



**European Software Association**  
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# Challenges for the European Software Industry

## *The Competition for Graduate Skills from an ICT perspective*

Jeremy Roche  
Chairman of the European Software Association  
CEO of CODA Group

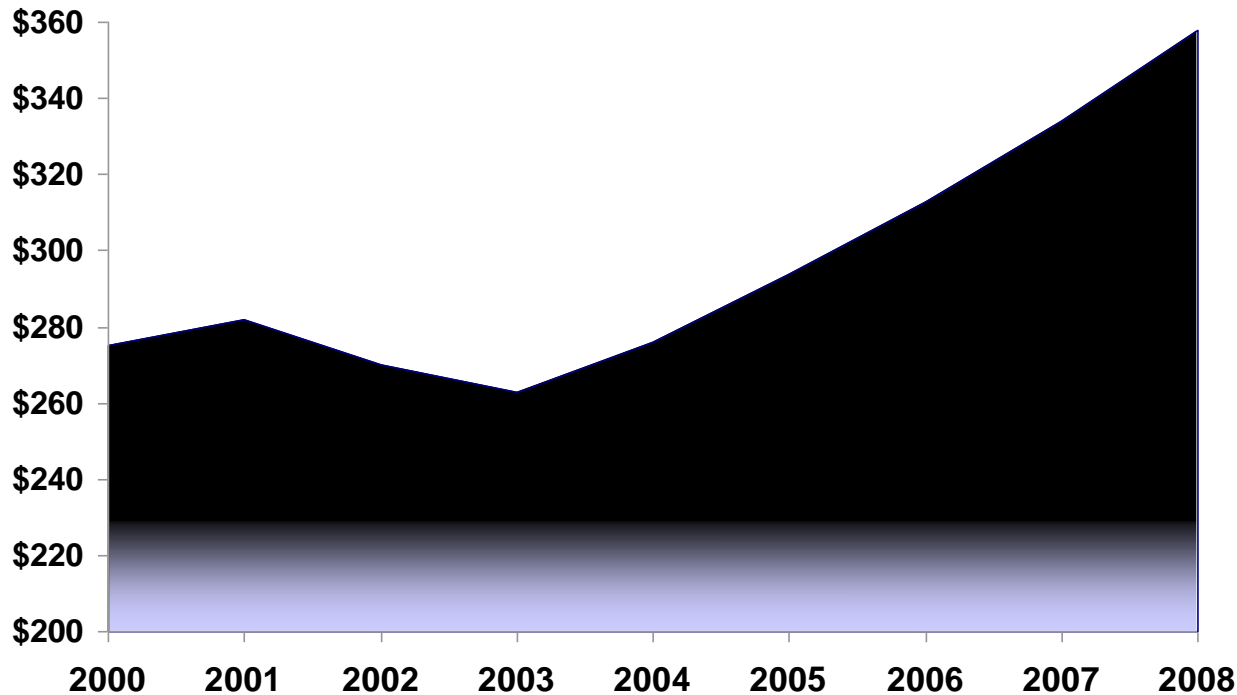
- Introduction
  - The European Software Association
    - An association of packaged software developers with R&D facilities in Europe
    - Active involvement of CEOs or equivalent
    - Based in Brussels – members across Europe
    - Founded October 2005 with active encouragement from the European Commission
    - To provide a single point of contact at European level for the software development industry
    - Fragmented, diverse industry that impacts on several commissions, each of which needs to work with authoritative industry representatives

- Economic strategy
  - The European Commission has identified ICT and particularly Software as a strategic economic growth segment
    - The Industry itself
    - Support for innovation within other industries
  - i2010 sets out a framework for requirements and results
  - Europe can only supply finite levels of skilled resources
  - All indications suggest a serious shortfall
    - Quantitative and qualitative evidence



## IT Spending in EMEA

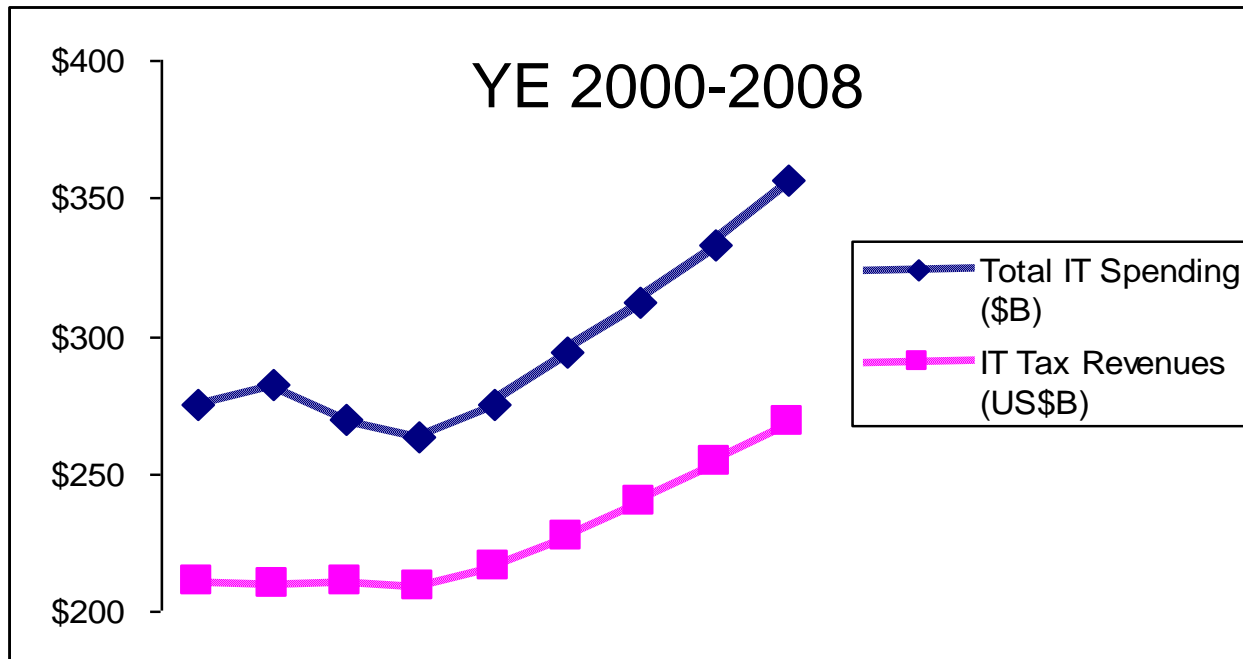
Billions  
(Constant 2003 Dollars)



