



Outline

- What is peer production?
- How does this fit into our understanding of the broader social and economic context?
- What does this have to do with software generally and open source [and free] software in particular?
- Can this model of production be applied more generally?
- Where are the opportunities for creating value?
- What are some of the challenges?
- Some current examples





Peer production

- One definition
 - A new mode of production arising out of the ease of global participation in the production and dissemination of information and ideas via the internet combined with the recognition that collaboration and diversity can drive innovation by aggregating individual contributions
- Some related terms
 - Collective intelligence
 - Mass collaboration
- Classic example
 - Linux





Organisation of Economic Production

- In the industrial economy, individuals organise their productive activity either as:
 - Employees in firms
 - Hierarchical
 - Individuals in markets

A proposition:

- In a networked information economy individuals organise their activity as:
 - Commons-based peer production and productive activities come from a different set of motivations, and are often collaborative and generally distributed





Networked Information Economy

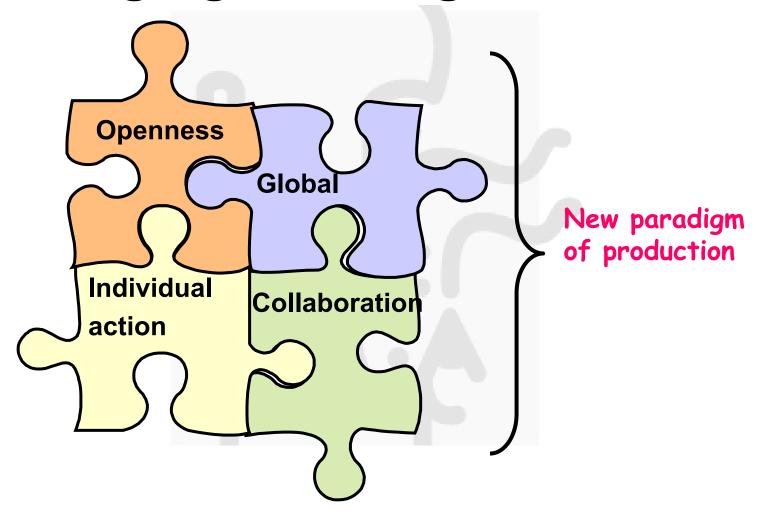
What characterizes the networked information economy is that decentralized individual action---specifically, new and important cooperative and coordinate action carried out through radically distributed, nonmarket mechanisms that do not depend on proprietary strategies---plays a much greater role than it did, or could have, in the industrial information economy.

Benkler. 2006. Wealth of Networks, p.3.





Bringing it all Together







Historical Timeline: Social and Economic Change

	PRE- INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	POST- INDUSTRIAL/ INFORMATION/ KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY	NETWORKED INFORMATION ECONOMY
		1870s-	1950s-	21st C
MODE OF PRODUCTION	Extractive	Fabrication	Processing, recycling	Peer production
ECONOMIC SECTOR	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary
RESOURCES	Natural power & raw materials	Energy & capital	Information & knowledge	Networks & information
TECHNOLOGY	Craft	Machine	Intellectual	Human ingenuity & creativity
SKILL BASE	Artisan, manual	Engineer, semi- skilled worker; Managers	Scientific, professional, technical	All members of society, from individuals to groups
AXIAL PRINCIPLE	Traditionalism	Economic growth	Theoretical knowledge	Collaboration, Openness

Source: Daniel Bell The Coming of Post-industrial Society (1973)

Why now?

Clusters of innovation

- Organisations
- Technology





Organisational Trends

<u>1960s</u>

- Organise
- Control
- Predict
- Plan
- Hierarchy
- Joining
- Individual
- Opinion
- Physical space
- Homogeneity
- Local
- '

1990s



- Manage
- Uncertainty
- Intuition
- Coordinate, Situated action
- Flattened hierarchy, Network
- Partnering
- Team/Communities of practice
- Learning
- Virtual organisations
- Diversity
- Global & Glocal

Johansen & Swigart. 1994. *Upsizing the Individual the Downsized Organization*, 11.







Technology Trends

- ICTs: Information and communication technologies
- Internet and WWW
- Mobile technologies
- Compute power no longer a scarce resource
- Collaboration technologies [CMC technologies]
 - Email, videoconferencing, webcasting, IM etc.
- Social networking and Web 2.0





Software as an industry

- Idea of separating software from hardware begins to take hold in the 1960s
- By the late 60s the idea of software as product emerges
- IBM plays a major role in founding the industry - announces 'unbundling' in June 1969
- Software would no longer be 'free'
- Software was new and different
 - Non-rival [not reduced by consumption]
 - Non-excludable: [freely available to all]
 - Could be modularized





Culture of Software Developers

- A distinctive culture(s) emerged around the production of software, e.g.,
 - Hacker culture
 - Culture of sharing among software developers was greatly enhanced with the development of networks and still later by the internet
- Competing culture of ownership & property rights emerged
- Software was something new
 - How should software be understood as property?
 - How could it be protected?





Free and Open Source Software [FOSS]



Richard Stallman MIT AI Lab

Free Software Foundation (1984-)

"Free as in speech, not as in beer"





GNU Public License "viral"

Open Source Software [OSS]

• Software that is distributed under a license that guarantees the right to read, redistribute, modify, and use the source code freely. [2005]

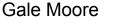
...Open Source Initiative (OSI)

Multiple licences, e.g., BSD



http://www.opensource.org/licenses







OS as a Model of Production

Open Source is:

 an experiment in social organisation for production around a distinctive notion of property. The right to **distribute**, not the right to **exclude**.

