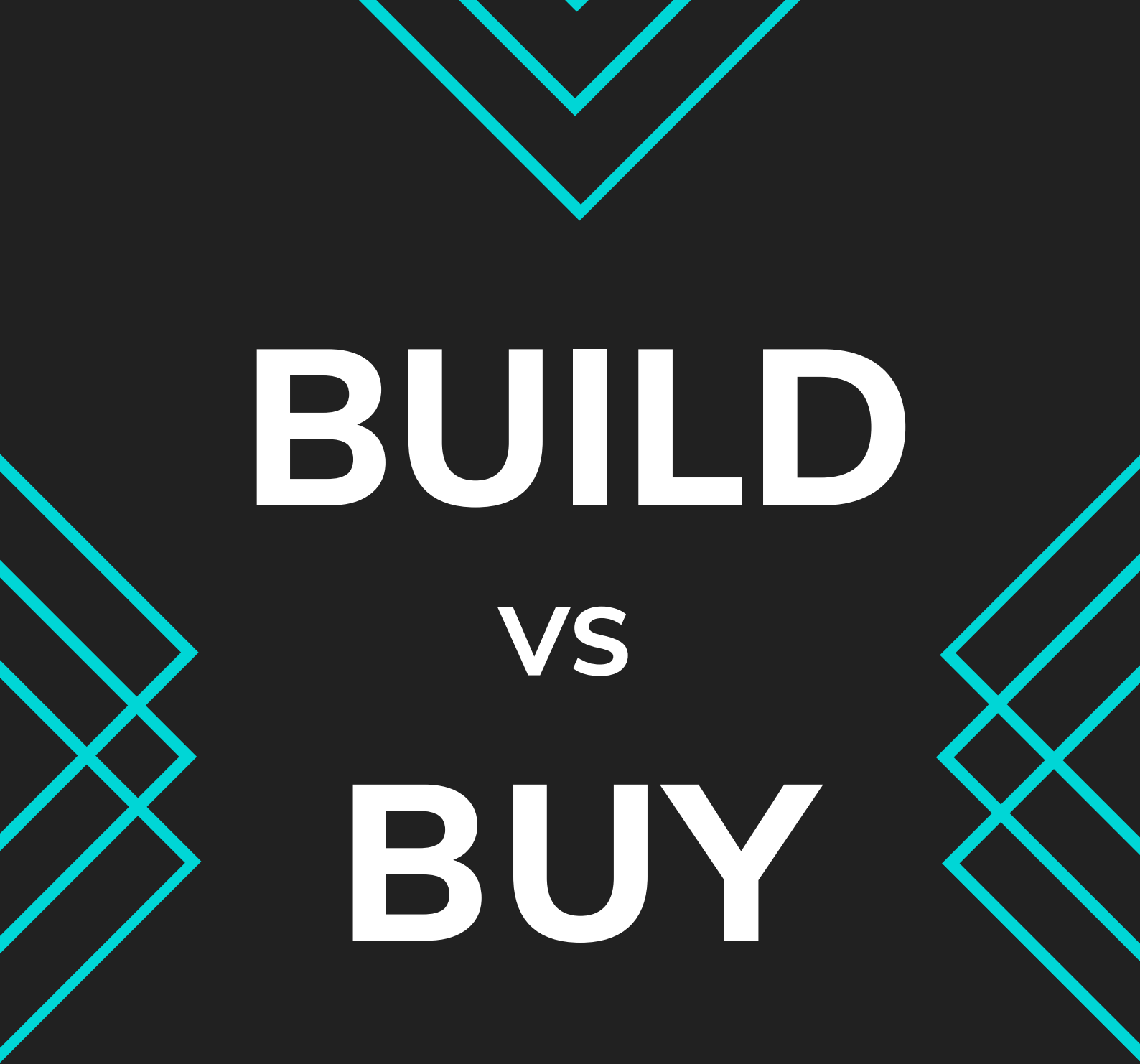




BUILD

VS

BUY

EXAMINING THE OPTIONS



coconut
SOFTWARE

Introduction

Financial services organizations looking to implement technology based solutions to improve customer experience, backend operations, data collection and other areas of their business have more options than ever these days.

