

Government Open Source Policies

Updated December 13, 2004. **Most recent changes are reflected with red text.**
We are continuing to update this table, and appreciate all the feedback we've received.

Introductory Note

The following chart provides information on the number and type of Open Source (OS) software policies and legislation considered by national, regional or local governments around the world. It looks at whether the policy or legislation mandated the use of OS, expressed a preference for OS software, encouraged its use or commissioned research into OS software. We have not included purchasing decisions (i.e. a government decided to buy OS products). While a purchase of OS software could indicate a policy decision that has not been publicly articulated, it could also be simply a decision made on the basis of price or product.¹

The table also includes information on the fate of the policy or legislation initiative. Not surprisingly, slightly more than half of the initiatives never went beyond the proposal stage. Of those initiatives that were approved, over eighty percent expressed only a preference for OS software or encouraged its use, but did not impose any requirements or limitations. The remainder of approved initiatives involved government sponsored research. Although we found twenty four proposals to mandate or require the use of open source, none of these ever entered into force and we found no cases of a government mandating the use of open source or forbidding the use of proprietary products.

A cursory review of the statements that accompanied these initiatives suggest that the motives of various legislators or governments in putting forward OS initiatives include unhappiness with the U.S. lead in software, the hope that the use of open source would encourage an indigenous software industry, a commitment to the 'informatization' of society, and a desire to reduce the costs of information technology purchases.

The outcome of these efforts is neither a ban on proprietary software nor an endorsement of OS products as innately superior. The various policy and legislative initiatives seem to have produced a kind of technological neutrality. Acquisition decisions are shaped more by considerations of price and performance rather than some normative factor.

National Open Source Policies

GOVERNMENT	BRANCH OR AGENCY	ACTION	STATUS	DETAILS AND SOURCES
Argentina	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	2001 attempt to mandate FOSS in all gov't offices and state owned enterprise, failed. Bill 904-D-02 proposed 2002 still pending as of July 2003. ⁱⁱ
Australia	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	Proposed amendment requiring Public Service Agencies prefer OSS "wherever practicable." (September 2003). ⁱⁱⁱ
Australia	National Office for the Information Economy	Advisory	Proposed	"The National Office for the Information Economy (NOIE) released an e-government "Better Services, Better Government"... [that] noted that open source software may be economically viable and presents opportunities for potential cost savings. The Minister for Information Technology noted ... that "departments and agencies should be required to consider and assess the merits of open source software as part of their strategic approach to sourcing their information and communication technology expertise."" ^{iv} (November 2002)
Austria	Ministry of Education	Advisory	Proposed	"The Austrian Ministry of Education recommended the adoption of two open source learning platforms and learning management systems in education." ^v (April 2003)
Bahrain	Central Informatics Organization	Preference	Approved	Government plans to use OSS to for e-government initiative (October 2003). ^{vi}
Belgium	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	One bill in the House of Representatives and another two in the Senate mandate the use of OSS in public administrations. A previous bill had been introduced but was never voted on. (2003) ^{vii}
Belgium	Parliamentary Committee	R & D	Approved	"A Parliamentary committee on the use of ICT in the Federal Parliament released a report highlighting the importance of the use of open standards." ^{viii} (March 2003)
Belgium	General Assembly	Mandatory	Proposed	"The Assembly of the French-speaking Community of Brussels (COCOF) postponed a vote on an open source software decree approved by the budget committee of the COCOF." ^{ix} (April 2003)
Belgium	Council of Ministers	Mandatory	Approved	New directives and recommendations approved for the use of open standards and OSS by the federal Ministries. New ICT systems must be based on open standards, new software will have to be delivered with source code and without licensing restrictions, etc. (June 25, 2004) ^x
Brazil	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	The bill PL-2152/2003 mandates that all software used within the federal administration and public entities be OSS. The bill is to be reviewed with four other past proposals, three of which had been previously voided (Oct 2003). ^{xi}
Brazil	Executive / National Institute of IT	Advisory	Proposed	The gov't initiative urges ministries and other agencies to use OSS, as well as evaluate how IT could benefit from open-software (November 2003). ^{xii}
Brazil	Ministry of Science and Technology	R & D	Proposed	The Ministry has started the first Free Software Workshop which recommends the use OSS in the Federal Government (October 2003). ^{xiii}

Brazil	Serpo (federal data processing agency)	Mandatory	Proposed	All of Serpo's workstations and the federal gov't e-procurement system (Comprasnet) will adopt OSS. The project is also serving as a test of open source. (September 2003) ^{xiv}
Brazil	Ministries	Mandatory	Proposed	At least five ministries in the federal government are to switch most systems to OSS. "In addition, Brasilia is providing incentives for state and local governments to follow." ^{xv}
Brazil	Federal Gov't	R & D	Approved	In August 2004, the government signed a cooperative agreement with OSS company to create a Technology and Knowledge Dissemination Center (CDTC) to promote open standards-based solutions through training and support. (September 2004) ^{xvi}
Brazil and South Korea	Interagency	R & D	Approved	Brazil's National Institute of Technology of the Information (ITI) and the Korean IT Industry Promotion Agency (KIPA) signed an agreement to exchange OSS experiences. (Nov 16, 2004) ^{xvii}
Bulgaria	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	"A draft bill mandating the use of open source software, open standards, and open file formats by all state institutions and agencies, state-owned enterprises, higher schools, medical establishments, non-profit entities, state-funded entities, the Bulgarian consular, and diplomatic missions abroad. The bill allows for the use of non open source software solutions when existing OSS solutions do not meet the public administration's specific needs." ^{xviii} (March 2003)
Bulgaria	UNDP	R & D	Approved	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Internet Society of Bulgaria (ISOC-Bulgaria) have launched a project to help municipal governments in Southeastern Europe FOSS. ^{xix}
Canada	Treasury Board of Canada, CIO Branch	Advisory	Approved	Use of OSS must meet principles of the Federated Architecture Program, including: reduction of integration complexity; security, confidentiality, privacy, and protection of information; proven standards and technology; and total cost of ownership. ^{xx}
Chile	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Bill being prepared that would mandate the use of OSS in all branches and levels of government, as well as State majority-owned companies. Goal of submission is March 2004 (January 2004). ^{xxi}
China	Ministry of Information Industry	R & D	Approved	MII established the Open Source Software Promotion Alliance to encourage the development of China's OSS industry. It is composed of enterprises, non-profit organizations, representatives from NGOs, and individuals under the guidance of the Chinese government. (August 2004) ^{xxii}
China	State Council	Preferences	Approved	August 2003 mandate that all ministries buy only locally-produced software at the next upgrade cycle. This has led to indirect open-source preferences. In 2001, China's Beijing municipal government awarded six software contracts to Chinese vendors, including a deal for 2,000 desktop OS seats to Red Flag Linux. ^{xxiii}
China	State Enterprise	Preference	Proposed	Chinese have made agreements with U.S. company to deploy Linux on around 1 million computers. "China Standard Software, a consortium of gov't funded companies, selected the company as its preferred technology partner." (November 2003) ^{xxiv}
China	Ministry of Information Industry	Preference	Approved	Supported China Academy of Science and state-owned Shanghai New Margin Venture Capital in creating of Red Flag Linux (2003). ^{xxv}

