

The Economics of Free Software

and why it matters for developing countries

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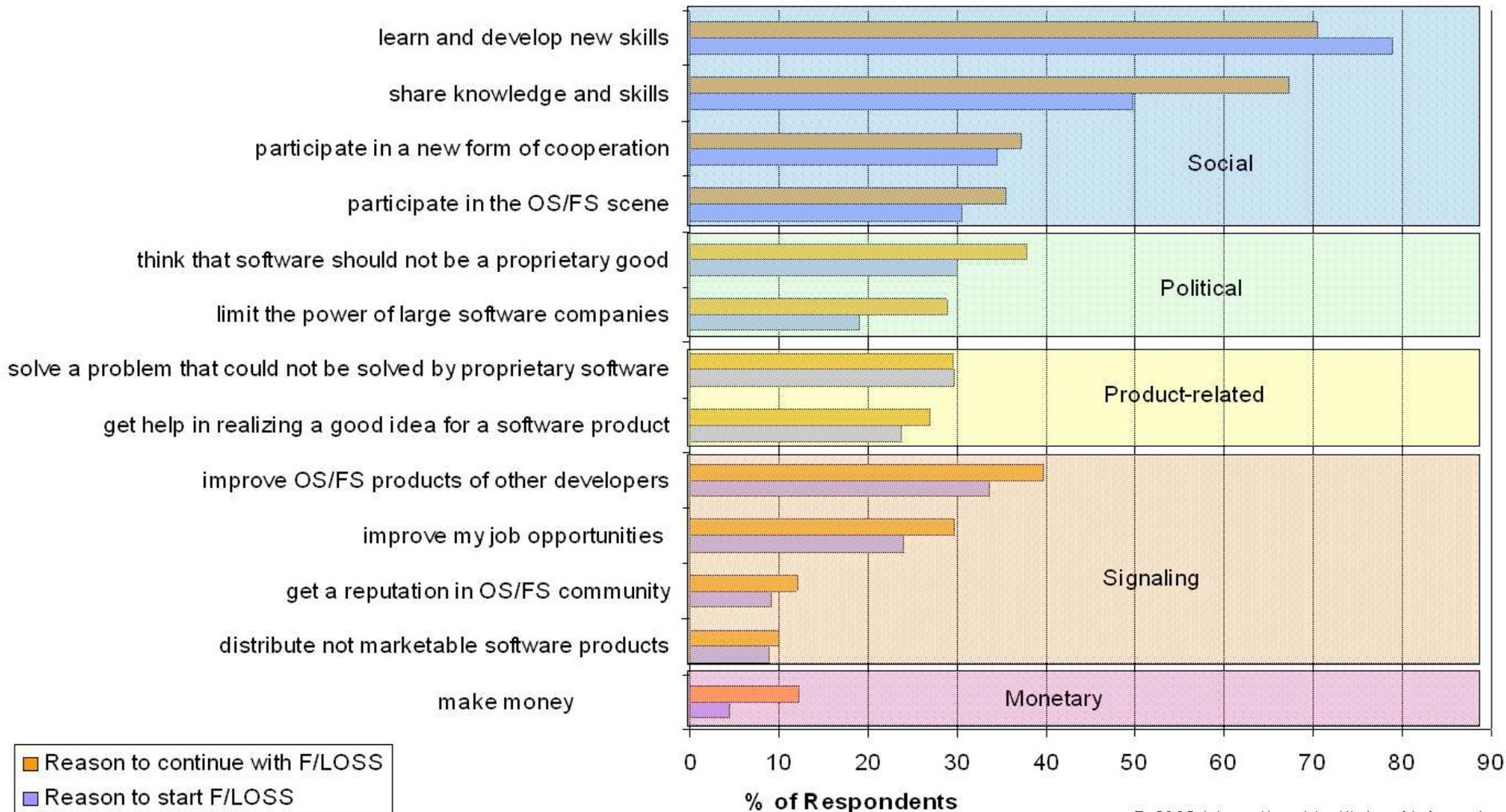
The FLOSS survey