- Austria
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Spain
- UK
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Hungary
- Lithuania
- Russia
- Poland
- Israel
- South Africa
- Turkey

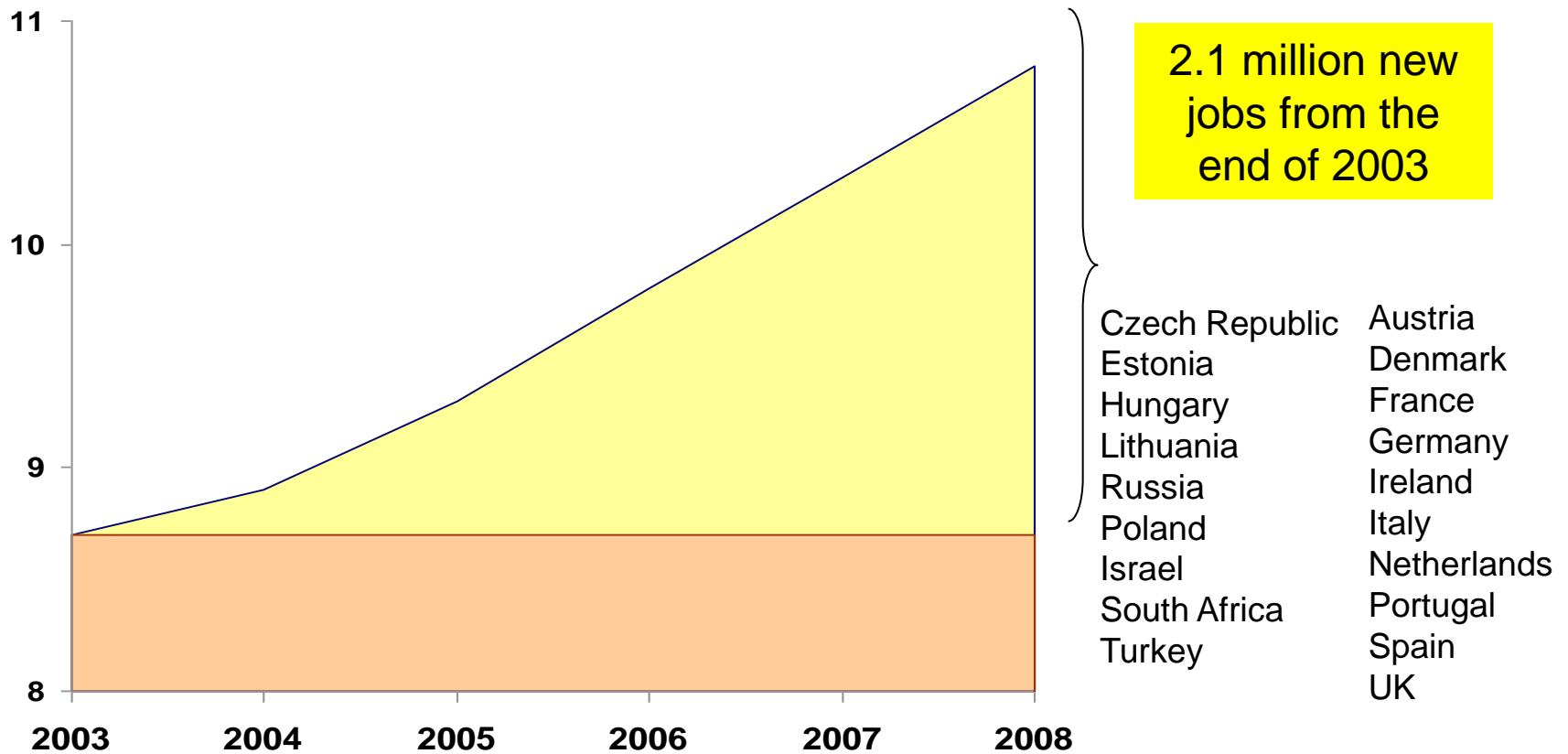
## IT as a % of GDP

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3.37%	3.40%	3.21%	3.08%	3.15%	3.27%	3.39%	3.53%	3.69%