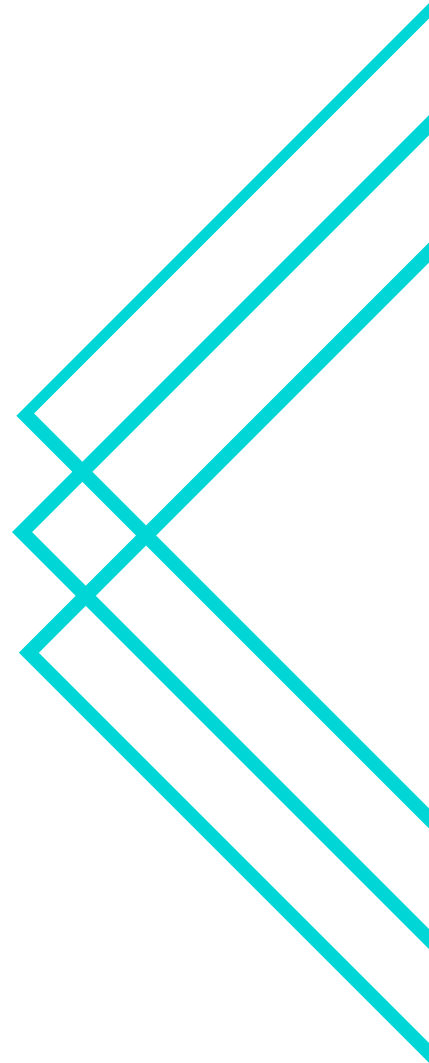
With the increasing demand from both organizations and their customers for a frictionless and highly capable user experience, third party offerings are becoming more advanced. This has made it easier than ever for companies to find a software provider with a solution to fit their needs. At the same time, this demand is creating and ever expanding pool of talented designers and developers, allowing organizations to bring in skilled professional to strengthen their in-house capabilities and build their own custom solutions.

Cost & Control

For most organizations looking at the question of which route to go, it typically comes down to two important factors: **cost** and **control**. The final decision on whether to build or buy may be based on many other considerations, but when it comes down to it, the goal of minimizing cost while maintaining as much control as possibly plays a major role for nearly every company looking to implement a new software solution.

With these key motivation factors in mind, it seems as though the obvious choice would be to build your software in house. After all, building allows you to customize your solution and adapt it to your unique needs, rather than trying to adapt to one that was built for the general market. At the same time, you could plan and control the level of investment by utilizing your own in-house developers. But it's rarely quite as straightforward as that.

In this report we will examine the questions that any organization should ask itself when looking at the 'build or buy' issue, examining the pros and cons of each route to allow for an informed decision.



Is it cheaper to build your own solution?

Unfortunately, there is no simple answer to this question. While there are most definitely occasions when building your own could save you money, the unavoidable truth is that this route has much higher potential to cost you more than you would have hoped. Software development is generally a lot more involved and complex than companies believe, with hidden costs, risks and complexities that only often show themselves once a project has been committed to.

According to a report by Standish Group, 19% of large IT projects are **scrapped completely** after spending money, investing resources and time in the project. Additionally, according to an article by **McKinsey**, “On average, large IT projects run 45% over budget and 7% over time, while delivering 56% less value than predicted.” If (or rather when) your team encounters these issues, you then have another choice to make – do you continue with development and battle your way through? Do you change the scope of the project? Or do you cancel it all together?

“Next thing you know, you’ve spent literally hundreds of hours building a tool that’s not core to your business. Hours that really hardly saved you any money. But worse than that, it was hours that weren’t spent making more money by improving your core product. Not only did you save an insignificant amount of cash, you actually stifled future cash.”

JOSH PIGFORD
FOUNDER, BAREMETRICS

Cost

Factors to Consider

Build

As it's an internal project, your organization can decide how much it wants to spend on such a project.

