CLASH OF THE TITANS
2017

An Independent Comparison of SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics and Infor
Panorama Consulting Solutions, an independent, vendor-neutral ERP consulting firm, developed its annual Clash of the Titans analysis to compare the “titans” of the enterprise software industry: SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics and Infor.

*Clash of the Titans 2017* analyzes responses collected from Panorama’s ERP Benchmark Survey between October 2015 and November 2016. The dataset includes 470 respondents who have selected or implemented SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics or Infor ERP solutions. The analysis is based on all solutions offered by the four vendors and is not segmented by industry. Panorama is in no way affiliated with SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics, Infor or any other software vendor or reseller.
SAP began as an enterprise software provider and, today, is one of the leading players in the ERP market. SAP developed close relationships with a variety of alliance partners, which fueled its growth through the 1990s and 2000s. There are several third-party developers who supply add-ons that work in conjunction with SAP products.

SAP offers ERP solutions appropriate for all sizes of organizations. Based on SAP's technology platform NetWeaver, SAP Business Suite is a set of integrated business applications that provides industry-specific functionality and scalability. SAP’s core offerings include SAP Business All-in-One and SAP Business One.

SAP Business All-in-One is a comprehensive, integrated enterprise software that offers industry-oriented solutions. It focuses on small- to mid-sized organizations and offers more than 700 industry-specific solutions. It is template-based and a configurable derivative of SAP Business Suite.

SAP Business One is a single, integrated application designed for small organizations with less than 100 employees. It mainly supports the retail, wholesale, services and manufacturing industries. With third-party add-ons, SAP Business One supports a variety of industries and functions.

SAP also offers SAP ByDesign which supports organizations with 100 to 500 employees. As a SaaS platform, SAP ByDesign has low upfront costs and may require fewer IT resources than traditional enterprise software.
Oracle was originally known for its database systems rather than its enterprise software. The organization expanded its share in the ERP market through organic growth and a number of high-profile acquisitions including JD Edwards, PeopleSoft, Siebel CRM and the like. Given this particular growth model, Oracle has become a configurable and flexible option and offers a best-of-breed option for its customers.

Oracle has made considerable progress merging the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne functionality into Oracle EBS. Oracle EBS is comprised of more than ten product lines, each of them with several modules that are licensed separately. The 2016 purchase of NetSuite expanded the cloud options offered by Oracle and improved the distribution and engineering depth of functionality.

JD Edwards supports the manufacturing industry especially well. It is an integrated applications suite that supports a variety of business processes with one common database. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne has an open platform, which supports different operating systems, databases and middleware from Oracle and other vendors.

PeopleSoft targets large organizations, especially in the public sector and financial services sector. Before being acquired by Oracle, the PeopleSoft suite was based on a client-server approach with a dedicated client. The current PeopleSoft version is based on a web-centric design, which allows all of an organization's business functions to be accessed and run on a web browser.

Oracle provides different deployment options including both on-premise and on-demand. Examples include E-Business Suite On-Demand, PeopleSoft Enterprise OnDemand and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne On-Demand, all of which are hosted applications but are not true SaaS applications.
Already established as the premier supplier of operating systems and business software, Microsoft Corporation entered the arena of enterprise software through acquisition. In 2000, Microsoft acquired Great Plains, one of the first accounting packages in the U.S. that was designed and written to be multi-user and to run under Windows as 32-bit software.

Microsoft Dynamics GP, the former Great Plains product, is designed for small- to mid-sized businesses desiring a simple, out-of-the-box software solution. Microsoft Dynamics NAV, the former Navision product, is designed for small- to mid-sized businesses that need broader functionality and the ability to customize their software solution. The former Axtapa product, now marketed as Microsoft Dynamics AX, is the flagship of the Microsoft Dynamics offerings, and is geared toward larger, enterprise-wide implementations. Other products within the Microsoft Dynamics product line include SL (formerly Solomon), which is designed for project-oriented businesses and CRM.

In 2013, Microsoft Dynamics released AX 2013, which incorporated industry-specific functionality for the manufacturing, distribution and services industries as well as the public sector. Additionally, this release incorporated significantly improved cloud capabilities.
With customers in more than 200 countries and territories, Infor automates critical processes for industries that include healthcare, manufacturing, fashion, wholesale distribution, hospitality, retail and the public sector. Infor builds its applications with a modern, standards-based architecture that embraces open source technology and provides customers with flexibility, scale and power.

Working directly with customers and industry thought leaders, Infor identifies the critical needs of specific industries and prepackages functionality into its applications. The result is that companies can reduce or even eliminate the need for costly customizations that prolong implementations and complicate future upgrades.

Partnering with Amazon Web Services, Infor provides secure, flexible and cost-effective cloud hosting options that can increase business agility and dramatically simplify IT landscapes. Whether customers want to deploy on premise, in the cloud or a combination of both, Infor has the infrastructure and resources to support whatever choice is best for their businesses.

