EDU CARDS

Guide to implement the European Student Card

Version 2 – July 2022

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1. Context and definition of this guide

1.1 Context

The European Digital UniverCity (EDUC) is an alliance of six universities across Europe selected in July 2019 in the framework of the pilot project of the EU Commission aiming at establishing European Alliances of Higher Education Institutions (HEI).

The member universities of our European University are the following:

The University of Potsdam (coordinator, Germany), the University of Rennes 1 (France), the University of Cagliari (Italy), Masaryk University (Czech Republic), the University of Paris Nanterre (France), and the University of Pécs (Hungary).

Along with the EDUC project, the partners also submitted an Erasmus+ strategic partnership project intending to prepare a ground for implementing the European Student Cards within the EDUC alliance.

The Educards consortium brings the six EDUC universities together. The University of Rennes 1 is the coordinator of the project. The University of Pécs in Hungary is an associate partner within Educards and contributes actively to the project. In this respect, the term "consortium" used in this report also includes the University of Pécs.

The European Student Card (ESC) aims at simplifying mobility for students and higher education institutions' processes by recognizing the students' status and identity. This recognition is carried out through a digital platform for data exchange called European Student Card-Router (ESC-R).

The Educards project started in September 2019. During the three years of the project, the Educards partners work collaboratively to implement the European Student Card. The partner universities have set themselves three objectives: 1/ to experiment with a methodological framework for implementing the European Student Card, 2/ to facilitate the use of the card by students, 3/ to optimize and improve the use of the European Student Card.

1.2 The European Student Card Initiative /Digital Erasmus +

This multi-project initiative supported by the European Commission aims to digitalize student mobility to ease both students' and establishments' processes. A timetable for the gradual implementation of actions until 2025 by all European institutions has been established..

The projects of this initiative are the following:

- **"Erasmus Without Paper":** digitalization of procedures to simplify administration for administrative services. Formal documents such as learning agreements, inter-institutional agreements, nomination and transcript of records will be fully managed online by 2025.

- **"Erasmus+ App":** simplified management and follow-up of mobility by students through a mobile application.

- **The "European Student Card":** allows students to have "automatic" access to student services (catering, libraries, sport, culture, etc.), regardless of the university that hosts them. This is achieved by adding a standardized European hologram and a personalized QR code on each university's student card. The implementation requires a connection between the institution's information system and the

European digital data exchange platform "ESC-Router" (ESC-R), by creating a unique European identifier (ESI). The European Commission requires implementing the ESC for member universities of European alliances such as EDUC as early adopters.

1.3 Definition and objectives

This guide offers a holistic vision of the EDUC partners' experience when implementing the ESC among the alliance. Even though our experimentation is unique and tailored to the EDUC alliance's needs and reality on the ground, we believe our work should be helpful to other Higher Education Institutions throughout Europe.

The present document should be considered a **valuable framework** for any establishment willing to implement the ESC, especially for International Relations and IT departments.

The different steps and topics related to the implementation of the ESC will be tackled in a specific order.

First, the partners will share their approach concerning the essential steps to be taken while preparing the implementation. The matter of political support within the institution and the importance of a relevant internal organization will be presented. The Educards partners will provide information in order to develop students' services connected to the ESC. Then directions for the technical implementation will be given, before ending with the universities' case studies. In this part, each university will share the specificities related to its local reality on the ground. Finally, in the resources section, partners will share helpful information and references to support other establishments with an optimum understanding of the European student card.

2. Internal organization

2.1 Internal lobbying

In order to raise awareness about the European Student Card as part of the institution's strategic development and to go into action, a first step would be to prepare a memorandum of information addressed to the HEI's legal representant and the Managing director.

The objective of this note is to explain the overall context of the European Student Card in the frame of the Digital Erasmus+/European Student Card Initiative and to raise awareness of the challenges of the operational implementation. This note is a first level of information on projects/actions to be deployed internally.

A French national users group was launched in 2020 and 2021 and created different useful tools in order to help the HEIs implementing the different aspects of the Digital Erasmus+. Among those tools, there is an example of a note[1] that is available on the dedicated French National Agency Website (www.digitalerasmus+.fr).

