



2020 FLOSS ROADMAP

2010 Version

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Coordination & Synthesis

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Libre Software Meeting
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2020 Floss Roadmap

Internet

GIGA (10^9)b/s

TERA (10^{12})b/s

Information Society

Open Innovation

Open Knowledge

Open Education

Digital Fairness

Engineering Citizenship

MobileCitizen

Industry

Mobility

Open Clouds

Virtual Org

Open IT

Open Services

Shared Infrastructures

Open Contents

Micro Social Network

Ambient Services

Green IT

R&D

Wikis

Public Sector Apps

MicroBlogs

Social Software

Machine2Machine

Service Interfaces

Open Platforms

Green Admin

Autonomic Middleware

Service Management

Virtualisation

Communication

Security Privacy Tools

Large Scale Transaction

2008

2010

2012

2014

2016

2018

2020

2009 Synthesis



- **So far, so good**
 - Technological trends and FLOSS in Cloud confirmed
- **Contradictory evolutions**
 - Penetration of FLOSS continues but barriers still exist
- **2 new issues**
 - Proprietary hardware platforms and proprietary data
- **The global economic crisis**
 - An opportunity for FLOSS vendors
- **Sun / Oracle: the main FLOSS event of 2009?**
 - Growth of FLOSS SMEs with hybrid business models

FLOSS is like forests



- A forest and its canopy hosts rich biodiversity and diverse ecosystems

FLOSS has multiple layers and branches - technology and creation of wealth

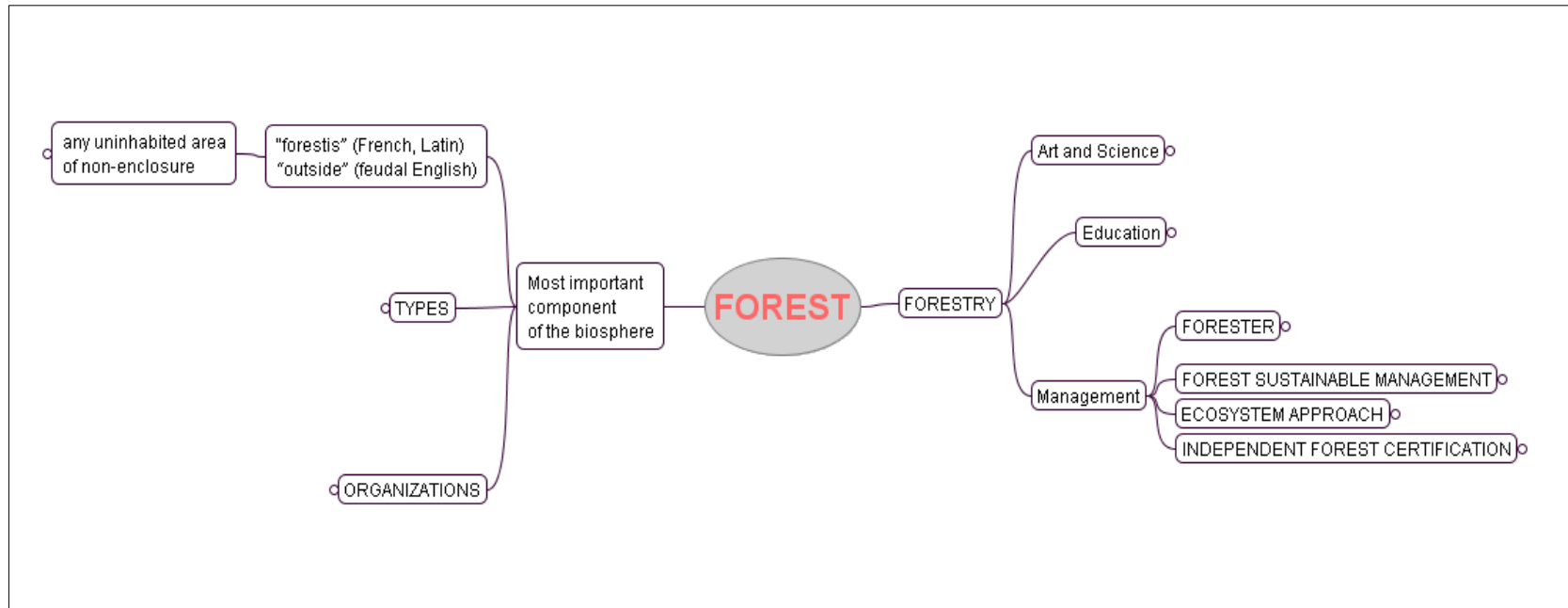
- Value of the forests vs. revenue of IKEA?
- Primary forests ... Pure FLOSS: GCC, Linux, Perl, ...
- Cultivated forests ... Professional FLOSS: Jboss, MySQL, ...
- Tree nurseries ... Communities: Apache, OW2, Eclipse, ...
- IKEAs ... Red Hat, Canonical, IBM, Google, ...
- **What are the National Parks of FLOSS?**
- **Sustainable Forest Management for Software?**

- Encourage FLOSS users to contribute
- **New Recommendation**

- Acknowledge the intrinsic value of FLOSS infrastructure for essential applications as a public knowledge asset (or 'as knowledge commons'), and consider new means to ensure its sustainable development

What's next?

- If FLOSS is like forests, is there a “forestry” for FLOSS?



- Is acknowledgment of FLOSS as commons a necessity?

1. FLOSS as Commons

- *What is the way, what are the actions for having FLOSS acknowledged globally as a strategic and crucial common for knowledge society? Is FLOSS paving the way for bigger initiatives and larger variety of commons?*

Director of Theme: David Bollier

2. BRIC countries

- *How BRIC are using IT in their growth and how could they build larger projects joining forces on a collaborative mode? Will BRIC be the emerging leaders of useful and wealthy technological innovations? How FLOSS may help?*

Director of Theme: Michael Tiemann

3. Freedom in the Cloud

- *Will FLOSS ethics survive to privatization of key open source components by cloud suppliers? Will the nature of FLOSS stay unchanged or will evolve?*


Director of Theme: Philippe Aigrain



Contribution is open!

BRIC 2020 FLOSS Roadmap

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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.

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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

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OPEN WORLD FORUM

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