Steve Weber. 2004. The Success of Open Source

 a development method for software that harnesses the power of distributed peer review and transparency of process. The promise of open source is better quality, higher reliability, more flexibility, lower cost, and an end to predatory vendor lock-in. [March 2007] ...Open Source Initiative (OSI)





Creative Commons

December 2002-

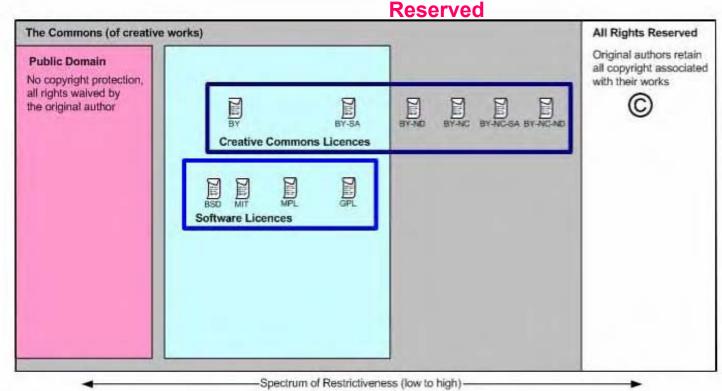
http://creativecommons.org/

Public Domain

Free | Open

Some Rights

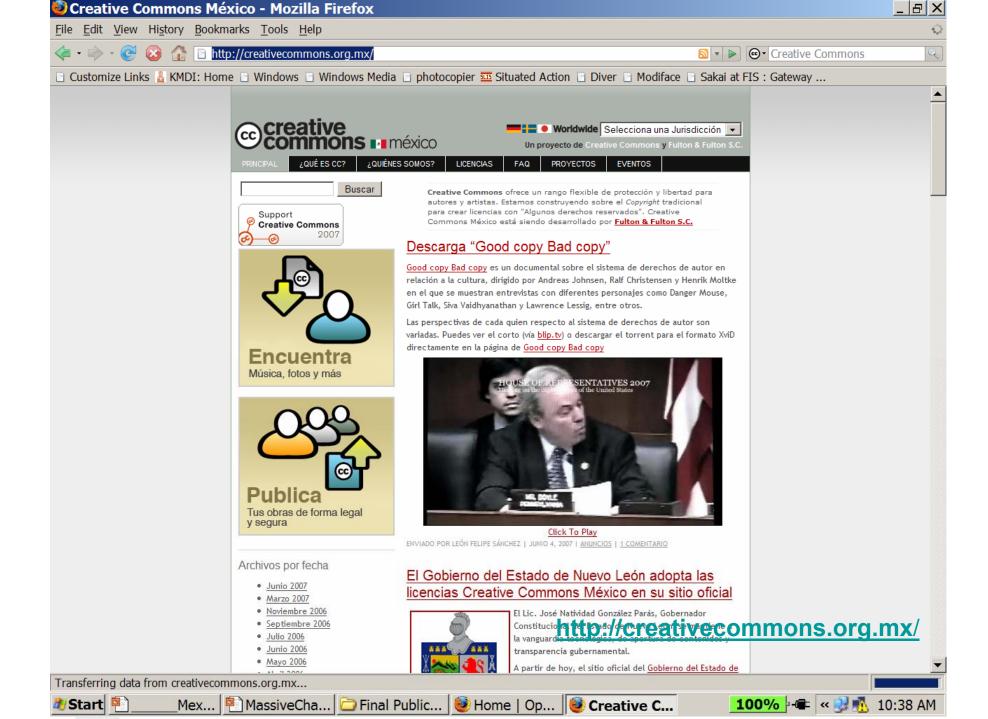
Proprietary



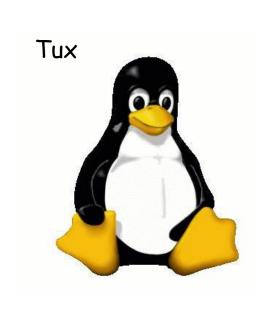
Source: Bornfreund, M. 2005. Open Source Software Licensing Primer. Toronto: KMDI, Project OS|OA.







... The future is open source everything Linus Torvalds





SPECIAL REPORT

How the Open-Source World Plans to Smack Down Microsoft, and Oracle, and ...

Open-source software is popping up everywhere, from PCs and cellphones to giant corporate and government systems. Today the biggest challenge confronting virtually every major software maker is chillingly simple: How do you compete with programs that can be had free?

FORTUNE Monday, February 9, 2004 By David Kirkpatrick

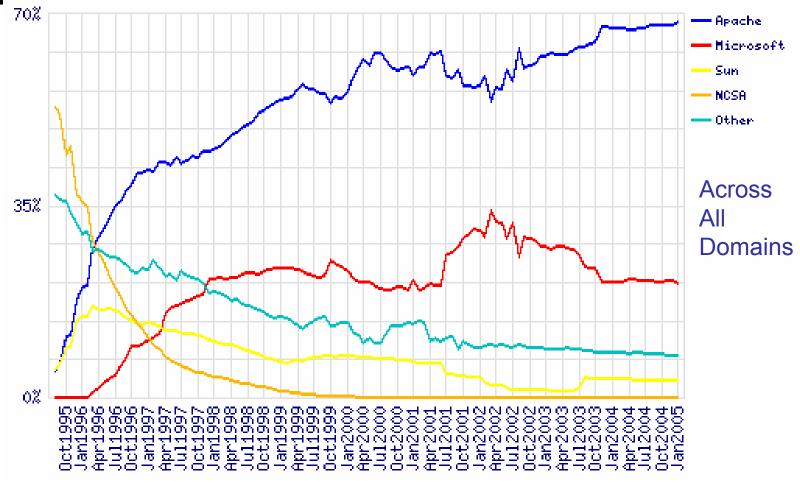
Steve Ballmer made a sudden and unscheduled trip to Munich last winter. The CEO of Microsoft had been vacationing with his family in Europe when he got word that the Bavarian capital was about to scrap the Windows operating system on its 14,000 PCs and switch to free "open source" Linux software to run its machines. Loath to lose a prominent government customer, Ballmer jumped into a business suit and rushed to Munich. But he was too late. The city decided to go open source.

What happened in Germany is a microcosm of a change that is sweeping the \$200-billion-a-year software industry. Open-source software is popping up everywhere, in PCs and cellphones and set-top boxes, in servers that power the world's websites and in giant corporate and government systems. Today the biggest challenge confronting Microsoft—and Oracle and IBM and virtually every other major software maker—is chillingly simple: How do you compete with programs that can be had free?

