

Ewoud de Kok

Chairman Dutch Edtech, Board Member 1Edtech, CEO FeedbackFruits

Cees Plug

CIO Inholland University of Applied Sciences

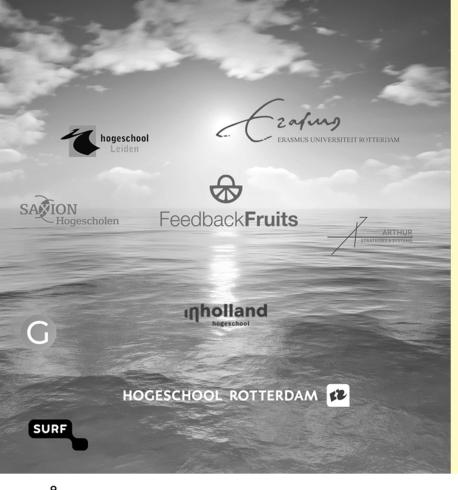
Anjo van Kelckhoven CIO Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences

## Strategic Objectives



Fostering Trustworthy Public/Private Partnerships in Education





## Coalition of the willing

**Dutch Higher Education institutions** 

**Dutch EdTech** 

**SURF** 

Legal assistant by Arthur's Legal (EU)

Supported by Council of Europe | DCE Programme



Trust Framework

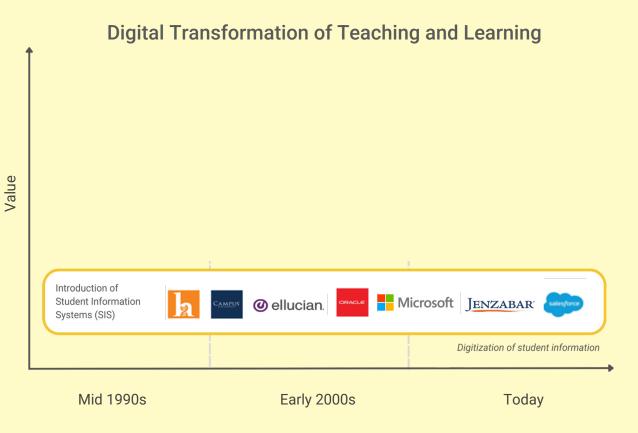
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#### Context

Digital Transformation of Education.

#### Three phases:

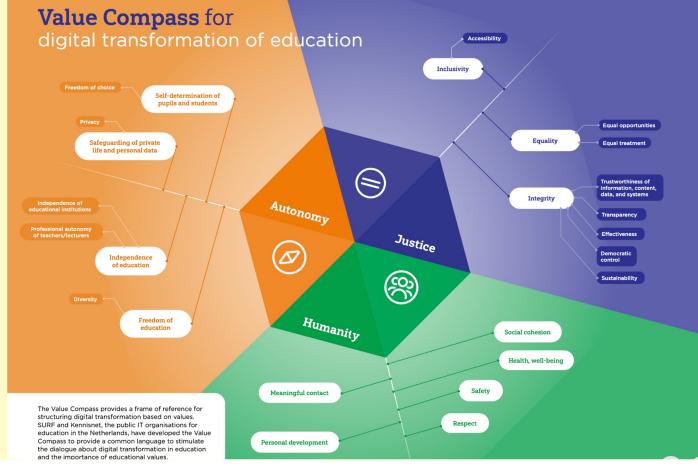
- 1. Digitization
- 2. Digitalization
- 3. Digital Transformation





On one side:

# Public Values





#### On the other side:

## Shareholder Value





## Framework objectives

Anchor public values in public private collaboration

Accelerate innovation

Mitigate dependencies



Trust Framework

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#### From Values to Action

Trustworthiness, like ethics in general, doesn't have to be abstract. We believe in taking a pragmatic approach to fostering trustworthy partnerships.



#### Three Fundamentals

#### **Design Principles**

for Edtech Founders

See 14 design principles that can be useful when founders want to incorporate public values into their startup.