China	Ministry of Information Industry	Advisory	Proposed	“Ministry of Information Industry (MII) and the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) would work together to encourage the development of the nation's software industry... According to Ministry officials, the government would fund further development of Red Flag Linux...” ^{xxvi} (March 2001)
China	Beijing Science and Technology Commission	Advisory	Approved	“Beijing Science and Technology Commission has endorsed Linux as China's most important chance to improve its software industry... the commission would urge Chinese government bodies to consider using Linux with new computer systems, and also encourage private and university software designers to develop Linux and other open source software programs.” ^{xxvii} (August 9, 2002)
China	Ministry of Information Industry	Advisory	Approved	“China's Ministry of Information Industry has established an Open Source Alliance to support Linux systems.” ^{xxviii} (September 2002)
China	Ministry of Information Industry	Advisory	Proposed	“The Department of Electronics and IT Products within China's Ministry of Information Industry has stated that e-government initiatives should take the lead in using Linux. Other Ministry officials have publicly endorsed the use of OSS as an alternative proprietary applications.” ^{xxix} (December 2002)
China, S. Korea, and Japan	Multinational	R & D	Approved	This is an ongoing collaboration to develop and promote OSS to replace proprietary operating systems. Japan has earmarked \$8.6 million for the project. At a meeting on April 3, 2004 officials agreed to seek ways of reducing costs of software with Linux. The most recent meeting was in late July and aimed to promote development and use of OSS. (September 2003, April 2004) ^{xxx}
Colombia	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Bill proposed mandating that all state institutions and State majority-owned enterprises exclusively use OSS in their information systems (August 2002). ^{xxxi}
Costa Rica	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	Bill requiring state institutions prefer the use of OSS in their information systems (April 2003); ^{xxxii} Assigned to the Committee on Public Administration and Government Affairs (June 2003).
Costa Rica	Executive	Preference	Approved	An executive order stating that public institutions can use OSS when it is possible and useful. ^{xxxiii}
Denmark	Ministry of Science and Technology, and Innovation	Advisory	Approved	Denmark proposed Open Source standards for EU consideration. Procurements depend on what type of software gives maximum value for money in the given situation (October 2003). ^{xxxiv}
Denmark	Parliament Committee For Research and Science	Advisory	Approved	“The Danish Parliamentary Committee for Research and Science adopted a statement declaring general support for the increased use of open source software by public authorities.” ^{xxxv} (October 2000)
Denmark	Board of Technology	R & D	Approved	“The Danish Board of Technology released a report stating that the public administration would save 500 million Euros over four years by using open source software. The report also concluded that... open source solutions cannot be dictated as a general principle.” ^{xxxvi} (October 2002)

Denmark	Legislative	Advisory	Failed	“Socialist members of the Danish Parliament introduced a motion for a resolution calling for an offensive competitive strategy utilizing open source software and open standards. The motion did not gain the necessary support within Parliament and reportedly will not be re-introduced for a second hearing.” xxxvii (November 2002)
EU	Enterprise D-G IDA	Advisory	Proposed	Interchange of Data between Administrations (IDA) 2003 work plan intends to conduct research on the use of OSS in Europe and increase the use of OSS in public administrations (June 2003). xxxviii
EU	EU Commission IDA	R & D	Approved	The IDA Open Source Migration Guidelines – “provide practical and detailed recommendations on how to migrate to Open Source Software (OSS)-based office applications, calendaring, e-mail and other standard applications.” (November 2003). xxxix
EU	Enterprise D-G Directorate	Advisory	Approved	Urged to “support projects aimed at developing user-friendly open-source encryption software” ^{xi} (August 2003)
EU	DG XIII, Info Society	Advisory	Approved	2003-2004 Workplan encourages the use of OS where appropriate for the specific program of “Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area” ^{xli}
EU	Directorate Info Society	Advisory	Approved	eEurope 2005 Action Plan recommends open source for a EU “interoperability framework” (June 2002) ^{xlii}
EU	EU Commission	Advisory	Approved	A Communication from the Commission on the role of eGovernment stating that the “exchange of experience in the use of open standards and open source amongst administrations should be promoted...” ^{xliii} (September 2003).
EU	EU Commission	Preference	Approved	In 2003, the Commission within the Information Society Technology framework launched a one-year project called “Three Roses Initiative,” to research and support OSS use and development. ^{xliv}
EU	Green Party	Preference	Proposed	Formulated a Draft Normal Resolution for governments to “promote the introduction and use of free and open source software within their governmental bodies and public administrations” and will submit a proposal for a European Directive on Open standards and Interoperability. (Jan 2004) ^{xlv}
EU	EU Telecomm Ministry	Advisory	Approved	“A resolution on network and information security approved by the Council of EU Telecommunications Ministers encouraged the EU Member States to initiate effective and interoperable security solutions based on recognised standards including open source software in their e-government and e-procurement activities.” ^{xlvi} (December, 2001)
EU	Ministerial Resolution on E-Government	Advisory	Approved	“The Ministers of Public Service and Administration of the EU Member States, the EFTA Member States, and the accession countries included open source language in a declaration underlining the importance of e-government to the development of Europe's Information Society.” ^{xlvii} (Nov. 2001)
EU	Information Society Technologies Advisory Group	Advisory	Approved	“ISTAG published a report on "Software Technologies, Embedded Systems, and Distributed Systems" calling for the use of open source licensing for software generated in the Information Society Technologies (IST) program. Under the IST program, the EU Commission launched the "Three Roses Initiative" to provide funding for the use of open source software in e-government services and e-business solutions in EU Member States.” ^{xlviii} (September 2002)

EU	EU Parliament	Advisory	Proposed	“Adopted a resolution proposed by the committee on the Echelon Interception System. The resolution urged the Commission and Member States to promote European encryption software and support projects aimed at developing open source encryption software.” ^{xlix} (September 2001)
EU	Information Society DG	R & D	Approved	There are roughly 20 projects supporting and developing OSS. See source for a list of projects from the 5 th Framework Programme. (May 2003) ¹
Finland	Legislative	Advisory	Approved	A non-binding Bill was passed “requiring national and local agencies to migrate their IT systems to the Linux operating system.” The bill has expired and was not renewed in 2003 (June 2002) ^{li}
Finland	Joint Venture	R & D	Approved	The Applied Linux Institute run by the Dept. of Communications and the Institution of Adult Education of Vantaa at the University of Helsinki, and the Dept. of Schooling and Education of the City of Vantaa, (all public institutions), doing research and development on OS applications. (September 2003) ^{liii}
France	Agency for the Development of the Electronic Administration	R & D	Proposed	Agency for the Development of the Electronic Administration (ADEA) announced plans to migrate 5%-15% of its desktops software to OSS by 2007 as part of a 3-month “feasibility study” of switching to Linux on 17,000 machines in Paris’ public administration. (February 11). ^{liiii}
France	Commissariat General du Plan	R & D	Approved	“A working group composed of experts from companies and administrative agencies issued a report analyzing the French software industry and examining how the government can best support the industry. The report recommended that public agencies promote the development of free software platforms and open standards.” ^{liv} (October 2002)
France	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	The Senate has proposed a bill that would mandate the use of OSS in public administrations and would establish a Free Software Agency to advise the government. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs and no further actions have been taken since May 2003. ^{lv} (October 2002)
France	Ministerial	Preference	Approved	Agence pour le développement de l'administration électronique (ADEA), formerly the Agency for Technologies of Information and Communication in Administration (ATICA), is “in charge of selecting open standards to be enforced all over public administrations in order to guarantee full interoperability.” (2001-03) ^{lvi}
France	Ministerial	Preference	Approved	Ministries of Defense, Culture, and Economy use FOSS operating systems (2003). ^{lvii}
France	Ministry of Culture and Communication.	Preference	Proposed	Ministry wants full migration to FOSS by 2005. Also two parliamentary bills submitted (1999 and 2000) supporting FOSS, died. ^{lviii}
Germany	Ministerial	R & D	Proposed	Federal Ministry of the Interior published migration to OSS manual (July 2003). ^{lix}
Germany	Ministry of the Interior	Preference	Approved	Government contracts with Open Source providers for government agencies wishing to make OSS procurements. (June 2002). ^{lx}
Germany	Ministry of the Interior - KBSt	Preference	Approved	Published a software Migration Guide which included replacement/migration/integration guidelines for Open Source Software (July 2003). ^{lxi}