In just a few years, a grassroots approach to creating software has shaken the status quo. In 1991, Linus Torvalds, a college kid in Finland, posted his Linux operating system online and invited friends to use and improve it. The applicability of this basis, powerful approach, which works

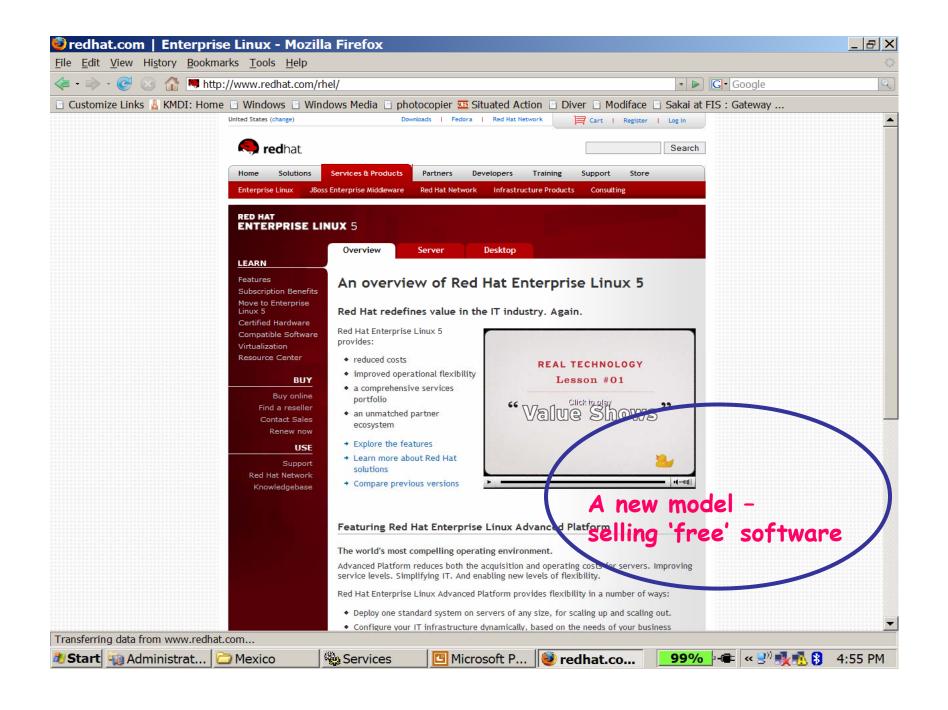
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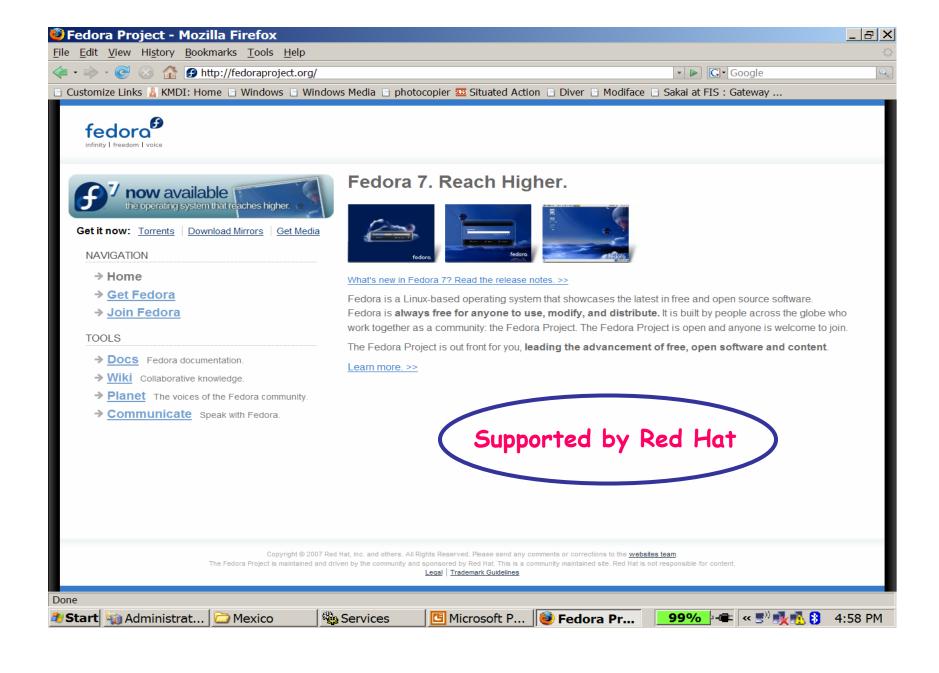
Apache Dominates Web Servers





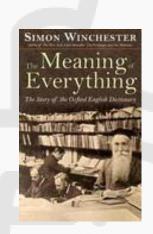
Source: http://www.dwheeler.com/oss fs why.html





Can this model be generalised to other parts of the economy?

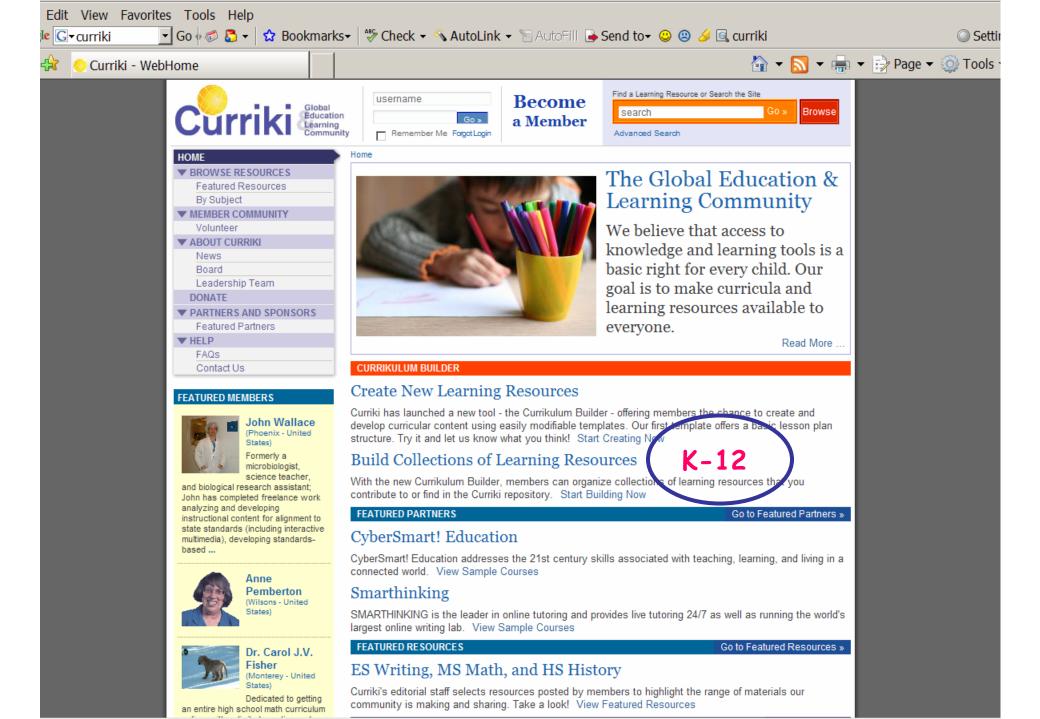
- Antecedents, e.g.,
 - OED
 - 1st ed. 1928
 - New call:1999