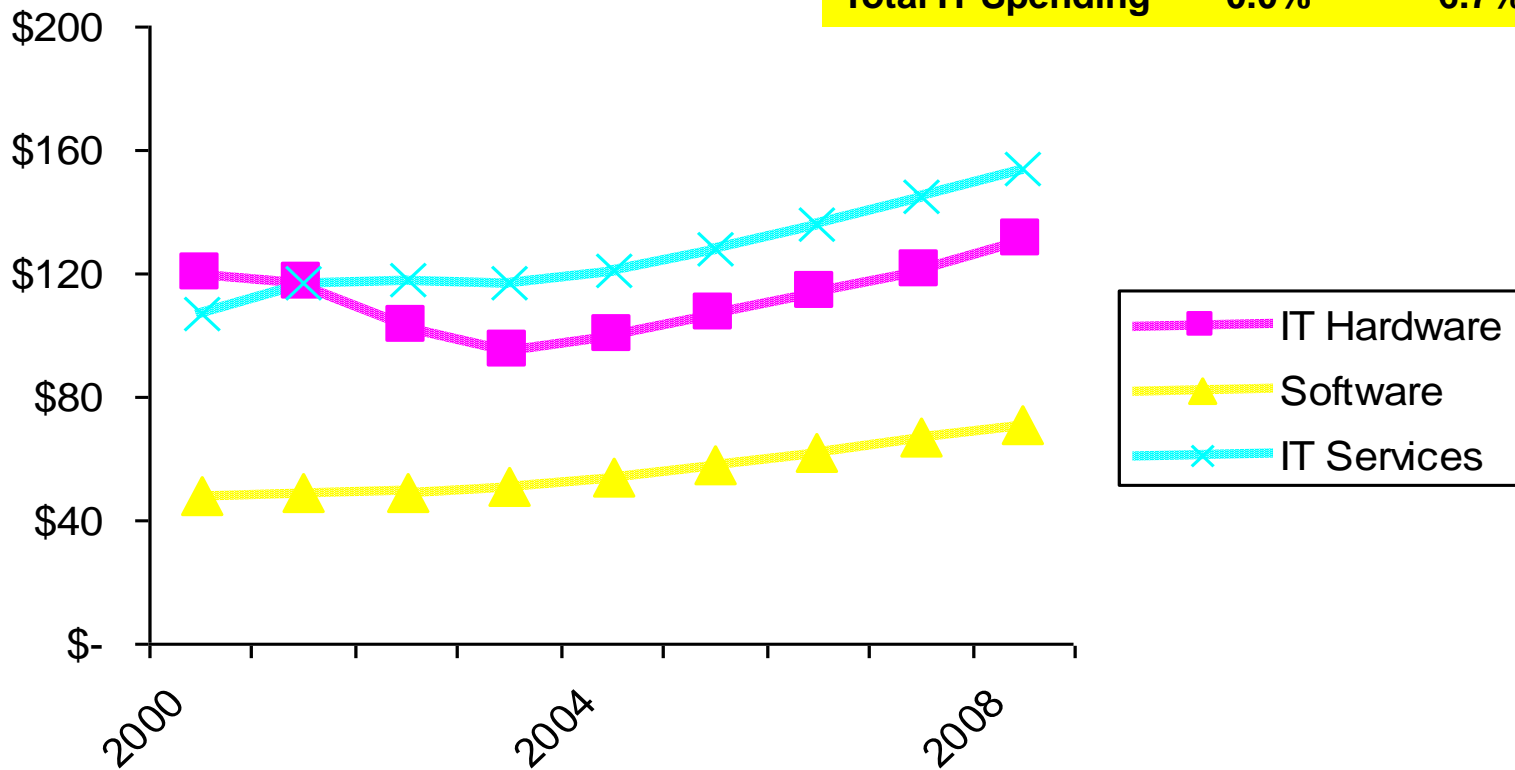
## IT-Related Employment



# The Competition for Skills

EMEA IT Spending (\$B), 2000-2008\*

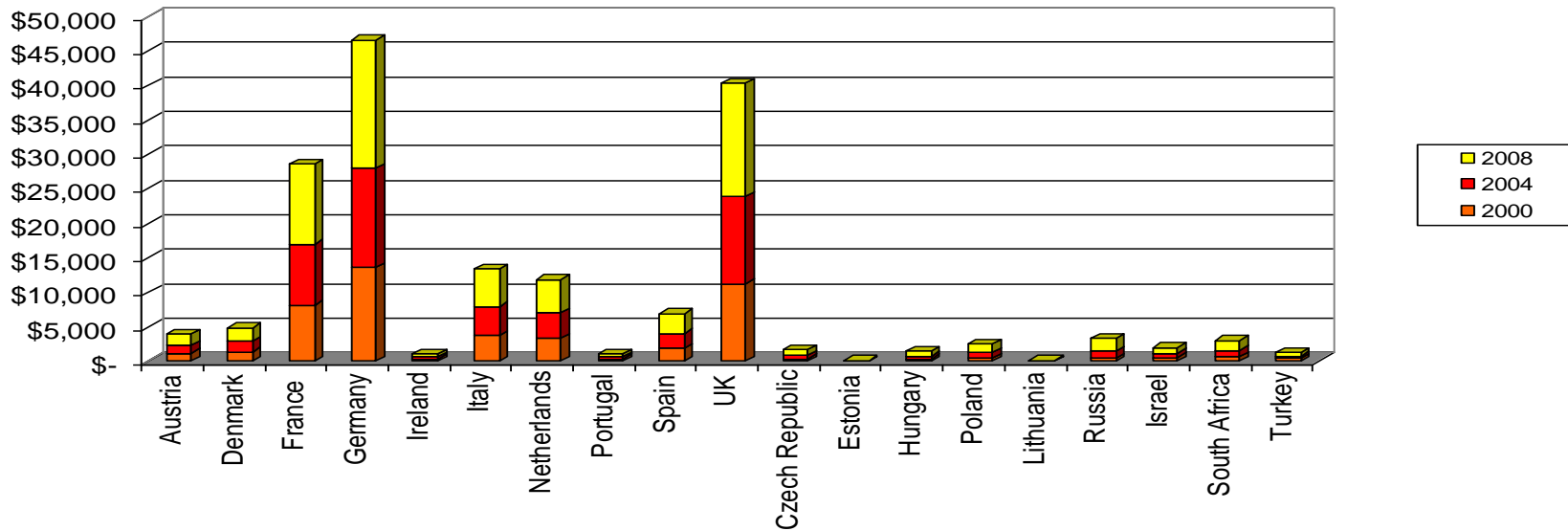
	CAGR	CAGR
Software	3.0%	7.3%
Total IT Spending	0.0%	6.7%







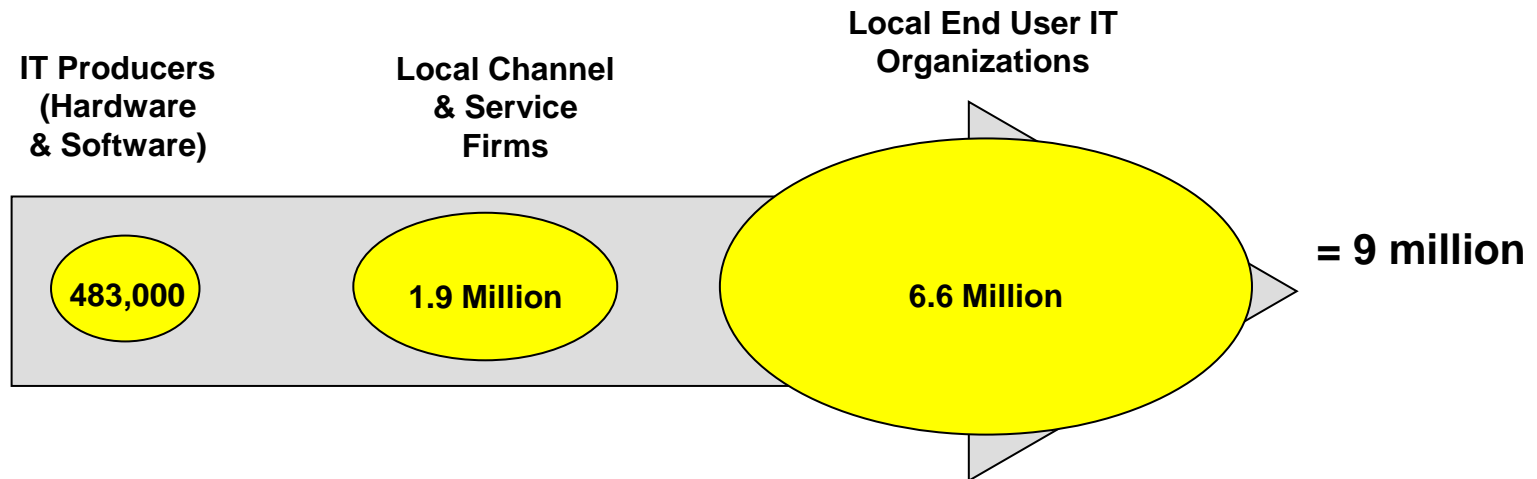
## Software Spending 2000-2008



- Software investment experienced a 3.0% CAGR between 2000 and 2004
- Over the next four years, the market is forecast to grow at a 7.3% CAGR
- Turkey, Russia and Poland will have the most aggressive growth with all countries exceeding a four year CAGR of 13%



