

How to Build an
OSS Compliance
Management
System that
Works in the Real
World

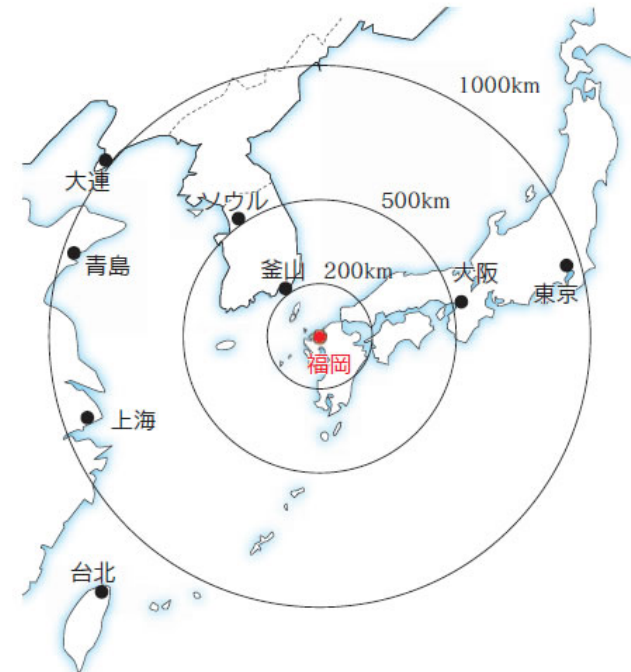
November 30, 2016

Teruaki Ito
Ricoh Company,
Limited

- On the one hand, collecting information on OSS risk management is important, but not so difficult these days
- On the other, introducing an OSS management system within an organization is hard, because organizations consist of various stakeholders busy with their own interest
- And did I mention they have already been distracted from their interest by compliance issues; internal control, safety standard, environmental regulations, RoHS, wireless authentication...?
- Are you ready to put one more pressure on already fully occupied organization?
- If so, it's worth for me to look back my history of inter-organizational battle and sort out how I tackled the problems at different stages of maturity for the purpose of benefitting the audience today

- Self Introduction
- Introduction of Ricoh Company
 - The Ricoh Way, Ricoh Group Outline, FY16 Business Overview, Main products and services
- What to do in complying with OSS License
- Step 1. Set the target business / How we set the target business
- Step 2. Listen to the stakeholders on-site / Ricoh's Mainstream Product / How we implemented the process
- Step 3. Expanding the horizon: in-house
- Step 4. Expanding the horizon: SoC
- Step 5. Expanding the horizon: SC
- Wrap-up

- One of the original members of OSS compliance task force
- Legal Background:
 - Majored in law at university ('80s)
 - Licensing negotiations (fee, conditions) and facilitation of the user community of Ricoh proprietary software toolkit products ('90s)
 - Contract and IPR negotiations of collaborative R&D projects with European research institutes (2000s)
- Engineering Background: None
- Also a photographer, assessing Pentax DSLRs





- Ricoh Founding Principles

- The Spirit of Three Loves -

- Love your neighbor*

- Love your country*

- Love your work*

- Mission, Vision & Values

- Mission Statement

- At the Ricoh Group, we are committed to providing excellence to improve the quality of living and to drive sustainability.*

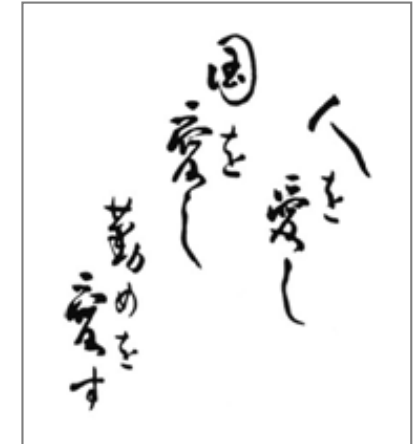
- Vision Statement

- To be the most trusted brand with irresistible appeal in the global market.*

- Values Statement

- To be one global company, we must care about people, our profession, our society, and our planet.*

- We must dedicate our winning spirit, innovation and teamwork to sharpen our customer centric focus, and we also must commit to the highest standards of ethics and integrity.*



- Ricoh Founding Principles -



Kiyoshi Ichimura, Founder



- Ricoh Company, Ltd.

Founded: February 6, 1936

Capital: 135.3 billion yen

*as of March 31, 2015

President and CEO: Zenji Miura

Head Office: 13-1, Ginza 8-chome,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

- Ricoh Group Consolidated

Number of Companies: 230

Number of Employees: 109,361

*as of March 31, 2016

Sales: 2,209.0 billion yen

*Year ended March 31, 2016



Ricoh Co., Ltd.