The different sections of the note can be the following:

- Presentation of Erasmus+ Digital
- Our HEI is concerned by it

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[1] https://digital.erasmusplus.fr/3.Erasmus+Digital_La_Lettre_d'Intention.pdf

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- The departments that need to be involved
- Proposal of implementation timeline
- Needs in terms of human resources, expenses foreseen
- The added-value for our HEI
- More information on the initiative

A highly effective hierarchical organization is central for the success of the project launch. The role of the HEI management authority is key in order to dispatch the different tasks to the relevant departments.

As a complement, the HEI has to bear in mind that the ESC is compulsory for all HEI part of a European University Alliance.

In order to make it happen, the HEI needs to involve all the relevant services such as IT, international relation service, education department and more if needed inside the HEI. Another step would be to commit with the services available at the university, such as sport, cultural service and libraries. The ESC needs to be in the long term a tool for the everyday life of the students. In order to do so, internal communication is key.

In order to raise the interest and to convince the HEI departments of the added value of implementing the ESC within the HEI, the benefits of the ESC both for students and administrative services need to be highlighted (cf appendix 1).

2.2 Build up a project

The implementation of the ESC should be considered as a cross-cutting project for the HEI. The decision has to be made on a political level first in order to be passed on the Managing Director and then to the relevant internal departments with the corresponding human and financial means allowing a smooth transition to the ESC.

Internal actors

- Rector / President
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / Managing Director
- Information System Department / IT department
- International Affairs Department
- Student Affairs / Educational Department
- Communication / Marketing Department

Potentially involved

- IT department
- Library department
- Culture department
- Sport department
- Catering department
- Student accommodation
- …

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Distribution of key roles and communication structures

The Presidency is the principal agent. The CEO/ Managing Director staff acts as project manager. With the existence of several technical batches, the IT Department or, with its expertise on international study processes, the International Affairs department act as project coordinator. The involvement of both actors is highly recommended. All steps of the project should be validated by the involved actors, who should be part of a common working group, before the roll-out.

A coordination meeting is imperative, particularly to formalise the decision-making process, especially for the card visual as a 1st step. Periodic meetings are of interest but not essential if the project coordinator communicates regular progress reports and the other participants can be contacted without delay at each stage that concerns them. A final meeting involving all the participants is necessary in order to validate the card issuing process and to define the overall testing process. A feedback meeting is highly recommended after the first enrolment campaign with the new card. Regular meetings can then take place in order to monitor the development of the services attached to the ESC.

External actors

- National supervisor of the ESC-Router platform
- Publisher/integrator of the Card Management System
- Card manufacturer
- Hologram (SELP company)
- National working group of HEIs operating the multi-service card (if any)
- Other experimenting HEIs to share experience

Potentially involved

External services providers (transports, culture, sports, etc.)

Tip:

Set-up a working group gathering stakeholders from the main departments involved.

3. Where to start? Step by step approach

3.1 Initiation and preparation of the implementation of the ESC project

The initiation and preparation phase are fundamental in any project. It is the most important step for enabling success. If everything is planned correctly at the start, you are more likely to see the project through to the end. During this step, you figure out an objective for your project, determine whether the project is feasible, and identify the major deliverables for the project.

Here is a list of questions you should answer to during this phase:

- ***Why*** *do you want to carry out this project?*

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In the case the EDUC alliance, our aim is to ease the students' mobilities between our universities. This would be specifically handy for short-term mobilities, so students wouldn't have to get a local student card to access the host university and/or city services.

From the administrative point of view, the ESC would facilitate the student's mobility processes (registration, authentication) and thus ease the work of the different administrative services involved.

- ***What*** *are the expected results of the project?*

Students and staff are able to benefit from the European digitalization processes. Any student can hold an ESC. The universities have implemented the data process standards to allow the universities IT systems to exchange data.

- ***Who*** *will implement the project?*

Depends on the size of the project (one university, consortium of HEIs, …). Have a clear picture of who are the stakeholders and the mandatory persons in order to implement the ESC at the HEI (see section 2 of the present guide).

- ***When*** *will you execute the project?*

Having a clear and shared timeline between all involved departments and external stakeholders (e.g. card provider, card management system, …). Bear in mind that they are different layers to the implementation: first political decision, then project planification, technical implementation, communication and distribution of the cards. The overall time-laps between the political decision and the actual distribution of the ESC can take several months, depending on the constraints and obstacles the HEI might face.

