#### GPL license compliance

#### Armijn Hemel Tjaldur Software Governance Solutions

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# About Armijn

- using Open Source software since 1994
- MSc Computer Science from Utrecht University (The Netherlands)
- core team gpl-violations.org since 2005
- ex-board member at NLUUG (http://www.nluug.nl/)
- sysadmin, developer and consultant at Loohuis Consulting (2006 - May 2011)
- May 2011 present: owner Tjaldur Software Governance Solutions

### Subjects

- license enforcement across the world
- cause of license violations in consumer electronics

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short overview of tooling and processes

I will not talk about software patents.

### License enforcement

- Europe (Germany, France) & USA
- ▶ focus is on GPLv2 and LGPLv2/2.1
- done by companies (Nokia, Red Hat) and individual developers (Harald Welte, BusyBox, etc.)

Companies are often quite mad when confronted:

- dispute the license ("but it's free!")
- they have done everything in good faith ("go to my supplier, it's their fault")
- no clue about their own responsibility ("but the competitor is doing it too!")

Bummer.

Everyone makes mistakes, but mistakes need to be fixed:

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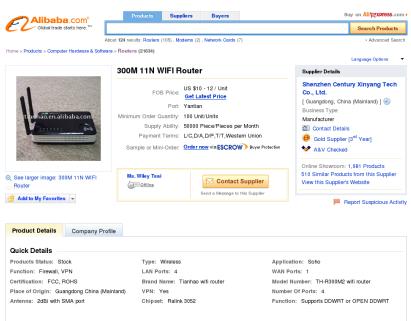
- 1. understand
- 2. acknowledge
- 3. fix
- 4. prevent

#### Consumer electronics: the truth

Almost everything is purchased pre-fab in Asia. Making everything yourself is commercial suicide:

- extremely thin margins
- cut throat competition
- quality is less important than price
- "cowboys"

It's like Nike: don't do any production, just marketing and sales.



#### Packaging & Delivery

Packaging Detail: Neutral color box 1pc/ color box 20pcs/ carton

# Problem source: supply chain

License violations are often a direct result of a mistake made in the supply chain:

- chipset vendors
- board makers
- SDK ("Software Development Kit") vendor
- reference design makers
- product customizers
- "labellers"

The roles are not always very clearly separated. The "labellers" are legally responsible.

#### Experiences with Asia

Barriers:

- copyright works differently
- cultural barriers
- NDAs were mandatory for years, now source code is demanded

- GPLv2 is in English
- GPL code is seen as "public domain"

# Experiences with Asia (2)

- Iow risk getting caught, so why bother?
- "best practices" are not applied: development processes are often quite sloppy
- everything is short term
- engineers switch companies fast, especially in Taiwan
- competitors also don't follow licenses and "save" money

How can we improve the situation in Asia (and here)?

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"Put your money where your mouth is"

- education
- economic pressure
- tools
- research

# Education

It's a people problem, not a technical problem!

- talks
- articles
- documentation in local languages (at the moment tradition Chinese)

- help local organisations (for example: OpenFoundry in Taiwan)
- train more compliance engineers

#### Economic pressure

- more legal cases in Europe and USA
- convince companies to use contracts to push the problem into the supply chain

Non-compliance becomes more expensive, so there is a better incentive for companies to comply.

Goal: let companies do these checks themselves.

- Binary Analysis Tool (ask me for a demo)
- integrating license scanners (Ninka, FOSSology) into (development) processes

long term: more tooling

There is a lot of unclarity about licenses, so we need more research:

- Finding Software License Violations Through Binary Code Clone Detection (Mining Software Repositories 2011)
- What Goes into an Executable? Identifying a Binary's Sources by Tracing Build Processes (sent to ICSE 2012, not yet accepted)

future research

#### Results

The situation is improving. More and more companies are learning how to deal with Open Source Software, but slowly.

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We have noticed that in Asia there is more interest in correctly following licenses.

Expectation: enough work for the coming 10 years

# Questions