

Creating Value with Software

Small Business Digitization Initiative (SBDI) - Day 3

By Marc Lijour

March 22, 2017



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The roots of Computer Science & Software Engineering

• early 17th – Pascal's Calculator



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- late 1950's academic field of Computer Science
- 1968 the term Software Engineering is coined, and another academic discipline is born





The first big pieces of software

• 1950–60's – Software comes bundled with equipment (large and expensive); engineers can install, modify, configure





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- 2010's IoT, AI, VR, AR...





The birth of UNIX (Pic by Peter Hamer [CC BY-SA 2.0], via Wikimedia Commons)



Figure: Ken Thompson (sitting) and Dennis Ritchie at PDP-11



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The Awakening of Freedom (Williams, 2002)

Richard Stallman (RMS), hacker at the MIT Artificial Intelligence
 (AI) lab



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- RMS sees the printer as a Trojan horse in the Al lab
- Also the rule of secrecy (NDA) violates hacker ethics and the Golden Rule (once bound to secrecy, one can't help his/her next of kind)





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The Four Freedoms (Stallman, 1998)

Quoting from RMS:

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- You have the freedom to distribute modified versions of the program, so that the community can benefit from your improvements.



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An introduction to Free/Libre Open Source Software (Intel, 2014)



Figure: Credit: Intel Software (2014)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tyd0FO0tko8





The difference between Free Software and Open Source Software (OSI, 1998)

Open Source appears in 1998, out of a difference of perspective





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- Open Source focuses on the development methodology and its business benefits
- Free Software makes an ethical statement about user freedom and rights
- Free/Libre Open Source Software (FLOSS) to (over)simplify





Software Licensing

Copyright & the need for Licenses

• IP Laws: Copyright, Patents, Trademark, Trade Secrets





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Copyright Ownership

Individual Contributor





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- Only copyright owners can sue





a twist on "Copyright"



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- A spectrum of licenses with diverse conditions & limitations
 - Permissive Licenses (e.g. BSD License)





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- Derived works and the chain of title (Rosen, 2005)



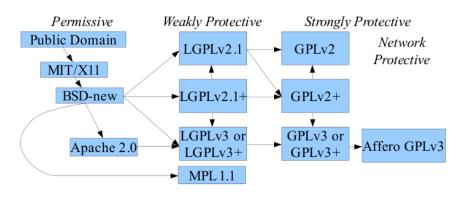


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- Derived works and the chain of title (Rosen, 2005)
- Mixing licenses –the question of license compatibility





FLOSS License Compatibility (Picture by David A. Wheeler [CC BY-SA 3.0], via Wikimedia Commons)







Managing Legal Complexity

reduce legal risk





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- reduce legal risk
- provide clarity and education





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- best practice: internal company policy (Meeker, 2008)





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- best practice: internal company policy (Meeker, 2008)
- understand how that plays out with company strategy





Example: Odoo

AGPL up to Odoo 8.0





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- LGPL from Odoo 9.0 forward -see the announcement





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- A change of business model
 - AGPL favours system integrators
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- What are the implication of switching to another license?





FLOSS is everywhere

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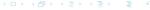


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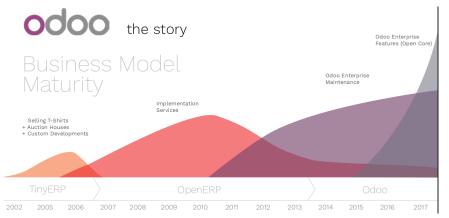


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- In 2014, VCs invested \$2.4B into FLOSS-focused companies





How to make money with Open Source: some popular business models for providers







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- Industry Consortiums (e.g. Eclipse, Linux Foundation and its many projects)

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The consumer perspective: how to take advantage of FLOSS

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- Sovereign Strategy: maintain and nurture core competencies to secure a competitive advantage
- Creates and strengthens a local labour market and healthy competition (same as the ability to choose between a car agency and the neighbourhood mechanic)

Individuals benefit the most from user rights and Freedoms

 Privacy vs. Proprietary software "spying" (e.g. always-on systems like Amazon Alexa pose a real threat to privacy)





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- Keeping democracies honest and incentivizing civic engagement (e.g. voting machines, Code.org)





The drawback of FLOSS (Eghbal, 2016)

Key infrastructure projects lack funding (Eghbal, 2016)



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- There are not enough maintainers vs. contributors
- A lot too many people don't care about licensing (e.g. 85% of the projects on GitHub don't have a license)
- Is FLOSS dying from its success (like smartphones are now called phones)? (see Nadia Eghbal)





Make the world a better place: examples from the FSF High Priority List

 Real-time voice and video chat – try Ring beta2 lead by Savoir-faire Linux





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- Accessibility
- Security





Consider the pros &cons of the main options

Build





- Build
- Buy (for a time: license)





- Build
- Buy (for a time: license)
- Rent (as a service)





- Build
- Buy (for a time: license)
- Rent (as a service)
- Collaborate





- Build
- Buy (for a time: license)
- Rent (as a service)
- Collaborate
- Other?