## 2004 IT Employment by Sector

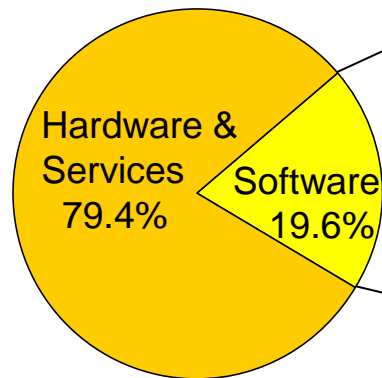


- Approximately 9 million people are employed in IT related functions in the 19 study countries
- Over the next four years, even modest IT growth will drive an additional 2 million jobs
- While software represents only 20% of total IT spending, it drives over 50% of employment



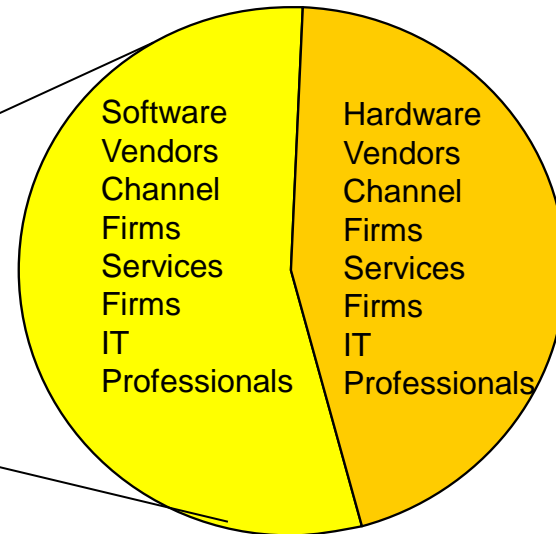
## Software's Influence will Continue to Increase

IT Spending, 2004



\$275 Billion

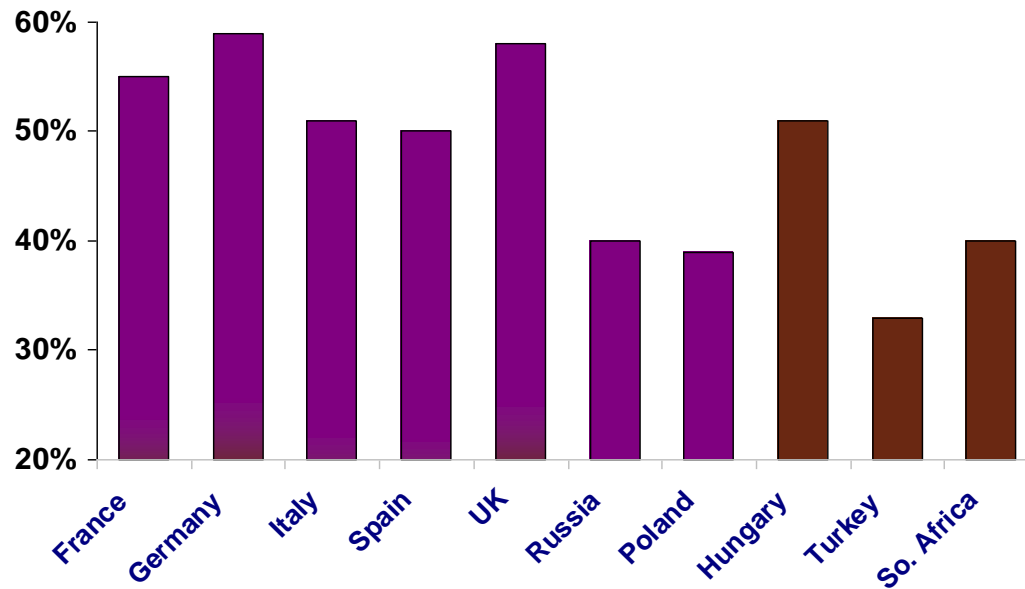
Employment, 2004



8.9 Million



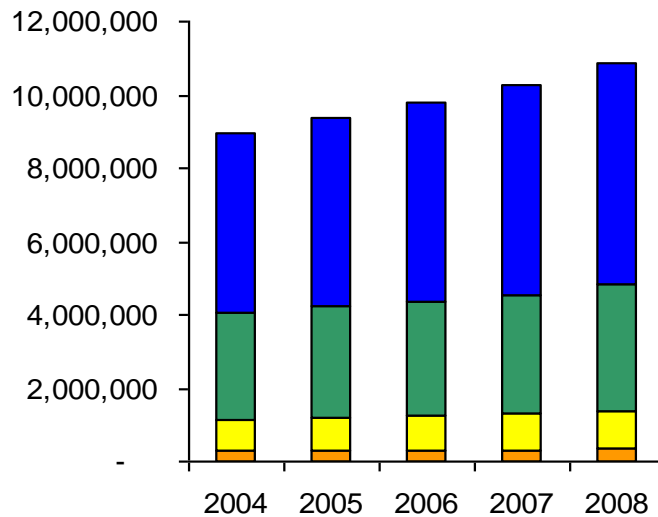
## Software % of ICT Employment



## Software-Related\* Employment

*\* Includes software vendor employees, channel and services employees focusing on software, and a percent of end user IT professionals concentrating on software*