President and CEO

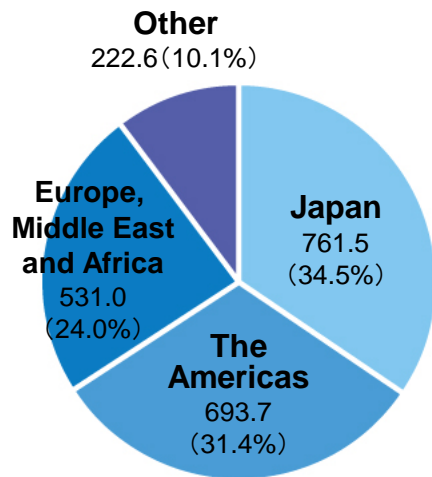
Zenji Miura



FY16 Business Overview (by region, category)

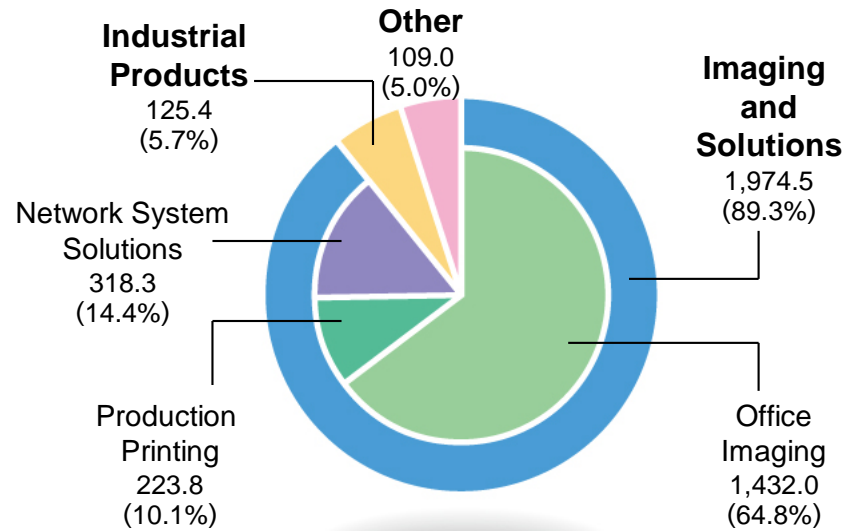
One trend is the addition of network & system support to regular office solutions providing new customer value worldwide.

Sales by region (consolidated)



Billions of yen

Sales by category (consolidated)



Billions of yen

The Ricoh Group controls every step of the business process from design to development to production, sales, service and support.

● Imaging and Solutions

– Office Imaging

MFPs (multifunction printers), copiers, laser printers, digital duplicators, facsimiles, scanners, related parts & supplies, services, support and software

– Production Printing

Cut sheet printers, continuous feed printers, related parts & supplies, services, support and software

– Network System Solution

PCs, servers, network equipment, and related services, support and software

● Industrial Products

Thermal media, optical equipment, electronic component, semiconductors devices and inkjet heads

● Other

Digital cameras

*as of April 1, 2015



- Define a simple policy so everyone can share

1. Respect copyright
2. Respect our own IPR
3. Clarify who is responsible

- Methods

1. Respect copyright

- Contain OSS copyright acknowledgement, copies of licensing terms, as well as where to find/how to obtain source code (if necessary)

2. Respect our own IPR

- Make your IPR royalty-free if internal codes need to be published by using OSS in certain ways