Germany	Bundestag	Advisory	Approved	Promotes FOSS in the federal administration where it would save on costs (November 2001). ^{lxii}
Germany	Bundestag	Mandatory	Proposed	Debating requiring all agencies to use OSS. (March 2002) ^{lxiii}
Germany	Federal Court of Auditors	Advisory	Approved	“The Federal Court of Auditors in a report to the Ministry of Interior adopted the position that open source software offers functionalities comparable to commercial software and recommended the use of open source software in the federal administration. The Court of Auditors estimated the use of open source software would yield savings of 100 million Euros. The Bavarian Court of Auditors also announced its support for a transition to open source.” ^{lxiv} (October 2001)
Germany	Bundestag	Advisory	Proposed	“Adopted a resolution on "Creating an Information Society for All." The resolution called for the increased use of open source software in the federal administration and stated that "open source is an important instrument that can provide for secure and stable IT solutions." The resolution was proposed by the Social Democratic Party, the main party in the governing coalition.” ^{lxv} (June 2002)
Germany	Social Democrats / Green Party Coalition	Advisory	Proposed	“After the September elections, the Social Democrats and the Green Party formed a new federal coalition government and agreed on a work program. The new program stated that “the law must protect the position of small companies in the software field” and that “open source products shall not be discriminated” .” ^{lxvi} (September 2002)
Germany	The Ministry of Economy	Advisory	Proposed	“The Ministry of Economy (Federal) announced a decision to stop the systematic promotion of open source software projects. The Ministry adopted a policy to strengthen the competition between free and proprietary software in general. The Ministry will support the new policy objective through neutral public procurement tenders. The Ministry announced that an independent, non-governmental body of experts will formulate the criteria for public procurement tenders.” ^{lxvii} (May 2003)
Hong Kong	Secretary for Commerce, Industry, and Technology	Advisory	Proposed	“The Secretary for Commerce, Industry, and Technology stated that "when deciding which software product to use, the government will consider the product's functions, maintenance services, compatibility with other software, security features, and cost effectiveness." The Information Technology Services Department (ITSD) issued a circular to all departments, "urging them to consider different types of software including open source in procurement and, based on the principle of cost effectiveness, select among the products which meet the basic functional requirements and offer the best value for money." ^{lxviii} (November 2002)
Hong Kong	Commerce, Industry, and Technology Bureau	Advisory	Approved	The Commerce, Industry, and Technology Bureau published a paper entitled, “2004 Digital 21 Strategy,” which stated the government will promote OSS within the government when viable, and will encourage its use in the private sector with funding. ^{lxix} (March 2003)
Iceland	Ministry of Justice	Preferences	Approved	Open source office suite used in all police stations (700 PCs). ^{lxx}
India	Executive	Advisory	Approved	President has made public comments supporting OSS. (May 2003) ^{lxxi}
India	Department of Information Technology	Preference	Proposed	The Department is supporting the development of a Hindi Linux distribution, Indix (2003). ^{lxxii}

India	Department of Information Technology	R & D	Approved	The National Informatics Center has created a web site to share the government's experience in using OSS. ^{lxxiii}
Indonesia	Education Ministry	Preference	Approved	U.S. company donated \$57 million worth of its open source office suite to the Education Ministry. (March 2003) ^{lxxiv}
Indonesia	Ministerial	Preference	Proposed	Gov't launched "Indonesia Goes Open Source" (IGOS) to cut expenditures and reduce piracy. The plan is to install OSS in all government offices. ^{lxxv}
Ireland	N/A	R & D	Approved	Funded development of a "Knowledge Asset Development System" for Ireland, Europe, and the Middle East ^{lxxvi}
Israel	Department of Commerce	Preference	Approved	Department plans to switch most desktops to Open Source Software. Other agencies are showing an interest as well. (December 2003). ^{lxxvii}
Israel	Ministry of Finance	Advisory	Proposed	"The ministry plans to distribute thousands of Open Office programs on CD-ROM at public computer centers and eventually community centers across the country throughout the coming year," and is "about to propose that government ministries use the free Linux open operating system as well." (December 2003) ^{lxxviii}
Italy	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Bill mandates preference for FOSS in government agencies (2003). Other bills to encourage OSS are pending as well. ^{lxxix}
Italy	Ministry for Innovation	Preference	Approved	A directive from the ministry stating that in the acquisition of software, the Public Administration must consider OSS and judge software according to transferability, interoperability, dependency on supplier, and the availability of the source code for inspection. ^{lxxx}
Italy	Ministry for Innovation	Advisory	Approved	"The Minister for Innovation presented a set of Government Guidelines for 2002-2005 to promote technological development. The document called for the adoption of open source software by public administrations... The guidelines also recommended that the government launch a national research program on open source..." ^{lxxxii} (June 2002)
Italy	Council of Ministers	Advisory	Approved	"The Council of Ministers endorsed a recommendation by the Senate that urged the administration "to draft regulations for the examination of open source projects and for the progressive adoption of non-proprietary operating systems and applications by public administrations." Neither the recommendation nor the endorsement was binding on the Berlusconi government that came to power in June 2001." ^{lxxxii} (December, 200)
Italy	Senate	Preference	Proposed	A Senate Committee for Education and Culture held hearings about an OSS amendment to reform the national education system to increase the use of OSS. ^{lxxxiii} (July 2002)
Japan	Somusho METI LDP	Preference	Proposed	"An e-Japan committee organized by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) promoted the accelerated development and deployment of open source software operating systems within the national government... Somusho (the government agency responsible for public management and telecommunications) would initiate a study on open source deployment. The Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) also planned to deploy an open source platform in one of its institutes." ^{lxxxiv} (November 2002)

Japan	Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry (METI)	Preference	Proposed	“The Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry would invest nearly 1 billion yen in the next fiscal year to support the training of software engineers and thus subsidize some of the costs within the private sector of upgrading to an open source applications platform. METI also intends to promote an exchange of open source expertise with other Asian countries.” ^{lxxxv} (February 2003)
Japan	METI	Preference	Proposed	Approved OS desktop software as eligible for future bids. The Ministry is evaluating its options but has not committed to actual deployment. (Nov 2004) ^{lxxxvi}
Malaysia	Ministerial	Preference	Approved	All Government procurements will now have a preference for OSS under the Malaysian Public Sector Open Source Software Masterplan. ^{lxxxvii}
Malaysia	Executive/ Ministerial	Preference	Proposed	Government created a \$36 million fund for start-ups developing OSS (October 2003). Also, government reportedly developing a national OS based on Linux. ^{lxxxviii}
Malaysia	Executive/ Ministerial	Preference	Proposed	“The Government decided to begin OSS implementation in agencies like the Treasury, while other ministries have begun implementing OSS on their servers.” (August 2002) The government is also conducting pilot studies on how to switch over to OSS. (August 2003) ^{lxxxix}
Malaysia	Education Ministry	Preference	Approved	U.S. company donated \$125 million worth of its open source office suite to schools in Malaysia. Education Minister exploring future Linux development. (October 2002) ^{xc}
Netherlands	Ministries of Interior and Economic Affairs	R & D	Approved	<i>The Programme for Open Standards and Open Source Software</i> in Government aims to “clarity about the need for and value-added of a programme for open source software and open standards.” Starting in the fall of 2002, the program is slated to last 3 years. ^{xc1}
Netherlands	Ministers of the Interior and of Economy	Preferences	Proposed	Established an action plan for the promotion of Open Standards and OSS in the public administration (the plan looks to have come out of the Program mentioned above) (February 2003). ^{xcii}
Netherlands	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	“The lower chamber of the Parliament adopted a resolution proposed by the Green Party calling for the sole use of software with open standards in the public administration by 2006. The resolution also called on the Government “to actively promote the development and deployment of open source software in the public administration, and to this end to set concrete and ambitious goals”. The resolution was supported by other members of the Parliament, and was based on an extensive action plan prepared by the Green Party to promote open source software.” ^{xciii} (February 2003)
Norway	Ministry of Labor and Gov’t Admin	Preference	Approved	In 2002, Norway cancelled a contract with proprietary vendor to allow for more competition from Open Source and other software (July 2002). ^{xciv}
Norway	Directorate on Public Management	R & D	Approved	Statskonsult, a state-owned company, carried out a report recommending OSS in the public sector and in education (August 2001). ^{xcv}
OECD	WPISP	Advisory	Approved	“The OECD Working Party on Information Society and Privacy (WPISP) prepared a draft implementation plan of the guidelines for the security of information systems and networks. The draft recommends the utilization of open source technology.” ^{xcvi} (October, 2002)