## EMEA

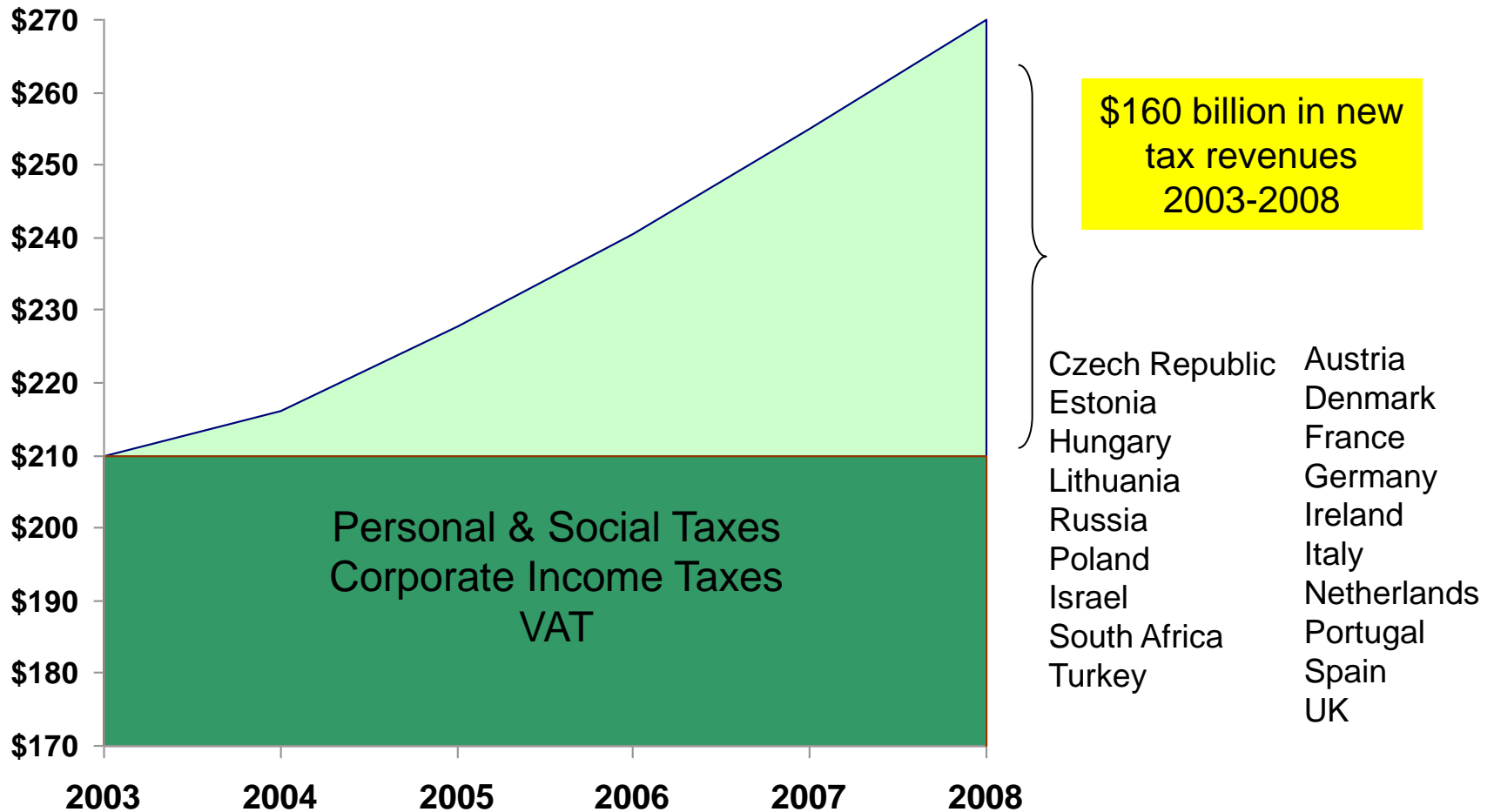


## IT Growth Creates Employment Opportunities

- **General IT employee opportunity will increase from 8.9M jobs today to almost 11M jobs in 2008**
- **Over half of these jobs will be software or software related employment**

*\*Total Software Employees include Software Vendors, Software-related Services and Channels and Software-related IT Professionals*

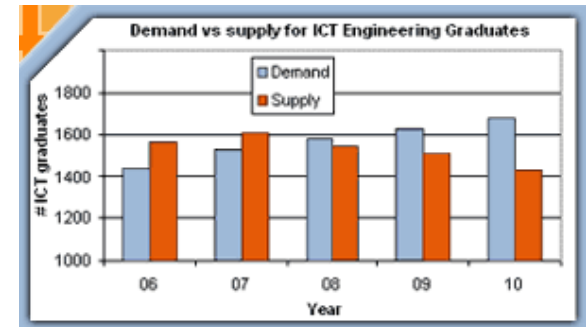
## IT-Related Tax Revenues



- Economic strategy – a prediction
  - IT spending in the region should hit 6% per year through 2009
  - In the next four years, 2006 through 2009, the IT sector will generate over 1.5 million new jobs;
    - 60% will be software-related
  - In 2009 IT-related taxes will be \$72 billion higher than in 2005
  - Over the next four years, 2006 through 2009, the IT sector will drive a total of \$179 billion in *incremental* tax revenues

# The Competition for Skills

- IT & Software companies and end user Companies all require resources!
  - The business community demands innovative ICT to support efficiency and growth
  - Education policy in several EU countries (notably the UK) is shifting graduates away from sciences to humanities and arts
  - The EU sees software as a growth economic segment on both demand and supply sides
  - Software development demands:
    - Technical skills
    - Business domain skills
  - So does almost every other economic segment
    - Efficiency through greater automation
    - Effectiveness through greater sophistication