3. Clarify who is responsible

- Record who authorized the use of OSS



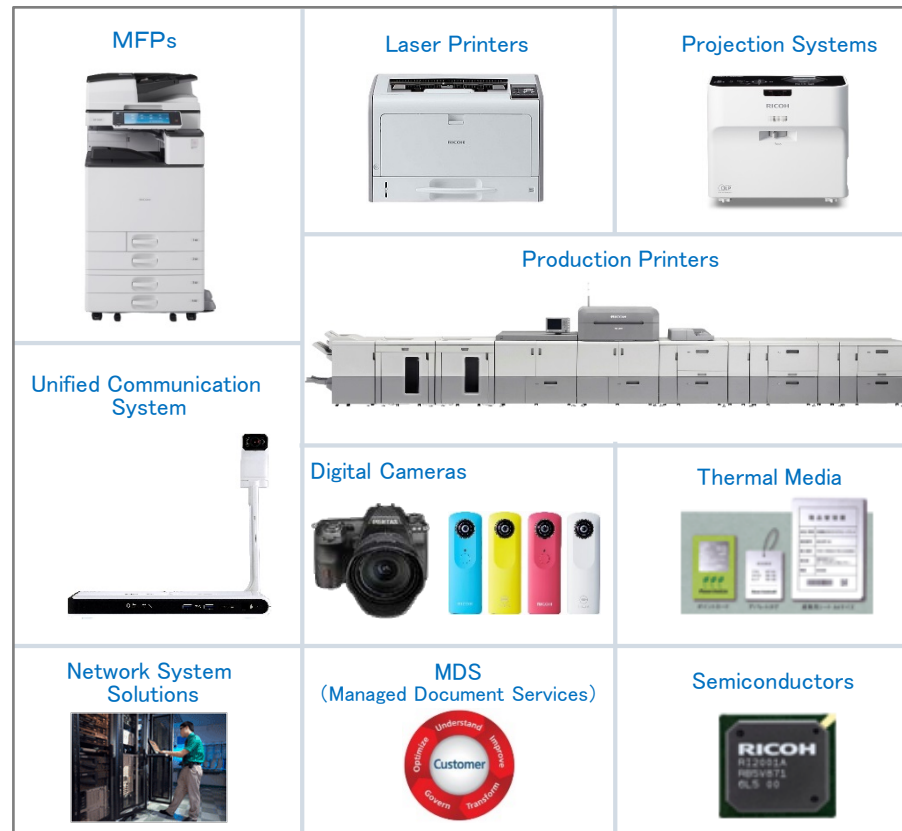
Easy to say,
difficult to
achieve

Step 1. Set the target business

■ How should we prioritize to tackle the OSS issue?

➤ Question 1

Which business would you choose if you work for Ricoh?

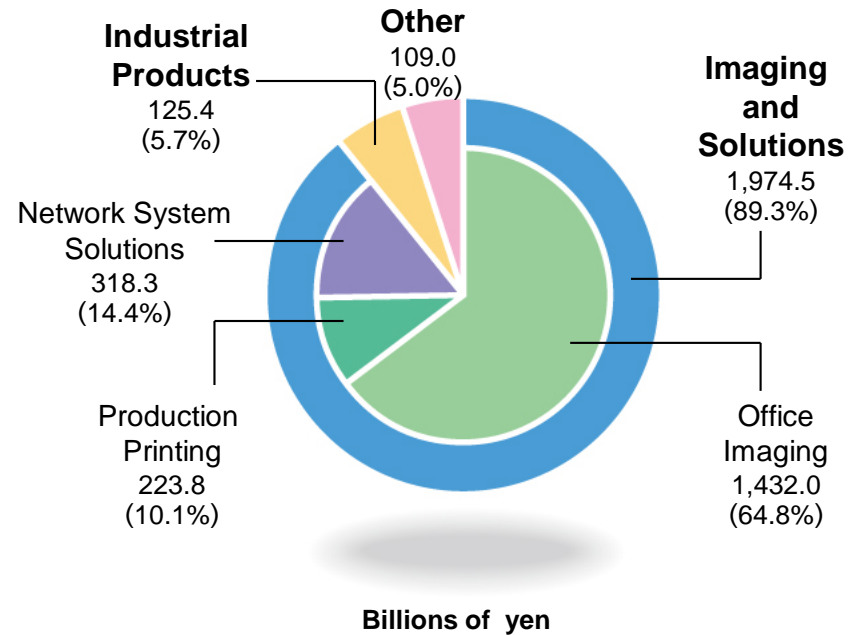


Step 1. How we set the target business

■ Chose the business area on which the impact is large

➤ Answer 1

(Choose from the pie chart)



■ Interview candidates

- Meet F2F with engineers, legal, QA, internal control, procurement...
- Do not force your side of the story to them
- Find out their way of controlling process and risks
- See them in their field, observe who can be your ally

■ Choose the strategy

- Consider how OSS compliance procedure can fit in their process
- Consider how they can best understand the necessity of OSS process
- Decide how to tackle the problem

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- Keys to build an OSS management system
 - Define a simple policy so everyone can share
 - Set the target business by analyzing where the risk is
 - Don't just force your point, work as a team with people with different interests

- Don't reinvent the wheel, use whatever is available
 - Communicate with members and experts, benchmark other organizations
 - Use software tools, OSS or proprietary, if they better solve your problem or even reduce your workload