- ***How*** *will you implement the project?*

A distribution of tasks should be made between the involved services. A working group should be implemented in order to facilitate the smooth roll-out of the project (see section 2 of this guide).

Tip:

Complete the template document "Study case to implement the ESC" available in the present guide. This will help you a lot in implementing the ESC! Write a project description that can be used to communicate internally and externally.

3.2 Inventory of the student cards

To migrate from the current student card in use by the HEI's to the European Student Card, the first step is to recognize the state-of-the-art, the technologies involved, and related services.

It is above all necessary to identify the following information:

Type of card (Material: plastic, paper; Size of the card; Digital card)

Card editing (Who is the editor of the card?)

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Delivery of the card (Where and how is the card delivered?)

Use of the card (Identification, access to services)

Student information on the card (Photo, name, date of birth, place of birth, student registration number, signature, address of student, etc.)

Other information on the card (Title, ID number of the card, name of HEI, card validity date, sticker, logo, barcode/QR Code, etc.)

Technologies used (Magnetic band, contactless chip, barcode, QR code, etc.)

Services provided (Method of identification, building access, printing, sports, catering, library services, etc.)

Legal aspects and constraints of the card (GDPR, national and local legislation)

3.3 Current processes

After having evaluated the state of the art of the current student card in use by the HEI, the card's creation process, and potentially the process of the card management system, need to be evaluated.

The use of the current student card can be very different between HEIs. As an example, some HEI could simply accept it as an identification tool within the university context while others could also grant an autonomous access to reserved spaces protected by gates accessible through the card.

To assist in the implementation of the ESC in HEIs, it is important to start from the current cards issuing process to preserve most of the system and device in use.

Production aspects and delivery

Cards are generally issued by HEIs, but the latter do not always have control over the production of the cards. The card can be produced, for example, by a National institution or by a local non-institutional entity according to regulations, agreements and contracts with national or local ecosystems that may constrain its content.

The distribution of the card depends on the type of card: it may be a physical or virtual one. Indeed, distribution of virtual cards is easier since it is integrated in the HEI's mobile App or other external app. The simplest way to send virtual cards to students could be email delivery.

Physical cards distributions are usually more traditional since universities can deliver cards at local administrative offices where students can collect their cards. Another possibility is to send the cards to students' home addresses by postal mail.

Card management systems

When it exists, the card management system can therefore either be located inside the institution, for example as a module of student management system, or outside the institution without control of the manufacturing process by the latter.

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Depending on the system in place, student information data should come from the student management system. If the card management system is separated from the student management system, both of them have to communicate with some interoperability technology (e.g. web services and data formats like xml, csv, etc.).

Some administrative and also technical work should be done by the HEI staff. Data variation (e.g. student details such as name), deletion (e.g., student quits the HEI) and technical problems are issues to be solved by staff to keep the card service's functionality and data up to date.

4. Services provided

4.1 Identification of the European student

The goal of the ESC is to provide a European dimension on the current student card, thus facilitating student mobility.

The European Student card is not a new card nor is it an additional one, but simply each institution's current student card, adapted to take on this European dimension. Student card ownership remains unchanged, with each card still issued by the Higher Education Institutions.

To recognize a student card as a European student card, a visual element represented by a holographic logo is printed on the card. The presence of this logo means the student has become a European student.

Each card has a card number called European Student Card Number (ESCN). The number is built by the HEI and sent to the European digital platform called ESC-Router (ESC-R). This number, printed on the student card as a QR code, allows any HEI or service provider to query the platform easily, and check the student status. This can be done in all European HEIs regardless of their card technology. The information can also be stored on the card chip, this way the student card takes on a real European and modern dimension.

A European Student Identifier (ESI) is also created, using the student number of the student's home institution as a base with additional elements added to ensure each ESI is unique across all HEIs (refer to section 5.2 for more technical information).

The European digital platform database ESC-Router requires and stores only three components: the ESI, the ESCN, and the student's e-mail address. Other optional information can be stored such as student name, date of birth, phone number and study level.

The email address can be removed or modified by the student, thus guaranteeing the protection of each student's personal data, the student has full control over the personal data. Even if the student opts in initially, and data was sent to the platform, the student can decide to remove data at any stage.

However, in order to avoid conflicts of information (from student's side and HEI's side) and to allow a better security level, the institutions are advised to manage the student data at the HEI level only. Student may give consent to send their data on ESC-R while enrolling to the HEI.