- Uptake, e.g.,
 - Education
 - Sakai, Moodle [LMS], MIT Open Courseware,
 Open Access Movement
 - Human Genome Project







Decentralised Models of Production have Impacts Beyond the Software Industry



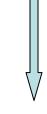




- Commons-based peer production
- Mass collaboration
- Collective Intelligence

Traditional Media Industries





Challenge: Changes the price point

Communications Industry



VOIP: Voice over IP

OS Model of Production Informs Web 2.0 Applications

Creating /Community

- Participatory Media
- · Social Media
- Web 2.0



facebook









Time Magazine's 2007
'Person of the Year'

Search





del.icio.us social bookmarking











Some Common Characteristics of this New Model

- Activity is distributed and de-centralised
- Often involves large numbers of people
- Individuals decide if they will participate and what they will contribute
- Contributors act independently
- Opportunities for communication, discussion & debate if desired
- Contributions often voluntary
- Open communities
- Self-organising communities develop rules/structures
- Contributions evaluated on quality
- Rules may develop for aggregation of contributions
- Productive activities are not only motivated by market forces
- Ongoing revision of contributions rapid detection of error
- Use and re-use of content





How can these Ideas be used to Create Value in the 21st Century Organisation?

Inside the firm

- Know the business you're in
- Look at the organisation through this lens
 - What old problems could be solved in new ways?
 - Are there new tasks you should be doing?
 - Are there specific departments or units that might benefit/lead?
 - Could this lead to new business opportunities?

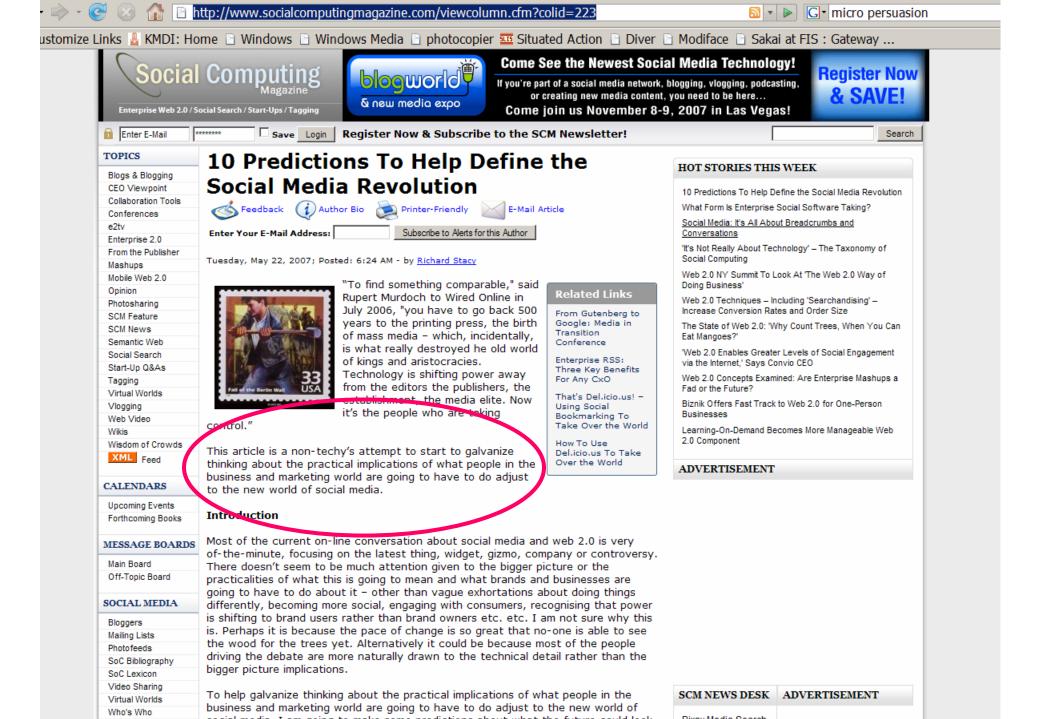
Relationships outside the firm

- What is your core business competency?
- How do you protect that?
- Finding the right balance between 'open' and 'closed'









Creating Value by Increasing Competitiveness & Innovation

- Leverage individual participation
 - Employees
 - Customers as co-designers
 - Volunteers as contributors
 - Part-time contributors
- Encourage open sharing of ideas
 - Intellectual property
- Recognise value of online communities and realise opportunities for collaboration
- Re-thinking what it means to be global from outsourcing to crowdsourcing & from supply chain management to partnerships to create a globally integrated ecosystem



