



2020 FLOSS ROADMAP

2010 Version - 3rd Edition

**OPEN
WORLD
FORUM**

Paris, 1 October 2010

Jean-Pierre LAISNÉ (BULL / OW2)
Coordination & Synthesis



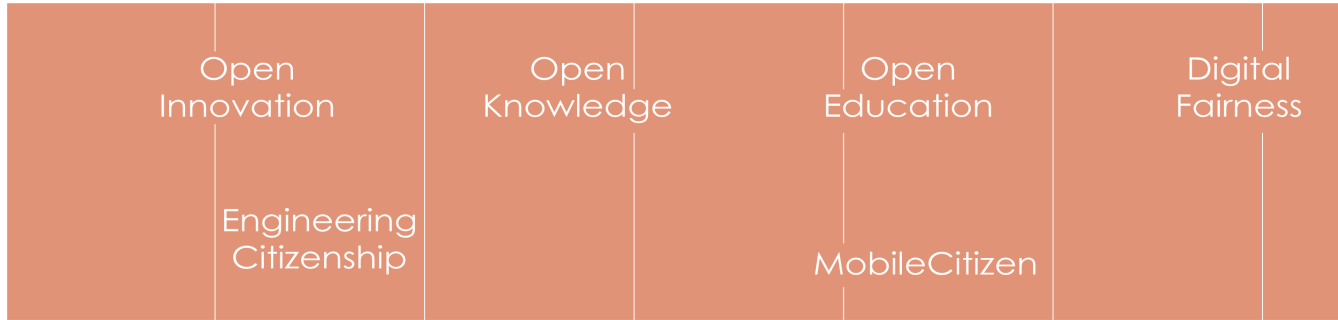
Roadmap

Internet

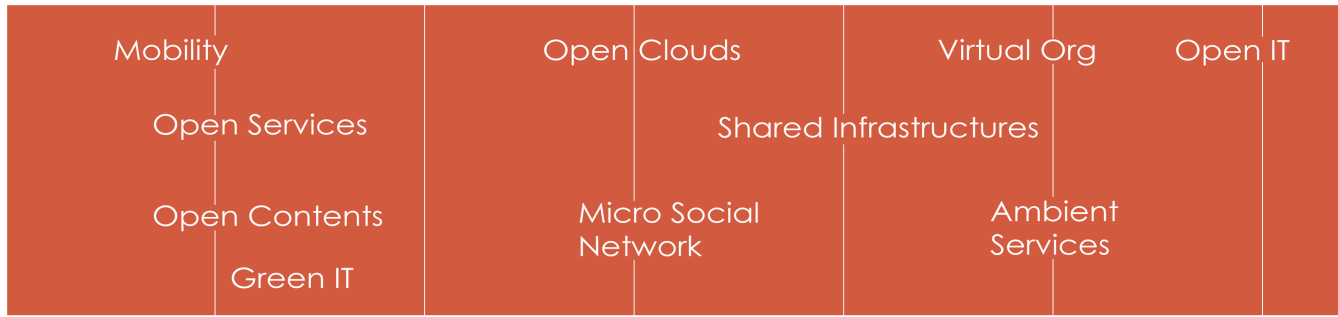
GIGA (10^9)b/s

TERA (10^{12})b/s

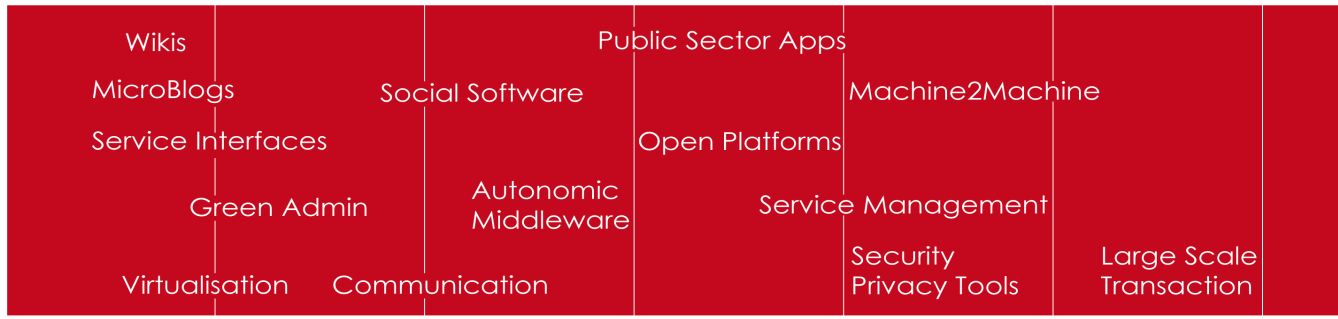
Information Society



Industry



R&D



2008

2010

2012

2014

2016

2018

2020

Contributions

BRIC 2020 FLOSS Roadmap

last modified 4 days, 20 hours ago / 1 version

Text Versions (1) Embed

1 discussion, browse by: location

Government use of FLOSS
by jrrameu, created on 2010-06-24 20:44

Government entities should actively seek FLOSS-based solutions as much as possible. In BR, there are already laws stating FLOSS should be preferred whenever possible; these laws should be expanded and enforced. The government represents a huge part of the market and therefore has a big impact.

reply

This is a DRAFT document. Please contribute!

The BRIC Thesis holds that four countries—Brasil, Russia, India, and China—are set to surpass the GDP of the G7 in 2035 and could become the four most dominant economies in 2050. Not only do these four countries represent 25% of the world's land coverage, 40% of the world's population, and boast a combined \$15T USD GDP, but they are also among the largest and fastest-growing emerging markets¹. The importance of this economic quartet cannot be understated.

The BRIC Thesis is based largely on 20th century economic assumptions and trends, predicting that China and India will become the dominant suppliers of manufactured goods and services and that Brazil and Russia will become similarly dominant suppliers of raw materials. Yet the first ten years of the 21st century point to a very different future than did the last ten years of the 20th century. Indeed, the original BRIC Thesis appears to make its prediction based on "survival of the fittest" whereas both evolutionary biology and history teach that "survival of the most adaptable"² is a far more cogent construct. Information technology, and more specifically Free / Open Source Software, may well be one of the most important assets for both economic and strategic adaptation in a world of increasingly disruptive and accelerating change.

To assess and predict the 2020 FLOSS Roadmap as it relates to the BRIC Thesis, we identify the most disruptive changes that require adaptation—whether by the BRIC countries specifically or the global economy in general—and then examine how Free / Open Source Software assets and approaches might yield solutions.

In its 1999 2nd quarterly economic review, the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (4th Federal District, United States of America) published an article titled *The Third Industrial Revolution: Technology, Productivity, and Income Inequality*². The article asserts that

Before 1974, labor productivity grew at about 2 percent annually; after that year, at a paltry 0.8 percent. This change is often termed the "productivity slowdown." Isn't it paradoxical that at a time of massive technological