Best choice will depend on the situation

 Do you even have a choice? Sometimes there is no software out there that fits the bill...





- Do you even have a choice? Sometimes there is no software out there that fits the bill...
- How expensive is the alternative out there? (e.g. video processing system developed by Savoir-faire Linux for the TV Industry)





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Best choice will depend on the situation

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- Is data and intelligence critical to your business?
- Can you live with a commodity (low-cost) solution that fits somewhat most but not all of your needs?
- Do you want support locally or are you fine with off-shore support?



Comparing Apples to Apples

Comparing purchase price of FLOSS vs. Proprietary Solutions

FLOSS can be downloaded for free, while proprietary software requires a payment. Their cost structure differs. How do we compare apples to apples?





Comparing Apples to Apples: Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

Cost of building or buying





- Cost of building or buying
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- Cost of replacing (refurbishing, getting the upgrade, migrating data)





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- Cost of the team (HR, facilities)
- Other costs (see https: //www.business-case-analysis.com/total-cost-of-ownership.html)





Think IT Strategy before planning the procurement process

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- Have a back-up plan in case the solution goes bust





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- Example: opening an e-commerce service





Creating Value with Software

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 - Software Licensing
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 - Acquiring an IT Solution
- Q Global Competition
 - Currency Competition
 - Trade Barriers
 - Fiscal Policies
 - Competitiveness Rankings





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 Idea that a basket of common goods would have the same pricing value across countries and currencies





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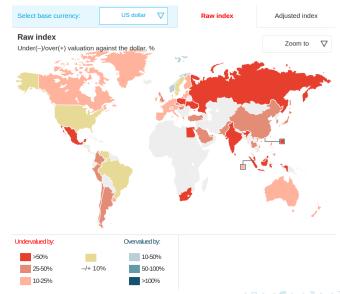
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 - Policies such as currency fluctuation and trade barriers





Currency Valuation: The Big Mac Index (The Economist, 2017)





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Tariffs

• Tax on the circulation of goods



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- See Canada's Customs Tariff (Canada Border Services Agency, 2017)





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- Impact on the Manufacturing Industry, Global Supply Chain, Foreign Investment, Currencies. . .



Non-Tariff Barriers

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March 22, 2017

Non-Tariff Barriers

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- Protected Designation of Origin (e.g. Champagne, Feta cheese)

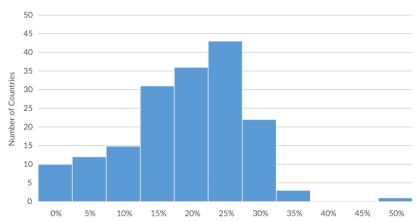




March 22, 2017

Corporate Tax Rates

Distribution of Worldwide Corporate Tax Rates, 2015



Source: Tax Foundation calculations based on data from the World Bank, OECD, and KPMG.

oir-faire NUX

@TaxFoundation

TAX FOUNDATION

Corporate Income Tax Rates Competition (G7 Top 3 from KPMG, 2016)







Countries with the lowest business cost (G7 Top 10 from KPMG, 2016)





March 22, 2017

Business Cost Advantage: Greater Toronto vs USA (York Region, 2016)

- 13% lower Corporate Income Tax than U.S. avg. (State-Fed)
- 50% lower employer healthcare costs
- Lower salary costs (up to 45% in Tech) and employee attrition in tech/management roles than in the U.S.
- 40%-60% R&D cost reduction via SR&ED incentive program



Metro Toronto business cost advantage vs. U.S. metro areas

Source: KPMG Competitive Alternatives 2014

Metro Area	Software Development / Digital Media	Electronic Systems Development & Testing	Financial Services	
vs. New York City	21%	19%	20%	
vs. Los Angeles	17%	15%	10%	
vs. San Francisco	21%	21%	18%	
vs. Denver	12%	7%	2%	
vs. Chicago	16%	11%	9%	
vs. Boston	18%	13%	14%	
vs. Raleigh	11%	14%	-1%	
vs. Austin	11%	7%	1%	
vs. U.S. average	16%	13%	10%	