**See Edtech Principles** 

#### **Procurement Principles**

for Edtech Buyers

See the principles Edtech buyers can use when evaluating or buying Edtech Solutions.

See Procure Principles

#### **Collaboration Principles**

for all stakeholders

See the legal deployable principles that can be used to protect the trustworthiness of the collaboration in agreements between the Edtech Vendor and the Pubic Institution.

See Legal Principles

#### Three Fundamentals

#### **Design Principles**

for Edtech Founders

## **To Build**

See Edtech Principles



## Example of Design Principles for **Edtech Founders**

#### **Design Principles**

for Edtech Founders

See 14 design principles that can be useful when founders want to incorporate public values into their startup.

See Edtech Principles

#### **Trustworthy Business Model**

- Revenue model transparency
- Avoid tie-in terms

#### **Trustworthy Product**

- Data Privacy and Security
- Interoperability and Integration
- Autonomy for the educators

#### **Trustworthy Business Operation**

- Impact Assessment
- Support & service

## Example of legal principles for all stakeholders

#### **Collaboration Principles**

for all stakeholders

See the legal deployable principles that can be used to protect the trustworthiness of the collaboration in agreements between the Edtech Vendor and the Pubic Institution.

See Legal Principles

#### 33 Deployable Principles:

This v2023 release consists of thirty three (33) Deployable Principles ('DP'): DP.01 through DP33.

Deployable Principle ID	Brief Description / Use Case	Key Values	Deployable Principle
DP.01	No Harmful Terms  No terms, codes, policies, documents or other parts of any contractual arrangements should be harmful to learners, teachers and other users.	1.A, 1.B, 1.E & 1.F	Terms can only be applicable when those are beneficial, and neither harmful nor (otherwise) materially detrimental to learners, teachers, other users, and society at large.    Design Phases
DP.02	No 'Take It of Leave It' Arrangements  Any 'take it or leave it' arrangements set by providers should be avoided.	1.A, 1.B, 1.E & 1.F	Any take it or leave it arrangements set by providers are not acceptable.  Design Phases  V Pre-Procurement Phase V Negotiation Phases Implementation Phases Operation Phases V Accountability Events
DP.03	No Unilateral Change  No unilateral change of any terms, codes, policies or other documents that are part of a	1.A, 1.B, 1.E & 1.F	No unilateral change of strategic, tactical, operational, service or (other) legal terms.





# Call to Action Why we are here today

Expanding the coalition of the willing in European context.



## Type of Edtech

- Big tech v.s. scale-ups
- Horizontal v.s. Vertical
- B2C v.s. B2B v.s. B2G
- 4. Competition v.s. Partners



#### Initial focus of the framework

Start with coalition of the willing, bottom up.

- 1. Start-up / Scale-up fase with a vertical B2G model:
  - a. Still founder controlled
  - b. Architecture still flexible
  - c. Still hungry, little vested interest
- 2. Institutions that understand value of trustworthy partners
  - a. Changing relation to vendors