co-ment PRO

2010 Version on 2020FLOSSRoadmap.org



Synthesis

Jean-Pierre LAISNÉ

Declouding freedom

Philippe AIGRAIN

FLOSS as Commons

David BOLLIER

The BRIC FLOSS Roadmap

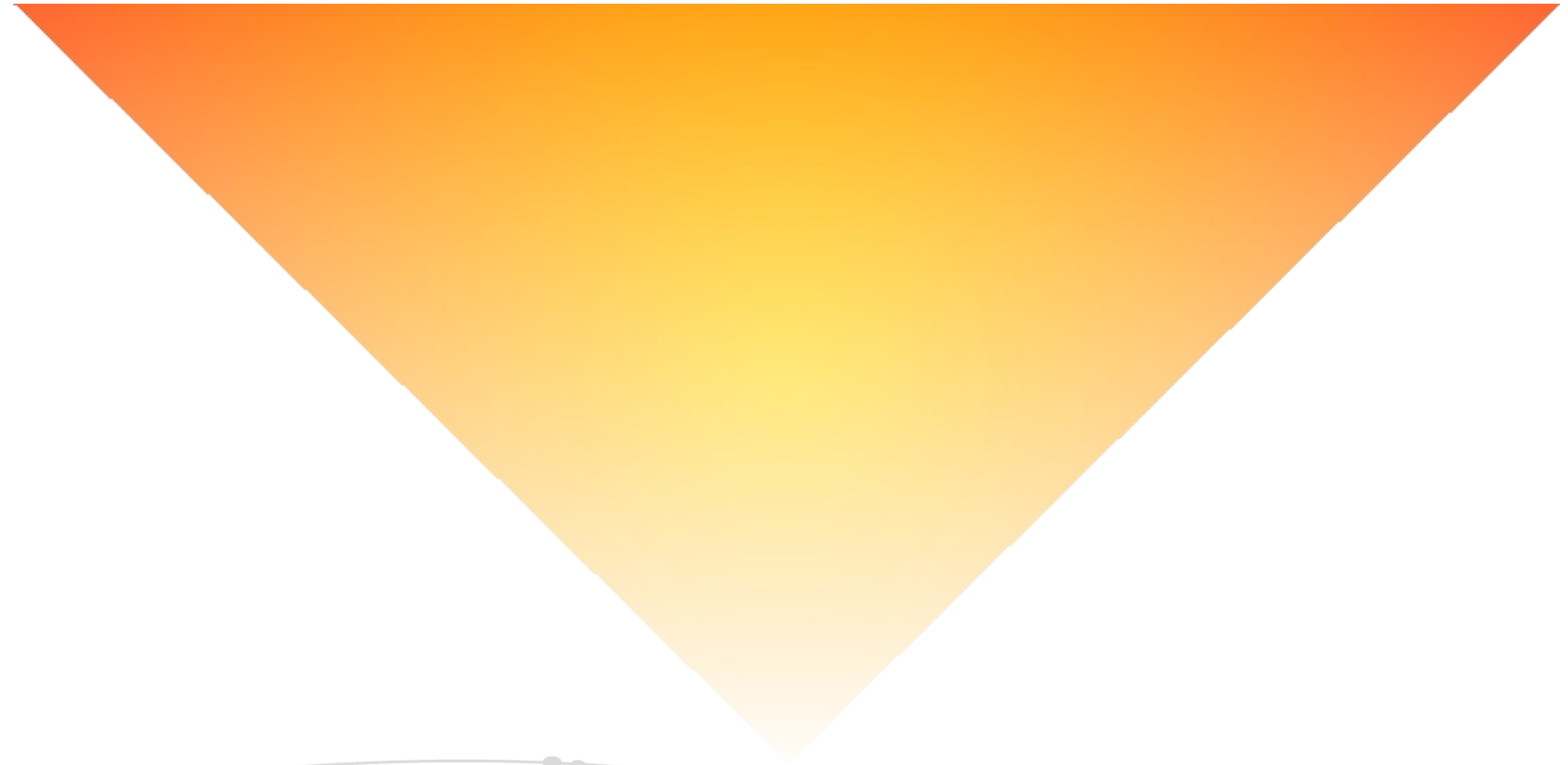
Michael TIEMANN

Synthesis



2010

2020



Synthesis



2010

2020

Well-being Happiness Freedom Openness Commons

Synthesis



2010

2020

Well-being Happiness Freedom Openness Commons

Crisis Pressure Security Secret Property

Synthesis



2010

2020

Well-being Happiness Freedom Openness Commons

Crisis Pressure Security Secret Property

Progress Technology

Synthesis



2010

2020

Well-being Happiness Freedom Openness Commons

Crisis Pressure Security Secret Property

Progress Technology

FLOSS

Synthesis



2010

Shared knowledge for an open digital society

2020

Well-being Happiness Freedom Openness Commons

Crisis Pressure Security Secret Property

Progress Technology

FLOSS



Openness and freedom

- *Legal framework: Ensure effective protection for network neutrality that ensures equitable treatment of decentralized Web services by prohibiting and sanctioning discrimination against protocols, applications, sources and contents.*
- *Community and policy: Invest in the development of decentralized, user-controlled, free software-based Web services for all essential social/collaborative applications and promote their usage.*

“The open cloud movement will become one of those activities whose very business rests upon enabling customers to leave it .”