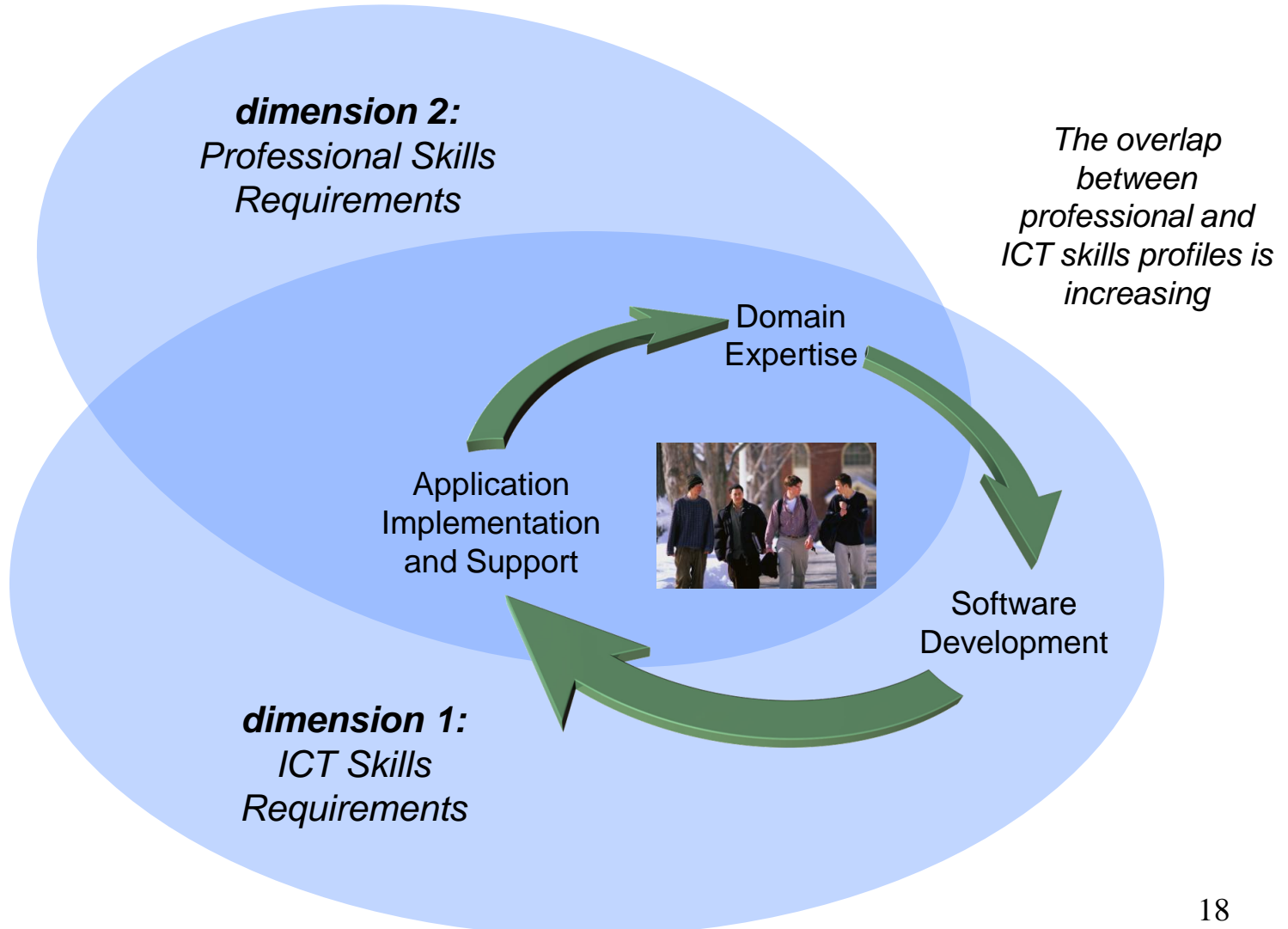
Source: [www.electronic.ie/demand.php](http://www.electronic.ie/demand.php)





- The software industry is therefore facing a two dimensional skills shortfall:
  - dimension 1°
    - staffing within the software development industry
  - dimension 2°
    - skills within the general population and user community to ensure successful uptake and use of ICT technologies

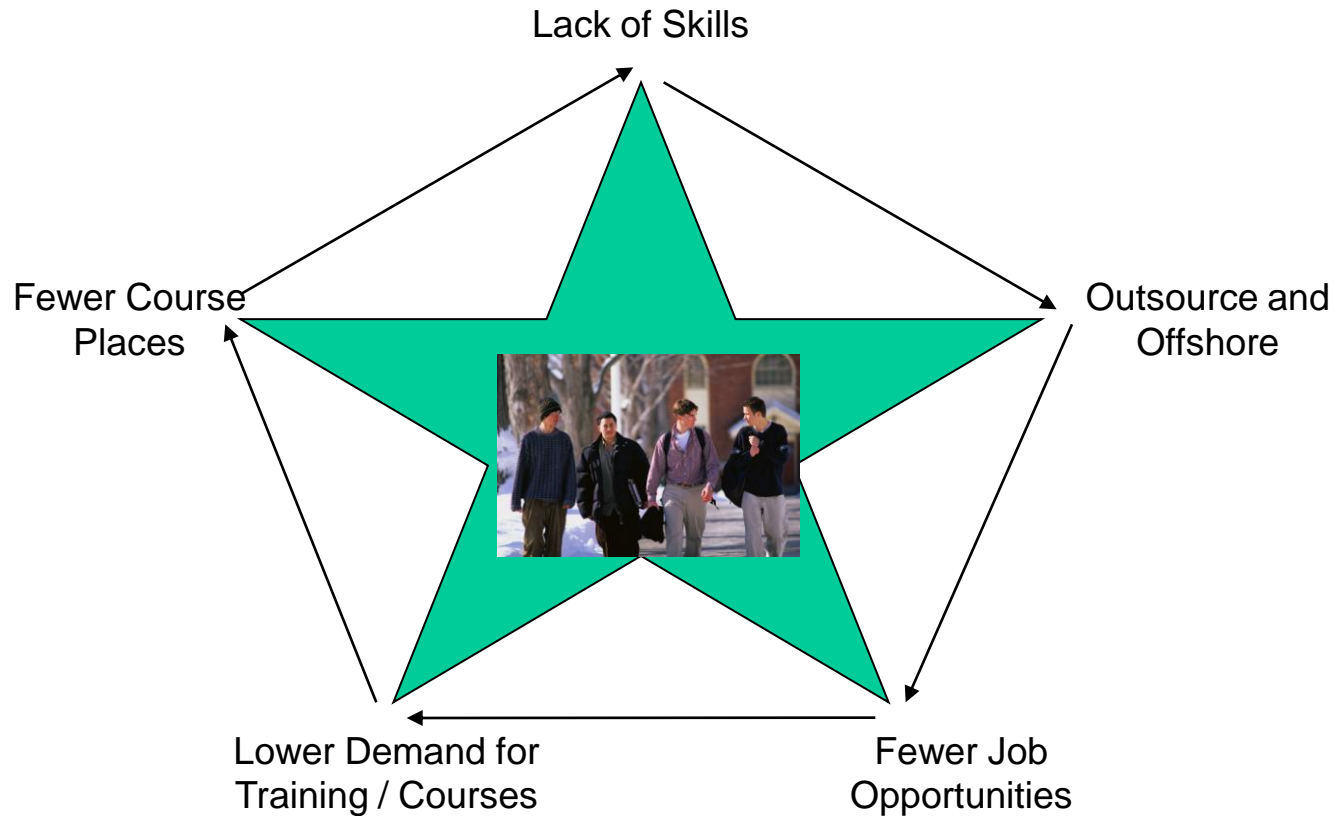
# The Competition for Skills





- Is Off-shoring the answer?
  - European Software Association Members say that primary driver for off-shoring is lack of skilled resources
    - Cost is NOT the prime driver
    - Increased management and design costs offset against savings
  - India produces over 100,000 graduates in software related disciplines each year
  - Norway for example produces about 200 in sof