Pakistan	Ministry of Science & Technology	R & D	Proposed	The government established a Task Force for Linux to set up “future directions” for Pakistani IT. (2003). ^{xcvii}
Pakistan	IT Ministry	R & D	Approved	The Ministry has “decided to launch a Rs 37 million project to train 4,000 government officials from different ministries and departments.” ^{xcviii}
Peru	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Bill requiring all “Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of government, regional and local state entities, and national educational centres” to use OSS (November 2003). A similar bill was introduced in September 2003 by a Vice-President of the Congress. Soft preference bill introduced in June 2003. ^{xcix}
Peru	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Bill 1609, mandates free software in all the systems and computing equipment of every State agency. Proposal removed in December of 2002 by the Consumer Protection Committee. (April 2002). ^c
Peru	Legislative	Mandatory	Failed	Four similar bills mandating use of OSS in all “government agencies and state-majority-owned companies;” proposed in December 2001, March 2002, April 2002, and May 2002 respectively. Bills heard by committee, which removed all four bills from consideration (December 2002). ^{ci}
Poland	N/A	Advisory	Approved	Government established advisory body comprised of six software experts that intends to promote the use of OSS in education and in public administration (2003). ^{cii}
Portugal	Council of Ministers	Advisory	Approved	“The Council of Ministers adopted a non-binding resolution promoting use of open source software in the public administration...” ^{ciii} (January 2002)
Portugal	Parliament	Mandatory	Failed	Bill would have mandated OSS in public administrations. It was rejected on October 10, 2003. ^{civ}
Philippines	National Computer Centre	R & D	Proposed	“The Director-General of NCC temporarily placed on hold a plan to promote open source software use and commissioned the NCC's Standards Division to produce a white paper on open source software. The Director-General reportedly plans to use the white paper to draft an official policy on open source software and Linux.” ^{cv} (February 2003)
Philippines	Department of Science and Technology	Preference	Approved	The Department’s Advanced Science and Technology Institute is promoting and providing OSS (Bayanihan Linux) in government and schools. ^{cvi}
S. Korea	Korean Government	Preference	Proposed	“The Korean Government has actively supported the development and proliferation of Linux through the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) and the Korean IT Industry Promotion Agency (KIPA). The KIPA Working Group for the Promotion of Open Source Software published a "Research Paper on Open Source Software - Focusing on Legal Problems and Foreign Policies.” ^{cvii} (December 2002)
S. Korea	Ministry of Information and Communication	Preference	Proposed	The Ministry of Information and Communication announced a plan to foster the nation's OSS industry throughout 2003. ^{cviii}
S. Korea	Ministry of Information and Communication	Preference	Proposed	Government adopting OSS in certain agencies. Extensive procurements: 20% of desktops and 30% of servers switched by 2007, for perceived savings, security and interoperability. (October 2003). ^{cix}

S. Korea	Ministry of Gov't Admin and Home Affairs	Advisory	Proposed	A panel put together by the government innovation and decentralization council said on August 14 that it had formed a working group to set guidelines on adoption of OSS. There will be two more meetings (August 19, 26) before submitting the final proposal in September. ^{cx}
Singapore	Economic Development Board	Preference	Proposed	Offers tax breaks to companies that use GNU/Linux operating systems instead of proprietary ones. (2003) ^{cx1}
South Africa	Gov't Information Officer's Council	Advisory	Approved	South Africa has adopted an official policy promoting the use of open-source software. (February 2003) ^{cx2}
South Africa	Council	R & D	Proposed	Council investigating use of FOSS, made recommendations promoting FOSS applications when proprietary ones offered no advantage (2003). ^{cx3}
South Africa	Government Information Officers' Council	Advisory	Proposed	The Government Information Officers' Council (GITOC) has concluded that the role of open source software (OSS) should be explicitly recognized in e-Government policy. (June 2003) ^{cx4}
Spain	Legislative	Preference	Failed	"The Parliament rejected a proposed bill that would have required all regional governments to prefer open source software and promote development of open source products." ^{cx5} (May 2002)
Spain	Ministry of Public Administrations	Preference	Approved	Full migration to OSS in 1999 for the Ministry of Public Administrations (2001). ^{cx6}
Spain	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	Bill would require regional governments to establish OSS preferences (August 2002). ^{cx7}
Spain	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Bill would require all public administration websites, software, and documents to be Linux compatible. ^{cx8}
Sweden	Agency for Public Management	R & D	Approved	The Swedish Agency for Public Management (Statskontoret), completed a study "to describe free and open source software and to offer suggestions for further work and measures." The report recommends that OSS "be judged on an even par with proprietary software in a procurement process." (August, 2003) ^{cx9}
Taiwan	Ministry of Economic Affairs	Preference	Proposed	Taiwan will spend US\$3.4 mil into promoting OSS development. The gov't "aims to have 30% of servers and 5% of personal computers operating on open-source software by 2007." (Oct. 2003) ^{cx10}
Taiwan	Commission of the Legislative Yuan	R & D	Proposed	The Government wants to encourage R&D and use of OSS. Should implement OS Initiative by 2005 (2002). ^{cx11}
Tanzania	Executive	Advisory	Approved	A recent National ICT Policy document recommends the use of OSS. ^{cx12}

Thailand	Ministerial	Advisory	Approved	Agreement between the ICT Ministry and the Ministry of Science and Technology to develop and promote OSS in private sector (June 2003). ^{cxxiii}
Thailand	N/A	Preference	Proposed	Government supported technology development group, NECTEC, has developed a Linux distribution for schools and government desktops (2003). ^{cxxiv}
Thailand	National Electronic and Computer Technology Centre	R & D	Proposed	“Government officials announced that agencies would begin backing initiatives aimed at using the Thai language OSS (Pladoa) in an effort to reduce costs, reduce software piracy, and increase the self-sufficiency of Thailand’s economy. Some members of Parliament have also proposed incorporating open source specifications into government IT procurement. Thailand’s National Electronic and Computer Technology Centre is actively involved in the development of OSS office suites and Linux based operating systems.” ^{cxxv} (October 2001)
Thailand	Information and Communications Ministry	Advisory	Proposed	“The Information and Communications Ministry strongly endorsed open source software in connection with an announcement of 95 new ICT projects for 2003... the Ministry would encourage government agencies to increase the use of free software, including the Pladoa (Thai language open source software) operating system.” ^{cxxvi} (December 2002)
Thailand	Information and Communications Ministry	Preference	Proposed	“The Information and Communications Ministry announced that the Ministry would support open source technology with funding and policy initiatives.” ^{cxxvii} (February 2003)
Thailand	ICT Ministry	Advisory	Approved	Agreement with the Thai Software Industry (ATSI) to stimulate OSS development and to distribute one million Linux based computers by May 2004 (May 2003). ^{cxxviii}
Ukraine	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	“A member of Parliament submitted a new version of an open source software preference bill originally submitted in August 2002. The bill mandates the use of free software and free licenses in all government institutions at the state and local level and state-owned agencies when such software “exists in the market (or is freely accessible); and does not yield to 'closed' software and/or has advantages compared with the 'closed' software according to correlation of price and function”. ^{cxxix} (March 2003)
UK	Ministerial	Preference	Proposed	“Open Source Policy Document” completed on the use of OSS in the government. Stated that the government will always consider OSS and award contracts on a merit basis. Will also consider making OSS the “default exploitation route for Government funded R&D software (July 2002).” OGC published Guidance on implementing the policy in September 2002. ^{cxxx}
UK	OGC	R & D	Approved	November 2002 Case Study and September 2003 “Proof of Concept” Final Report which states OSS is a “viable and credible alternative,” to proprietary software and recommends the public sector consider benefits of development and migration. ^{cxxxi}
UK	Nat’l Health Service	R & D	Proposed	Now running trials. If successful, 800,000 computers (1 million staff) could switch to OSS. (December 2003) ^{cxxxii}
UK	OGC	R & D	Proposed	Nine government agencies are testing OSS to, “measure the effectiveness and cost-benefits of IT systems based on OSS products” (October 2003) ^{cxxxiii}