- **FLOSS project: Free/Libre/Open Source Software Study, supported by the European Commission**
- **Largest, most comprehensive survey of developers worldwide (2002-2004)**
 - ~2800 responses to original EU-funded survey
 - ~1500 responses to FLOSS-US survey (Stanford/SIEPR)
 - ~650 responses to FLOSS-JP/FLOSS-Asia (Mitsubishi Research)

Software as society

- **What FLOSS developers expect of each other:**
 - “share their knowledge”: 78%
 - “respect my contribution”: 32%
 - “write beautiful and aesthetic programs”: 24%
- **Why they participate in the FLOSS community:**
 - “learn new skills”: 70%
 - “share their knowledge and skills with others”: 67%
 - “improve the products of others”: 40%
 - “improve job opportunities”: 30%
 - “make money”: 12%

What motivates FLOSS developers?



Software in society

“Access [to ICTs] is not enough, it is the ability to create, to add value, that is important”

Felipe Gonzalez
former Spanish Prime Minister,
Speaking at Open Source conference in Málaga, Spain, 18/2/04

Why Free/Libre/Open (FLOSS)?

- **Cost – *Total Cost of Ownership!***
The broad, socio-economic change long promised by ICTs would be limited to a tiny elite without FLOSS
- **Performance, flexibility, localisation**
Many FLOSS applications provide superior performance & security; adaptation is permitted, e.g. for local languages
- **Skills development**
FLOSS is a training environment that increases the earning capacity of community participants without any explicit investment in training: a novel form of technology transfer?

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The TCO bogeyman?

Software Total Cost of Ownership:

- Licence fees
- Associated hardware costs
- Associated software costs
- Maintenance
- Integration
- Support
- Training

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15-40%
60-85%

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Software Total Cost of Ownership:

- The share of licence fees in TCO is small...
...when the share of labour costs is high (as in the countries or social domains where TCO studies are normally conducted)

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Software Total Cost of Ownership:

- The share of licence fees in TCO is small...
...when the share of labour costs is high (as in the countries or social domains where TCO studies are normally conducted)
- If labour costs (average incomes) are low, their share in TCO is lower, with the result that **the share of licence fees is considerably higher**

Licence costs seem low...*

**Licensing Cost of Windows XP + Office (USA):
\$560****

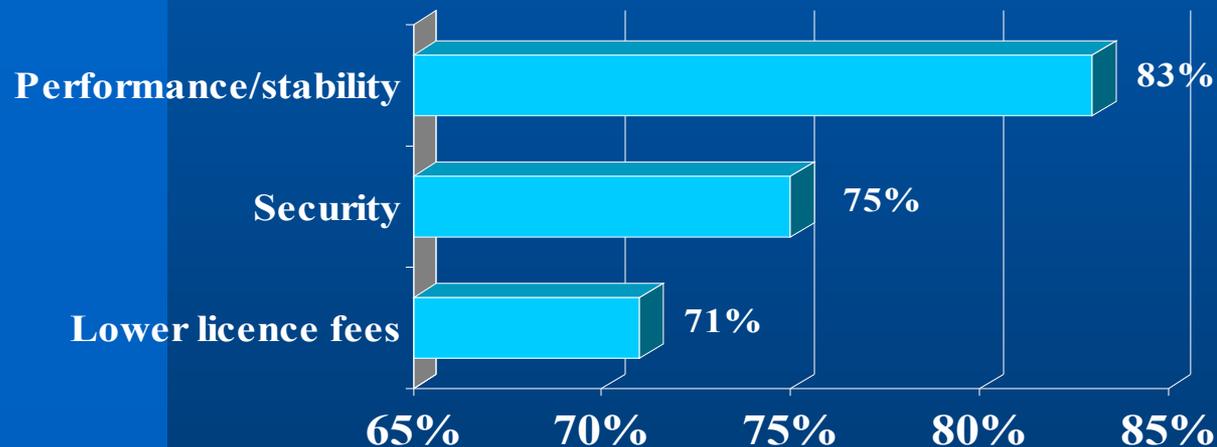
***Standard Edition, price from Amazon.com,*

**The view from the rich world!*

...and not the #1 reason for FLOSS

(even in rich countries: UK, Germany, Sweden)

Benefits from using F/OSS



Source: FLOSS survey of user organisations, FLOSS final report, www.flossproject.org/report/

But in Argentina...