- Is Offshoring the answer?
  - India and Asia now starting to have their own skills shortages (Predicted 600,000+ to 2009)
  - Quality may be falling
  - Wages are rising
  - Infrastructure is under pressure
- There is a place for offshoring – but is not a complete solution
  - Combining on-Europe and off-shore
  - Development centres in emerging European countries can be better than off-shoring



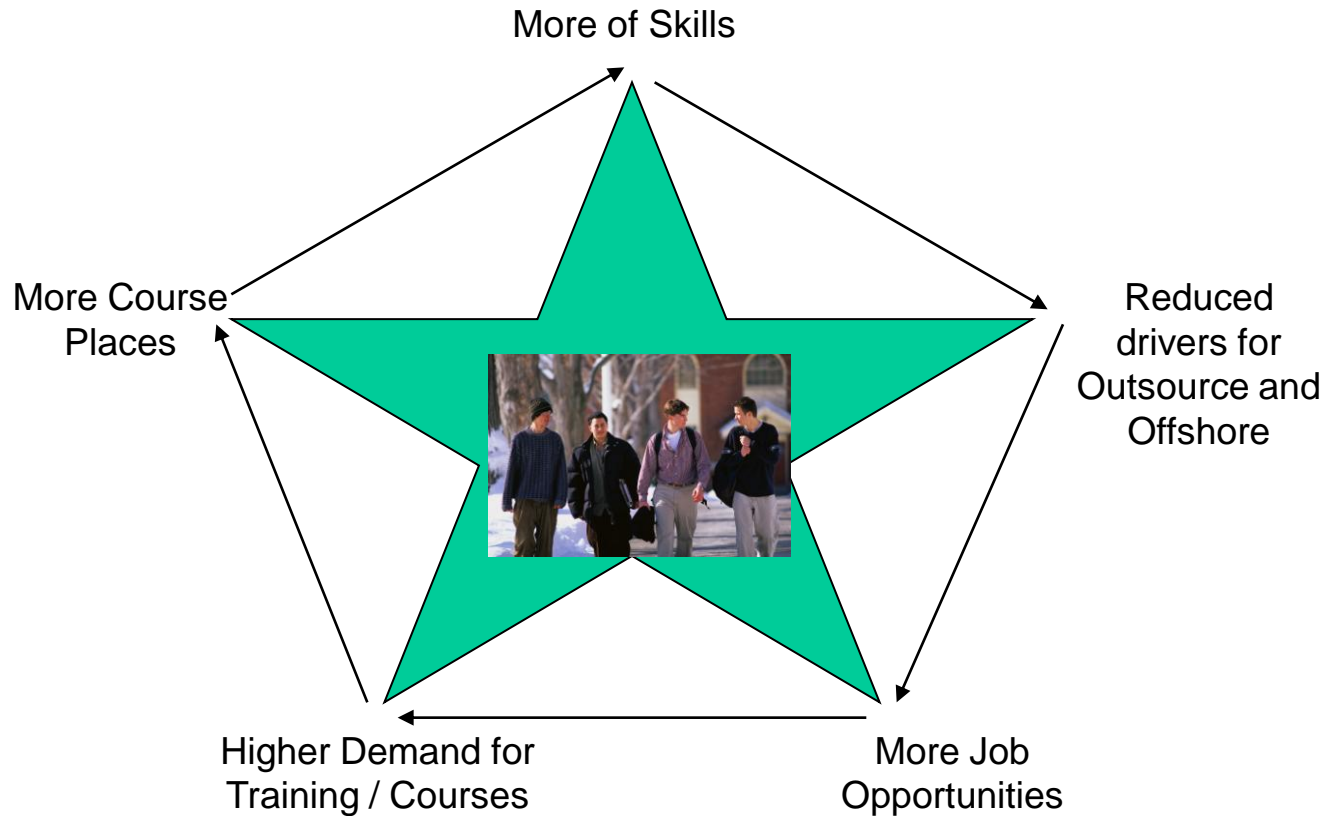
## *The Off-shoring/Outsourcing Cycle*



- dimension 1 - What could be done:
  - Education
    - a multidisciplinary academic approach needed
      - mixed curricula
      - specialized in a particular field, for example Software or nano technologies or gaming
      - at the same time generalists (finance, engineering, legal, etc.)
    - engage in projects with industry during education
    - include in curricula skills needed for tomorrow
    - teach students how to manage a life-long learning experience
    - Recognise the roll of the SME as well as the mutinaitonal
  - Skills mobility
    - Create the conditions needed for a true European labor market
    - Harmonization of labor laws and tax regimes
    - Proper alignment of social legislation with international trading policies



- dimension 1 - What could be done:
  - Market Led
    - Training
      - Greater commitment from a far wider range of businesses to the internship concept
        - » graduates or students receive a standard internship program across in different functions and countries
        - » This could help SMEs in particular to attract and engage quality graduates
      - Develop high-quality on-line courses to reduce cost of training
      - Offer these courses to schools and colleges across Europe for inclusion in their curricula
    - Information
      - Better quality, more independent market information needed
        - » Impossible to plan on the patchwork of mixed quality research and advice currently available
      - The industry should take some responsibility promote software development studies
        - » software is everywhere - in media, gaming, communication
        - » actively help universities to encourage students to gain hands-on industry experience
        - » actively engage students and pupils at schools and colleges
    - Career structures
      - create transparency
        - » More uniform job titles for the same capabilities across EU
        - » Will make cross-European hiring processes easier, especially for SMEs



## *The Skills Development Cycle*





- dimension 2 – What could be done:
  - Software systems are more diverse and ICT more pervasive than ever
    - More need for a wider range of skilled users
    - Software technology should be more flexible to the needs of the users
      - Software development should evolve to become a ‘services science’
  - Better information and training on IT capabilities for senior managers
    - Industry needs to establish independent information resources
    - Analysts need to be more European focused and ‘professional’

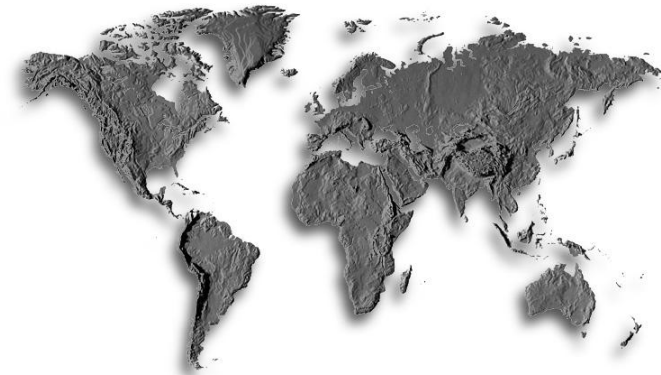


- Action today
  - The Software industry and the academics must engage with European Commission on eSkills
    - produce a balanced skills pool
    - We are stronger together
  - Exchange best practice between governmental levels
    - local, national, European, maybe even global
  - Our industry needs to engage with you as educators:
    - Tell you what we need
    - Tell you where it is needed
    - You need to explain to us hw to engage
  - The European Software Association
    - Is ready to engage with you
    - Will communicate with software companies throughout Europe
    - Through our members and our Network Partners (local associations)

