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DIGITAL EVOLUTION

1st wave Digitization



Year	
1960 - 1970	Mainframe Computers – IBM 7090 / Predominantly Centralized system that performed calculations
1970 - 1980	Personal Computers – Introduced into larger workforce – greater flexibility
1980 - 1985	Desktop Applications – Wordstar, MS Word Excel, perform wider range of working tasks
1985 - 1990	Workgroup Communications – Mobile Computing / Email / Graphic user interface – Mac OS 1.0 / Win Ver 1.0
1993 - 2000	CERN: European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) put the web into the public domain



DIGITAL EVOLUTION

2nd wave The Internet



Year	
1990 - 2000	The Http protocol / Browsers like Netscape – Rather static with basic search capability
2000 ≻	Web 2.0 – the internet becomes more powerful with dynamic interactive applications,
2004 ≻	PCI - Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council





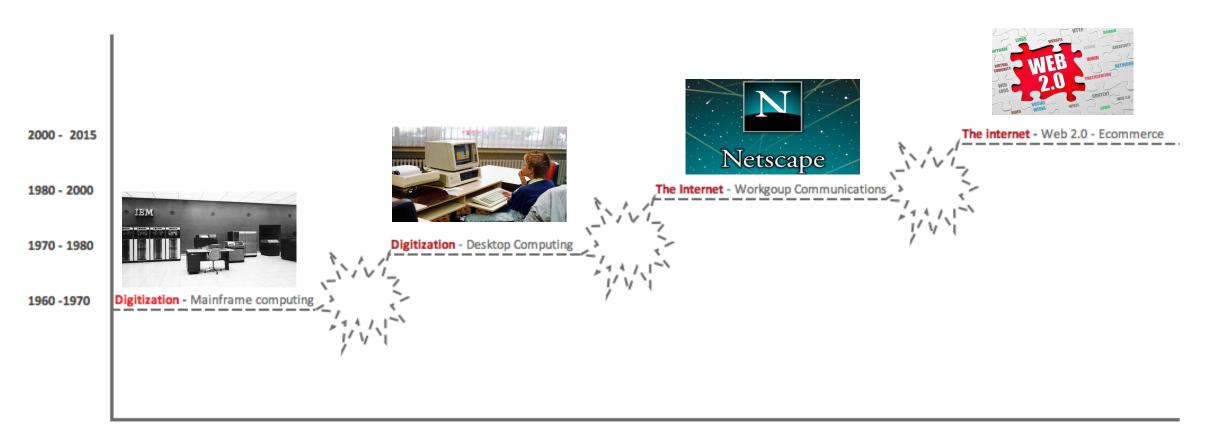


Canon





STABILITY DISRUPTION STABILITY







DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

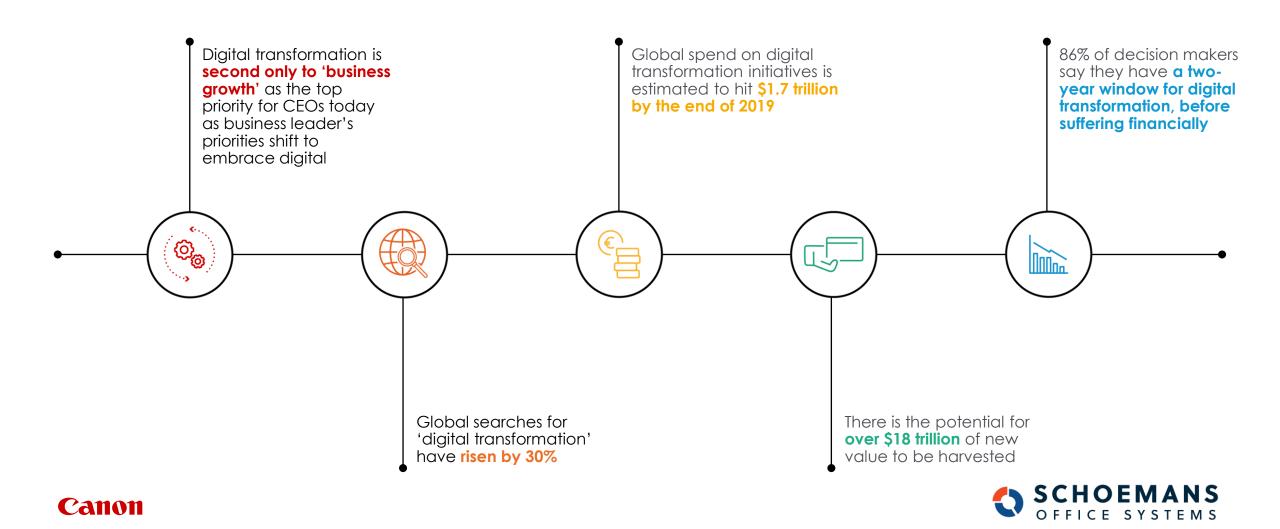
Moving onto the next wave of transforming businesses digitally we start looking at every process, every connection and every resource before applying methodologies and systems







THE IMPACT



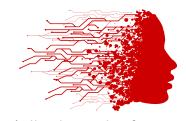
4 KEY DRIVING FORCES OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Elastic Cloud



Cloud technology breaking down barriers and driving digital transformation in a 'hybrid' office environment

Artificial Intelligence



Al is the branch of computer sciences that emphasizes the development of intelligence machines, thinking

and working like humans.
For example, speech recognition, problem-solving, learning and planning.