Licensing Cost of Windows XP + Office* in the US:
\$560

In Argentina:

GDP/capita (average annual income) \$7716

Effective cost of Windows XP + Office (per capita)

0.9 months' GDP

(I.e. the cost of a single copy is 0.9 months of average income)

*Standard Edition

...Cost really DOES matter

Licensing Cost of Windows XP + Office in the US
\$560

ARGENTINA: GDP/capita \$7716

Effective cost of Windows XP + Office (per capita)
0.9 months' GDP

Comparing with US GDP/capita: \$35 277 p.a...

**Effective cost in \$ equivalent for a *single copy* of
Windows XP + Office in Argentina: \$2 757**

...Cost really DOES matter

Country	GDP/cap	PCs ('000s)	Piracy	WinXP Cost:**	
				Effective \$	GDP months
Argentina	7166	3415	62%	2757	0.9
Brazil	2915	10835	56%	6777	2.3
Chile	4314	1640	51%	4579	1.6
Ecuador	1396	300	62%	14149	4.8
Mexico	6214	6835	55%	3179	1.1
Peru	2051	1262	60%	9630	3.3
Asia*	2128	102229	n.a.	9282	3.2
Latin America*	4335	18703	n.a.	4557	1.6
Africa	652	7636	n.a.	30297	10.3
United States	35277	178326	25%	560	0.2
EU	20863	116997	n.a.	947	0.3
Canada	22343	14294	0.38	884	0.3

GDP/capita in US\$, WinXP cost in \$ equivalent; * Asia (incl Japan, Korea); LatAm incl Mexico, Caribbean

**Windows + Office XP effective \$ cost calculation = \$560 * (GDP per capita / US GDP per capita)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators Database, (2001 data); Business Software Alliance

Why Free/Libre/Open (FLOSS)?

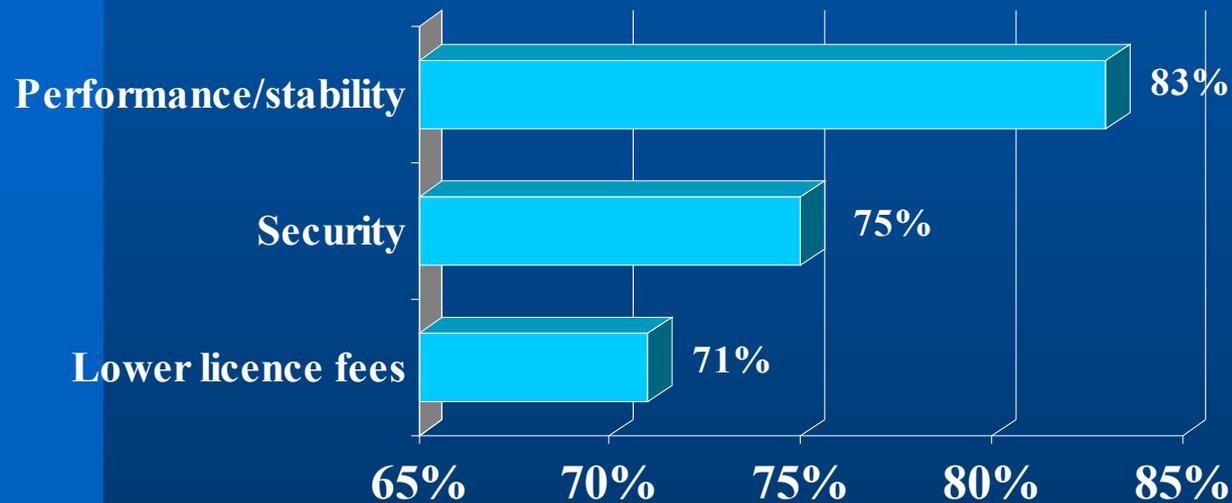
- **Cost – *Total Cost of Ownership!***
The broad, socio-economic change long promised by ICTs would be limited to a tiny elite without FLOSS. Although other barriers exist (hardware, bandwidth) software licence fees are yet another additional barrier, but can be avoided.
- **Performance, flexibility, localisation**
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FLOSS can mean better security...

