

Business models for federated infrastructures

Owen Appleton

Emergence Tech Limited e-FISCAL & FedSM projects

Overview



- What is a business model and why do we need them
- Mapping federation types
- Deriving business models
- Business models and costs

What is a business model



- A business model defined:
 - The content, structure and governance of transactions designed so as to create value through the exploitation of business opportunities*
- Value not be limited to economic
 - social, cultural or other forms of value may also be taken into account.
- Not just a financial structure
- Complex in federated environment
 - Limit ourselves to federator models

^{*} Amit, R., and Zott, C.,(2001), "Value creation in e-business," Strategic Management Journal, 22, pp. 493-520

FedSM Business model definition



- A business model should...
 - ...provide a clear idea of the value that is created by a federator in its specific federation context.
 - ...draw a clear picture of the stakeholders involved besides the federator; this shall include any types of relevant partners contributing to the value proposition as well as "consumers".
 - ...highlight the most important relationships in the regarded federation context, i.e. relationships and dependencies between the involved parties.
 - ...cover information about resources required to deliver value as well as the (physical or logical) channels through which service and value is delivered.
- Any business model should be clearly defined in scope distinguished from other business models.

Why is this helpful



- e-Infrastructures grew organically
 - Start in research groups
 - Grow though state funded projects
 - Only became cohesive landscape more recently
- Need to demonstrate sustainability
 - Set out clear roles, relationships, activities, benefits
 - Create sustainable governance structures
 - Define realistic management processes
 - Provide cost estimates allow for pricing or funding



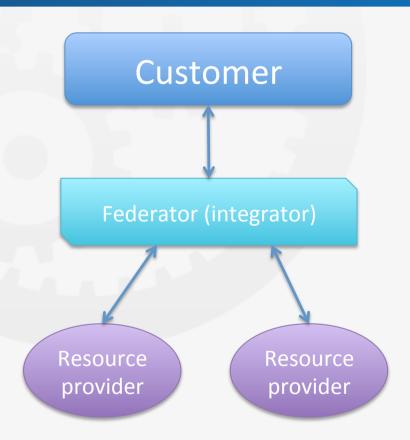
Establish context

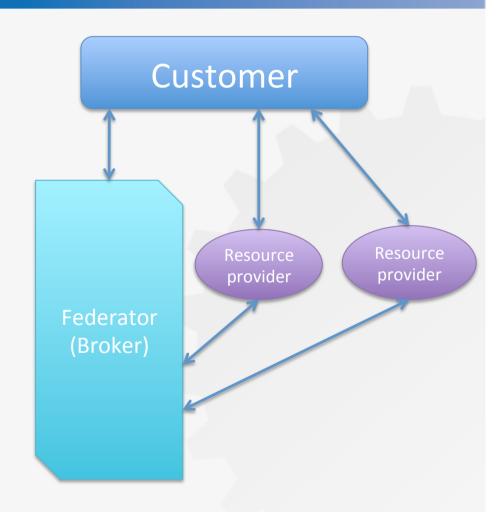


- Can't jump directly to business models
 - BM dependent on structure of federation, many options
 - Can create broad 'types' of federation and look at resultant BMs
- Need a structure for showing different federations
 - Show relationships
 - Show activities
 - Show locations of IT Service Management responsibility

Federation types







Federation Responsibility model



Customer

Customer-facing services / components

Federator

ITSM processes

Federation facing services/components

Supporting service components

Federation members

- Design & transition of new or changed services
- Service Level management (SLAs, OLAs)
- Service reporting
- Service continuity & availability

Technical components that support the overall service.