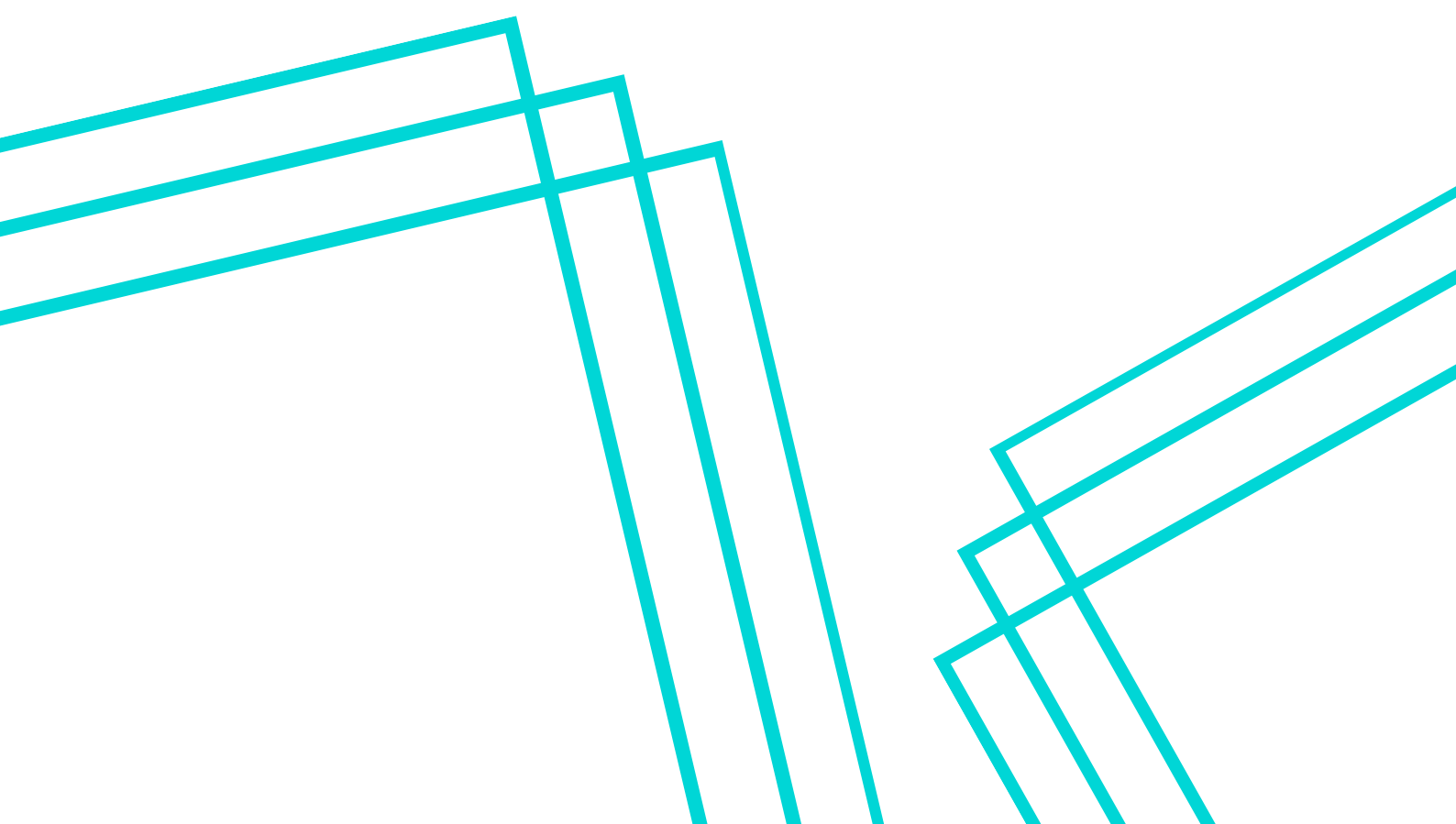
While the upfront cost of building a custom software solution may be higher than buying one, the long-term cost of implementation may be lower (e.g. for example, with no ongoing software license fees to pay).

Buy

Building your own solution in-house requires you to build a team to do it. Good software developers don't come cheap.

In-house IT projects are well-known for experiencing major problems and costing far more than the estimated amount.

The temptation to reduce costs could lead to corners being cut and a solution that's not fit-for-purpose, as opposed to a specialized vendor solution which fits your needs 'out of the box.'



Does building provide more control?

Of course it does. Right? The answer seems clear. If you build your own software, you own it. You get to control exactly what it does and how it looks. You can make changes whenever you need to. You have complete control. But of course, it's not quite so simple.

The truth is that whether you build in house or buy a third party solution, to a certain extent both methods leave you reliant on the people who built it. So while you don't get to control every aspect of a third party solution, if a key member of your development team ever leaves to pursue a new opportunity, you could discover once their code was not written in a way that allows a new member to edit or interpret it.

At the same time, companies actually have a lot more influence on vendors than you'd think. At least if you're working with the right partner. No, you won't 'own' the source code, but you will be able to provide feedback, suggest changes and have a say on updates, features and releases. Of course this ability comes down to who you work with, and not every vendor is going to be able to provide the same level of control to their clients. It all comes down to performing your own due diligence and finding one that provides the combination of flexibility and function that you're after.



