

Zerocracy, Inc.

Freelance vs. Outsourcing  
[www.zerocracy.com](http://www.zerocracy.com)

Gallup **recently found out** that the number of American employees working remotely rose to 43 percent in 2016 from 39 percent in 2012. However, as **noted** by Rustam Singh in Entrepreneur, “freelancers are exactly second in line (right after interns), to be regarded as the most under-appreciated working population on the planet currently.”

# What Are the Key Freelance Pitfalls?

## Lack of Control

Qubit Labs, a Ukrainian outsourcer, in their blog post of disappointment [explains](#): “You do not know exactly how freelancer works. No matter how much you convince yourself, you have no power over freelancers. They can deliver the project on time, or not.”

## Low Quality

It is often assumed that programmers working remotely without close daily supervision produce code with lower quality than their full-time colleagues.

## Communication Issues

Reddit and Yahoo [banned](#) remote work and Reddit CEO [said](#) that “there were too many times when we just needed to be able to walk over and tap someone on the shoulder and discuss a complex issue in-depth, right away,” which is difficult to do with remotely distributed freelancers.

## Fake Portfolios

Relja Damnjanovic from [Toptal](#) describes his personal experience of being a victim of identity theft and [says](#) that, “Unethical people create profiles on open freelance networks, pretending to be someone with much more experience and expertise than themselves. They use the stolen profile to poach jobs, and set higher prices than they’re worth.”

## IPR Issues

While full-time employees are bound by multi-page NDAs and contracts, freelancers, even when they “work for hire” are less responsible legally; moreover, they are mostly overseas.

## High Turnover

As Riia O’Donnell from RecruiterBox [says](#), “They may be great when they’re accessible, but be prepared with a Plan B if they’re not.”

## Absence of Talents

As Yishan Wong, former CEO of Reddit, [described](#) his freelance experience, “it was extremely difficult to find decent engineers who could do the things he needed, deliver reliably, and iterate according to ongoing testing/customer feedback.”

## Lack of Commitment

“If client site is down, a client can’t call a freelancer to work on it right at this moment but it’s different for an employee,” [says](#) Shabbir Bhimani, a software blogger.

## No Accountability

“A lot of freelancers have no drive and determination, it is self-motivated job and if they are having a bad day then it is so easy to see why they may not produce high standard work,” [says](#) Creative Beacon.

## Good Ones Are Expensive

Even though the [recent study](#) of PayPal revealed that over 50% of freelancers are not being paid regularly, in order to hire a decent engineer one has to pay double, since, as Jay Soriano [explained](#), “the good freelancers become insulted with the low pricing, and the ‘good enough’ freelancers stay but don’t feel that they have to provide quality because the price is so low.”

## Cultural Differences

Anne Loehr claims in her [blog post](#) that “freelance employees don’t fit in with the organizational culture” and it’s a “management challenge.”

## Moody Attitude

As Sara Horowitz, founder of [Freelancers Union](#), once [said](#): “You work with freelancers and you learn about depression.” Anya Kamenetz [elaborated](#) further in FastCompany, and confirmed that self-employed are indeed “least likely to report themselves as thriving.”

## Mixed Priorities

According to [DAXX](#), an outsourcer headquartered in The Netherlands, you should “be prepared to missed deadlines due to weddings, birthdays, funerals, relatives getting sick unexpectedly, and all kinds of similar excuses.”

“Freelancing is a state of mind. It is a statement: A statement of ... *freedom*. A freelancer is a rare blend of lone wolf and PR man.”

—Gustavo Ferrari  
*Ferrari Guide to Freelancing*, 2012.

# What's Wrong With Them?

## Disloyal

As Peter Johnston, the CEO of Kalo, a platform for freelancers, [says](#) in his article for Forbes, “talent [freelance] marketplaces do not breed loyalty,” and elaborates that since “the [work] arrangement becomes transactional” it is “unlikely to breed loyalty from either the employer or the employee.”

## Independent

Amy Rosenberg in her article for Psychology Today [claims](#) that “we work best when we’re free from interference, office politics, and dependence on colleagues; we have the solo artist’s spirit,” and adds that “some people are simply not cut out for the freelance life.”