Benefits from using F/OSS



Source: FLOSS survey of EU user organisations

FLOSS helps localisation

- Proprietary vendors are motivated by global profit-maximisation strategies
- They often don't care about local issues and user needs – unless they matter in “a global context”!
- Many FLOSS developers may have absolutely no interest in software usability for Xhosa speakers
- But FLOSS developers allow and encourage those *with* locally relevant motives to adapt their software
- This allows projects such as translate.org.za, LinEx, adapting software to local needs, culture

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FLOSS develops local skills

FLOSS is a training environment that enables the ability to create and actively participate rather than passively use ICT.

FLOSS increases the earning capacity of community participants without any explicit investment in training: a novel form of technology transfer.

FLOSS develops local skills

- **Not skills *to use* FLOSS applications, but skills *learned from* participating in the FLOSS community**
- **Skills learnt through participating in the FLOSS community:**
 - programming
 - copyright law and licenses
 - teamwork and team management

FLOSS develops local skills

- FLOSS encourages not only passive “use” but active participation in the creative process
- FLOSS provides a very low barrier to entry for creativity – you don’t *have* to be creative but if you want to, you *easily can*

Learning skills – then sharing!

- **78%** of developers *join* the FLOSS community “**to learn and develop new skills**” (70% *continue* for this reason)
- **67%** of developers *continue* their participation in the FLOSS community “**to share ... knowledge and skills**”

Source: Free/Libre/Open Source Software (FLOSS) Study of Developers

These skills have economic value

- **30%** of developers participate in the FLOSS community **“to improve ... job opportunities”**
- **Over 30%** of developers **derive income directly** through their FLOSS work
- **A further 20% derive indirect income** as a result of their FLOSS work
- **18% got job because of FLOSS experience**

Source: Free/Libre/Open Source Software (FLOSS) Study of Developers

Employers appreciate this...

- **36%** of organisations “totally” or “somewhat” agree that employees can work on FLOSS projects on employer time
- These are not software companies! **16% of low IT-intensity companies** (retail, automobiles, tourism, construction) “totally agree” with this

Source: Free/Libre/Open Source Software (FLOSS) Study of Users

...but don't pay for it.

- **FLOSS communities are like informal apprenticeships – but apprentice/students and master/teachers contribute their own time for free**
- **Nothing in life is free; but this is a social cost borne voluntarily by the participants themselves and not paid for directly by those who benefit (employers, society at large)**

“To each according to need...”

- **Everyone can benefit equally from this training, though not everyone invests equally in it – many “teachers” may have been formally trained at university or at work (which is explicitly paid for)**
- **In the larger perspective, this training system represents a subsidy – or technology transfer – from those who pay for formal training to those who don’t (or can’t)**

“To each according to need...”

- **Within countries, this represents a technology transfer from big companies to SMEs, who can less afford formal training**
- **Globally, this represents a technology transfer from economies who can afford formal training, to those who cannot**

“To each according to need...”

- **Sectoral benefits: poor countries may have formal computer training during computer science degree courses, but perhaps not in other subjects (biology)**
- **FLOSS usage provides students of other subjects to *informally* learn computer skills, programming skills and enhance their competence in their formal training**

But do we all want to program?

