2022

2023

Statements Requests

Information Management

Workflow Management

Initial restructuring of
information architecture

Consolidation of information
architecture

Enhancement of data models and
analysis capability

Input and output phases completely digitalized
Throughput phase partially digitalized

Throughput phase further
digitalized

Enhancement of user-centricity and
complete digitalization of the throughput





Innovation

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

How we do it

WIKI CIMEA

Rationalised reliable resources organised by country according to a uniform index.

Time-saving technological solution, maintaining high standards of quality.



The introductions of the WIKI as a **new information management system** aims to improve our internal system affecting the following macro areas related to the collection and storage of information, resources and data.

Selection, rationalisation and re-organization of stored and new resources.

Homogeneous and effective training.

NAVIGATION

- Home
- Countries
- Flags
- Statistics
- Additional information
- Events
- Recent changes
- Print

TOOL

- New article
- Image/Document

COUNTRY NAVIGATION
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
AMERICA

-  Argentina
-  Antigua and Barbuda
-  Argentina
-  Aruba
-  Bahamas
-  Barbados
-  Belize
-  Bermuda
-  Bolivia
-  Brazil
-  British Virgin Islands
-  Canada
-  Cayman Islands
-  Chile
-  Colombia
-  Costa Rica
-  Cuba
-  Curaçao, St. Maarten and the BES Islands
-  Dominica
-  Dominican Republic
-  Ecuador
-  El Salvador
-  Falkland Islands
-  French Guiana
-  Grenada
-  Guadeloupe
-  Guatemala
-  Guyana
-  Haiti
-  Honduras
-  Jamaica
-  Mexico
-  Montserrat
-  Nicaragua
-  Panama
-  Paraguay
-  Peru
-  Puerto Rico
-  Saint Kitts and Nevis
-  Saint Pierre and Miquelon
-  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
-  St. Lucia
-  Suriname
-  Trinidad and Tobago
-  Turks and Caicos Islands
-  United States
-  Uruguay
-  Venezuela

EUROPE

-  Albania
-  Andorra
-  Austria
-  Azerbaijan
-  Belarus
-  Belgium
-  Bosnia and Herzegovina
-  Bulgaria
-  Croatia
-  Cyprus
-  Czech Republic
-  Denmark
-  Estonia
-  Finland
-  France
-  Germany
-  Germany del
-  Gibraltar
-  Greece
-  Greenland
-  Holy See
-  Hungary
-  Iceland
-  Ireland
-  Isle of Man
-  Italy
-  Kosovo
-  Latvia
-  Liechtenstein
-  Lithuania
-  Luxembourg
-  Malta
-  Moldova
-  Monaco
-  Montenegro
-  Netherlands (The)
-  North Macedonia
-  Norway
-  Poland
-  Portugal
-  Romania
-  Russian Federation
-  San Marino
-  Serbia
-  Slovakia
-  Slovenia
-  Spain
-  Sweden
-  Switzerland
-  Turkey
-  Ukraine
-  United Kingdom

AFRICA

-  Algeria
-  Angola
-  Denmark
-  Botswana
-  Burkina Faso
-  Burundi
-  Cameroon
-  Cape Verde
-  Central African Republic
-  Chad
-  Comoros
-  Democratic Republic of the Congo
-  DRC
-  Egypt
-  Equatorial Guinea
-  Eritrea
-  eSwatini
-  Ethiopia
-  Gabon
-  Gambia
-  Ghana
-  Guinea
-  Guinea Bissau
-  Ivory Coast
-  Kenya
-  Lesotho
-  Liberia
-  Libya
-  Madagascar
-  Malawi
-  Mali
-  Mauritania
-  Mauritius
-  Mayotte
-  Morocco
-  Mozambique
-  Namibia
-  Niger
-  Nigeria
-  Republic of Congo
-  Rwanda
-  Rwanda, Association and Tristan da Cunha
-  Senegal
-  Seychelles
-  Sierra Leone
-  Somalia
-  South Africa
-  South Sudan
-  Sudan
-  São Tomé and Príncipe
-  Tanzania
-  Togo
-  Tunisia
-  Uganda
-  Zambia
-  Zimbabwe