We advise the reader of the present guide to get updates on the topic on the ESC-Router.

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4.2 Audit of services (internal and external)

The HEI should identify which services are currently accessible thanks to the student card.

Based on that list, a decision should be made concerning which services would be most needed or accessible in priority through the ESC. Relevant departments in charge of those services should be then contacted in order to assess the potential for making those services available via the ESC, in replacement of the current modus operandi, or in addition, through the ESC QR code or chip if this is the case.

Example of services related to the student life on the campus:

- Identification (e.g.: educational offices, exams)
- Access on campus to controlled areas such as libraries, buildings, rooms, parking, etc.
- Access points for doors, barriers, turnstiles, clothes closets, parking
- HEI's library (e.g.: borrowing books, self-check boxes, reading rooms, online specific documentation, etc.)
- HEI's catering: student restaurants, cafeterias
- HEI's sports offer
- Internal billing system (e.g.: print, scan, copy, credit top-up machine, drinks and refreshment dispensers, catering, laundromats)

Example of services related to "students in the city":

- Discounts on local transport
- Culture: cinemas, theaters, museum, public libraries
- Sports, commercial discounts, etc.

4.3 Libraries use case

EDUC partners chose to experiment the use of the ESC in the universities' libraries. Indeed, this service is one of the most demanded by mobility students.

Presenting an ESC card at the library's main entrance desk, the cardholder would be granted access to the library facilities and many of the services within. No harmonized process was implemented by the partners as each university has different integrated library system. The reader of the present guide can refer to section 6 on the universities' study cases for more specific information concerning the implementation.

Library services that can be piloted are:

- Access to the library and publications within (including daily newspapers)

- Book borrowing – (up to each HEI to determine a minimum duration of stay to borrow books)

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- Open access PCs in the Library, IT Services' and IT labs throughout the campus
- Online resources and past exam papers
- Access to Special Collection and Archive materials
- Full use of the Library Helpdesk facilities
- WIFI via Eduroam, or on request of Guest WIFI access if the home institution does not use the Eduroam service
- Booking of the Library Group Study Rooms

5. Technical implementation

5.1 ESC-Router registration

The role of the ESC-Router (ESC-R) has already been mentioned above. This platform hosts the data of each edited European Student Card. The technical documentation concerning the setting of the APIs, the generation of the ESC numbers (ESCN), or the configuration of the QR codes are available on the platform once the user is authenticated.

The web page https://router.europeanstudentcard.eu/register or the EDUGAIN federated identification https://edugain.europeanstudentcard.eu can be used in order to register to the technical administrator (generally IT staff) and the functional administrator (generally from the International Affairs Department). A good practice is to double these functions within each institution with the registration of two technical staff and two functional administrators.

The creation of the HEI account requires the following information:

- Name of the institution

- Country

- PIC code of the organization (this code can be found or created using the following link: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/how-to-participate/participant-register)

Tip:

Once registered on the ESC-R, read the documentation provided on the platform carefully as it will allow you to set the right process.

The administrator account is validated by the national supervisor of each country, or geographical area. At the end of this procedure, each administrator receives an email containing a login and password. Access is then made via the URL https://router.europeanstudentcard.eu/login

The registration of each institution on this platform is essential: the API keys necessary for the Card Management System in order to register information on the ESC-R are generated there. This will allow the HEI information system to communicate with the ESC-Router.

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Student consent considerations

Uploading any student data to the ESC-Router requires student consent. This consent can be integrated in the online registration of the student to the HEI. A section can also be created in the student portal, in the GDPR section. However, this consent can be revoked or granted by the student at any moment. It is thus recommended to put the QR code and hologram on all student cards.

5.2 European Student Identifier (ESI)

In order to uniquely identify a European student, a specific identifier (the ESI) must be assigned.

The ESI must appear on the European student card. It must therefore be uploaded to the ESC-Router platform in order to allow other establishments and service providers to identify the student.

The MyAcademicID project defined a specific format for the ESI. This format is the one recommended.

The specification of the MyAcademicID defines a profile for the schacPersonalUniqueCode attribute (as defined in the SCHAC - SCHema for Academia[2]) that will be used to transport the European Student Identifier.

If the HEI does not implement the SCHema for Academia (in its LDAP directory), the ESI can still be easily generated respecting the format described below.