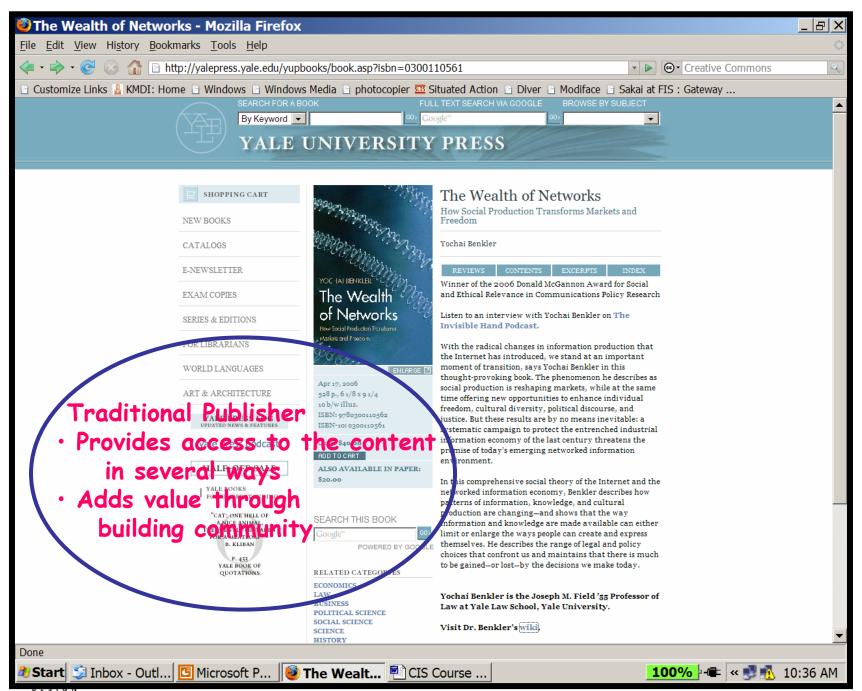


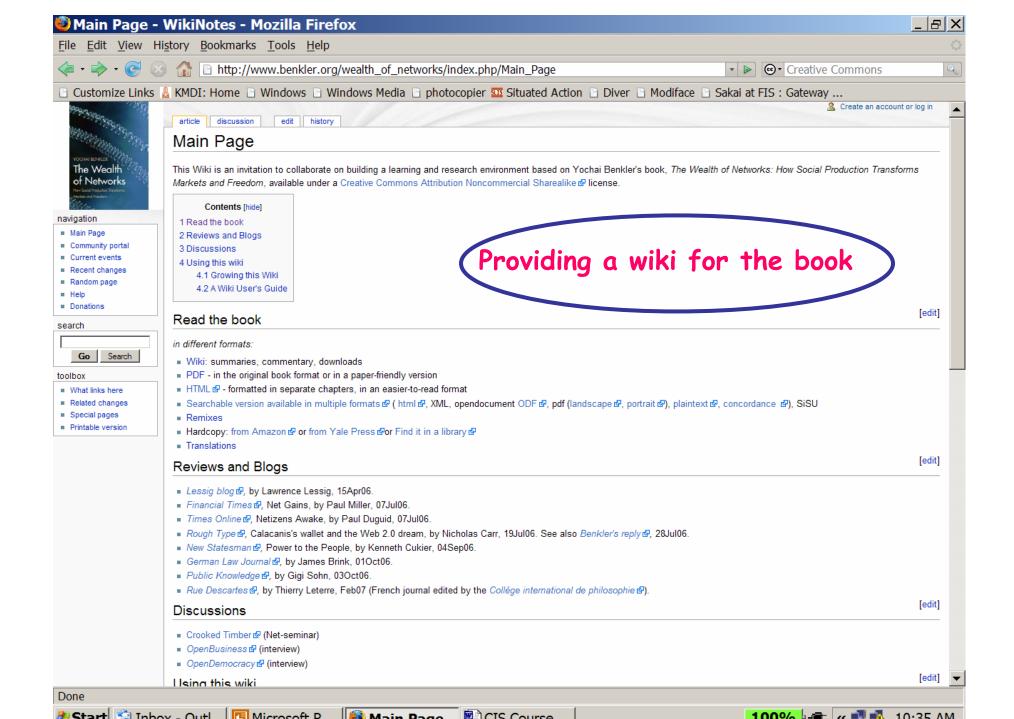


Some examples of businesses who are innovating with these ideas



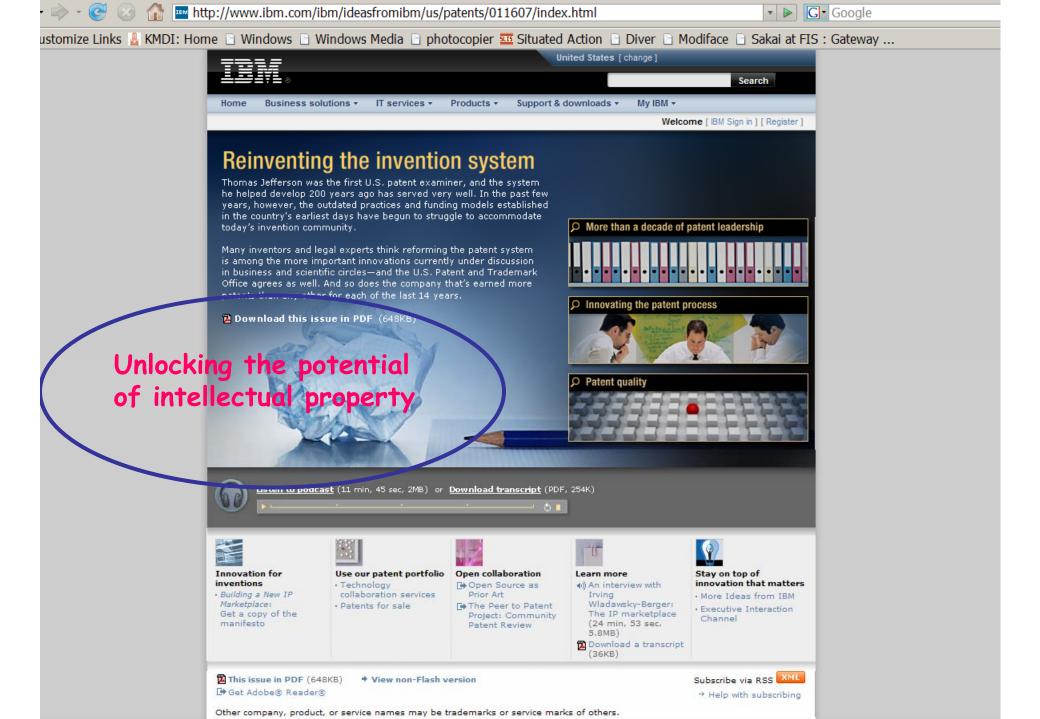


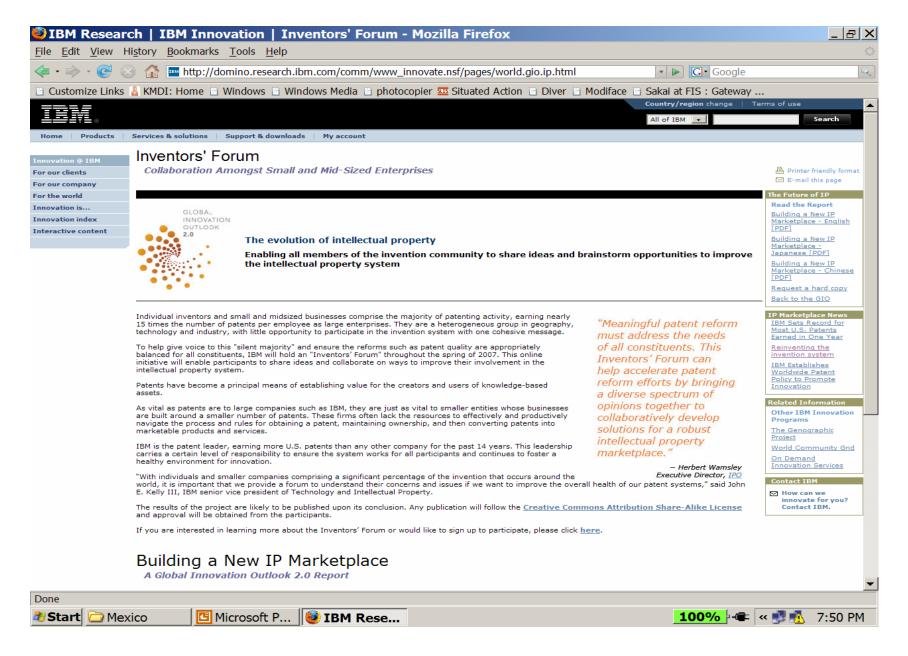




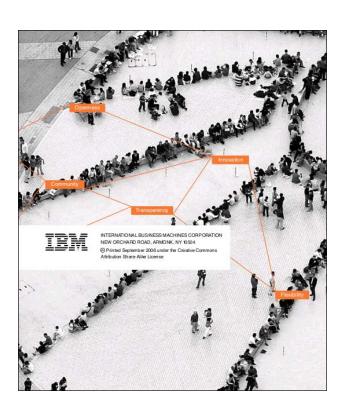


MEDIA DESIGN INSTITUTE





Building a New IP Marketplace

