

Costs of Open Source licenses and its business model in Europe

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Plan of the presentation

- I – Open Source software, what does it mean?
- II – Open Source softwares
- III – How Open Source softwares make business
- IV – Open Source softwares - figures

Open Source software? (1)

- Open source software

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Licence offering certain « rights »

- 1. Right to use:
« I can use the software on my computer freely, without any restraint. »
- 2. Right to copy:
« I am allowed to copy and install the software on all my computers. »

Open Source software? (2)

- Open Source software

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Licence offering some « rights »

- 3. Right to modify:
« I can access to the code of the software, I modify it and I create my own version.»
- 4. Right to study:
« I can study the software and optimize the infrastructure. »

Open Source software? (3)

- Open Source softwares did grow with the developpement of IT
- Companies needed a strong competitiveness
- Innovation, standardization, personnalisation
- Boost of the market to innovate

Open Source softwares (4)

- A licence which defines legal rules to respect
- They are often free, but they need expert interventions or support if guaranties needed.
- A “supermarket” : SourceForge
- Do not hesitate to ask an expert to know the most adapted software to a specific need.
(companies, editors...)

Softwares under licenses

- There is not only one licence, but there are many licences:
 - Open Source Initiative
 - GNU GPL: under this license, a derivative software keeps its Open Source Software status with the modified version.

Softwares under licenses

- LGPL (Lesser General Public license): can link a software to an owner application.
(Open Office)
- BSD-like = do not force to keep the same license for a derived work. The code of software using these licenses can be integrated in an owner software or a « copyleft » software.

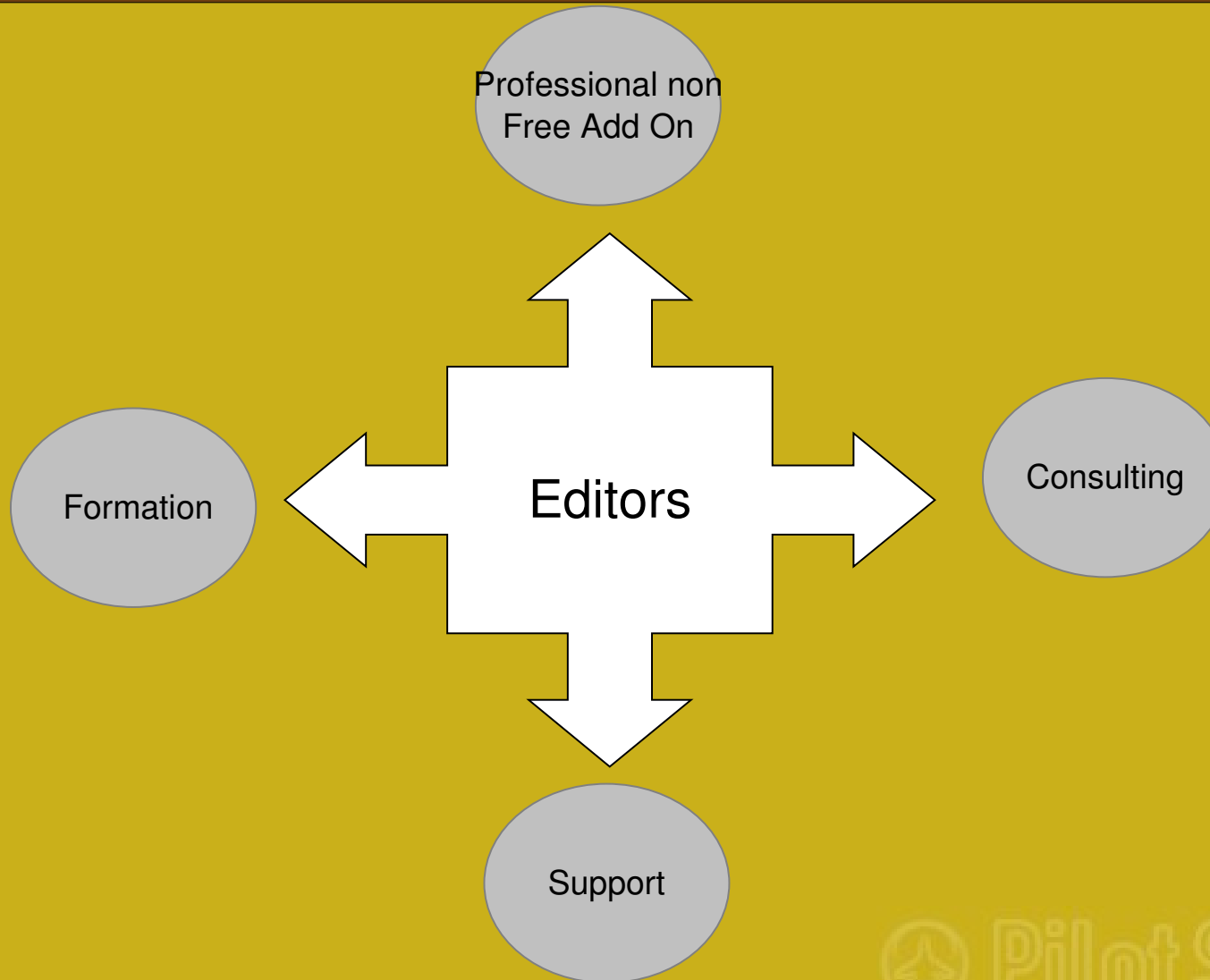
Softwares under licenses

- Apache: authorize the modification and the code distribution (even in a commercial way) and to maintain the copyright even after some modifications.
- Copyleft: derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense.