ASIA

-  Afghanistan
-  Armenia
-  Bahrain
-  Bangladesh
-  Bhutan
-  British Indian Ocean Territory
-  Brunei
-  Cambodia
-  China
-  Georgia
-  Hong Kong
-  India
-  Indonesia
-  Iraq
-  Iran
-  Iraq
-  Israel
-  Japan
-  Jordan
-  Kazakhstan
-  Kuwait
-  Kyrgyzstan
-  Laos
-  Lebanon
-  Macao
-  Malaysia
-  Maldives
-  Mongolia
-  Myanmar
-  Nepal
-  Oman
-  Pakistan
-  Palestine
-  Philippines
-  Qatar
-  Saudi Arabia
-  Singapore
-  South Korea
-  Sri Lanka
-  Syria
-  Taiwan
-  Tajikistan
-  Thailand
-  Timor-Leste
-  Turkmenistan
-  United Arab Emirates
-  Uzbekistan
-  Vietnam
-  Yemen

OCEANIA

-  American Samoa
-  Australia
-  Cook Islands
-  Fiji
-  French Polynesia
-  Guam
-  Kiribati
-  Marshall Islands
-  Micronesia (Federated States of)
-  Niue
-  New Caledonia
-  New Zealand
-  Niue
-  Norfolk Island
-  Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of the)
-  Palau
-  Papua New Guinea
-  Samoa
-  Solomon Islands
-  Tokelau
-  Tonga
-  Tuvalu
-  Vanuatu
-  Wallis and Futuna



Innovation

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

How we do it

Automatic Recognition Database Italia (ARDI)

Innovation 

55

Countries

442

Evaluations of Correspondence

331

Higher Education Qualifications

111

School Qualifications

Since its launch on October 10th 2023, more than **54.000 Statements of Correspondence** have already been downloaded proving ARDI's significant role in supporting the implementation of Automatic Recognition in Italy to the benefit of both international students and Italian HEIs.



QUALIFICATION SEARCH ➤ EVALUATION ➤ STATEMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE



We recognize the value
of your qualifications

Automatic Recognition Database - Italia

The Automatic Recognition Database - Italia (ARQI) describes the main qualifications of the countries signatory to the Lisbon Convention and suggests a level correspondence with Italian qualifications.

Back to home

Display:

Name

Italy

Choose your education

Choose your level

Search

Qualifications



Diplomă de Artist

Home

EQF / Second cycle (2-3 EQF)

Higher Education



Diplomă de Bacalaureat

Home

EQF

Upper secondary education



Diplomă de Doctor (Doctorat)

Home

EQF / Doctoral (4-6 EQF)

Higher Education



Diplomă de Inginer

Home

EQF / Third cycle (6-8 EQF)

Higher Education



Diplomă de Licență

Home

EQF / First cycle (3-4 EQF)

Higher Education



We recognize the
value of your
qualifications

Automatic Recognition Database - Italia

The Automatic Recognition Database - Italia (ARQI) describes the main qualifications of the countries signatory to the Lisbon Convention and suggests a level correspondence with Italian qualifications.

Back to home

Display:

Name

Italy

Choose your education

EQF

X

Search

Qualifications



Diplomă de Bacalaureat

Home

EQF

Upper secondary education

EQF

EQF / First cycle (2-3 EQF)

EQF / First cycle (2-3 EQF)

EQF / Second cycle (4-5 EQF)

EQF / Third cycle (6-8 EQF)



POSSIBLE FILTERS BY
TYPOLOGY AND LEVEL



Innovation

PROCESS REENGINEERING

How we do it

A new management system: **DiploMe**

Unique place for CIMEA staff

Interaction between Credential Evaluators and Scan Department, specific section for the verification of the authenticity, specific section for the evaluation policies ...