- How will we know, unless we can try?
- HTML is a programming language – the web only took off because it was open, so people could learn to write their own sites just by copying and changing other sites
- “Programming” covers a very broad range of skills from HTML to C; FLOSS allows entry at any degree with little investment in time or effort

But do we all want to program?

- In a proprietary environment, you have to decide to be a programmer, then buy development software, then spend lots of time and effort – all of which is a risk and entry barrier
- With FLOSS, you can *tinker*. You don't need to buy tools. You can use them to the extent you choose.

But do we all want to program?

- **Learning skills in FLOSS, you risk losing only your time and effort**
- **However, since the barrier to entry is low (HTML!) you can control the degree of your investment – paddle at the shallow end or dive in deeper.**
- **In proprietary environments, the dividing line between user and developer is much sharper – the pool has only a deep end, you have to dive in or stay out altogether.**

Building *local* ICT competencies

- Be passive users of “black-box” software or active participants in global ICT?
- Being active requires being able to create, locally – and choose with the least barriers the level of creativity
- Skills development requires access to the ability to create – you don’t have to be a programmer, but you *should* have the choice.
- Relative local value addition is much higher with free software, as compared to proprietary (where the vendor controls and provides the most value)

Extremadura: Free software society

- **Poorest region in Spain, one of the poorest in Europe**
- **Agricultural and remote with limited transport infrastructure**
- **1999: EU telecoms liberalisation threatened a digital divide**

Extremadura: Free software society

- Decided to “leapfrog” into the information society
- Strong political support at the highest level of government
- Principle of universal access and universal active participation

Extremadura: Free software society

“We could use proprietary software to provide access to all government officials, even all doctors and lawyers, but to provide access to all *citizens* – to *everyone* – we had to use free software”

Extremadura: Free software society

- Public Internet access points in every village, 2mb connectivity
- Public libraries in every village
- A computer for every 2 students in every school
- Free “digital literacy” training for pensioners, unemployed, housewives

“Economically possible only with FLOSS”

Extremadura: Free software society

- **Government-supported gnuLinEx project: Linux distribution adapted to local language *and* culture**
- **Universally adopted by entire public sector**
- **Over 70 000 desktops (running now)**
- **Promoted for private sector too**

Extremadura: Free software society

- 78000 people trained in “digital literacy” programme – Linux is obviously not hard to learn!
- Training is participatory – creation of multimedia “local knowledge” archives, regional Internet radio...
- School students using gnuLinEx
- Teachers trained to use gnuLinEx

Extremadura: Free software society

- **Business incubator provides business plan assistance**
- **Encourages new local startups to provide services and support**
- **Locally developed (private-sector) applications include FacturLinEx, free software invoice/billing system**

Extremadura: Free software society

- **From a backward, poor region to a leader in many key indicators of ICT access – in FOUR YEARS**
- **Won the European Regional Innovation Award (April 2004)**
- **Agreements to share model with Andalusia, Brazil, El Salvador...**

Free software's social potential

“Access [to ICTs] is not enough, it is the ability to create, to add value, that is important”

Free software can make practical:

- Access – *for everyone*
- Participation – *active, by everyone*

FLOSS lets developing countries:

- ***Rapidly*** deploy information technology
- ***Affordably*** deploy information technology
- ***Universally*** deploy information technology
- Develop a *local* ICT software and services skills base and foster a *local* ICT software and services economy
- Develop an ICT infrastructure while respecting IPR, limiting “software piracy”

More information...

The FLOSS project pages & final report

<http://flossproject.org>

Licence fees & GDP/capita paper:

http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue8_12/ghosh/

European Union Open Source Observatory

<http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/oso/>

Paper on FLOSS as Official Development Aid,

By Jordi Carrasco Munoz

http://www.i-today.com.vn/itoday/open_source/baocao/

[jordi_europeancommunity.ppt](#)