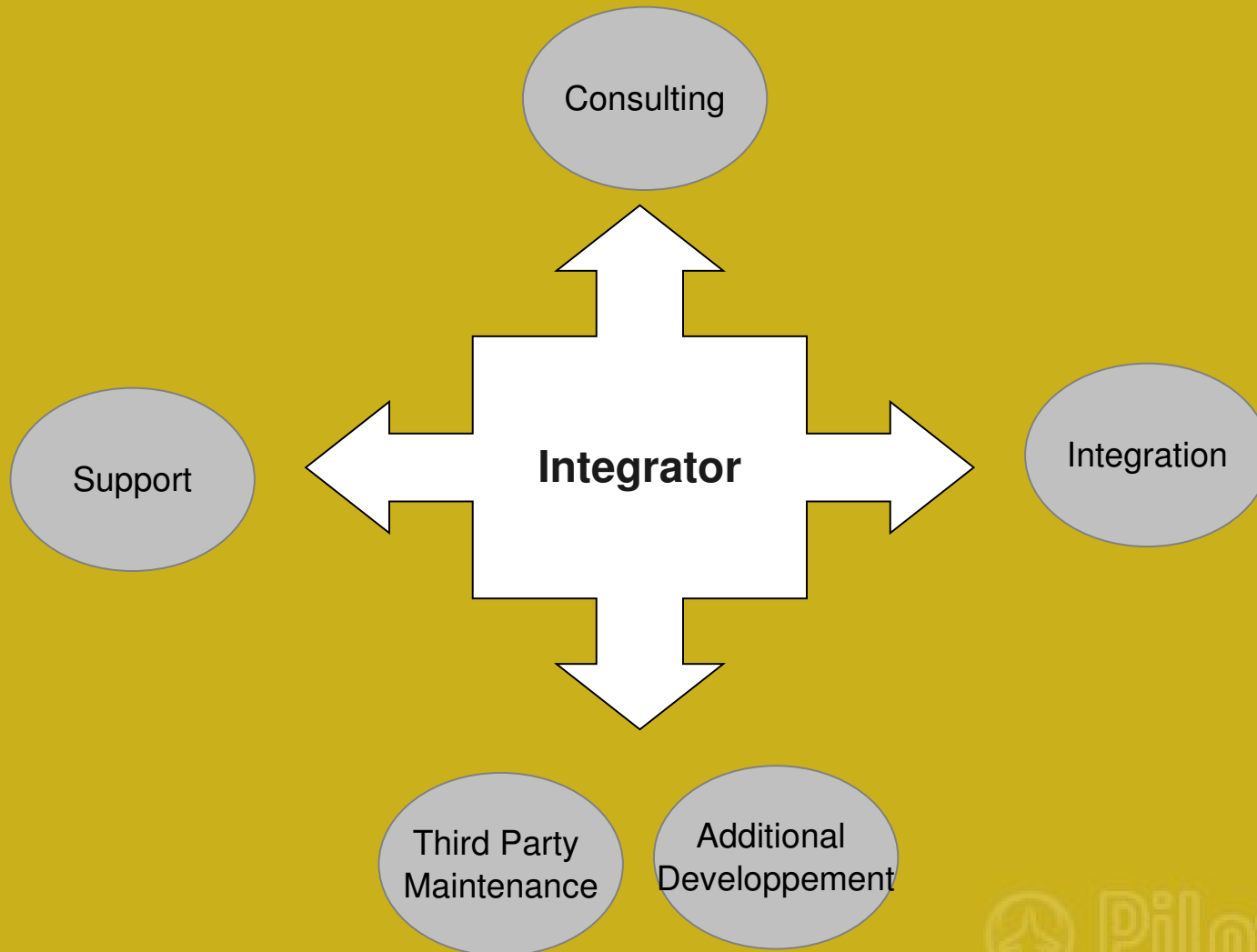
Open Source business (1)

- Open Source editors
 - double licence
 - Code distribution to the community
 - Foundations (Free Software Foundation)

Open source editors



Open Source integrators



Open source - figures (1)

- Year 2007 in France (source PAC)
 - Turnover = 730 billion €
 - Sale share = 2,4% of the softwares & services sector
 - growth = 66%
 - France = european locomotive!
 - Remain still far from USA:
ex. turnover 07 RedHat = 523 billion \$

Open source - figures (2)

- perspectives (source Gartner)
 - 2011 : 80% of softwares will be open source (even partly).
 - interoperability, standard and open formats
 - SaaS = 90% Open Source in 2010

Open source – impact (1)

- Society:
 - no need to pay = access to technology, no illegal copies
 - collaboration throughout the world (code diffusion...)

Open source – impact (2)

- Economy:
 - developpement of a new business model
 - growth of job opportunies in a growing sector
 - cost savings through a better control of the IT system

Organizations...

- FNILL
- réseau libre entreprise/Libertis
- April entreprise
- PLOSS (Île de France)

... and events

- Solutions Linux (march 2009)
- Open world Forum (1 et 2 december)
- RMLL (july 2008) (Open Source World Meetings)
- Local events
- Professional meetings

Links (1)

- RSS is your best friend !
- Softwares website directories
 - <http://www.novaforge.org>
 - <http://framasoftware.net>
- Community sites
 - <http://linuxfr.org>
 - <http://www.agendadulibre.org/>

Links (2)

- Software forges
 - <http://sourceforge.net/>
 - <http://code.google.com/hosting/>
- Editors
 - <http://www.gnulinuxmag.com/>
 - <http://www.inlibroveritas.net/>
- Help
 - <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux>

It's over!

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