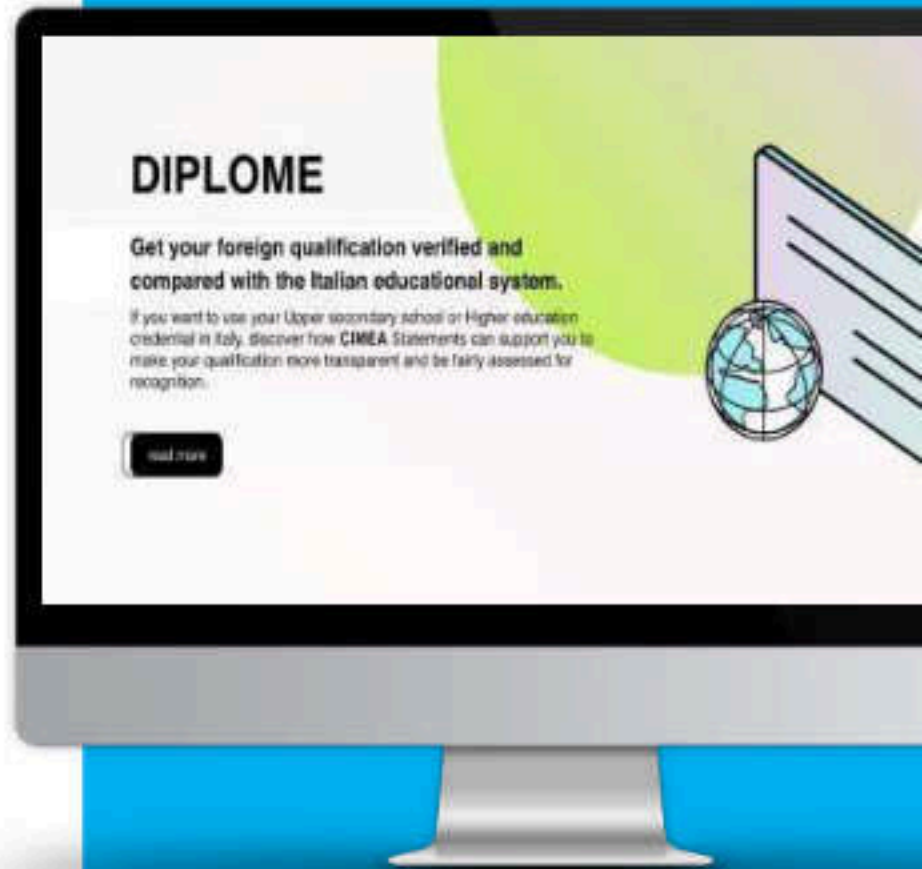
Focus on the **interoperability** between **ARDI, WIKI, DEQAR** and **WHED**.

Closer connection with HEIs

A restricted area has been created exclusively for HEIs, to monitor the application status of their prospective students and download the Statements when they are available.



Innovation



*What's Next:
AI*



Digital Transformation of Education: Regulatory Framework



AI Act - European Union

UNESCO Six pillars for the digital transformation of education



European Commission Digital Education Action Plan (2021-2027)

UNESCO frameworks for AI in Education and Research



Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law

UN Global Digital Compact



AI Act – European Union Higher Risk, Stricter Rules

Risk Based Approach

The AI act addresses the risks associated with specific uses of AI, categorising them into four levels of risk and establishing different rules accordingly:

- Minimal or no risks: not regulated or affected by the EU's AI act
- Limited risks: transparency obligations
- High risks: must meet strict requirements and obligations to gain access to the EU market.
- Unacceptable risks: AI systems that pose a threat to people's safety, rights or livelihoods are banned from use in the EU.



ANNEX II

High-risk AI systems referred to in Article 6(2)

3. Education and vocational training:

- AI systems intended to be used to determine access or admission or to assign natural persons to educational and vocational training institutions at all levels;
- AI systems intended to be used to evaluate learning outcomes, including when those outcomes are used to steer the learning process of natural persons in educational and vocational training institutions at all levels;
- AI systems intended to be used for the purpose of assessing the appropriate level of education that an individual will receive or will be able to access, in the context of or within educational and vocational training institutions at all levels;
- AI systems intended to be used for monitoring and detecting prohibited behaviour of students during tests in the context of or within educational and vocational training institutions at all levels.

How AI supports Qualification Recognition?