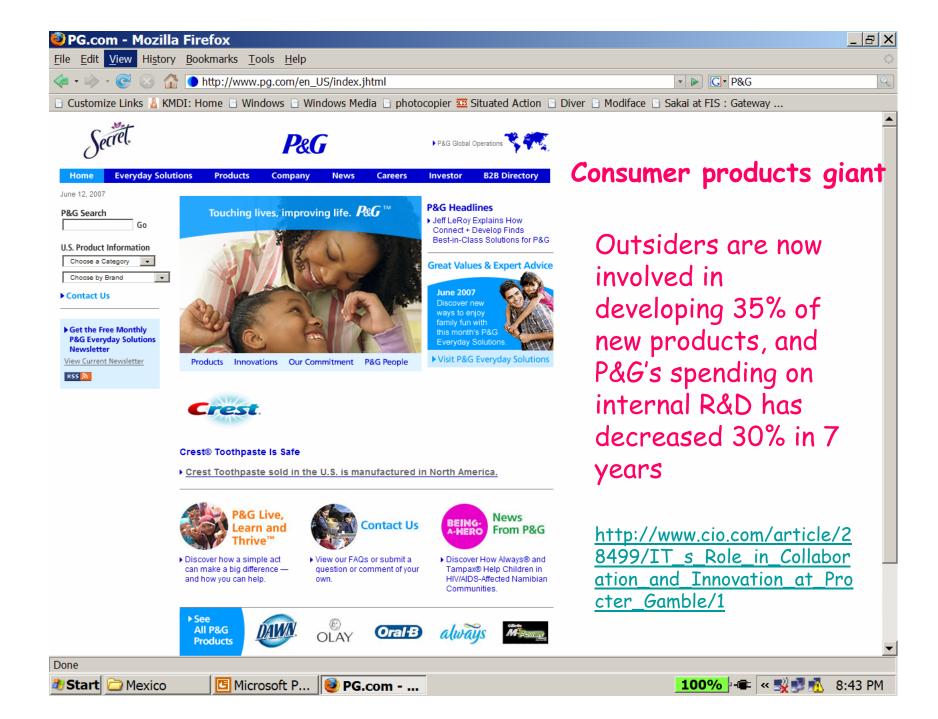


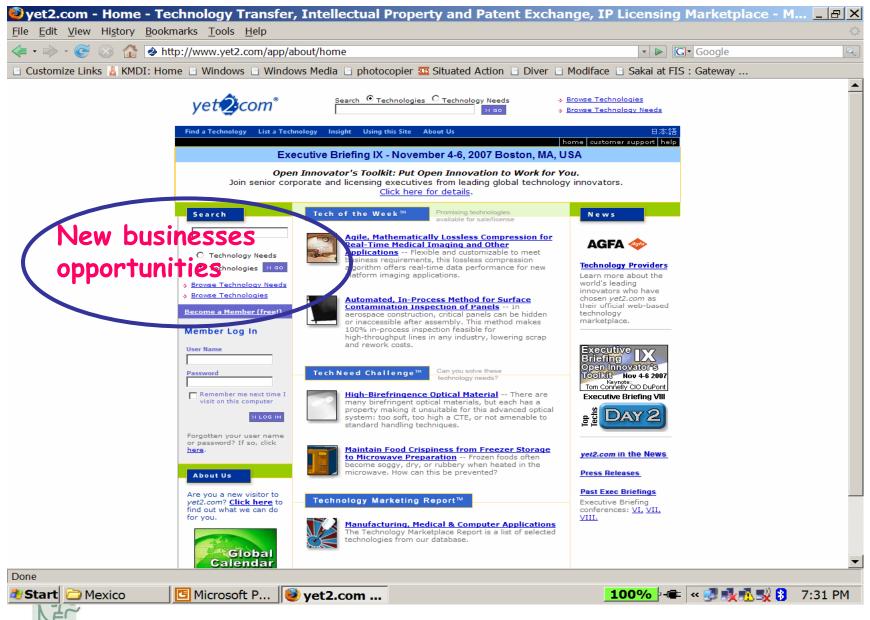
A Global
Innovation Outlook
2.0 Report

IBM assembled a worldwide community of 50 experts in the fields of law, academia, economics, government, technology who collaborated with IBMers to discuss and determine the key characteristics of a properly functioning IP marketplace

