

#### **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  $17^{th}$  – Pascal's Calculator





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- 19<sup>th</sup> Charles Babbage's first mechanical computer, and Ada Lovelace's Analytical Engine and the 1<sup>st</sup> algorithm





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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



The Awakening of Freedom (Williams, 2002)

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





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)

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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

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Copyright Ownership

Individual Contributor



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- Individuals & companies might want to assign their copyright (e.g. at the FSF)





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- Only copyright owners can sue





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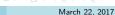
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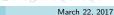
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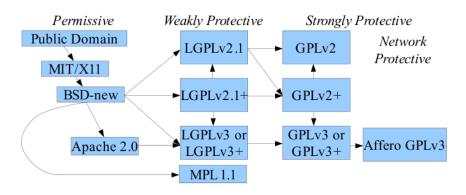


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- Mixing licenses –the question of license compatibility





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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- provide clarity and education



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





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- A change of business model
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- What are the implication of switching to another license?





FLOSS is everywhere

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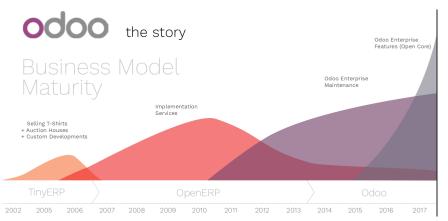


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- In 2014, VCs invested \$2.4B into FLOSS-focused companies





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

• Free as in Freedom, and as Free to try (low barrier to adoption) -leading to an innovation culture and technological leadership





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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

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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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- 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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- Free phone operating system (e.g. Replicant removes the pieces that are not free in Android)
- Better hardware/firmware, drivers, and 3D capabilities
- Accessibility
- Security





Consider the pros &cons of the main options

Build





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- Buy (for a time: license)





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





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



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Consider the pros &cons of the main options

- 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.





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- Can you live with a commodity (low-cost) solution that fits somewhat most but not all of your needs?





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- 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





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- Cost of building or buying
- Cost of maintainance





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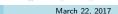




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- Other costs (see https: //www.business-case-analysis.com/total-cost-of-ownership.html)





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Think IT Strategy before planning the procurement process

• FLOSS can generate 90% saving for the right projects—see http://oss-watch.ac.uk/resources/procurement-infopack



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





Implementing the Solution

• ERPs deal with business process (i.e. an opportunity for process innovation)





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- Example: opening an e-commerce service





# Creating Value with Software

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- Creating Value with Software
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  - Trade Barriers
  - Fiscal Policies
  - Competitiveness Rankings





#### Salary discrepancy across regions



Figure: see O'Reilly Salary Survey (Suda and Magoulas, 2017)





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#### References I

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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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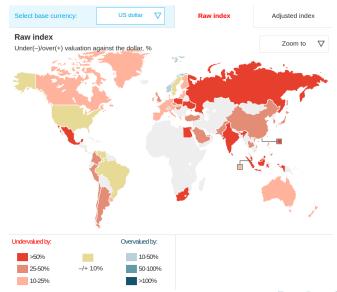


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  - Policies such as currency fluctuation and trade barriers





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)





#### **Tariffs**

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



Non-Tariff Barriers

Circulation of staff delivering services across borders





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- Circulation of staff delivering services across borders
- Licensing (e.g. cryptography)





Non-Tariff Barriers

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- Intellectual Property Laws (e.g. patents)





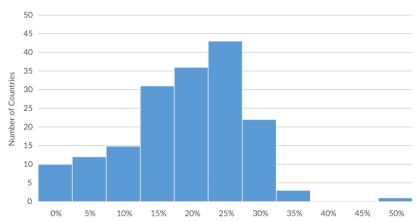
- Circulation of staff delivering services across borders
- Licensing (e.g. cryptography)
- Standards
- Quotas
- Labeling and Packaging conditions
- Intellectual Property Laws (e.g. patents)
- Protected Designation of Origin (e.g. Champagne, Feta cheese)





#### Corporate Tax Rates

#### Distribution of Worldwide Corporate Tax Rates, 2015



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



@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)





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

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





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▲



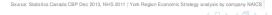


#### ICT Cluster Density across Canada (York Region, 2016)

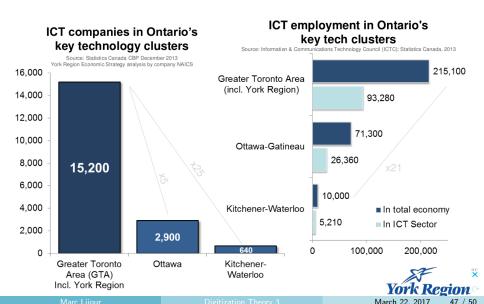






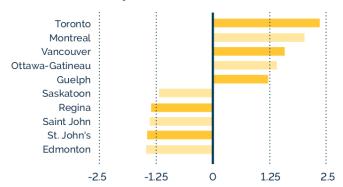


Size of Ontario ICT Clusters (York Region, 2016)



Top Canadian Cities by Diversification (TechTO, 2016)

# Top And Bottom 5 Canadian Cities By Diversification







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