Other major areas of investment include user experience and data science. Infor’s in-house creative lab, Hook & Loop, which has grown into one of the largest creative agencies in Manhattan since its inception in 2012.

Recognizing that companies have enormous amounts of data but lack the knowledge and resources to make that data work for them, Infor also formed Infor Dynamic Science Labs to help embed science and machine learning directly into Infor applications.
*Clash of the Titans 2017* provides market share statistics based on the frequency that each vendor was selected by organizations represented in our survey.

Of the four titans, SAP holds the most market share (19-percent), followed by Microsoft Dynamics (16-percent). Oracle and Infor each hold 13-percent of the market.

**Market Share**

- **SAP**: 21%
- **Microsoft Dynamics**: 19%
- **Oracle**: 18%
- **Infor**: 13%
- **Tier II**: 13%
- **Tier III and Others**: 13%

**Most Market Share = SAP**

*Source: Clash of the Titans*

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Short-list and Selection Rates

Short-listing is the process of culling the long list of potential ERP vendors to a smaller list of solutions. Among the key data points in this report are the rates that SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics and Infor are short-listed and the rates that each vendor is selected after short-listing.

The data show that SAP is the most frequently short-listed vendor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Short-listing Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Dynamics</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infor</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of selection rate after short-listing, SAP also comes out on top.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Selection Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Dynamics</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infor</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
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Highest Short-listing and Selection Rates = SAP

While both the short-listing and selection rates are strong for SAP, there is no evidence that every organization makes the right decision by choosing SAP. Rather than considering these findings indicative of a vendor’s suitability, it is useful to view them as broader data regarding trends in the sales cycle experienced by the four vendors.
Implementation duration is influenced by many factors including implementation approach, type of software, complexity of business processes, industry, organization size and level of customization. Extended implementation duration is a common occurrence within organizations that don’t take the time to properly plan and set realistic expectations.

All vendors except Infor show an increase between planned and actual implementation duration.

Please note that implementation duration periods begin at the time of purchase and end upon full functionality.

Largest Delta = Microsoft Dynamics (11% increase)

Longest Duration = Oracle

Smallest Delta = Infor (3% decrease)

Shortest Duration = Infor
Payback is defined as the point in time when the organization recoups its initial investment. This metric can only be determined if key performance indicators and baseline measurements are put into place prior to implementation. Panorama’s research shows that payback typically happens after three years. It takes time for people to learn a new system and use all of its functionality so it may take just as long to realize benefits.

![Payback Period Graph]

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**Shortest Payback Period = Infor**

**Longest Payback Period = SAP**
Organizations that plan for all components of a successful implementation will reduce their risk of cost overruns. All vendors show an increase between planned and actual total cost of ownership.

In terms of actual total cost of ownership, Oracle is the most expensive ($2.38 million), followed by Microsoft Dynamics ($1.94 million), SAP ($1.44 million) and Infor ($1.18 million). Compared to the previous year, total cost of ownership has decreased for all vendors with the exception of Microsoft Dynamics, which slightly increased.

Largest Delta = SAP (45% increase)

Most Expensive = Oracle

Smallest Delta = Oracle (2% increase)

Least Expensive = Infor
Business benefits are measurable but look different for every organization. Respondents reported the benefits they realized from their ERP implementations, and the most common was availability of information. Organizations also realized improved productivity and efficiency as well as increased interaction across the enterprise.

Types of Benefits Realized

- **Availability of information**: 58%
- **Improved productivity and efficiency**: 48%
- **Increased interaction across the enterprise; integration of business operations**: 39%
- **Reduced direct operating or labor costs**: 23%
- **Improved lead time; improved inventory levels**: 19%

*Source: Clash of the Titans*
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Benefits realization reflects the measurable benefits achieved versus the measurable benefits projected in each respondent’s business case. Organizations that outline the types of benefits they expect can more accurately measure these benefits following implementation.

Very few organizations - implementing any software - realized at least 50-percent or more of expected business benefits.

**Benefits Realization**

Highest Benefits Realization = SAP

Lowest Benefits Realization = Infor

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It is rare for organizations to achieve full functionality of the software modules they implement, especially without investing in organizational change management.

Similar to the previous year, Oracle and Infor have the most respondents indicating they achieved greater than 50-percent functionality of their enterprise software.

Most Functionality Achieved = Oracle
Least Functionality Achieved = SAP

When organizations achieve a low level of functionality, a lack of organizational change management could be to blame.
Many risk-adverse organizations implement their enterprise software in phases. Other organizations choose a “big bang” approach and implement the entire system at once, regardless of module, location or department. Some organizations use a hybrid approach, which combines these two extremes.

There is no one-size-fits-all approach. Organizations should choose the approach that best suits their level of risk tolerance.