*“Software vendors
have to be much more
responsive to customers than
they have in the past. Those vendors
that ignore customer feedback and
simply march to their own tune will not
survive.”*

RL SOLUTIONS

Control

Factors to Consider

Build

If you build it, you own it. You don't have to worry about competing with other customers for a vendor's attention when it comes to creating tickets for bug fixes or requesting changes.

Building a custom software solution in-house gives you the freedom to choose which third-party applications you integrate with, whereas some vendor solutions may be more limited in terms of API integration.

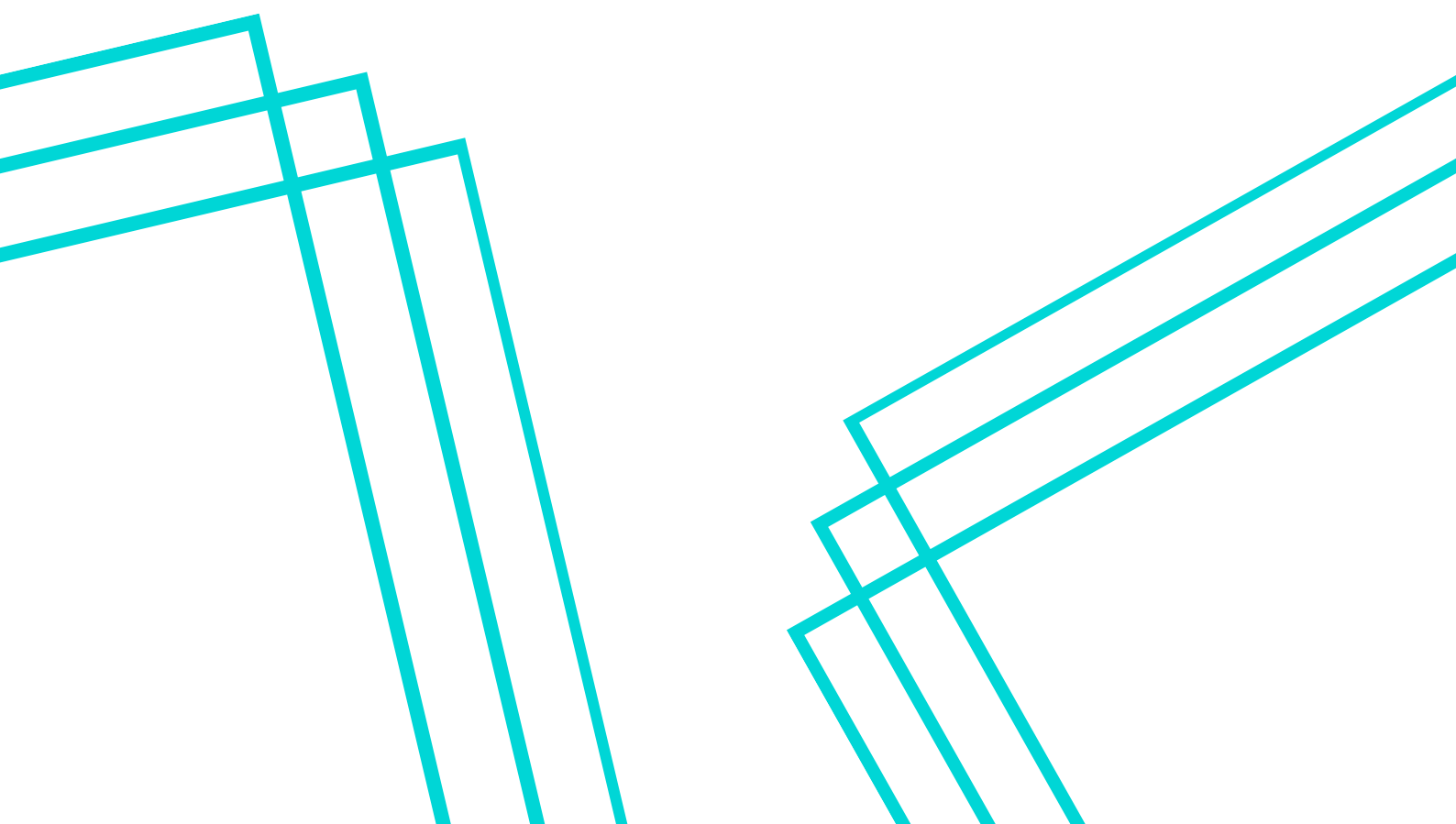
Depending on how you want to grow, a custom-built solution may give you more scalability than a rigid system which isn't built with flexibility in mind.