IALAB - Laboratorio de Inteligencia Artificial,

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

University of Pisa, Italy

1

Qualification
Classification
Suggestions

2

Verification of
authenticity &
fraud detection

3

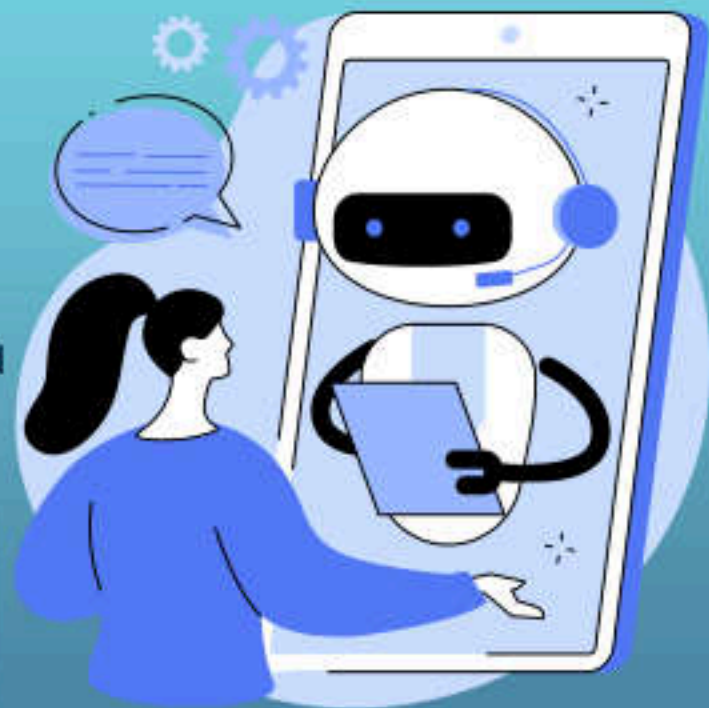
Completeness
of the requests submitted
and automated User
notifications

4

Case assignment
and predictive
demand modeling

5

Language support
and customer service
enhancement



How AI supports Qualification Recognition?

IALAB - Laboratorio de Inteligencia Artificial,

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

University of Pisa, Italy

1

Qualification
Classification
Suggestions

2

Verification of
authenticity &
fraud detection

3

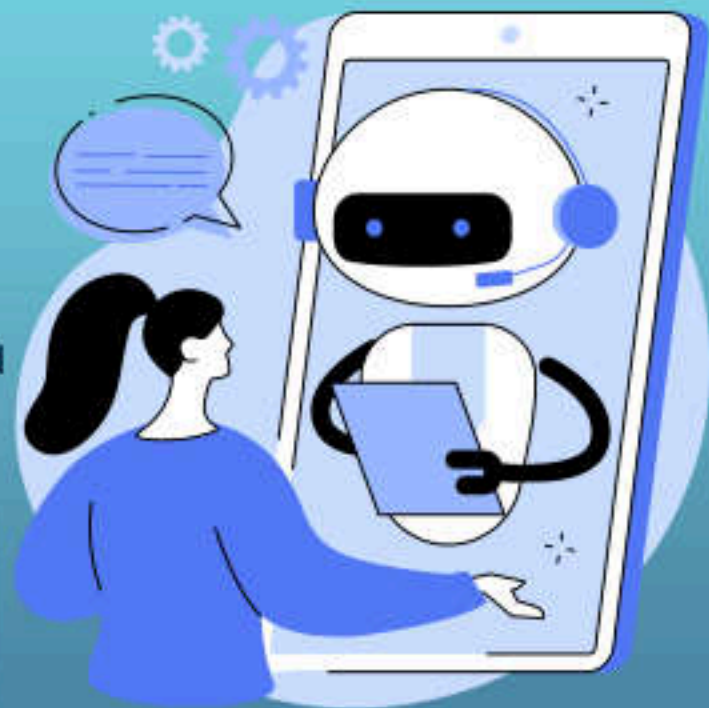
Completeness
of the requests submitted
and automated User
notifications

4

Case assignment
and predictive
demand modeling

5

Language support
and customer service
enhancement



Fraud Detection Through AI



Document Analysis

AI scans submitted documents for potential anomalies

Pattern Recognition

System compares with official databases to identify discrepancies

Alert Generation

Suspicious elements flagged for human review

Human Oversight

Final assessment made by credential evaluators

Applicant Experience Enhancement



Rules-Based Chatbot



Machine Learning Integration



Continuous Improvement





**Thank You for
Your Attention!**