Manufacturing Competitiveness (Global Top 10 from Deloitte, 2016)

2016 (Current)					
Rank	Country	Index score (100=High) (10 = Low)			
1	China	100.0			
2	United States	99.5			
3	Germany	93.9			
4	Japan	80.4			
5	South Korea	76.7			
6	United Kingdom	75.8			
7	Taiwan	72.9			
8	Mexico	69.5			
9	Canada	68.7			
10	Singapore	68.4			



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c Lijour Digitization Theory 3 March 22, 2017

Global Competitiveness Index (Global Top 15 from World Economic Forum, 2016)

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
Switzerland	5.76	1	
Singapore	5.68	2	
United States	5.61	3	
Germany	5.53	5	
Netherlands	5.50	8	
Japan	5.47	6	
Hong Kong SAR	5.46	7	
Finland	5.45	4	
Sweden	5.43	10	
United Kingdom	5.43	9	
Norway	5.41	11	
Denmark	5.33	13	********
Canada	5.31	15	
Qatar	5.30	16	
Taiwan, China	5.28	14	
	Switzerland Singapore United States Germany Netherlands Japan Hong Kong SAR Finland Sweden United Kingdom Norway Denmark Canada Qatar	Switzerland 5.76 Singapore 5.68 United States 5.61 Germany 5.53 Netherlands 5.50 Japan 5.47 Hong Kong SAR 5.46 Finland 5.45 Sweden 5.43 United Kingdom 5.43 Norway 5.41 Denmark 5.33 Canada 5.31 Qatar 5.30	Switzerland 5.76 1 Singapore 5.68 2 United States 5.61 3 Germany 5.53 5 Netherlands 5.50 8 Japan 5.47 6 Hong Kong SAR 5.46 7 Finland 5.45 4 Sweden 5.43 10 United Kingdom 5.43 9 Norway 5.41 11 Denmark 5.33 13 Canada 5.31 15 Qatar 5.30 16





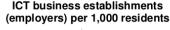
VC Money Invested in North American Cities (Thomson Reuters, 2016)

	Metro Region	First 3Q 2016 Rank	2015 Rank	First 3Q 2016 VC Invested (CAD \$ Millions)	First 3Q 2016 North American Market Share	Change in Rank From 2015
	San Francisco	1	1	\$15,981	28.3%	-
	San Jose	2	2	\$7,829	13.9%	-
	New York City	3	3	\$6,126	10.9%	-
	Boston	4	4	\$5,280	9.4%	-
	Los Angeles	5	5	\$3,267	5.8%	-
	Washington D.C.	6	6	\$1,154	2.0%	-
	San Diego	7	8	\$1,066	1.9%	+1 ▲
	Chicago	8	9	\$915	1.6%	+1 ▲
	Orange County	9	10	\$888	1.6%	+1 ▲
	Seattle	10	7	\$795	1.4%	-3 ▼
٠	Montreal	11	16	\$736	1.3%	+5▲
	Philadelphia	12	15	\$651	1.2%	+3▲
٠	Toronto	13	14	\$645	1.1%	+1 ▲
	Austin	14	13	\$552	1.0%	-1 ▼
	Houston	15	24	\$523	0.9%	+9▲
٠	Vancouver	20	19	\$315	0.6%	+1 ▲
٠	Kitchener-Waterloo	21	26	\$295	0.5%	+5▲





ICT Cluster Density across Canada (York Region, 2016)

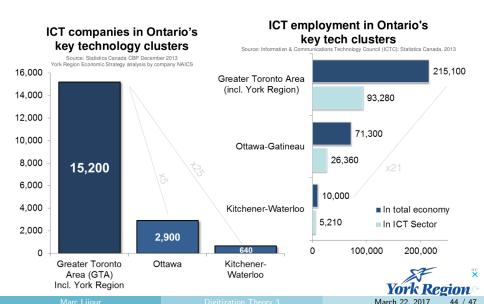






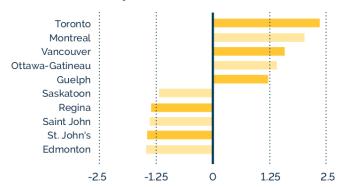


Size of Ontario ICT Clusters (York Region, 2016)



Top Canadian Cities by Diversification (TechTO, 2016)

Top And Bottom 5 Canadian Cities By Diversification







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