UK	e-Envoy Office / Dept. of Industry and Trade	R & D	Approved	“The e-Envoy Office and the Department of Industry and Trade (DTI) adopted interim conclusions on government-funded R&D software outputs...[that] state that if no exploitation route is specified for government-funded R&D software outputs, the default position of the government should be "to adopt an open source software license which complies with the OSI definition (which includes the GPL and Berkeley style licenses) or a UK-specific analogue of it" [and] “all government-funded software should be accompanied by appropriate documentation which will assist the exploitation via the open source software license”.” ^{cxxxiv} (February 2003)
UN	UNDP	Advisory	Approved	“The UNDP actively promotes government open source software adoption. The Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP) of the UNDP launched the International Open Source Network to aid countries in sharing information on open source software. UNDP is implementing the DOT Force action items on software development by promoting the use and dissemination of open source software within developing countries.” ^{cxxxv} (April 2003)
US	DoD	Advisory	Approved	Established rules for open source use at DoD (June 2003). ^{cxxxvi}
US	OMB	Advisory	Approved	Agencies’ procurements must consider cost of ownership and maintenance, as well as risks, security and privacy of data. Policies are “technology and vendor neutral.” ^{cxxxvii}
Venezuela	Executive	Advisory	Approved	"Open source whenever possible, proprietary software only when necessary (2002)." ^{cxxxviii}
Vietnam	Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment	Preference	Proposed	OSS plan for 2004-2008 approved by Vice Prime Minister to develop and accelerate use of OSS for ICT applications (May 2003); if passed, all state-owned companies and ministries would be required to use OSS by 2005 (December 2003). ^{cxxxix}
Vietnam	Ninth Party National Congress	R & D	Proposed	“The Ninth Party National Congress approved "The Master Plan for IT Use and Development in Vietnam for the Period 2001-2005." The Plan, overseen by the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment (MOSTE) calls for the accelerated development of "system, intermediate and application software in Vietnamese based Linux or other open source operating systems.” ^{cxl} (August 2002)

States / Provinces / Cities Open Source Policies

GOVERNMENT	BRANCH OR AGENCY	ACTION	STATUS	DETAILS AND SOURCES
Argentina, Buenos Aires City	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	2 separate bills requiring all information systems in the public sector must use OSS. Both are being handled by the Committee of Education, Science and Technology. ^{cxli}
Argentina, Jujuy Province	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	All state computer systems will run OSS. As of May 2002, the bill was being handled by the Committee of General Legislation. ^{cxlii}
Argentina, La Plata City	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Draft decree mandating use of free software for all local public administrations. (November 2002) ^{cxliii}
Argentina, Buenos Aires Province	Legislative	Mandatory	Failed	Senate passed bill “E-135 2002 2003” on November 26, 2003, sent to house. Bill would mandate exclusive use of OSS when possible. ^{cxliv}
Australia, Victoria	Info and Comm Technology Ministry	Preference	Approved	The Victoria government gave a \$50,000 grant to Open Source Victoria (OSV) a cluster of over 80 firms working in technology related to FOSS as part of a gov’t program to promote FOSS. ^{cxlv}
Australia, ACT	Legislative	Advisory	Approved	“The Australian Capital Territory has become the first Australian jurisdiction to mandate the <i>consideration</i> of open source software for government entities” (December 2003). ^{cxlvi}
Australia, NSW	Legislation	Preference	Proposed	Bill proposed similar to SA bill requiring public authorities preference OSS to commercial software (July 2003). ^{cxlvii}
Australia, NSW	Department of Commerce	Preference	Approved	NSW gov’t signed contract with U.S.OSS company, enabling agencies to make procurements (October 2003). ^{cxlviii}
Australia, South Australia	Legislation	Advisory	Failed	SA government “State Supply Amendment Bill 2003” state that “A public authority must, in making a decision about the procurement of computer software... should use open source software in preference to proprietary software.” Bill Lapsed (2003) ^{cxlix}
Austria, Vienna	City Council	R & D	Proposed	City of Vienna considers transferring to free software (September 2003). ^{cl}
Belgium, Brussels-Capital Region	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Requires the exclusive use of OSS in the public administration of the Brussels-Capital Region. Passed by “la Commission des Affaires générales de la Cocof” on February 11, 2003, but requires a vote by the Assembly. Currently in the Conseil d’Etat. ^{cli}
Belgium, Brussels-Capital Region	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Introduced at the federal level , this bill would require the exclusive use of OSS in the public administration of the Brussels-Capital Region. (September 30, 2003) ^{clii}
Brazil, multiple municipalities	Legislative	Preference	Approved	Amparo, Campinas, Porto Alegre, Recife, São Carlos, Solonopole, Ribeirão Pires, and Viçosa have passed laws requiring the use of OSS when available. ^{cliii}

Brazil, municipalities of Cuiritiba, Florianopolis, Sao Paulo	N/A	R & D	Proposed	Cities that “have considered or are considering open source preference proposals.” Some proposals have already failed. ^{cliv}
Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul	Legislative	Advisory	Approved	Use of FOSS mandatory in gov’t agencies and non-gov’t managed utilities, when available. ^{clv}
Brazil, State of Espirito Santo	Legislative	Preference	Approved	Requires state public administrations and state-owned companies to give preference to OSS systems and programs (December 2002). ^{clvi}
Brazil, State of Mato Grosso do Sol	Legislative	Preference	Approved	Bill authorizing use of OSS in public administrations, State agencies and companies and listing OSS advantages (April 2003). ^{clvii}
Brazil, State of Parana	Legislative	Preference	Approved	State government shall prefer OSS operating systems and software in public administrations (November 2003). ^{clviii}
Brazil, State of Santa Catarina	Legislative	Preference	Approved	Preferential use of OSS by state administrations and agencies (January 2004). ^{clix}
Brazil, States of Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	OSS proposals pending. ^{clx}
Brazil, State of São Paulo	State Gov’t	Preference	Approved	OSS company signed a cooperation agreement with the State Gov’t to train 980 state government professionals in OSS and OSS IT management. (Nov. 29, 2004) ^{clxi}
China, Beijing	Municipal Gov’t	R & D	Approved	Created the Beijing Software Industry Productivity Center with projects (Yangfan) to improve local distributions of Linux. ^{clxii}
Finland, city of Turku	N/A	R & D	Proposed	First batch of Linux workstations should have been installed fall of 2002, and more following further pilot studies (December 2001). ^{clxiii}
Germany, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	National Audit Office	Preference	Proposed	National audit office of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, which also provides support to the federal government, has changed over to Linux (November 2003). ^{clxiv}
Germany, Schwaebisch Hall	N/A	Preferences	Proposed	The city plans on replacing all proprietary software on 400 computers with Linux by end of 2004. This is due in part to commitments made by the Ministry of the Interior. (November 2002) ^{clxv}
Germany, Munich	Legislation	Preference	Approved	Spending ~30 million Euros switching 14,000 computers (May 2003). Officially adopted on June 16, 2004. ^{clxvi}