SCHAC-Format

The European Student Identifier can take on one of these two forms, depending on the qualifiers needed to make a given student code globally unique:

ESI with nation-wide (or region-wide) scope student code:

urn:schac:personalUniqueCode:int:esi:<country-code>:<code>

ESI with HEI-wide scope student code:

urn:schac:personalUniqueCode:int:esi:<sHO>:<code>

Where:

- <country-code> is a valid ISO 3166 country code identifier to qualify the student code with so that it uniquely identifies the student within the Member State (officially assigned country code) or administrative division (e.g. province or state; ISO 3166-2[3] code), if applicable.
- <sHO> is the Higher Education Institution's schacHomeOrganization value (possibly further qualified with the organizational unit issuing the student code). *Required* if the student code is issued by the Home Organization of the student (or one of its org units)

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2 https://wiki.refeds.org/display/stan/SCHAC
3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2

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and there can be no guarantee that it uniquely identifies the student within the Member State or administrative division.

- <code> is a string that uniquely identifies the student within the scope that it has been issued. It has to satisfy the requirements for strings to be used in URNs according to RFC 2141, sections 2.2 to 2.4.
- The complete schacPersonalUniqueCode attribute value for the ESI does not exceed 255 characters in length.

Examples

Non-normative examples for both forms:
- ESI with nation-wide scope student codes:

urn:schac:personalUniqueCode:int:esi:hr:xxxxxxxxxx
- ESI with HEI-wide scope student codes:

urn:schac:personalUniqueCode:int:esi:example.edu:xxxxxxxxxx
urn:schac:personalUniqueCode:int:esi:math.example.edu:xxxxxxxxxx

NB: the ESI before MyAcademicId…

Before the MyAcademicId project, the European student identifier had to have the following format: CN-PIC-STUDENTCODE

Where:

- CN is the Country code of the institution (ISO 3166-1 norm)
- PIC is the Participation Identification Code of the institution where the student is enrolled

It is highly recommended to now use the format specified by MyAcademicId.

5.3 QR code and hologram

Together with ESI, discussed in the previous point, the QR code and the ESC hologram are the only visual elements needed for a HEI student card to be recognized as an ESC card. The QR code encodes an URL address pointing to the student's profile at the ESC-Router and the hologram is there to hinder copying of the card.

QR code specifications

The content of the QR Code is an URL that points to the domain esc.gg completed by the ESCI (ESCN)[4] . Storing this URL requires 50 characters, i.e. a QR code version 3 (29 x 29 pixels, or modules). A higher version can be used and thus allow for higher level of error correction.

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4 E.g. http://esc.gg/e6480dc0-9fba-1035-a6bd-001932465463" \h

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The programming library used to generate the QR code is not limited in any way.

Hologram

The holograms have to be ordered by e-mail from France to the company "SELP", based on a form downloadable from the ESC router admin area. One batch contains 8.000 pieces, price per piece is in the range of a few Euro cents. The holograms have to be sticked to the card before its lamination.

Physical card considerations

The required ESC components can be issued on a laminated piece of paper and still maintain the status of an ESC recognized card. However, a typical use case is that the HEI has its own student card with other visual elements that often need to be readjusted in order to incorporate the QR code and hologram. In order to make these readjustments, it is necessary to consider the ESC requirements:

- Recommended dimensions for the QR code are at least 15 by 15 mm and it can appear anywhere on the front or back of the student card wherever there is enough space and room between other possible QR codes.
- The hologram dimensions are 15 by 15mm (minimum size recommended). It must be positioned in one of the corners of the card. The orientation of the hologram must be consistent with the reading direction of the card.

Virtual ESC card considerations

The Erasmus+ App
The App offers the possibility to the students participating in an Erasmus+ program to have access to their virtual ESC. Ideally, this opportunity should be offered to any student enrolled in a European HEI. Indeed, students are also expected to use their ESC outside of an Erasmus mobility. This service is made accessible to the student by logging in through EDUGAIN with the home HEI credentials.
To be noted: the virtual ESC provided through the App is not connected to the ESC-router (as of July 2022), meaning the student using the E+ App doesn't have any European Student Card Number. Also, risk of fraud is considered as higher considering the possibility of screen shots.