A way of removing the constraints of the digital era

- *FLOSS development to be considered when measuring economic performance and social progress*

FLOSS is not “a standalone enterprise that is a junior partner to the marketplace or a peripheral player in the democratic polity.”



Time to speak a 'common' language

- *Develop new venues for research, public dialogue and publication that can bring together on-the-ground practitioners and theorists, and develop deeper cross-disciplinary understandings of commons-based governance and resource-management – and perhaps even a loose taxonomy.*

“the discourse and literature of the commons can help address these issues. They can also help situate FLOSS in a larger digital and cultural context. And they can more accurately describe the on-the-ground social dynamics of FLOSS communities than market theory.”



Collective intellectual capital for common wealth

- *Economic development policies, especially as they relate to education, procurement, and international trade, should recognize and promote the growth of intellectual capital of society (which is different than attempting to protect and control the ownership of intellectual property).*
- *Citizens of a digital society should always have the freedom to read, modify, and share the software and data that they, as a society, pay for.*
- *Government entities should actively seek FLOSS-based solutions as much as possible.*

“fair cooperation and trading can lead to far better economic outcomes than compete-at-all-costs models that depend on exclusion as a prerequisite for profit”

Contribute on 2020FLOSSRoadmap.org



Contributors 2008, 2009, 2010

Philippe Aigrain (Sopinspace) / Jean Pierre Archambault (CNDP) / Matthew Aslett (451 Group) / Jesus M. Gonzalez-Barahona (University Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid) / David Bollier (OnTheCommons.org) / Philippe Carre (Alcatel Lucent) / Rogério Atem de Carvalho (Brazilian Federal Center for Technological Education) / Alix Cazenave (April) / Frédéric Couchet (April) / François Elie (Adullact) / Carlo Daffara (Conecta) / Jean-Noël de Galzain (Wallix, Groupe IF Research) / Cyril Pierre De Geyer (Anaska, Groupe Alter Way) / Roberto Di Cosmo (University Paris VII) / Stéphane Fermigier (Nuxeo) / Christiana Freitas (Department of Sociology, University of Brasilia, Brazil) / Elmar Geese (Linux Verband) / Pierre-Yves Gibello (Experlog) / Steven Grandchamp (OpenLogic) / Gilles Gravier (Sun Microsystems) / Laurent Guiraud (Google) / Valérie Humery (ANDSI) / Laurent Joubert (Accenture) / C N Krishnan (National Resource Centre for Free/Open Source Software, India) / Michel Lacroix (Software Technologies, European Commission) / Jean-Pierre Laisné (OW2 / Bull) / Bernard Lang (Inria) / François Letellier / Eric Mahé (Silicon Sentier) / Corinto Meffe (Logistics and Information Technologies, Ministry of Planning, Brazil) / Martin Michlmayr (HP) / Mike Milinkovich (Eclipse Foundation) / Pascal Molli (INRIA/LORIA) / Louis Montagne (Bearstech) / Philippe Montarges (Groupe Alter Way) / Mathieu Poujol (Pierre Audouin Consultants) / Rodolphe Quiedeville (April) / Olivier Ricou (Epita) / Maurice Ronai (Items) / Jean-Paul Smets (Nexedi) / Bruno Souza (Sun Microsystems) / Jean-Christophe Spilmont (Bull) / Nathan Surendran (Schema Consulting) / Cedric Thomas (OW2) / Michael Tiemann (OSI / Red Hat), Anthony Wasserman (Center for Open Source Investigation, Carnegie Mellon Silicon Valley, USA)