Buy

You may not be 'locked-in' to a vendor by choosing to build it yourself, but you'll be reliant on your in-house developers when it comes to maintaining, fixing or upgrading your in-house system.

The competition between vendors means they are constantly investing in improving their software and meeting the demands of their customers. If you build your own solution, will you have the ongoing resources available to improve it?

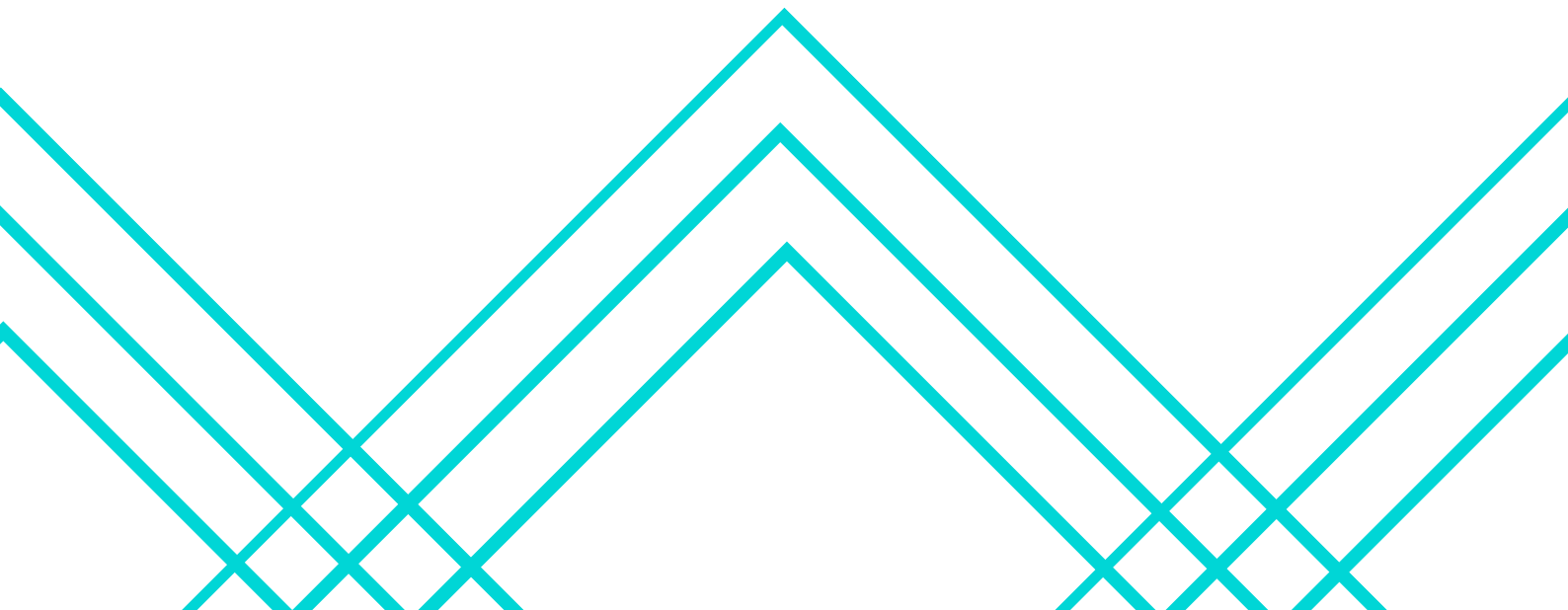
Do you know what your competitors are doing? While you may be stuck in development hell trying to build your own software, the competition may be buying specialized off-the-shelf solutions that provide faster implementation, better results and competitive advantage.



Asking the Right Questions

If after looking at the pros and cons you decide to go the build route, there are a few questions you need to ask yourself before committing to the project...

- 1. What do you *really* need?**
- 2. How much will it cost?**
- 3. Can you manage the risks?**



What do you really need?

Before you can properly examine your options, you need to pin down exactly what it is you need your solution to do. And there is a big difference between what you need and what would be nice to have. The allure of building software is that all requirements can be satisfied, but that is a fantasy. Resource constraints mean coding must be prioritized, and some requirements will never be met. Then the team may not fully understand the problem domain, and may not discover unknown requirements.

That's why it's vital to map out the problem you're trying to solve. Examine it closely and work backwards to identify how it needs to work to fit in with your existing systems. The more it needs to integrate with, the more complex its development is going to be.