Local university app
The virtual card facilitates the process of creating, releasing and managing the entire process, however, the inability to integrate the physical hologram could lead to some uncertainty about the real owner of the card. A possible workaround, depending on each country legislation, would be to ask the student to present a valid identity document in addition to the virtual card.

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6. Implementation questionnaire

Ask yourself the right questions before jumping into the ESC implementation!

This document should be completed during the preparation phase of the ESC implementation. Several departments of the HEI should be involved in order to reflect and answer the question.

UNIVERSITY STUDY CASE

A. GENERAL ITEMS
1. Set a clear goal on what is the "work done" for your institution.
2. Why is your institution participating?
3. Are there any strategic related materials at your institution related to this matter? Or digitalization in general?
4. Who will be the responsible person for the agenda? Who is he/she responsible to and what are his/her competencies?
5. Which departments/people need to be involved?
6. What are the university capacities for this topic (in terms of people, technology, hardware, software, finances)?
7. Identify the decision-making processes for approving tasks, changes, decisions etc.

B. CURRENT STATE OF PLAY
1. Do you use any form of multi-service student card? If not, what is preventing it?
2. If you do, what kind what kind of services are provided by your card?
   - ☐ student identification and status verification
   - ☐ building access management
   - ☐ borrowing books from the library
   - ☐ access to university catering
   - ☐ management of printing and photocopying on campus
   - ☐ online payment (restaurants, cafeterias, vending machines, laundromats, etc.)
   - ☐ access to preferential transport rates
   - ☐ various discounts linked to student status in museums, shops, libraries, cinemas, etc.
   - ☐ other (specify):
2. Where is the Card Management System located and how is it managed?
   a. How will be other IT systems you use at your university affected by the change and what needs to be changed there?
3. Is there a legal base for the implementation at your university (internal, national etc.)?
4. Are there any legal constraints (internal, governmental, or other) that prevent you from implementing the ESC?

C. CARD
1. What type of card is used at your institution (paper, plastic, virtual)?
2. Who produces the card? (national institution, international organization…)
   a. Where and how is it printed? Do you have the control over the manufacturing process?

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b. How many of the cards do you need per year?
3. Who provide the design of the cards?
    a. What kind of information is printed on the card?
    b. Is it possible to change it?
    c. Who do you need to address and what kind of information they require? Identify the process.
4. Which mean of access do you use at the university?
5. Which kind of contactless technology your card uses (for example Desfire EV1, Mifare PlusX, EM4102, Calypso…)?

D. FUTURE PLAN

ABOUT THE CARD

1. How will you convert your existing process and cards into a European Student Cards?
   - ☐ Will issue a new type of cards
   - ☐ Will issue the old card with added ESC Hologram and QR Code
2. How would you distribute the cards? Will you distribute the card to all students, some of them? If this is the phase process, describe the phases.
3. What is your expected and available costs?
   a. Do you need to open a public tender? What will be the conditions?
4. What will be the construction method of the European Student Identifier?
   a. Who will decide on this?

ABOUT THE ESC-ROUTER

1. Who will be responsible for connecting your institution to ESC-Router and how this will be done?
2. How will be the students registered into ESC-Router? How they can be unregistered?
   a. Will this be a manual or automatized process? If manual, who will be responsible for the correctness of data?
   b. Do you collect already all the necessary info for ESC-Router to your databases or you will need to update?
3. How would you solve the GDPR requirements?
   a. How will be student consent collected?
   b. Do you have the Data Protection Officer at your institution? What is needed to receive his/her consent?

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. How it will be possible to identify the student within your system (connection between existing local student ID and ESCN/ESI)?
2. Will you need to add an authentication method to your existing infrastructure? Is your university able to read QR codes as a method?
3. Will the implementation of ESC create the need for a new investment into new infrastructure?
   a. What will be the core / pioneer facilities for this?
   b. What physical hardware and software you will need/you plan to obtain? (e.g. optical card reader)
4. How many people you will need to train in using the new infrastructure? Who will do it and when?