## Hustlers

Gina Trapani, in [her article](#) for Harvard Business Review, says that “freelancers are constantly networking, marketing, and staying on top of the latest and greatest tools and news in their field to make themselves the go-to person for a certain kind of service or expertise,” and adds that “good freelancers live on their toes.”

## Self-Disciplined

Megan Anderson [explains](#) that “freelancers know how crucial self-discipline is for getting any work done, and part of this comes from having a solid routine.”

## Greedy

[Geoffrey James](#) noted that “one of the biggest obstacles to being successful at freelancing is worrying whether you can make enough money to survive,” which very often leads to what is perceived as greediness. Myrna Minkoff [confirms](#) that “any successful freelancer is charging 2x or more the hourly rate an employee would get for the same job.”

## Risk Tolerant

[Jeanne Yocum](#) in her article for Fiverr [says](#) that “freelancing is hardly risk-free” and “almost by its very nature will involve some stress and perhaps sleepless nights.”

## Passionate

Koty Neelis [explains](#) her attitude in her blog post about freelancing: “I’d much rather have flexibility in my career while doing something I absolutely love than take a different job just to please the people around me who would feel better themselves if I did the standard 9-5.”

## Brave

[Borja Moya](#) in his article *The Freelancer Mindset* claims that “freelancers develop their own voice” and adds that “they have no trouble to speak up,” which is not what full-timers usually can afford to do. As [Rikke Dam](#) [explained](#), “an employee does as he’s told, while a valued [freelance] partner can challenge her client when she thinks their ideas aren’t going to add the best value.”

## Travelers

Freelancers usually are frequent movers. “Why?” [asks](#) Koty Neelis and answers: “Because they can.” According to her own freelance experience, freelancers “have a thirst for culture and adventure that can’t be fulfilled elsewhere.” She adds that “as a freelancer, you can make a home anywhere in the world as long as you have good wifi.”

## Self-Motivated

[According to Kirsty Stuart](#), “you have to have the self-motivation of an angry mule to be a successful freelancer.”

Zerocracy has invented how to mitigate all these pitfalls and painlessly work with freelancers. Not only sell them, like Upwork is doing, but actually *manage*.

# How Zerocracy Does That?

## Pay By Result

Unlike Upwork and similar systems, our freelancers are being paid only for the results they deliver, not the time they spend in the office or remotely.

## Microtasking

The [XDS](#) methodology we [invented](#) encourages programmers to break down their scope of work into [small increments](#) and make sure they are delivered only when the quality is acceptable.

## Communication Discipline

All project communications happen inside ticket tracking systems, like Jira, Trello, or GitHub; no informal [chats or meetings](#) are allowed.

## Senior Developers Only

There are only highly-skilled and professional developers in the platform, because everybody else simply can't survive under the pressure of our quality expectations.

## Rating System

Each activity completed or failed by a programmer has certain consequences in reputation points, which are accumulated in programmer's profile and affect their pay rates.

## High Rates

We pay over the market, in order to be able to demand the highest quality; e.g., a Java programmer from Poland may earn \$60-80 per hour (pro-rated by the results delivered).

## Strict Policy

The management methodology is explained in the [Policy](#) document (over 50 paragraphs), which explicitly regulates everything freelancers are doing in a project.

## Zerocrat Chatbot

The project management role is played by a [chatbot](#), which "talks" to programmers via Telegram, Slack, and GitHub, gives them instructions and collects their results.

## Mentorship

Each new freelancer in the platform has to have a mentor among those who already know how the system works, which ensures easily adopting of new members to our community and our quality expectations.

## Sandbox

All newcomers are being tested in so called "sandbox" projects, which are sponsored by Zerocracy, where freelancers while being fully paid, experiment with the management model and get ready for real projects.

## Double Peer Reviews

Each software code increment, also known as pull request, has to be reviewed by at least two other programmers, which makes sure the quality is not compromised easily.

## Quality Assurance

A mandatory quality assurance role in each project validates that all rules of work are enforced and the quality is not compromised.

An effective utilization of a growing army of freelancers, which only Zerocracy is capable of doing at the moment, will greatly benefit any smart software company.



# What About Security And IPR?

## NDAs

Just like in any other work relationship, freelancers sign Non-Disclosure Agreements, which limit their ability to disclose the information they obtain while working in a project. Moreover, customer may require them to sign additional non-disclosure documents, since Zerocracy doesn't block any direct contacts between customers and programmers.