Big Data



Extremely large data sets that may be analysed computationally to reveal patterns, trends, and associations, especially relating to human behaviour and interactions.

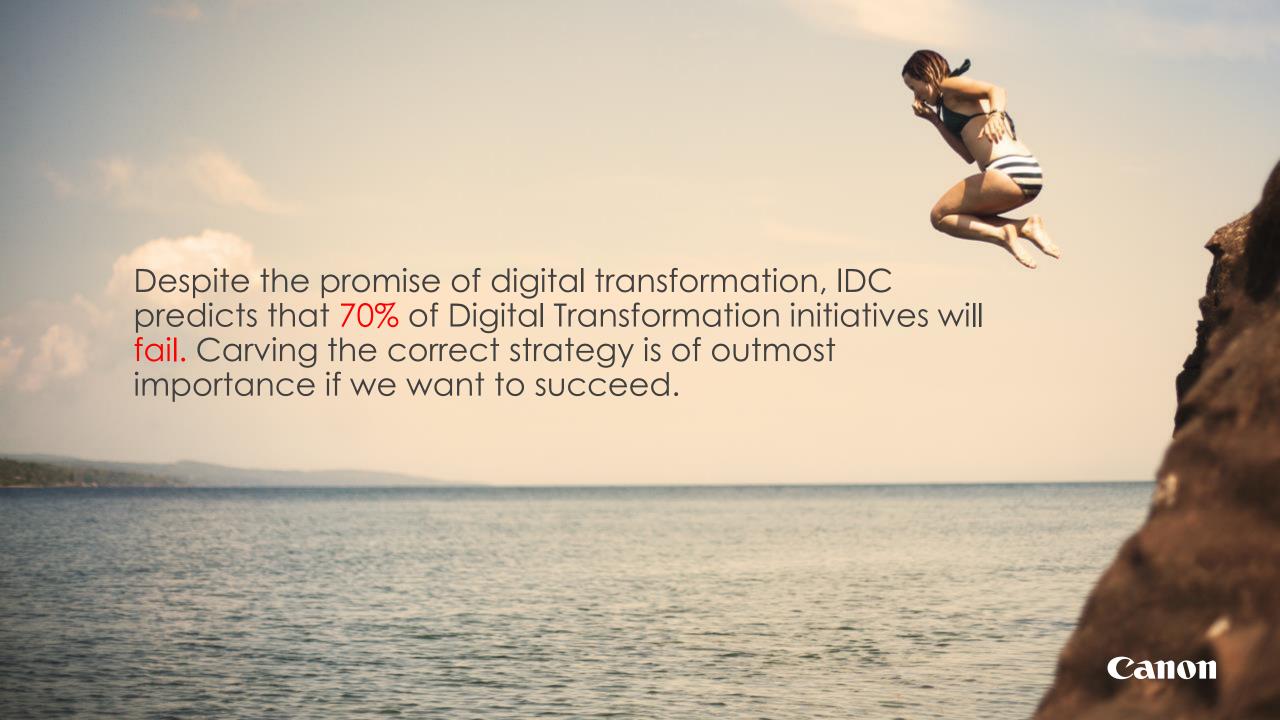
Internet of Things



is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.







PEOPLE, PROCESS, TECHNOLOGY

- ✓ Buy in from customers, employees, suppliers and other external and internal stakeholders is of paramount importance to ensure a successful digital transformation journey.
- ✓ While some digital enhancement processes can add value, there is also some manual processes that works effectively. This results in a hybrid culture.
- ✓ Building a solution that meet the needs of a hybrid environment means combining manual, digital and automated processes.
- ✓ Some embrace change while others struggle with it. With a clear communication and business transformation strategy it can pave the way to the future with less obstacles.
- Breaking the digital transformation strategy down to measurable steps with clear goals and objectives.







ASSESSING YOUR DIGITAL MATURITY

Hybrid Environment

Analogue	Digital Focus		Digital Strategy Digitally Transformed		ally Transformed
		Optimised	 Digitally Transformed Full Integration Knowledge Mgt. Intelligent automation RPA Artificial Intelligence 	 Analytics Multichannel processing Digital workflow Paperless working Portals Automated tasks 	Optimised ProcessesCollaboration
	Automated	 Digital Archivir Digital Workflo Automated wo Controlled acco Paperlite worki Pre-process co 	Cognitive CaptAuto-response (cessng	ure	
Digitised	 Paper based wo Digital storage Scan at end of p Digital by except Local EDMS storage 	rocess tion			