- Central AAI system from federator
- Portal provided by one federation member to the whole federation

management

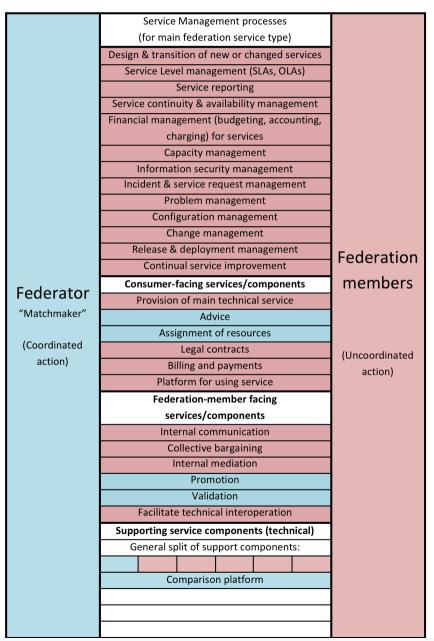
- Problem management
- Configuration management
- Change management
- Release & deployment management
- Continual service improvement

Consumer

[consumer of main service type federation offers]







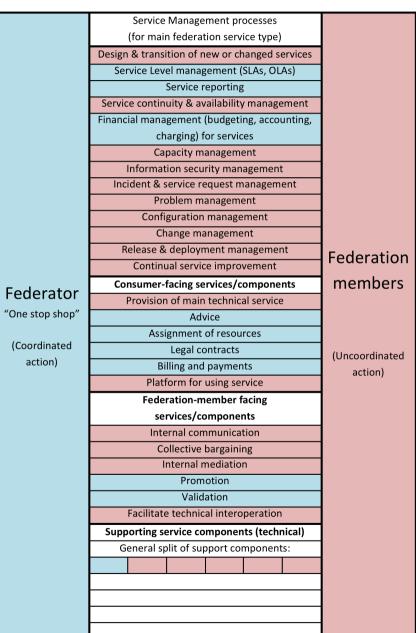


Consumer

[consumer of main service type federation offers]









Consumer

[consumer of main service type federation offers]



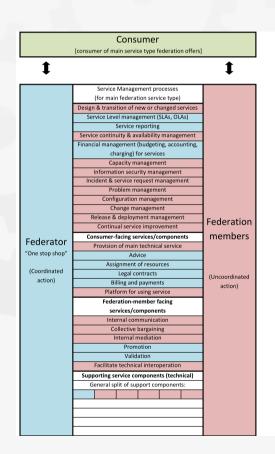
| | Service Management processes | |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| | (for main federation service type) | |
| | Design & transition of new or changed services | |
| | Service Level management (SLAs, OLAs) | |
| | Service reporting | |
| | Service continuity & availability management | |
| | Financial management (budgeting, accounting, | |
| | charging) for services | |
| | Capacity management | |
| | Information security management | |
| | Incident & service request management | |
| | Problem management | |
| | Configuration management | |
| | Change management | |
| | Release & deployment management | Federation |
| | Continual service improvement | |
| Federator | Consumer-facing services/components | members |
| rederator | Provision of main technical service | |
| Integrator | Advice | |
| (a. II I | Assignment of resources | |
| (Coordinated | Legal contracts | (Uncoordinated |
| action) | Billing and payments | ` action) |
| | Platform for using service | · |
| | Federation-member facing | |
| | services/components | |
| | Internal communication | |
| | Collective bargaining | |
| | Internal mediation | |
| | Promotion | |
| | Validation | |
| | Facilitate technical interoperation | |
| | Supporting service components (technical) | |
| | General split of support components: | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

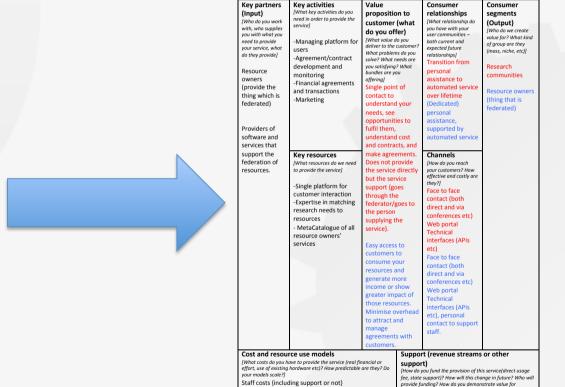


From responsibilities to business models



Federation Model: One ston shon





External costs for software and services to support

Potential centralised platform for customer

interaction (s/w, h/w, network etc.)

federation

national/EU funding?]

