

Workshop 201: Proprietary Influences in Free and Open Source Software: Lessons to Open and Universal Internet Standards – A Developing Country Perspective



What are the <u>fundamental</u> issues facing the Free and Open Source Movement in the developing world?



"I think that if the developing country is serious about not just seeing ICT as a cost centre, but as a requirement for national development, the real advantage of open source ends up being able to build up your own knowledge base. And that is not cheap in itself — you'll likely pay as much for that as you'd pay for a proprietary software solution. The difference being that with the proprietary solution, you'll never catch up, and you'll have to pay forever, without ever learning anything yourself" - Linus Torvalds, 2004

What are the <u>fundamental</u> issues facing the Free and Open Source Movement in the developing world?

- Continuing lack of adoption by large enterprises/governments for a myriad of reasons
- Inability of FOSS to effectively compete on a resource level against deep pockets of major Proprietary Software entities
- Increasing commoditization of global FOSS successes through acquisitions and resulting attempts at commercialization



Are there steps that can be taken to address these issues in the short to medium term?

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- Governments/Countries/Nation-States can and should summon the political will to bring a wider appreciation of FOSS through internal adoption as a matter of public policy (in the public interest)
- In parallel, Governments/Countries/Nation-States should work (globally) with major Proprietary Software entities to encourage and incent the development of "Open" versions of traditional closed products
- 3. As a consequence of (1) and (2), Universities and other TLIs in developing countries should serve as incubators of FOSS development, focusing on saleable skills (as opposed to licensing)

Successful FOSS adoption

- 1. Brazil (Government)
- 2. Austria (Vienna city only)
- 3. Germany (Munich -



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