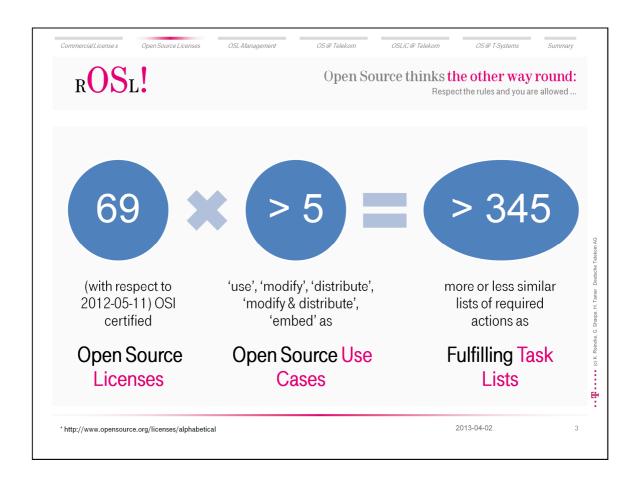


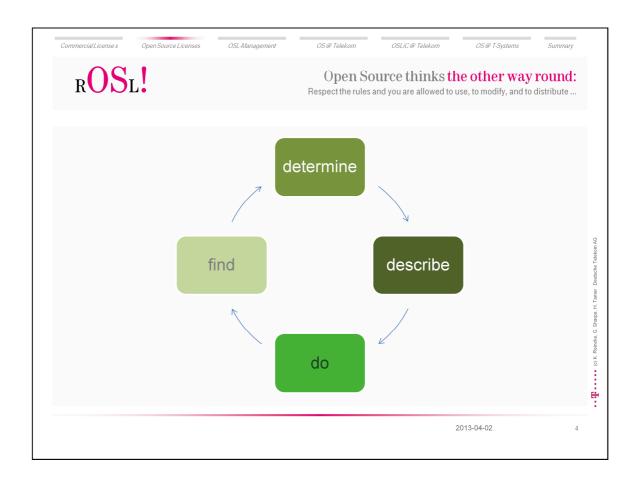
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• We all know: You can't buy the right to use open source software. The open source software thinks the other way round: you get the right to use, to modify and/or to redistribute the software by doing what is required by the open source licenses. Thus, the management of companies using open source software has to know: open source software follows the principle ,paying' by doing.



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But then there exists specific challenge: There are so many open source licenses (69) which require different fulfilling activities. And these fulfilling working steps must consider the different contexts (>5): do I only use the software for myself. Or do I hand over it to any other person? And have I modified it? Hence we get more than 345 possible fulfilling task lists.



- So, a reliable open source license management process is determined by other aspects than the traditional license management :
 - find all used / received open source software
 - determine the usage context

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- describe the necessary actions which must be executed for fulfilling the license in this context
- do what has to be done for acting according the open source license

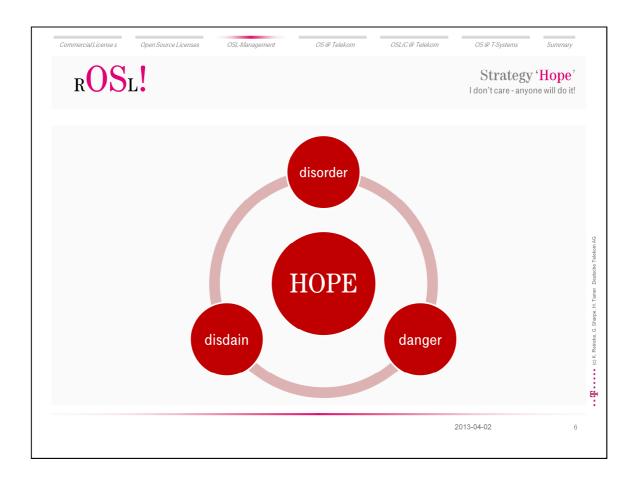


- So, the main question is: who shall execute this job of ensuring to act according the open source licenses?
- For large companies this concerns its charges: the larger the company, the more used open source software, the more work, the more cost
- There exist different strategies to solve this challenge:

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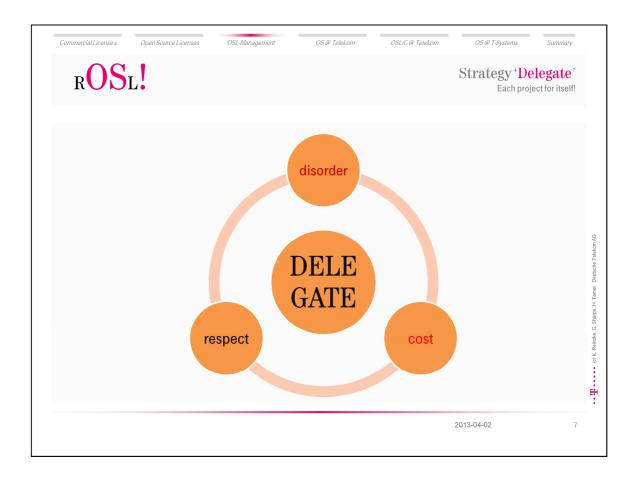
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- The first strategy is to hope that anyone will do the job, even if nobody explicitly requires that this job must be done.
- Of course, it is a bad strategy namely for companies who love to act compliantly.





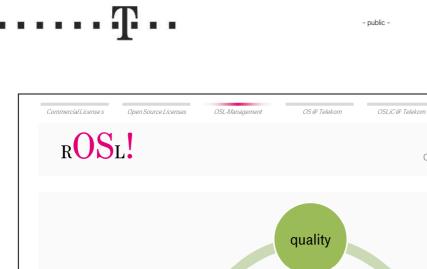
- The second strategy is to delegate the job to each (software) project of a company.
- It's a better strategy but still very expensive: each project must get / train its own license expert.

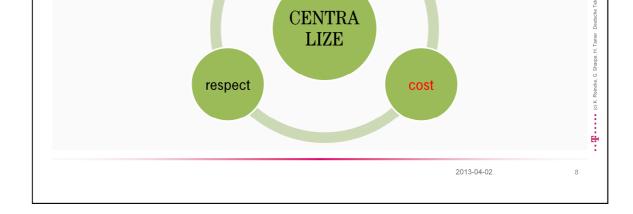
OS @ T-Systems

Strategy 'Centralize' One team of OS License Experts for all.

Summary

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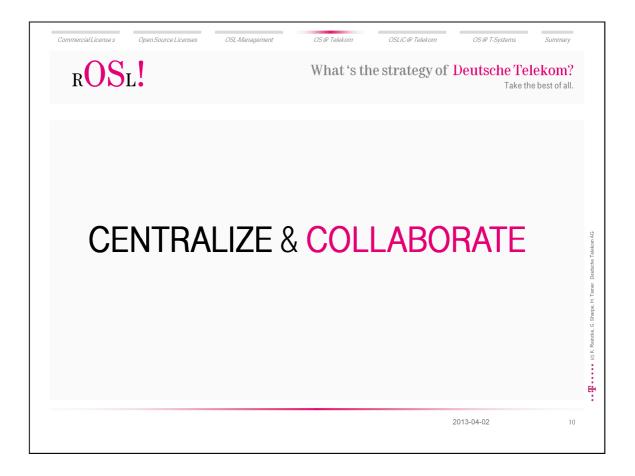


• A good strategy is to form an internal central team of license experts which serve all request of all projects.

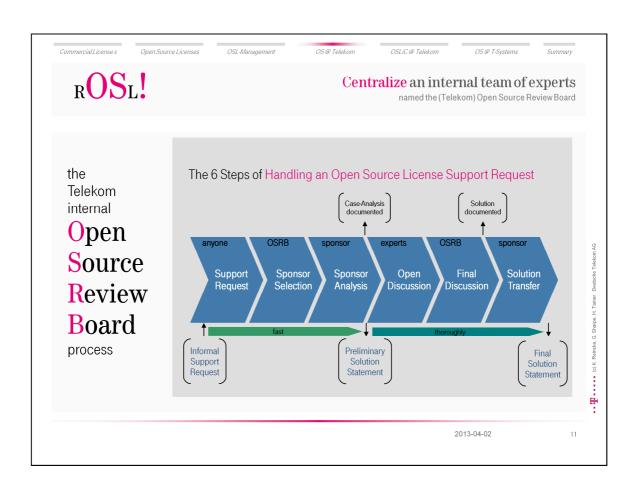


• The best strategy is to cooperate with the open source communities: the power is in the swarm