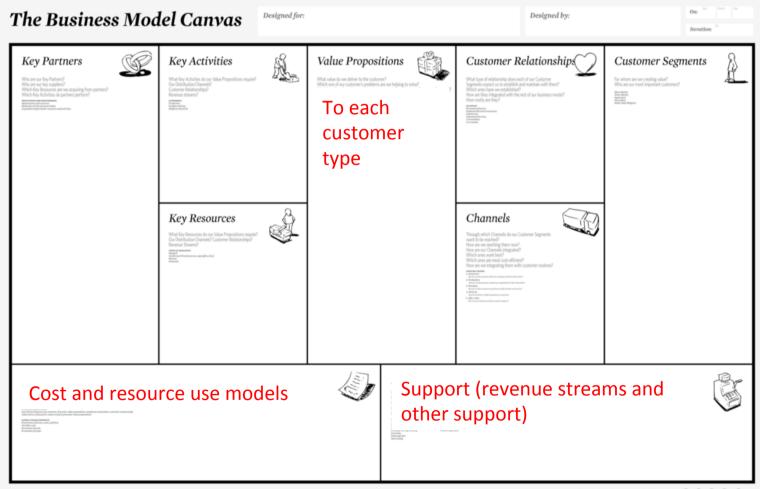
-Public funding, to provide national/EU added

value (impact shown through researcher

performance, opportunities)

Business model canvas







Federation Model: One stop shop

Key partners (Input)

[Who do you work with, who supplies you with what you need to provide your service, what do they provide]

Resource owners (provide the thing which is federated)

Providers of software and services that support the federation of resources.

Key activities

[What key activities do you need in order to provide the service]

- -Managing platform for users-Agreement/contract
- development and monitoring
 -Financial agreements and
 transactions
- -Marketing

Key resources

[What resources do we need to provide the service]

- -Single platform for customer interaction
- -Expertise in matching research needs to resources
- MetaCatalogue of all resource owners' services

Value proposition to customer (what do you offer)

[What value do you deliver to the customer? What problems do you solve? What needs are you satisfying? What bundles are you offering]
Single point of contact to understand your needs, see opportunities to fulfil them, understand cost and contracts, and make agreements.

Does not provide the service directly but the service support {goes through the federator/goes to the person supplying the service}.

Easy access to customers to consume your resources and generate more income or show greater impact of those resources. Minimise overhead to attract and manage agreements with customers.

Consumer relationships

[What relationship do you have with your user communities - both current and expected future relationships]
Transition from personal assistance to automated service over lifetime
(Dedicated) personal assistance, supported by automated service

Consumer segments (Output)

[Who do we create value for? What kind of group are they (mass, niche, etc)]

Research communities

Resource owners (thing that is federated)

Channels

[How do you reach your customers? How effective and costly are they?]
Face to face contact (both direct and via conferences etc)
Web portal
Technical interfaces (APIs etc)
Face to face contact (both direct and via conferences etc)
Web portal
Technical interfaces (APIs etc), personal contact to support staff.

Cost and resource use models

[What costs do you have to provide the service (real financial or effort, use of existing hardware etc)? How predictable are they? Do your models scale?]

Staff costs {including support or not}

External costs for software and services to support federation

Potential centralised platform for customer interaction (s/w, h/w, network etc.)

Support (revenue streams or other support)

[How do you fund the provision of this service(direct usage fee, state support)? How will this change in future? Who will provide funding? How do you demonstrate value for national/EU funding?]

- -Public funding, to provide national/EU added value (impact shown through researcher performance, opportunities)
- Commission on money from researchers / subscription from resource owners
- In-kind contributions from resource owners

Conclusions



- Business models are needed in the progress toward sustainability
 - First need to decide what you do!
- A model to understand federation types helps with many areas
 - Define activities, relationships, simplify structures
 - Allow description of Business models, management processes and procedures
- From this we can understand business models, e.g. via a business model canvas
 - Business models will vary widely

Thanks for listening!



Owen Appleton

owen@emergence-tech.com

www.emergence-tech.com - www.fedsm.eu