## Work Contracts

Just like in any type of employment or contractual work, Zerocracy (Delaware corporation) freelancers are binded by the contract they accept and sign when they create their accounts; the contracts are available for clients in PDF form.

## KYC

Each freelancer passes a mandatory online identification procedure, via one of our sub-contractors, for example [Yoti](#) (based in UK); full document identification is required in order to start working in a real project.

## “Work For Hire”

According to the [U.S. Copyright Act of 1976](#) everything that a freelancer produces, while working via Zerocracy, belongs to the paying customer. Thus, the customer rests assured the all intellectual property rights are protected from the first day of the project.

## Microtasking

The transition of IPR happens in Zerocracy in a very incremental and iterative mode, via micro tasks. Thus, the risk of losing any viable intellectual product is no bigger than the size of a micro task. This is not the case in a full-time employment, where a programmer may hold a lot of the source code in his or her personal possession for rather long.

# Where Do We Find Freelancers?

## Conferences

We regularly speak at [software conferences](#) and present our novel ideas about management; thanks to the attractiveness of the concept we are getting a few “join” requests per day from freelancers. We are planning to attend more conferences in the future and organize our own, about freelance and management.

## Blogs

We write about our system and its management principles in [our blog](#) and in the [blog](#) of our CEO. We are planning to motivate our programmers and customers to write more actively for our blog.

## YouTube Videos

We promote the concept via our [YouTube channel](#) and the [channel](#) of our CEO. We are planning to do more interactive webinars and online interviews.

## Open Source

Our entire software platform is [open source](#), all our sandbox projects are open source. Moreover, our CEO organizes a regular annual Quality Award for open source developers. This is how we attract a large community of the most active programmers and share our ideas with them. We are planning to sponsor more open source initiatives in the future.

## Books

[Yegor Bugayenko](#), our CEO, is a famous tech writer, an author of *[Elegant Objects](#)*, a book series on object-oriented programming, and a rather famous tech [blogger](#). His most recent book *[Code Ahead](#)* promotes the ideas of freelancing and our platform. We are planning to publish more books about our concepts and our solution.

## Telegram Chat

We have a dedicated Telegram [chat](#) for our early adopters, followers, freelancers, and even customers. In the chat we discuss how the platform works, resolves issues, and provide help to newcomers.

# How Much Does It Cost?

All microtasks are transparently visible in the final weekly invoice; the customer's funds are sent directly to freelancers without any markup.

Invoice #555, Week #35 of 2018

Paid to: Zerocracy Inc.  
555 Bryant Str, Ste 470  
Palo Alto, CA 94301

No.	Description	Total
		---
1	Container.java fixed	\$17.50
2	Broken encryption reported	\$18.40
3	Page title fixed and tested	\$12.00
4	Image compression works	\$30.88
5	Memory leak in Save.rb fixed	\$23.30
6	Lucene indexing prototyped	\$77.00
7	Integration test added	\$98.70
...		
278	SVG reformatted and tested	\$54.90
279	Broken build fixed	\$24.60
		---
	Total:	(\$32,768)
	Management fee:	(\$8,918)
	Deposit:	\$18,900
	Balance:	(\$22,786)

Zerocracy charges a fixed commission per each microtask successfully closed by freelancers (aka "management fee"). At the moment the fee is \$8.00 per microtask. The management fee usually equals to 25% of what is paid to freelancers.

# Why Evolutionary Transition Is Hard?

## Bureaucracy

Freelancers are running away from corporate structures, offices, bosses, management layers, status meetings, and, of course, bureaucracy. They are looking for projects and teams with new rules of life, where they can contribute with a new level of satisfaction. They are not enthusiastic about hybrid models, where freelancers work together with full-time employees and the former are treated as second-class citizens. Instead, they want to have their own territory, where the freedom of freelance is truly celebrated.

