OPEN SOURCE BEYOND LICENSING: THE ROAD AHEAD

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BORIS MANN

- 20 years ago, helped build out the Drupal community, "web2"
- Recently, IPFS ecosystem, "web3"
- With Fission, protocols over platforms: UCAN, WNFS, IPVM







WHAT WE'RE GOING TO COVER

- Open source is no longer a radical act.
 - From legal innovation to ways of working remotely and collaboratively, the past 20 years have integrated it as a common baseline.
 - Can we get maintainers paid, make open source a job, and work alongside new tools like AI?
- What new licenses, ways of working, and principles power the next 20 years?

WHAT DOES OPEN SOURCE MEAN?

- The problem with the term open source is that everyone means something different when they use it.
- Some people just mean licensing.
- Some people think of a particular community's set of practices.
- Others think that it means some kind of fuzzy democracy and mob rule.

DEFINITION OF OPEN SOURCE

- 1. Legal innovation of licenses
- 2. Way of working together on code, collaboratively, asynchronously, remotely
- 3. Ideology of code re-use & sharing

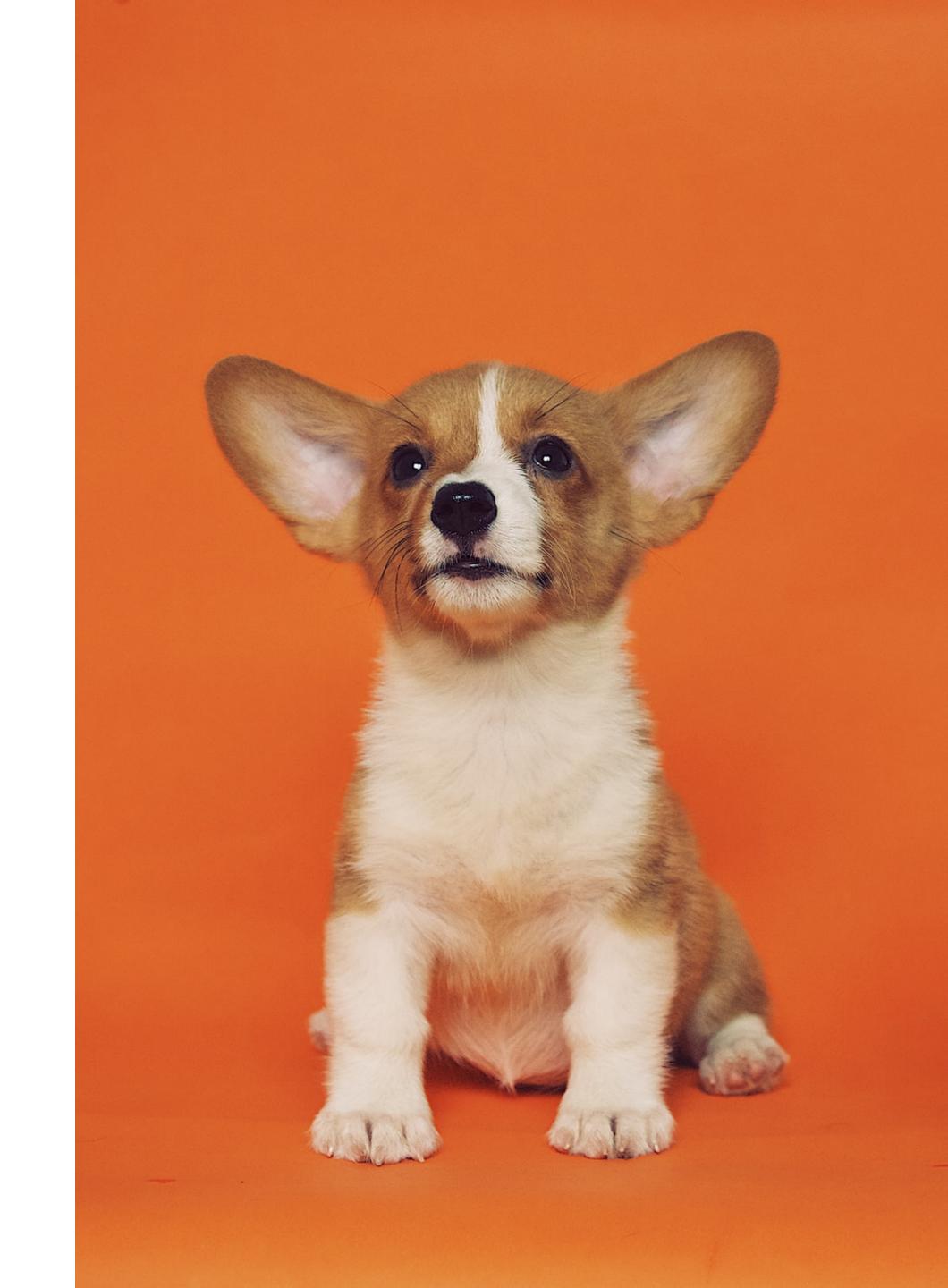
COMMONS BASED PEER PRODUCTION

Lots of people work on it, everybody benefits from it, and then people can build upon it (even in a revenue generating fashion)

Ted Leung: Explaining Commons Based Peer Production, er, Open Source (2005)

FREE

- open source is "free as in speech"
 (a license or ideology) not "free as in beer" (no cost)
- How about: "free as in puppies"



Do you think current open source software licenses are the best we'll ever have?

LICENSINGINNOVATION

- For the first time in 20+ years, we're starting to see licensing innovation again
- Fair, Ethical, Non-Commercial
 - Parity & Prosperity
 - 996ICU
 - Big Time Public License

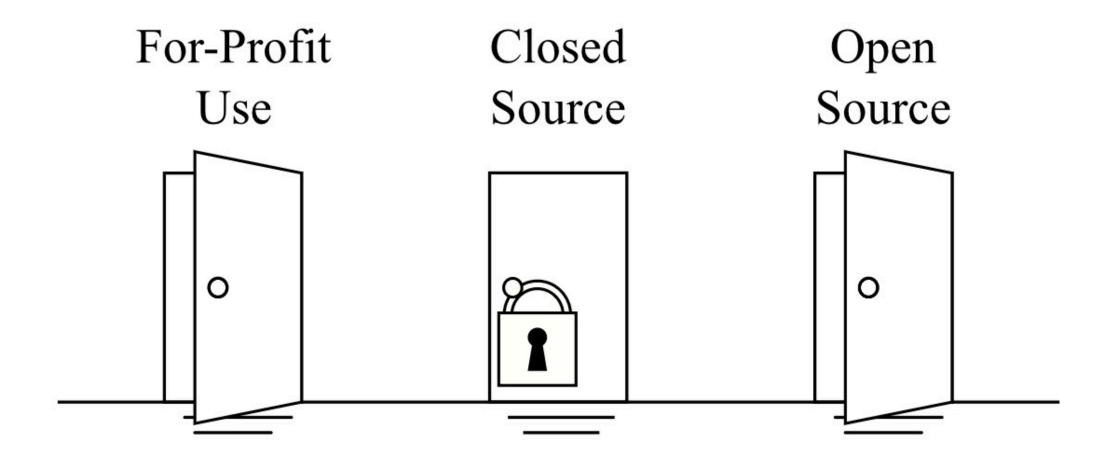
OPEN SOURCE DEFINITION

- Maintained by the Open Source Initiative
- https://opensource.org/osd
- Last modified in 2007
- Should we stop legal innovation???
- Read more from <u>Kyle Mitchell</u>

