

# Unlocking IP: Content and Code



November, 2004

Pia Smith

[pia@linux.org.au](mailto:pia@linux.org.au)

## Libraries

- ◆ Can take significant time to become educated in a topic
- ◆ Usually free access to information
- ◆ Relatively few barriers to access locally
- ◆ Information is localised (language, content, bias)
- ◆ Time limit on information
- ◆ Requires physical access to library
- ◆ All “published” authors



# The Internet

- ◆ Tools like Google give popular hits first -> faster more efficient searching for information
- ◆ Many tools of access control -> registration, payments
- ◆ Relatively few barriers to access globally
- ◆ Information available from all over the world
- ◆ Increases global communications and cultural understanding
- ◆ No time limit
- ◆ No physical access needed
- ◆ Everyone can publish...  
...and does



# Changing the playing field?

- ◆ The internet has given ordinary people the ability to broadcast and access information
- ◆ Where information is restricted, often the gap is being filled by others -> freer market for knowledge (Eg - Wikipedia)
- ◆ Traditional biases are balanced by many sources of information -> The Baghdad Blog
- ◆ Knowledge meritocracy? Google
- ◆ Access to everyone, communication all round

# Job Skills still largely inaccessible

- ◆ Almost every profession requires significant funding to gain qualification and required tools for the job
  - Plumbers, mechanics, lawyers, doctors
- ◆ Even though professions within ICT often rely more on practical skills, much needed information is still locked up and controlled by vendors, institutes, etc.



# Open Source Software?

- ◆ Open Source is a different world altogether:
  - Platform
  - Tools
  - Documentation
  - Practical experience

All freely available!

- ◆ An individual can go from nothing to world class developer with what is one of the first completely freely available knowledge and tools kit

# Open Source?

- ◆ Why is it relevant
  - Changing the faces of the ICT industry and traditional knowledge sharing paradigms
  - Gives “developing” countries a chance to create export economies and internal skills
  - Raising the bar of education, job prospects
  - Creates technical communities that offer a source of innovation and skills
  - Based on Open Standards, Open Source, Open Knowledge, and Open Licences

# Open Standards

- ◆ Software based on Open Standards:
  - Is more interoperable
  - Removes vendor lock-in risk
  - Easier to collaborate on globally
- ◆ Knowledge stored in Open Standard formats:
  - Is more accessible
  - Removes vendor control of data and product lock-in
  - Easier to collaborate on
  - Standards can be scrutinised

*“The peoples' data must be accessible to the people”  
Cuban Minister of ICT*

# Open Source

- ◆ Software source can be scrutinised -> transparency (election code)
- ◆ Gives access to learning from and contributing to software projects

# Open Knowledge

- ◆ Knowledge packaged with Software
- ◆ Attitude of sharing code translated to sharing information
- ◆ Knowledge sharing projects already under way, anyone can contribute anything!
  - Brazil
  - Spain
  - Malaysia
- ◆ Imagine if every person in the world wrote just one paper on something they know well for public access...

# Open Licences

- ◆ VITAL to protection of knowledge
  - ◆ “want it to be freely accessible and so don't want a licence”?
- ◆ Software – OSI approved, eg – GPL
- ◆ Knowledge – Creative Commons, etc

# Last thoughts

- ◆ Open Source Software is a success story that proves sharing information creates a cumulative and ever-improving base of knowledge and learning, as well as increased participation and community spirit
- ◆ Open Source also shows how a software product can be successfully developed
- ◆ In recent decades we have put a price tag on our own evolution by locking up accrued knowledge.

There is no excuse.