## Centralization

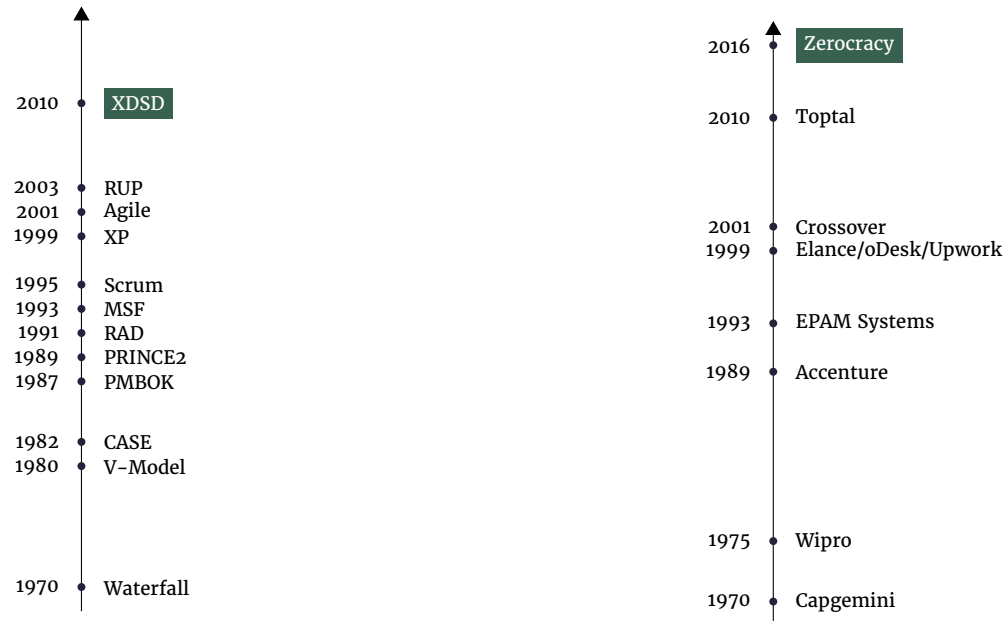
Freelancers don't want to be attached to one company—this is the corner stone of their philosophy. They want to change companies, projects, and countries regularly. They want to have the freedom of choosing who to work for. If there is only one employer, they turn from freelancers into remote workers on payroll, which is a completely different game. Freelancers enjoy being part of a decentralized economy, where projects are temporary and well-paid.

## Envy

Full-timers often see freelancers as someone who does nothing, sit at the beach with a laptop, and makes two times more. Even though this popular misconception is hardly ever true, full-time employees may get jealous when they have to work in the same project with freelancers. This creates unnecessary tension between them, which often leads to quality and performance issues of the entire project. It is better to fully isolate freelance projects from in-house full-time ones.

The future of software development will certainly depend on freelancers working remotely. The question is who will be able to find a way to manage them effectively. Zerocracy is doing it already.

# The Evolution of Software Development:



eXtremely Distributed Software Development (**XDSD**) methodology was invented by Yegor Bugayenko in 2010. Six years later he founded Zerocracy in order to apply XDSD to the growing market of freelancers.

# What Are the Next Steps?

## Train

The existing in-house team has to be trained in order to understand how to work in a micro-tasking mode and effectively manage freelancers; even if the team is mature enough, this may take from a few weeks up to a few months, since the methodology is very different from what full-time programmers are used to.

## Scope

Small sub-modules are the perfect candidates for initial projects to outsource to the teams of freelancers; they have to be identified, isolated, specified and budgeted; each project will have to have a dedicated “product owner” with strong enough technical expertise to understand the outcome of the software team.

## Hire

Even though there are many freelancers already registered in Zerocracy, each new project requires its specific expertise and its own set of skills; the team of freelancers has to be assembled, which may take from a few days to a few weeks, depending on the rareness of the required skills.

## Deploy

The quality bar in properly managed freelance projects is much higher than what co-located and full-time teams usually have; continuous delivery, strict static analysis, unit and integration testing, automated stress and load testing, mandatory peer reviews, and so on; all of that has to be deployed and configured.

## Integrate

Most likely the existing software team has some tools (like Jira), which are used for project management, metrics collecting, human resource management, and so on; it will be required to integrate Zerocracy web software with them; the entire platform is open source and actively supported both by the core team of Zerocracy and the community of volunteering contributors, which guarantees that the integration will go smoothly in most cases.

## Benchmark

Cost, quality, and performance metrics of a team of freelancers are very different from what traditional full-time teams are prepared to observe; that’s why it will take time to get used to new results and adopt existing KPIs and management indicators.

[Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Blog](#)

[Pitch](#) [Executive Summary](#) [Features](#)

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