For a piece of software that doesn't have any effect on other areas of your business or for ad-hoc applications specific to a single business process, building could be a good choice. But when your solution needs to integrate with multiple departments, branches, specializations and touchpoints, it's almost guaranteed that your custom solution is going to cost more than a third party solution.

On Hubspot's decision to abandon their internal build and partner with a vendor:

"Ultimately I think there's no solution that will give you everything you need for every single analysis you have to do...

We thought we were a special snowflake and things we had to have were mission critical."

DANIEL WOLCHONOK
HEAD OF
PRODUCT ANALYTICS, HUBSPOT

How much will it cost?

Calculating the upfront investment you'll devote to a piece of custom built software is just the beginning. On top of the direct costs of buying or subscribing to an existing tool vs. developing a new product, you also need to consider the time-savings and opportunity costs that come with both options.

Upfront Costs

For in-house solutions, pricing is rarely predictable. But one area where they show consistency is that they regularly cost more than anticipated. [According to a McKinsey survey of IT executives](#), large IT projects run over budget 45% of the time, while delivering 56% less value than planned. The same study found that 17% of projects go so bad that they “threaten the very existence of the company.”

To make a rough guess on the final cost of a complex custom solution, a good rule of thumb is to multiply the cost of the off-the-shelf solution implementation by 10. That means that a \$10K off-the-shelf system will cost \$100k to develop custom capabilities, or customizing a \$100k system would cost \$1M. Ten times the price is a significant difference. Is complete control over the software worth the price? That's up to you.

Opportunity Costs

If you allocate existing resources to building and maintaining this software, what will you have to give up? Where are you taking resources away from? Effective in-house solutions typically require a dedicated team, meaning you'll have to permanently move developer talent away from current projects or hire additional hands. To assess your opportunity cost, consider the best use of that talent and where your top developers can have the highest impact.

Regardless of the size of your company or amount of talented on your team, your resources are finite—and you have to make careful decisions about how you utilize them. Building your own solution comes with plenty of opportunities for delays, bugs, security vulnerabilities, etc. The more issues you encounter, the more precious time and resources you tie up working to fix them.

“Everybody knows that the more you buy off-the-shelf, the more cost effective it will be for both implementation and ongoing maintenance.”

MARK LUTCHEN
FORMER GLOBAL CIO
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS

Can you manage the risks?

Staff

Talented developers are in high demand. If a vital team member who worked on your custom software left to pursue a new opportunity, would you be able to make changes to (or even maintain) it without them?

Scalability

As a business grows and changes, custom code designed for one purpose can become difficult to fit into the new environment. Will your team be able to write your software in a way that allows it to scale in the future?

Security

All software development projects face security concerns, and regulations around the financial industry are even higher. Can your internal team ensure that all security protocols are met and maintained?

Project failure

According to [Gallup](#), IT projects had an average overrun of 27%, one in six had an average cost overrun of 200%, and a schedule overrun of almost 70%. Even worse, [75% of IT executives](#) admit that their projects are either always or usually "doomed right from the start". While this doesn't mean your project *will* fail, are you prepared to accept the risk of investing time, money and resources in a project that *could*?

Competition

While your team is developing your custom software, competitors may be partnering with vendors that provide them with new competitive advantages in the customer experience. Moreover, some features (such as Reserve with Google) require partnership with a vendor. Is your solution going to deliver enough of a unique benefit to your customers to make it worth the risks involved in an internal build?

Conclusion

It's almost always better to buy...

When going the buy route, the same questions need to be taken into account. However, finding the answers can be a lot easier. Once you've determined what it is you need, finding a vendor to partner with in providing it can be confidently secured. Issues with staff and project failure can be eliminated altogether, while other questions of scalability and security can be answered by asking the right questions and doing sufficient research into the options available.

For the vast majority of businesses, the risks and cost that come with building custom software consistently outweigh those of buying an existing tool. That's because the effort of creating and maintaining a tool in-house takes away time, energy, and development resources from improving your core product and serving your customers.

The fact is, unless software development is the focus of your business (and sometimes even if it is), it's almost always going to be better to buy when you have the option.

"I take the build vs. buy decision very seriously. Anything we build will have a maintenance cost in the future that has to be considered. Moreover, when you begin a project, the software that you are "going to build" always looks better than the software someone else already has because you haven't yet run into the limitations that inevitably show up in software engineering. As such, we will buy wherever we can."

TIMOTHY CAMPOS
CIO, FACEBOOK

Looking for more information on how
our solutions can meet your needs?

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