India, State of Goa	Department of Information Technology	Preference	Approved	IT Secretary issued circular recommending the use of Linux (January 2002). ^{clxvii}
Italy, Province of Emilia Romagna	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	Government announced it would pass law for gradual adoption of OSS, but consideration of law suspended pending a review of survey (June 2003). ^{clxviii}
Italy, Province of Lombardy	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	OSS preference proposal introduced May 2003. ^{clxix}
Italy, Province of Pescara	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	May 2002 motion to introduce and develop FOSS in the local public administration. ^{clxx}
Italy, Rome	N/A	R & D	Approved	Linux will be used in some of the public administration's computers as a test. (February 2004) ^{clxxi}
Italy, Tuscany	Legislative	Preference	Approved	Bill 186, states a preference for OSS in all IT use by the regional public administration. ^{clxxii}
Italy: Florence, Lodi, Milan, Pescara, Argenta, Torino, Pistoia	Green Party Motions in City governments	Preferences	Approved	Motions to introduce and expand the use of OSS in the public administration. The bills share some of the same language and seem to be initiated all around by the Green Party. (2001-2003) ^{clxxiii} (some are still pending)
Japan: Prefecture of Hokkaido, Sumoto City	N/A	Preference	Proposed	Announced or considering systems migration to OSS. ^{clxxiv}
Japan: Prefecture of Nagasaki	N/A	Preference	Proposed	Announced business plans promoting OSS. ^{clxxv}
Netherlands, Amsterdam	N/A	Preference	Proposed	OSS test for server and desktop applications could lead to migration of 15,000 city council desktops (October 2003). ^{clxxvi}
Netherlands, Municipality of Eindhoven	City Council	Preference	Approved	Municipality plans to use OSS believing it can reduce IT costs. The motion was initiated by the political party SP. (Nov. 30, 2004) ^{clxxvii}
Spain, Andalucia	Legislative	Advisory	Approved	All educational computers and public Internet sites must be compatible with free software (March 2003). ^{clxxviii}
Spain, Canary Islands	Legislative	Advisory	Approved	A nonbonding resolution urging the use of FOSS (July 2001). ^{clxxix}
Spain, Catalan	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	Bill would require a preference for OSS in all public administrative bodies. ^{clxxx}

Spain, Extremadura	Legislative	R & D	Approved	Plan to switch all computer systems in gov't offices, businesses and homes to Linux and FOSS applications. Estimated 110,000 machines will be affected. (November 2002) The plan is continuing to unfold with the region's computers running a customized version of Linux which is now running on 80,000 computers in schools. (May 2004) ^{clxxxii}
Spain, Valencia	N/A	Advisory	Approved	Launched initiative to promote OSS use in educational field (Spring 2003). ^{clxxxiii}
Switzerland, Geneva Canton	Tax Office	Preference	Approved	Along with a tax declaration program, Swiss authorities sent all taxpayers copies of two open source programs. (For the 2002 tax year, but story posted February 2003) ^{clxxxiii}
Switzerland, Zurich	N/A	R & D	Proposed	City of Zurich to report on what it would take to transfer to FOSS (September 2003). ^{clxxxiv}
Thailand, Bangkok	Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)	Preference	Approved	Policy announced that BMA would use OSS because of cost concerns (February 2003). ^{clxxxv}
UK, City of Newham	City Council	Preference	Failed	Newham council announced that, after study, significant savings not achievable from OSS migration (November 2003). ^{clxxxvi}
UK, City of Nottingham	City Council	Preference	Proposed	Council examining feasibility of migrating its 6,500 desktops to OSS (June 2003). ^{clxxxvii}
UK, West Yorkshire	Police	R & D	Proposed	West Yorkshire police are testing Linux workstations, initially on 3,500 machines. (October 2002) ^{clxxxviii}
Uruguay, Ciy of San José	Legislative	Preference	Approved	Resolution passed calling for exclusive use of OSS within administration (June 2003). ^{clxxxix}
US, States of KS, MA, MO, PA, RI, UT, VA, WV	Cross State	R & D	Approved	Launched June 30, 2004, "The Government Open Code Collaborative is a voluntary collaboration between public sector entities and non-profit academic institutions created for the purpose of encouraging the sharing, at no cost, of computer code developed for and by government entities where the redistribution of this code is allowed." ^{cxc}
US, Austin, Texas	City Office	R & D	Proposed	Pilot program has resulted in OpenOffice.org being installed on 300 seats in Dept. of Communications Technology Management, still ongoing (December 2003). ^{cxc}
US, California	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	"Digital Software Security Act" All software for the state must be open source. Not yet considered by legislature. ^{cxcii}
US, Hawaii	Legislative	Preference	Failed	Bill would require report on OSS use and the creation of a state policy supporting OSS applications within government agencies. Bill passed Senate and is in House committees (April 2003). ^{cxciii}
US, Massachusetts	Secretary of Admin and Finance	Mandatory	Proposed	Government wide policy of "open standards, open source" (when available) for all future spending on information technology (September 2003). ^{cxciv} Later the IT Acquisition Policy was clarified saying that IT acquisitions shall be based on "best value" and consider "all possible solutions," including software with open standards and open source. (Jan. 13, 2004) ^{cxcv}

US, Massachusetts	Legislative	Advisory	Proposed	“Leverage ownership of existing application assets by establishing an ‘open source’ program within the Commonwealth. (February 2003)” ^{cxvii}
US, New York	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	Would require state agencies to consider OSS during software acquisitions within state agencies. (June 2003). ^{cxviii}
US, Oklahoma	Legislative	Mandatory	Proposed	Bill proposed prohibits acquiring software unless the source codes is provided (February 2003). ^{cxix}
US, Oregon	Legislative	Preference	Proposed	SB 941, for considering OSS during procurement. As of 8-27-2003, bill was “in committee upon adjournment.” ^{cx}
US, Texas	Legislative	Advisory	Proposed	Left pending in committee as of 05/08/2003. ^{cci}

Additional Sources

UNCTAD Report. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 114-9. http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf

Compilation of Bills:

<http://www.aful.org/politique/perou/english/referencias.html#ref.#2>

OSS News Sources:

http://egov.alentejodigital.pt/Page10549/Open_Source/open_source.html

http://opensource.mimos.my/fossccon2003cd/paper/full_paper/kenneth_wong.pdf

David S. Evans and Bernard J. Reddy, “Government Preferences for Promoting Open-Source Software: A Solution in Search of a Problem,” 9 Mich. Telecomm. Tech. L. Rev. 313 (2003), <http://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdf>

AEI-Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies,

“Government Policy Toward Open Source Software,” Robert W. Hahn, editor. 2002. <http://www.aei.brookings.org/publications/abstract.php?pid=296>

EU Interchange of Data Between Administrations (IDA)

Open Source Observatory: <http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showChapter&chapterID=452&preChapterID=0>

“Pooling Open Source Software,” June 2002

<http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=550&parent=chapter&preChapterID=0-17-134>

UN Conference on Trade and Development – Electronic Commerce Branch

Free and Open Source Software FOSS (links and reports): http://r0.unctad.org/ecommerce/ecommerce_en/freeopen_en.htm

UN Development Programme International Open Source Network

News: <http://www.iosn.net/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=index&catid=&topic=1>

EU Infonomics FLOSS final report

<http://www.infonomics.nl/FLOSS/report/>

Proposals in Argentina: <http://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/index.html>

