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**ASEAN Region** 







#### **Overview**

- 1. The advent of software (early 1960's to early 1980's)
- 2. The Free Software Foundation (1980s early 1990s)
- 3. Four Essential Freedoms of Free Software
- 4. GNU General Public License (GNU GPL)
- 5. "Schism" Free Software / Open Source in late 1990s



"Open source software is **made by many people** and distributed under an [...]-compliant license which **grants all the rights** to use, study, change, and share the software in modified and unmodified form."



## 1. The advent of software (early 1960's to early 1980's)

- Software opened a myriad of opportunities for research institutions
- The decision of protecting software as copyright had some obvious shortcomings for research institutions:
  - Need to infringe execute the code to analyse it (no bolar-like exception)
  - Any improvement need to be made over the code infringement
  - Improvements are of no use without the authorisation to run the program
- Two academic institutions lead the way for copyright-compliant licenses which enable research-related uses:
  - U. Berkley: Berkley Software Distribution (BSD).
  - MIT: Richard Stallman works in GNU



## 1. The advent of software (early 1960's to early 1980's)

#### Some remarks:

- Happened BEFORE the Bayh-Dole act
- Software is a complex technology
  - builds over trial&error processes
  - needs thousands of infringing iterations to build a product
  - its more prone to cooperation (open innovation)
    - small community / large community / prosumers



## 2. The Free Software Foundation (1980s - early 1990s)

- Richard Stallman leaves MIT and creates Free Software Foundation in 1983 – but MIT offers him their facilities.
- GNU GPL License is first published in 1989

"When I speak of free software, I'm referring to freedom, not price. So think of free speech, not free beer."



#### 3. Four Essential Freedoms of Free Software

- 1) The freedom to run the program.
- 2) The freedom to **study how the program works**, and **change it** so it does your computing as you wish.
- 3) The freedom to **redistribute copies** so you can help your neighbor.
- 4) The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others.

(Richard M. Stallman, "Four Freedoms")



### 4. GNU General Public License (GNU GPL)

- The code and the four freedoms "become legally inseparable" anybody who
  uses a code licensed under GNU GPL needs to share the result in the same
  terms (copyleft).
- Two big problems:
  - Any software based on a GNU GPL cannot be used for commercial purposes
  - Any combination of a software with a GNU GPL becomes troublesome it "inherits" the license



### 5. "Schism" Free Software / Open Source in late 1990s

#### Open Source Initiative:

- 1. Free Redistribution
- 2. Source Code
- 3. Derived Works
- 4. Integrity of The Author's Source Code
- 5. No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups
- 6. No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor
- 7. Distribution of License
- 8. License Must Not Be Specific to a Product
- 9. License Must Not Restrict Other Software
- 10. License Must Be Technology-Neutral



# Some examples









Source: Wikimedia Commons



#### 6. Some further reading...

- Bretthauer D. (2001) Open Source Software: A History
- Fitzgerald B (2006): The Transformation of Open Source Software
- Stallman R. (2009): Why "open source" misses the point of free software



Promoting Intellectual Property Rights in the ASEAN Region

# **THANK YOU**

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Status	DRAFT / APPROVED	
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Revision history				
Version	Date	Author	Description	
0.1	DD/MM/YYYY			
0.1	DD/MM/YYYY			
0.1	DD/MM/YYYY			