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7. Resources

7.1. Glossary

API: Application Programming Interface

CEF: Connecting Europe Facility

ESC: European Student Card

ESCN: European Student Card Number

ESC-R: European Student Card Router (European digital platform)

GDPR: General Data Protection Regulation

HEI: Higher Education Institution

RFID: Radio Frequency IDentification

SSO: Single Sign-On

7.2 Useful links

European Level

https://education.ec.europa.eu/levels/higher-education/european-student-card-initiative

www.europeanstudentcard.eu

https://router.europeanstudentcard.eu/loghome

https://myacademic-id.eu/

National levels (EDUCards partner universities countries)

France

- **Digital Erasmus+ dedicated website managed by the Erasmus+ National Agency, including a toolkit created by HEIs users group in 2020-2021:** https://digital.erasmusplus.fr/
- https://www.etudiant.gouv.fr/fr/c-est-quoi-la-carte-etudiante-europeenne-1009
- **Le Comité National de la Carte étudiante et de ses usages :** www.cnceu.fr
- **Page du projet Educards – Université de Rennes 1 :** https://www.univ-rennes1.fr/le-projet-educards-une-carte-etudiante-europeenne-au-sein-de-lalliance-educ
- **Page du projet Educards – Université Paris Nanterre :** https://www.parisnanterre.fr/european-digital-univercity-educ/le-projet-educards-mise-en-

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Italy

- **Erasmus going digital**: http://www.erasmusplus.it/istruzione_superiore/erasmus-going-digital/

- **European Student Card Initiative (ESCI)**: http://www.erasmusplus.it/istruzione_superiore/erasmus-going-digital/meeting-webinar-di-ce-ed-euf-o-di-an/

- **European Student Identifier (ESI)**: http://www.erasmusplus.it/istruzione_superiore/erasmus-going-digital/erogazione-attivita-didattica-digitale/

Germany

- **Übersichtsseite des DAAD zu** Erasmus+ DIGITAL – Nationale Agentur für EU-Hochschulzusammenarbeit – DAAD
- **Educards-Projekt an der Universität Potsdam:** Educards Projekt - EDUC World - Informieren - European Digital UniverCity (EDUC) - Universität Potsdam (uni-potsdam.de)

Hungary

- **University of Pécs webpage: https://pte.hu/hu/educ**

Czech Republic

<mark>Missing information</mark>

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8. Appendix section

Appendix 1

How to explain simply and effectively the added-value of the ESC to the students and staff? Below are some examples.

1.1 Communication toward students

What is the European Student Card?

The European student card is not a new card, it's just your regular student card,
but upgraded with a European scope!

Principle: Your student status is recognized throughout Europe

- A graphic identity thanks to a European hologram on the student card, which allows a quick visual check
- A European Student Identifier (ESI) which identifies the student through all the applications and services developed, thanks to a European digital platform
- A QR code that certifies your "student status" and its validity via a smartphone or a simple QR code reader

Objective: Facilitate your mobility in Europe and give you access to more services

- Simplified access to services and student rates.
  o Simplified administrative procedures (data exchange between institutions)
  o Access to student life services (university restaurant, student room, libraries, etc.)
  o Access to city services at student rates (transport, sport, culture)

NB: The personal information sent to the European Student Card secured platform is the following: student's email address, ESI (European Student Identifier) and academic level.

1.2 Communication toward staff: example of practical memo

What is the European Student Card?

Principle: The identity of the student is recognized regardless of his/her home institution in Europe.

- A graphic identity thanks to a European hologram affixed to the student card, which allows a quick visual check
- A European Student Identity (ESI) that identifies the student through all the applications and services developed
- A QR code which allows the "student status" and its validity to be certified via a smartphone or a simple QR code reader

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Objective: Facilitate mobility in Europe and provide access to services

- Simplified access to services and student tariffs.

o Simplified administrative procedures (data exchange between institutions)

o Access to student life services (university restaurant, student room, libraries)

o Access to city services at student rates (transport, sport, culture)

What use will be made of it at the University of Rennes 1 in 2021-2022?

- **For all students at the start of the 2021 academic year:** student card with the European hologram.
- **For students on outgoing mobility:** an experiment within the framework of the Educards project will allow students on mobility in Europe to have a student card with a QR code, which will allow them to certify their student status abroad and to have direct access to certain services, depending on the host institution.
- **For incoming students:** A UR1 student card will be provided (including the hologram), as usual. The student offices are not required to scan the QR codes that may be present on the cards of the home institutions of incoming mobile students at this moment.
- **A student with a European student card** from another institution may have access to:

    o Student tariff in restaurants and cafeterias (payment at the cash desk)
    o Library services (only for EDUC students)

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