Proposals in Italy: <http://www.softwarelibero.it/portale/legislazione.shtml>

List of Different Groups / Countries Using Linux

Linux Lessons, “Who’s Using Linux?” [http://linux.bryanconsulting.com/stories/storyReader\\$45](http://linux.bryanconsulting.com/stories/storyReader$45)

CITATIONS

- ⁱ We did not count OSS purchases by governments in countries such as Brazil, Germany, France, Korea, or Australia when we could not determine if the decision was based on acquisition considerations rather than policy.
- ⁱⁱ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Page 114. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H
- Legislation on the use of Free Software in Argentina, [Hhttp://www.lugcos.org.ar/serv/mirrors/proposicion/proyecto/leyes/#ref.#1](http://www.lugcos.org.ar/serv/mirrors/proposicion/proyecto/leyes/#ref.#1)H
- ⁱⁱⁱ ZDNet Australia, “Commonwealth locking out open source: Democrats,” Andrew Colley, 30 September 2003
[Hhttp://www.zdnet.com.au/news/software/0,2000061733,20278792,00.htm](http://www.zdnet.com.au/news/software/0,2000061733,20278792,00.htm)H
Australian Senate Bill found here: http://parlinfoweb.aph.gov.au/piweb/view_document.aspx?ID=1453&TABLE=BILLS
Computerworld Australia, “Government Takes Cautionary Stance on Open Source Software,” Nadia Cameron, September 3, 2003.
[Hhttp://www.computerworld.com.au/pp.php?id=703987370&fp=16&fpid=0](http://www.computerworld.com.au/pp.php?id=703987370&fp=16&fpid=0)H
- ^{iv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Software Policy Initiatives”
- ^v International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{vi} Gulf News, “Bahrain speeds up e-government drive,” Manoj Nair, October 17, 2003.
[Hhttp://www.gulf-news.com/Articles/news.asp?ArticleID=100436](http://www.gulf-news.com/Articles/news.asp?ArticleID=100436)H
- ^{vii} EU IDA, eGovernment News, “Open source bill defeated in Portugal; introduced in Belgium,” October 30, 2003.
[Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=1718&parent=chapter&preChapterID=null-194](http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=1718&parent=chapter&preChapterID=null-194)H
House Bill, proposal 0244/001: [Hhttp://www.lachambre.be/FLWB/pdf/51/0244/51K0244001.pdf](http://www.lachambre.be/FLWB/pdf/51/0244/51K0244001.pdf)H
Senate Bill, proposal 3-216/1: [Hhttp://www.senaat.be/wwwcgi/get_pdf?50331860](http://www.senaat.be/wwwcgi/get_pdf?50331860)H
Senate Bill, proposal 3-23/1: [Hhttp://www.senate.be/wwwcgi/get_pdf?50331691](http://www.senate.be/wwwcgi/get_pdf?50331691)H
- ^{viii} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{ix} *ibid*
- ^x Europa IDT, eGovernment News, “Belgium opts for open standards,” July 2006, 2004. [Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3146/332](http://europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3146/332)H
Full article from the eGov’t Observatory: [Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3132/357](http://europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3132/357)H
Gov’t Press Release (French) : [Hhttp://www.belgium.be/portal/application?pageid=contentPage&docId=35409](http://www.belgium.be/portal/application?pageid=contentPage&docId=35409)H
- ^{xi} Notified via Microsoft Correspondence (February 2004)
Camara Brasileira de Comercio Electronico: See “Software.” http://www.camara-e.net/projetos_de_lei.asp
Brazilian Legislature:
PL 2152/2003: http://www.camara.gov.br/Internet/sileg/Prop_Detalhe.asp?id=136056
PL 7120/2002: http://www.camara.gov.br/Internet/sileg/Prop_Detalhe.asp?id=64532
PL 4275/2001: http://www.camara.gov.br/Internet/sileg/Prop_Detalhe.asp?id=26688
PL 3051/2000: http://www.camara.gov.br/Internet/sileg/Prop_Detalhe.asp?id=19028

- ^{xii} The Boston Globe, “Brazil’s Governmetn Snuggles up to Linux,” Alberto Alerigi Jr., November 23, 2003. [Hhttp://www.boston.com/business/articles/2003/11/23/brazils_government_snuggles_up_to_linux/](http://www.boston.com/business/articles/2003/11/23/brazils_government_snuggles_up_to_linux/)H
- ^{xiii} Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia - Software Livre, October 2003. [Hhttp://www.mct.gov.br/temas/sl/default.htm](http://www.mct.gov.br/temas/sl/default.htm)H and http://www.mct.gov.br/temas/info/dsi/cati/programas/edital_cnpq%20swlivre_projapoi.htm
- ^{xiv} Business News Americas - English, “Serpo readies switch to free software.” September 3, 2003
Business News Americas – English, “Itautec, Serpo team up for open source software.” December 11, 2003
- ^{xv} The Financial Times, “Brazilian ministries plan move to free software,” Raymond Colitt, April 22, 2004
- ^{xvi} IDG News Service, “IBM opens Linux center in Brazil,” Robert McMillan, September 2004
[Hhttp://www.itnetcentral.com/pcworld/article.asp?id=13918&info=PC+World&leveli=0](http://www.itnetcentral.com/pcworld/article.asp?id=13918&info=PC+World&leveli=0)H
- ^{xvii} Software Livre.org, “Governo brasileiro assina acordo de cooperação com o governo coreano,” November 17, 2004.
[Hhttp://www.softwarelivre.gov.br/noticias/coreia](http://www.softwarelivre.gov.br/noticias/coreia)H
- ^{xviii} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{xix} UNDP Press Release, “Bulgaria to Enhance e-Governance Initiatives by Launching Free and Open Source Software Project,” June 7, 2004
[Hhttp://www.undp.bg/en/documents/press_releases/2004/june_7_2004.pdf](http://www.undp.bg/en/documents/press_releases/2004/june_7_2004.pdf)H
- ^{xx} “CIO Open Source Software Position,” CIO Branch of the Treasury Board of Canada. [Hhttp://www.cio-dpi.gc.ca/fap-paf/oss-ll/position_e.asp](http://www.cio-dpi.gc.ca/fap-paf/oss-ll/position_e.asp)H
Federated Architecture Program: [Hhttp://www.cio-dpi.gc.ca/fap-paf/index_e.asp](http://www.cio-dpi.gc.ca/fap-paf/index_e.asp)H
- ^{xxi} Microsoft Correspondence (February 2004)
Copy of proposed bill: [Hhttp://www.softwarelivre.cl/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=236&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0](http://www.softwarelivre.cl/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=236&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0)H
Proposed by Deputy Alejandro Navarro: [Hhttp://www.navarro.cl/defensa/microsoft/doc/RazonesporlasEstadoDebeUsarSoftwareLibre.htm](http://www.navarro.cl/defensa/microsoft/doc/RazonesporlasEstadoDebeUsarSoftwareLibre.htm)H
- ^{xxii} China Economic Net, “China’s OSS alliance is founded to withstand Microsoft”, August 9, 2004. [Hhttp://en.ce.cn/Insight/200408/09/t20040809_1456400.shtml](http://en.ce.cn/Insight/200408/09/t20040809_1456400.shtml)H
See also: Interfax China Business News, “China Sets up New Alliance to Push the Development and Promote the Use of Open Source Software.” July 26, 2004
- ^{xxiii} CNET News.com, “China blocks foreign software use in gov’t” August 18, 2003
[Hhttp://asia.cnet.com/newstech/applications/0,39001094,39146335,00.htm](http://asia.cnet.com/newstech/applications/0,39001094,39146335,00.htm)H
- ^{xxiv} Mercury News, “China gives boost to Sun,” Dean Takahashi. November 18, 2003
[Hhttp://www.bayarea.com/mld/mercurynews/business/7290796.htm](http://www.bayarea.com/mld/mercurynews/business/7290796.htm)H
- ^{xxv} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 118. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H