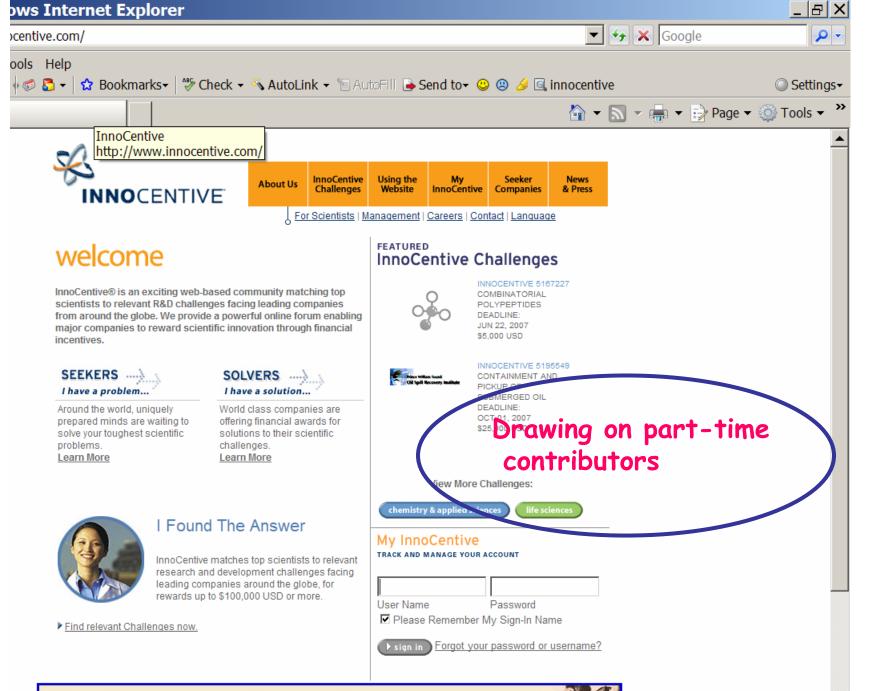
http://domino.research.ibm.com/comm/www_innovate.nsf/images/gio-ip/\$FILE/building_a_new_ip_marketplace-report.pdf

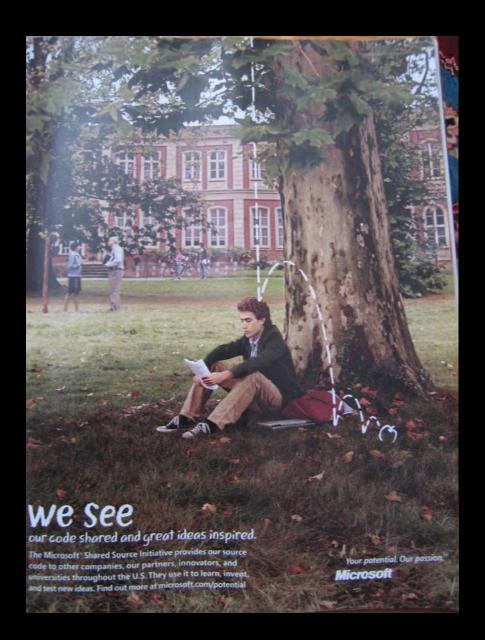
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KNOWLEDGE M E D I A D E S I G N