Goal to inspire & protect public vallues

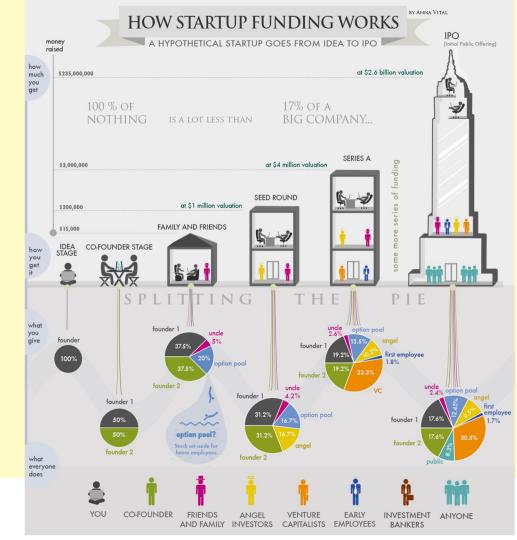


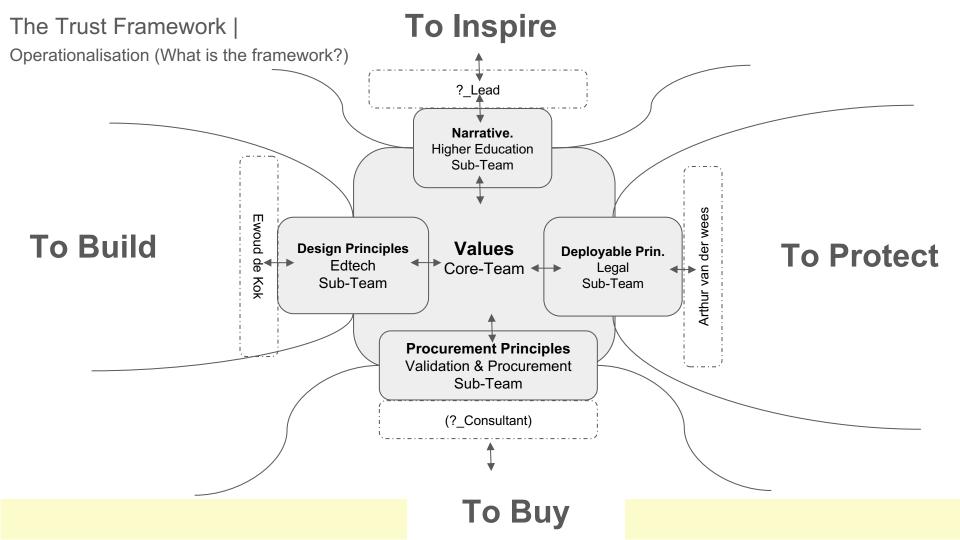
## How startup funding works

- 1. Founder starts impact driven
- 2. Traction leads to VC interest
- 3. Seeds, Series A, Series B
- 4. IPO, buy-out or Private Equity

#### Reflections:

- 1. Shift from impact value driven to shareholders value driven
- 2. Private Equity playbook
- 3. Bootstrapping is an alternative, but harder.





## Perspectives used to generate principles



Where did it go wrong in the past?



Good examples/
Idealist view



Expert View / Experience



Hack the system by "evil capitalist"



## Where did it go wrong in the past?



1: Advertising to students (using LTI)

2: Blocked by a video-streaming service when discussing terrorism during a group project

3: Technology that does not innovate but gets more expensive



# Collaborative Trust Framework Seven Key Values v2022.0.1 Rolling Release

Public Education & Private-Public EdTech Trust & Trustworthiness, as Enablers

#### 1. Future proof Autonomy

Freedom (of Choice)
Digital Literacy
Digital (Self) Sovereignty
Dynamic & Evolutionary
Taxonomy

#### 2. X By Design

Functionality & Usefulness Safety, Security, Privacy Openness & Data Control Ethics, Integrity & Resilience EdTech, That Works

## 3. Information & Knowledge Society

Human-Centric & Data-Centric
Human Agency & Identity
Data Life Cycles
Data Fairness
Data Strategy Readiness

# 4. Living & Learning (Eco)Systems

Holistic, Inclusive, Innovative,
Interoperable & Dynamic
Risk & Impact Assessments
Business Continuity, Vendor/
Data Switching & Portability

# 5. Market Acceptance & Uptake

Student & Stakeholders Awareness,
Understanding, Appreciation,
Adoption, Acceptance & Attention
Appropriate Level of Trust
Implementability & Consistency

## 6. Feasibility & Value Distribution

Affordability
Social, Financial, Economic &
Sustainable Feasibility
Dynamic Double-Looping

#### 7. Collaborative Partnership

Working with, under PPP Leadership
Interdisciplinary Management
Co-Accountability
Room to Improve & Pivot
Principle of No Surprises



# Deployable Principle 5

v2022.0.1 Rolling Release

Collaborative Trust Framework
Public Education & Private-Public EdTech Trust & Trustworthiness, as Enablers

Title

#### Ed-Tech, Not Ad-Tech

Brief Description

Edtech vendors should not be engaging in secondary or tertiary business models, such as Ad-Tech. Unless clearly previously agreed upon, according with the principle of no surprises.

