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Open Standards - Open Source

The Business, Legal, and Technical Challenges Ahead

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In association with



UNIVERSITY of ST. THOMAS

The Open Group Open Standards – Open Source Social & Ethical Track

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The Center of OS & Government [www.egovos.org]

- Work with governments on Open Source policy
 - DoD, OMB, European, Asian, South American, UN, World Bank
 - Work on NSA's SELinux
- Conferences
 - Open Source in Government
 - Nov 24 with EC
 - ComponentTechnology.org with OMB

Open Source

Gaining momentum around the world as alternative software development methodology

- ♦But has ethical and social implications
- First time in history that billions of dollars in value created without corporate or government command and control structure

Corporations and governments are coming in later, after value created

- Asian countries now have jumped on board in big way
- Japan, Korean, China have government sponsorship of Open Source at ministry level
 - China is developing Red Flag Linux
- All governments outside US think that they can create an indigenous software industry based on Open Source

Thailand recently announced a deal with HP for a \$450 Linux based laptop
Sold 250,000 in a few months
Demand out-stripping supply

Thailand took on service and maintenance



Europe is a big player in Open Source
France is funding some Open Source development
Germany is leading the way in Europe

 Munich is basing their local government on Open Source computers

UK recently released a policy statement that endorses Open Source

- Brazil recently mandated that 80% of all government computers run Open Source
 - Probably too much, since Open Source isn't really ready for all those machines
 - It may be just a way to tap into Microsoft's multi-million dollar slush fund as reported in the International Herald
 - After announcement, Craig Mundie went to talk to them

- Peru an interesting case
 Emphasized the social and ethical reasons for endorsing Open Source
 Senator justified his support of Open Source on the implications for democratic institutions
 Said that government information should be accessible and transparent without being
 - dependent on a commercial company

If you think about secret e-voting software where the citizens don't know how the code works, and you see what he means

He says that government software is special and there are social and moral reasons beyond the economic that say that Open Source is important

President's Information Technology Advisory Committee (PITAC)

- Recommended that the Federal government place Open Source on a level playing field
 Oct 2000
- Mitre 2003 Report on Use of Free and Open-Source Software in US DoD
 - Found that Open Source everywhere without anyone knowing

- NSA started Security Enhanced Linux (SELinux)
 - NSA worried about Critical Cyber Infrastructure for more than a decade
 - Thought needed to start at a Secure Operating System
 - Tried to give a security architecture to proprietary companies
 - ♦No market before 9-11, so no one adopted
 - NSA gave the architecture to the Open Source Community

Office of Secretary of Defence (OSD) Released in May 2003 the first official Federal government Open Source Policy Statement

- Placed Open Source on level playing field just like proprietary
- Said need to comply with NIAP/CCe requirements
- Kicked legal issues to DoD lawyers
 Said need to look at licenses

Open Source USA •Civilian side of Federal government not endorsing Open Source yet As usual behind DoD OMB is looking at Open Standards and **Component Technologies** Need interoperability for huge egov, ehealth services Question is are Open Standards going to work

Enforceable Open Standards could do it
 Problem is the enforceability, since proprietary companies with market share have strong incentives to break the standards

 OMB is looking to new idea of using SBA/SBIRs to have small business create the reuseable Components

Less likely to try to break standards

Interesting idea that is being laid out in a series of conferences starting June 26

www.ComponentTechnology.org

- OMB will announce what they want
- Small Businesses are to create concept papers and prototypes
- SBA will use SBIRs to fund
- Phase I upto \$100,000 for concept papers
- Phase II- upto \$750,000 for proof of concept and prototyping with view to commercialization

- Phase III hand off to VC, to IPOIf works right, creates a new industry around reuseable Components
- Some of these components will likely be Open Source, because small companies like to leverage Open Source and would like to have government money to work on Open Source
- Open Source will likely produce the Open Standards for interoperability

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