**Implementation Approach**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Big Bang Approach</th>
<th>Hybrid Approach</th>
<th>Phased Approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infor</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The majority of respondents indicated that they customized their enterprise software to some extent. While customization is always necessary, it is ideal to leverage as much out-of-the-box functionality as possible.

High levels of customization may indicate that organizations are failing to perform proper due diligence when evaluating systems against their business requirements. This can lead to selection of a system that is not the best fit for the organization. Organizations should document detailed business requirements, including current state processes, to evaluate each system against their business needs.
In this report, operational disruption is defined as any material disruption to business processes once an enterprise system goes live - such as inability to ship product or close the books. Unfortunately, operational disruption is quite common, especially among organizations that do not conduct pre-implementation planning or business process mapping.

Regardless of vendor, almost half of organizations experience at least some level of operational disruption at go-live.
Most operational disruptions are due to process and organizational issues within an organization. To mitigate the risk of operational disruption – and decrease the duration of the disruption – organizations should plan for adequate organizational change management.

In terms of the duration of these operational disruptions, most were one week or less.

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While the cloud is becoming increasingly popular in the enterprise software market, Panorama’s research in previous years has shown that a relatively low percentage of SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics and Infor customers implement their software in the cloud.

Recently, however, more organizations appear to be moving to the cloud – at least among those implementing SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics or Infor.

Most Cloud Usage = Microsoft Dynamics

Least Cloud Usage = Infor
While the cloud has advantages such as easier implementation, lower upfront costs and lower total cost of ownership, many organizations are finding hidden costs. These are often in the form of integration costs and subscription fees.

Few organizations realize greater than 40-percent cost savings from cloud usage.

**Cloud Cost Savings**

While the cloud has advantages such as easier implementation, lower upfront costs and lower total cost of ownership, many organizations are finding hidden costs. These are often in the form of integration costs and subscription fees.

Few organizations realize greater than 40-percent cost savings from cloud usage.

**Cloud Cost Savings**

![Cloud Cost Savings Chart]

- **Most Cost Savings = SAP**
- **Least Cost Savings = Microsoft Dynamics**

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### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>SAP</th>
<th>Oracle</th>
<th>Microsoft Dynamics</th>
<th>Infor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market Share</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-list Rate</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection Rate After Short-listing</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Duration (months)</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost of Ownership</td>
<td>$2.09 million</td>
<td>$2.38 million</td>
<td>$2.06 million</td>
<td>$1.51 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payback Period (months)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realized 50%+ Benefits</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved More Than 50% Functionality</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disruption at Go-live</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implemented in the Cloud</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieved More Than 40% Cost Savings With Cloud</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAP Summary

Highest Market Share

Highest Short-listing and Selection Rates

Least Predictable Implementation Cost

Longest Payback Period

Highest Benefits Realization

Least Functionality Achieved

Highest Use of Hybrid Implementation Approach

Least Customization

Most Operational Disruptions

Highest Cost Savings With Cloud Usage
Oracle Summary

Longest Implementation Duration

Highest Total Cost of Ownership

Most Predictable Implementation Cost

Most Functionality Achieved

Highest Use of Phased Implementation Approach
Microsoft Dynamics Summary

Least Predictable Implementation Duration
Fewest Operational Disruptions
Shortest Operational Disruptions
Highest Cloud Usage
Lowest Cost Savings With Cloud Usage
Shortest Implementation Duration
Most Predictable Implementation Duration
Lowest Total Cost of Ownership
Shortest Payback Period
Most Respondents With No Recouped Costs
Lowest Benefits Realization
Highest Use of Big Bang Implementation Approach
Most Customization
Longest Operational Disruptions
Lowest Cloud Usage
Conclusion

Before evaluating potential enterprise systems, be sure to define your current and future state business processes. This will provide a good vantage point from which you can assess the strengths and weaknesses of various strategic options.

While every organization has different business needs and requirements, this study can be the starting point for your own ERP evaluation and selection. Your organization’s unique business processes and priorities will ultimately determine your IT and enterprise strategy.
About Panorama Consulting Solutions

Panorama Consulting Solutions specializes in the enterprise consulting, enterprise resource planning (ERP) and IT market for mid- to large-sized, private and public sector organizations across the globe. One-hundred percent independent of affiliation, Panorama helps firms evaluate and select ERP software, manages the implementation of the software and facilitates all related organizational changes to ensure that each of its clients realize the full benefits of their ERP implementation.

We also offer our clients IT strategy, business process reengineering, ERP staffing, sales assessments, energy fueling assessments, emergency/disaster fund management, independent verification and validation, project management oversight and expert witness testimony.

Panorama maintains a global presence with current offices in Denver, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Lima, Dubai, Houston and New York.

More information can be found on its website, Panorama-Consulting.com and Twitter feed, Twitter.com/PanoramaERP.