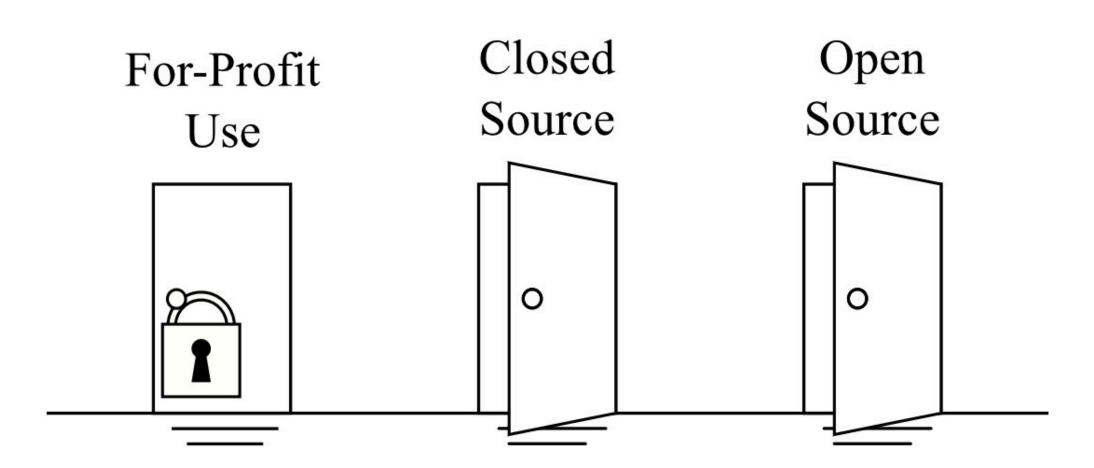


PARITY & PROSPERITY

Parity: copyleft / share alike



Prosperity: non-commercial



996.ICU

- The name <u>996.ICU</u> refers to "Work by '996', sick in ICU"
 - an ironic saying among developers in China, which means that by following the "9am 9pm, 6 days per week" work schedule, you are risking yourself getting into the Intensive Care Unit
- Anti 996 License
 - derived from MIT, but disallows companies that work like this

BIG TIME LICENSE

- The <u>Big Time License</u> is a non-commercial license that is also free for small business
 - Small business defined as less than 20 staff, less than \$1M revenue, and less than \$1M investment
 - "fair, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory paid-license terms will be available for everyone"

CHOICE OF LICENSE

- Distribution/adoption?
- Free labour from contributors?
- Lock it open?
- No one but your company can easily commercialize it?

- Polyform Standardized
 Licenses »
- Blue Oak Permissive
 License List »

Open source is not a business model

BALANCING MAKERS AND TAKERS TO SCALE AND SUSTAIN OPEN SOURCE, DRIES BUYTAERT

Excludable Non-Excludable Rivalrous **Private Goods Common Goods** Food, clothing, cars, personal electronics Fishing grounds, forests, oceans, parks Non-rivalrous Club Goods **Public Goods** Lighthouses, radio, street lighting Cinemas, private parks, broadband TV

[—] Dries Buytaert, <u>Balancing Makers and Takers to Scale and Sustain Open Source</u>

OPEN CODE IS A PUBLIC GOOD

- Open source code is a public goods; code can be infinitely copied at no cost
- Customers might be considered a common good
- What about maintainer time? issues, features, docs, etc. maybe we should restrict this by contribution?

WHAT'S YOUR BUSINESS MODEL?

- What you sell may or may not have anything to do with the license of your code
 - Adoption, Distribution, Marketing, and even Hiring likely to be impacted more
- A lot of companies with an open source core sell services or hosting

COMMERCIAL OPEN SOURCE SW (COSS)

- Some examples:
 - Cal .com: AGPL + Commercial License
 - PostHog: MIT Expat + Commercial License
 - Outline Wiki: BSL, no-charge community edition,

CAN OPEN SOURCE BE A JOB?

- A lot of open source is produced and maintained by employees who have paid day jobs
- "Indie" open source is incredibly hard for developers in the Global North to make enough money through just contributions
- What about the rest of the world?

NEW TOOLS FOR MAINTAINERS

- Restricting access or giving special perks to contributors has been hard
- There are a suite of new tools:
 - Open Collective https://opencollective.com/
 - Polar https://polar.sh

What about Al???

AI + SOFTWARE DEV = ???

- There are open source and commercial Integrated Development Environments (IDE) today:
 - Steve Yegge is building "chat oriented programming" (CHOP) at Sourcegraph. Read <u>The Death of the Junior Developer</u>
- Maybe many more developers, like "no-code"?
 - Maggie Appleton presented at Local-first Conf. Read <u>Home-cooked</u>
 <u>Software and Barefoot Developers</u>

OPEN SOURCE IS NO LONGER A RADICAL ACT

- Running things ourselves, for small groups, for our community, for our country
- Building on protocols rather than platforms
- A Decentralized Web, Web3, Local-first software, of user agency and ability to use your data everywhere

What if we worked together?



THANK YOU!

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 Comments on my website
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