# Examples of skills required: CODA



- 13 Countries
- 16 Offices
- 550 Employees (170 in R&D Direct)
- 2500 customers
- Quoted Company (London AIM: CODA)





- Architects
- Analysts
- Developers
- Testers (Manual and Automated)
- Documentation
- Benchmarking and Technical Specialists
- Quality
- Sales/Pre-sales
- Consultants
  - Application
  - Technical
- Trainers
- Support Analysts

- Example - ICT Ireland
  - Research shows trainee programs are more popular with large companies
  - The “Trainee Concept” aimed at making it possible for all companies to offer trainee programs
  - Joint meetings between a range of companies of different profiles
    - general speakers
    - blue book on recruitment
    - information on traineeship procedure
    - cost per company is 5,000 euros



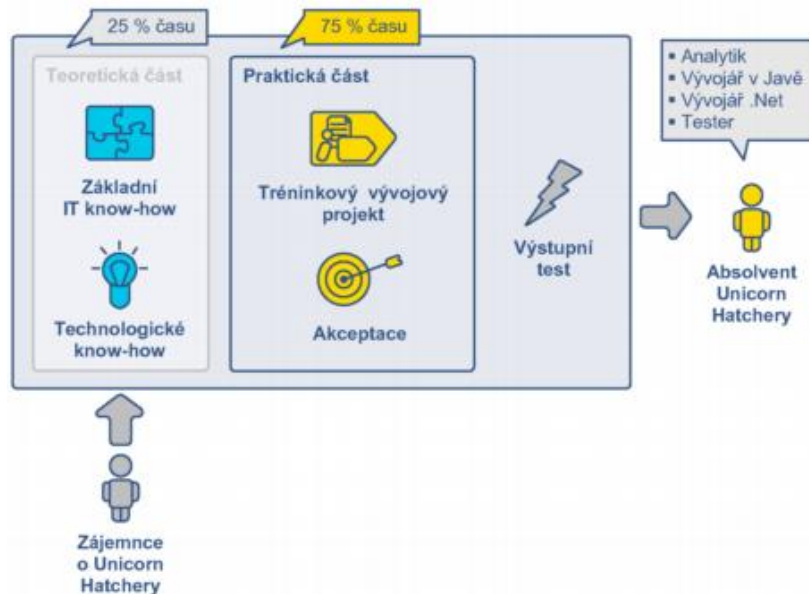


- Example – Dassault Systemes

- Skills: communication between HR & business development essential
  - engage in discussion to create curricula for graduates
  - shopping list of skills
    - Complexity of ICT means that there are core skill requirements and business specifics
    - Association members have different business products and therefore need different skills
  - to cooperate with universities who are developing talent
    - innovation - R&D is key
- Review experiences of HR-contacts
- Maintain and develop relations between business & academics
- Understand the needs of trainees vis-à-vis relations with students/academics
- We must develop the skills we need to be maintained in Europe
  - if we do not there is no other solution than to outsource and offshore



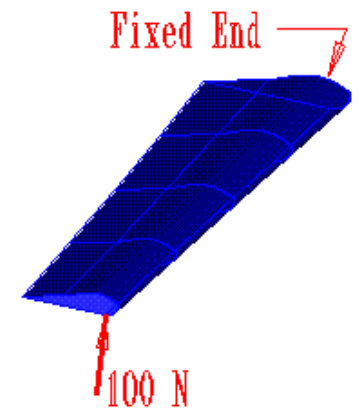
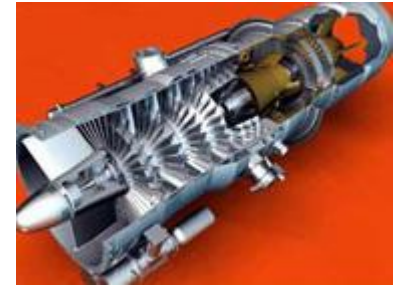
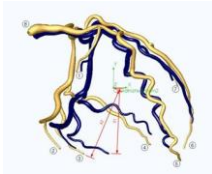
# The Competition for Skills



- Example – Unicorn
  - The Unicorn Hatchery
    - Courses for new graduates and undergraduates
    - 25% theory
    - 75% practical content
    - Delivers outcomes focused on skills needed for specific roles

- **Example – CAD/CAM/CAE vendors**

- Active competition amongst vendors to have their software used by engineering students
- Pool of young designers already familiar with that product
- Reduces industry's in-house training costs
- Influences future buying decisions as graduates take-on future responsibilities
- Constantly reminding both engineering and IT students that 3D-CAD software is *uber-cool*







- Example – Accounting Software vendors
  - Rarely communicating with academia
  - Focusing on running a business
  - Need to explain that accounting software is just as cool as the next Lara Croft game!
    - Sponsorship of Extreme-Accounting.com
    - Budapest University – modern accounting systems



- **The Challenge is therefore**
  - Embrace the opportunity and reduce the threats huge threat!
  - We need to ask and answer some fundamental questions about our economy, society and culture
    - Do we want to maintain a competitive software industry in Europe?
    - Or shall we let it gradually off-shore
  - Shipping it to India is not a sustainable option
    - India predicts a 600,000 FTE shortfall in ICT skills in the same time-frame
    - Market forces will hit here soon
  - It's everybody's problem
    - If we are to meet the predicted 300,000 FTE shortfall in skilled ICT resources by 2010 we must all act now

- **Conclusions**

- We need to speak to a far wider base within the academic world
  - More universities
  - More faculties within each university
  - Education policy makers
- We need to be proactive
  - Imaginative ways to get involved in curricula
    - IT side (electronic engineering, telecoms, software development)
    - Application side (engineering and design, accountancy, business studies)
    - Mix the two
- We must apply a wider commitment to training roles
  - Internships and ‘Apprenticeships’
  - Internationally accepted ‘professional’ training
- We need a better understanding of how we can do this
  - Academia needs to help us find the right people to talk to
  - The EU and Governments need to find the right level of intervention

***Thank you for your attention***

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