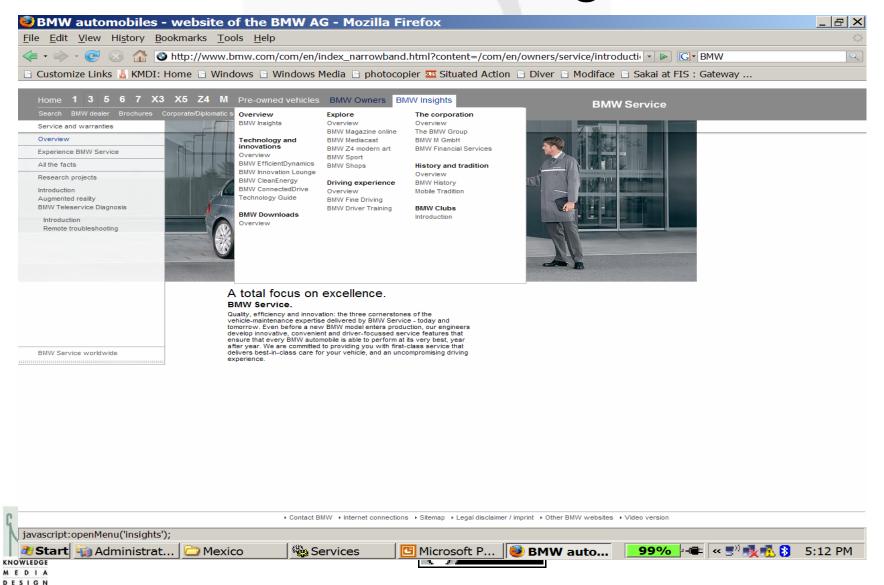




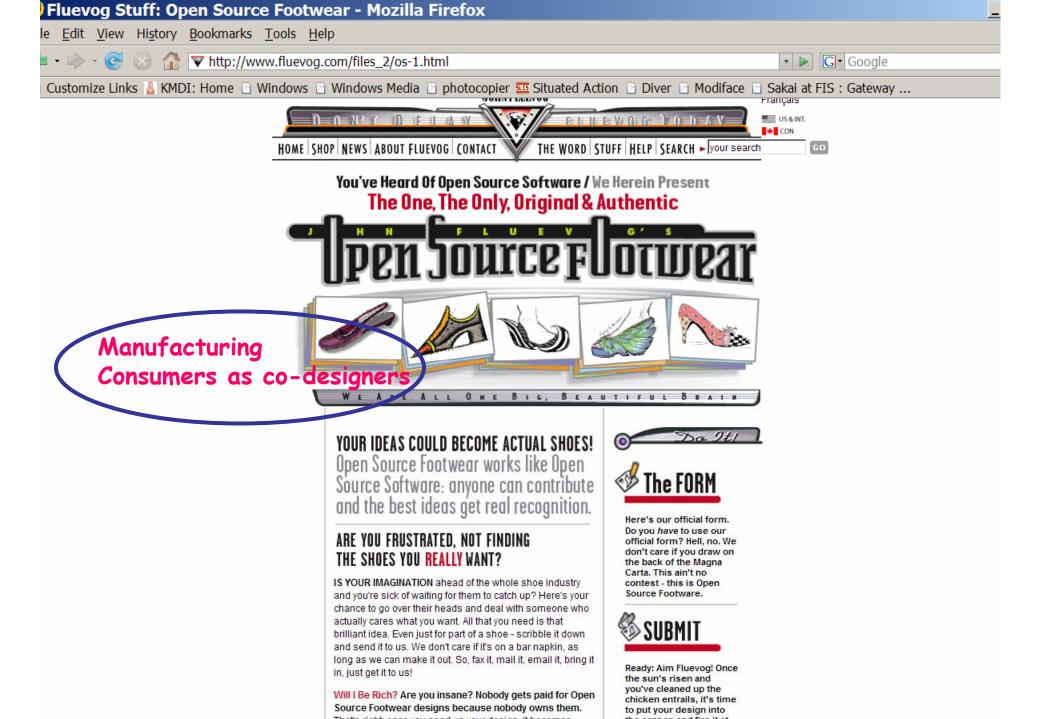
Microsoft

Microsoft is sharing source code with customers, partners, developers, academics, and governments worldwide

Manufacturing



INSTITUTE



Global



Chongqing, China



Chongqing

- the fastest-growing urban centre on the planet.
- the world's biggest municipality, with 31 million residents
- half a million more arriving every year

Set in the middle reaches of the Yangtze, the former trading centre and treaty port has long been the economic hub of western China. It is now at the centre of China's drive to address the huge inequalities between the rich eastern coastline and the poor western interior. The scale of the "Go West" policy - with 1.6 trillion yuan (£114bn) spent since 1999, mainly on roads, bridges, dams and pipelines – is sometimes compared with the Marshall Plan that helped rebuild post-war Europe.

Source: Guardian

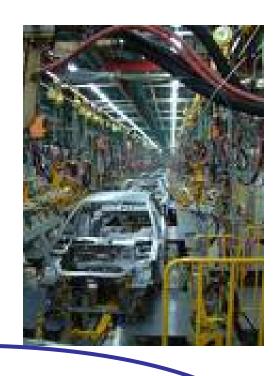




"Localized Modularization"



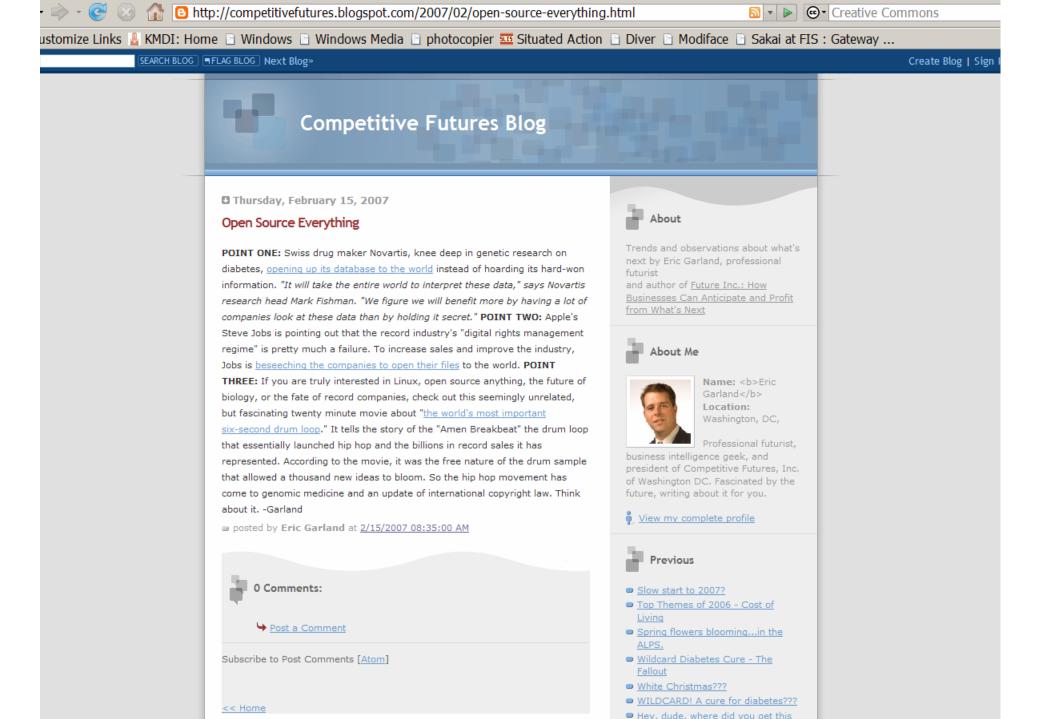






14 years ago – a motorcycle repair shop Today has a turnover of over \$900M, makes 700,000 motorcycles a year; taken 40% of market share from Honda, Suzuki and Yamaha

Source: Tapscott & Williams. 2006. Wikinomics, p. 219-220



Muchas Gracias

Further information:
Gale Moore, Director KMDI
gmoore@kmdi.utoronto.ca



Staircase at the Bahen Centre





Selected readings

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