Main Key Values

Mainly contributes to Key Values 1.C, 2.A, 2.D & 3.C

Suggested Deployment

Principle-based, with rule-based baseline; no Ad-Tech and related or other secondary or tertiary data models, value models or (other) business models.



# Deployable Principle 6

v2022.0.2 Rolling Release

Collaborative Trust Framework
Public Education & Private-Public EdTech Trust & Trustworthiness, as Enablers

Title

### Responsibility to Innovate

Brief Description

Innovation should be continuous and proactively organised by the Edtech Vendor. Parties should allow for freedom for all stakeholders to be innovative and further develop. This also includes avoiding vendor lock-ins, exclusivity and barriers to enter.

Main Key Values

Mainly contributes to Key Values 2.C, 4.B, 5.D & 5.E

Suggested Deploymen First and second sentences of Brief Description: Principle-based, for in a Preamble, with a reference and some dialogue-based arrangements in a collaborative steering group governance exhibit to a CFA. Third sentence, Principle-based with certain rule-based baselines, is also in sync with current and upcoming DD2030 regulations.



# Deployable Principle 3

v2022.0.2 Rolling Release

Collaborative Trust Framework

Public Education & Private-Public EdTech Trust & Trustworthiness, as Enablers

Title

Freedom of Education, Usefulness by Design & Self-Assessments

Brief Description

In order to support and facilitate freedom of education and usefulness by design, stakeholders should frequently self-assess the impact users and implication of technology on pedagogical designs.

Main Key Values

Mainly contributes to Key Values 1.A, 2.A, 4.E, 5.A, & 5.B

Suggested Deploymen Principle-based, in a Preamble, with a reference and some dialogue-based arrangements in a collaborative steering group governance exhibit to a CFA.

'Both parties will periodically self-assess said (current, potential and future) freedom and usefulness and related impact and implications, and from time to time discuss those in a collaborative manner'





In your experience, what is the main motivation for Edtech Founders to start an Edtech company?

1: Making an impact

2: Shareholders Value



Can you describe a negative experience that a public organisations has had dealing with vendors?

What went wrong?



What are key public values that can come under threat working with private companies (that only focus on shareholder value)?

## Roadmap and milestones

- 12 more deployable principles
- 1 Implementation in Vendor Contract
- 5 Vendor Validation Conversations by institutions

6-9 months

- Used in public Tenders by SURF
- Used in public Tenders by EU institutions

2 years

- Inspire EU legislation on Ethical collaborations
- Inspire public institutions outside of Europe

0.2 Validate and iterate

0.3 - 0.9 Professionalisation

1.0 First adoption NRENs

1.1 Adoption at more NRENs

2.0 EU level adoption and beyond....

2 months

1 year

2025

- Set-up an open-source community to contribute
- Worked out deployable principles for all trust components
- Get adoption at EU (based) institutions
- Build easy to use (deployable) version for Edtech
- Subsidy Grant to finance a dedicated team
- Validate outside of higher education

Used in public Tenders by other NREN (JISC, SUNNET...)

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1: Making an impact

2: Shareholders Value



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What are key public values that can come under threat working with private companies (that only focus on shareholder value)?



Can you describe a negative experience that a public organisations has had dealing with vendors?

What went wrong?



What are good practices that founders can use to protect their company from potential shareholders value only driven investors?

## Thank you



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The Trust Framework

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1: Who represents a Vendor?

2: Who represents a public institution or organisation?



What are good practices that founders can use to protect their company from potential shareholders value only driven investors?