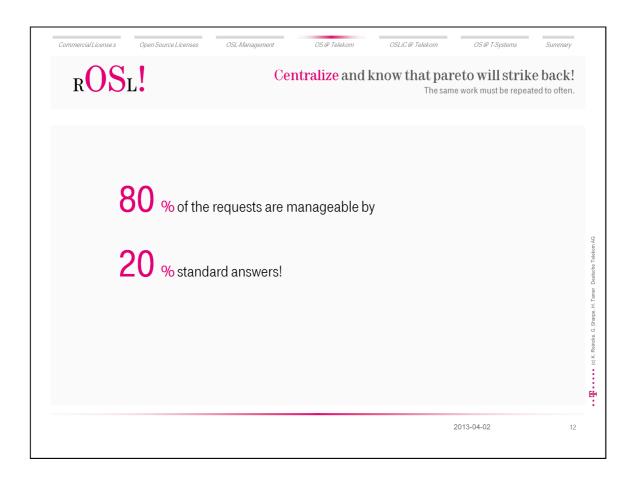




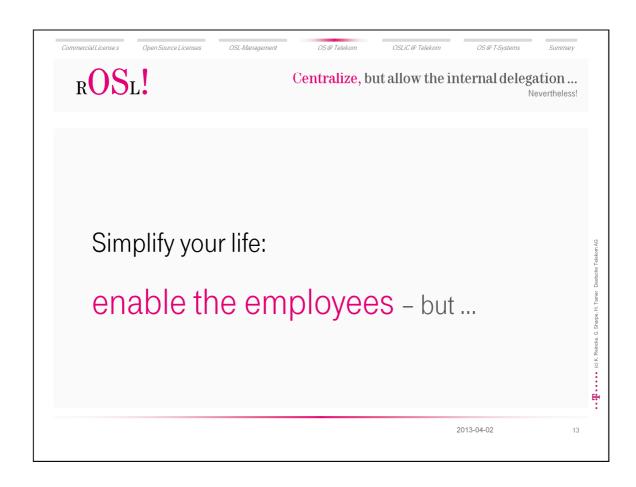
- The strategy of Deutsche Telekom AG?
- No doubt, we want to act according the open source licenses even if we are a very large company.
- So we use a mixture of strategy no 3 (centralization) and no 4 (collaboration)



• Firstly we established indeed a team of experts, internally known as the Telekom Open Source Review Board, which acts according to this process: any one in the company can ask any one on the board a question. The board determines a sponsor for the request which firstly and very quickly analyzes and describes the case and gives a first preliminary solution statement. Then this statement is discussed and finally closed by the OSRB as whole.



• But one has to know, that the simple cases repeat again and again and hence must be handled again and again



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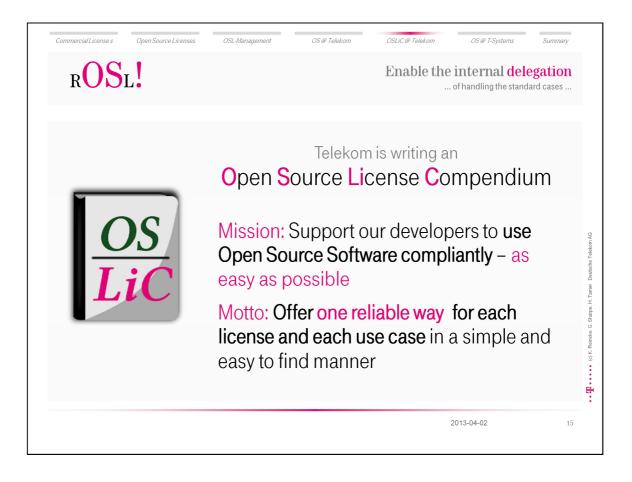
- So: It's better to enable the employees themselves to answer at least the simple questions



• ... but without being disruptive, losing quality, or generating extra cost:

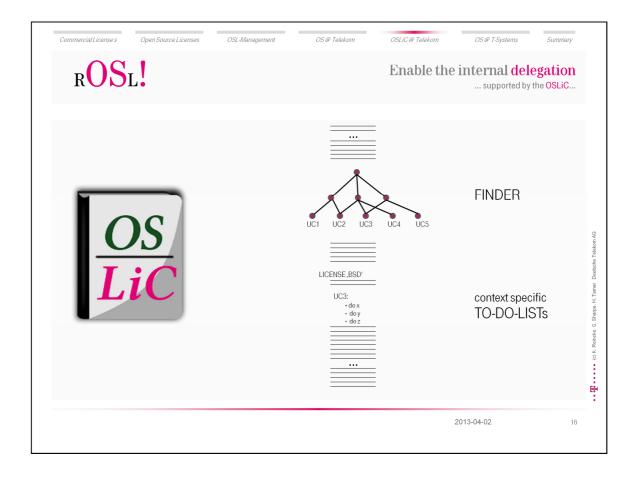
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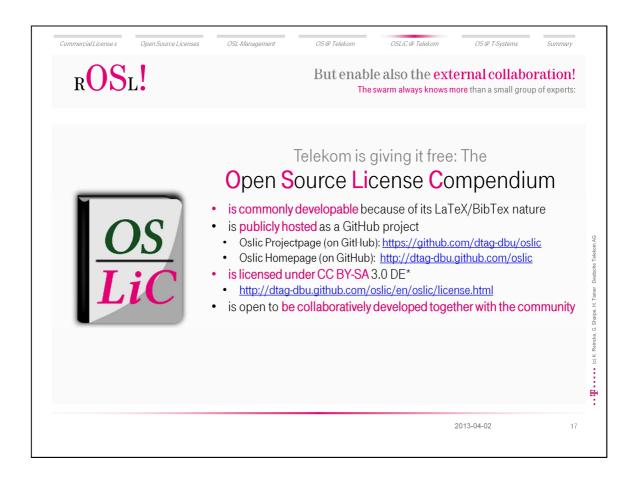


- The first idea of DTAG to solve this issue is to write an Open Source License Compendium following
 - the mission: Support our developers to use Open Source Software compliantly as easy as possible
 - the motto: Offer only one reliable way for each license and each use case in a simple and easy to find manner





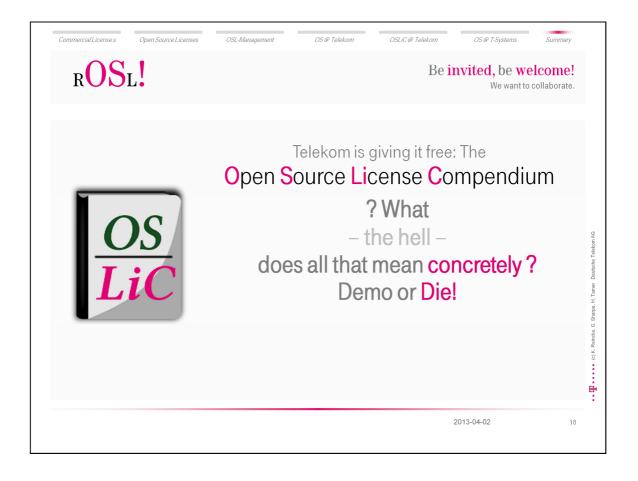
- Such a compendium will only be usable by developers if
 - a) they got a simply organized finder leading to the relevant use case
 - b) for each license and each use case the compendium offers a to-do-list by which the users can be sure to act according to the open source license.

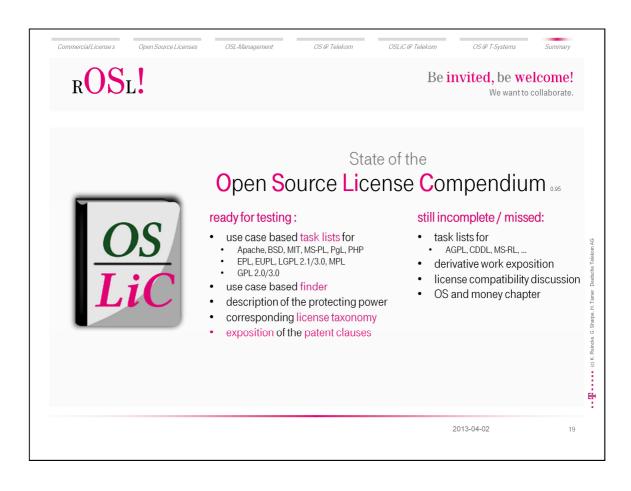


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• The second idea of DTAG is to publish this compendium under the Creative Commons License Share Alike – a license which might be viewed as GPL for documents.







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- So, for summarizing the result:
- We, DTAG, need a supporting tool for acting according to the Open Source licenses but without investing to much manpower.
- First, we set up the internal Telekom Open Source Review Board
- Second, we are going to reduce the work of our OSRB by writing a simple to use compendium covering to-do-lists for the standard case.
- Third as a giving back to the community (and as process of a public review) we've published this compendium in the spirit of open source





• So, I am Karsten Reincke – many thanks for your attention.