^{xxvi} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Policy Initiatives”

^{xxvii} *ibid*

^{xxviii} *ibid*

^{xxix} *ibid*

^{xxx} SinoCast China IT Watch, “Asia Fighting against MS Windows OS,” December 10, 2003

[citing: 21st Century Business Herald, Page 29, Monday, September 08, 2003]

AP Business News, “Breaking Windows' monopoly: East Asian countries consider joint project to find alternative,” Yuri Kageyama, September 20, 2003

[Hhttp://www.detnews.com/2003/technology/0309/23/technology-276081.htm](http://www.detnews.com/2003/technology/0309/23/technology-276081.htm)H

CNet Asia, “Korea, China, Japan start open-source collaboration,” April 2 2004, Myoung, Seung eun,

[Hhttp://asia.cnet.com/newstech/systems/0,39001153,39174180,00.htm](http://asia.cnet.com/newstech/systems/0,39001153,39174180,00.htm)H

“S. Korea, China, Japan to Open Meeting to Discuss Linux Use,” Asia Pulse , 26 July 2004

Silicon.com, “Chinese Linux Snub to Microsoft: The Countdown is On,” Jerome Thorel, August 17 2004

[Hhttp://software.silicon.com/os/0,39024651,39123223,00.htm](http://software.silicon.com/os/0,39024651,39123223,00.htm)H

^{xxxi} Copy of the Proposed Law: [Hhttp://bachue.com/colibri/proyecto.html](http://bachue.com/colibri/proyecto.html)H

^{xxxii} Company Correspondence(February 2004)

Costa Rican Legislature, Expediente N° 15.191: [Hhttp://www.proposicion.org.ar/doc/referencias/cr/pley_15191.html](http://www.proposicion.org.ar/doc/referencias/cr/pley_15191.html)H

^{xxxiii} Costa Rican Executive Order N 30236-J, February 2002

[H http://www.dse.go.cr/legislacion/Propiedad%20Intellect.-Condominios-Arrendamientos/DE-30236%20Modifica%20DE-30151-J%20sobre%20utilizacion%20software%20abierto-Gaceta%204-4-2002.pdf](http://www.dse.go.cr/legislacion/Propiedad%20Intellect.-Condominios-Arrendamientos/DE-30236%20Modifica%20DE-30151-J%20sobre%20utilizacion%20software%20abierto-Gaceta%204-4-2002.pdf) H

^{xxxiv} ZDNet UK, “Denmark urges govt support for open source,” Matthew Broersma, October 23, 2003

[Hhttp://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/linuxunix/0,39020390,39117341,00.htm](http://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/linuxunix/0,39020390,39117341,00.htm)H

Danish Board of Technology, Newsletter, “Potential for major public savings in open source software,” October 28, 2003

[Hhttp://www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=969&survey=14&language=uk&front=1](http://www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=969&survey=14&language=uk&front=1)H

Ministry of Technology, Science, and Innovation, Brief, “The Danish Software Strategy,” June 20, 2003

[Hhttp://www.softwarechoice.org/download_files/Danish.Policy.pdf](http://www.softwarechoice.org/download_files/Danish.Policy.pdf)H

^{xxxv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

^{xxxvi} *ibid*

^{xxxvii} *ibid*

^{xxxviii} IDA 2003 work plan : <http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/export/files/en/1498.pdf>

^{xxxix} European Union, “The IDA Open Source Migration Guidelines,” November 8, 2003

[Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&parent=news&documentID=1647](http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&parent=news&documentID=1647)H

^{xl} EU Contract Notice, “Encouraging Good Practice in the Use of Open Source Software in Public Administrations” 2003/S 157-142895

[Hhttp://ted.publications.eu.int/static/doccur/en/en/142895-2003.htm](http://ted.publications.eu.int/static/doccur/en/en/142895-2003.htm)H

EU Call for Tender: [Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&parent=crossreference&documentID=1535](http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&parent=crossreference&documentID=1535)H

Enterprise Directorate-General Homepage: [Hhttp://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/enterprise/index_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/enterprise/index_en.htm)H

^{xli} European Commission, Directorate General XIII, Information Society Technologies, “A thematic priority for Research and Development under the Specific Programme ‘Integrating and strengthening the European Research Area’ in the Community sixth Framework Programme” 2003-2004 Workprogramme, page 6
[Hhttp://www.csic.es/sgri/2cuadro.doc](http://www.csic.es/sgri/2cuadro.doc)H AND ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/ist/docs/wp2003-04_final_en.pdf

^{xlii} EU Directorate Information Society, “eEurope 2005 Action Plan,” page 10-1. June 2002.

[Hhttp://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/2005/all_about/action_plan/index_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/2005/all_about/action_plan/index_en.htm)H

^{xliii} Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. “The Role of eGovernment for Europe’s Future.” September 26, 2003, [Hhttp://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0567en01.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0567en01.pdf)H

^{xliv} Three Roses Initiative leaflet: [Hhttp://www.prelude-portal.org/3roses/modules.php?name=Downloads&d_op=getit&lid=1](http://www.prelude-portal.org/3roses/modules.php?name=Downloads&d_op=getit&lid=1)H

^{xlv} European Greens, Draft Normal Resolutions, “Ecology of Information Exchanges,” Jan. 04. [Hhttp://www.europeangreens.org/news/draftresolutions/information.doc](http://www.europeangreens.org/news/draftresolutions/information.doc)H
Resolution: [Hhttp://www.europeangreens.org/news/draftresolutions/information.doc](http://www.europeangreens.org/news/draftresolutions/information.doc)H

European Greens, Proposed Workshops, “Information Ecology.” [Hhttp://www.europeangreens.org/news/workshops.html](http://www.europeangreens.org/news/workshops.html)H

^{xlvi} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

^{xlvii} *ibid*

^{xlviii} *ibid*

^{xlix} *ibid*

¹ IST Web, “Free / Open source software actions in European programmes,” May 8, 2003. [Hhttp://www.cordis.lu/ist/ka4/tesss/impl_free.htm](http://www.cordis.lu/ist/ka4/tesss/impl_free.htm)H

ⁱⁱ LinuxWorld, “Update: Linux Bill Introduced in Finland,” June 18, 2002

[Hhttp://linuxtoday.com/news_story.php3?ltsn=2002-06-17-011-26-NW-DP-PB](http://linuxtoday.com/news_story.php3?ltsn=2002-06-17-011-26-NW-DP-PB)H

International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

ⁱⁱⁱ Linux Journal, “Finland Works on an Applied Linux Institute.” Frederick Noronha, September 3, 2003. [Hhttp://www.linuxjournal.com/article.php?sid=7110](http://www.linuxjournal.com/article.php?sid=7110)H

ⁱⁱⁱⁱ Computer World, “French Government to Test Open-Source on the Desktop,” February 11, 2004, Peter Sayer

[Hhttp://www.computerworld.com/softwaretopics/os/story/0,10801,90122,00.html](http://www.computerworld.com/softwaretopics/os/story/0,10801,90122,00.html)H

ZD Net, “Paris Eyes Open-Source Switch,” February 12, 2004, Christophe Guillemin and Matthew Broersma

[Hhttp://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/developer/0,39020387,39146152,00.htm](http://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/developer/0,39020387,39146152,00.htm)H

^{liv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

^{lv} French Senate, Proposition of Law Number 32, 2002-2003 Session: <http://www.senat.fr/leg/pp102-032.html>

^{lvi} Linux Today, “EuroLinux Alliance: French Govt. Agency to Enforce Open Standards and Promote Open Source/Free software,” November 21, 2001

[Hhttp://linuxtoday.com/developer/2001112102120PRLH](http://linuxtoday.com/developer/2001112102120PRLH)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 114-9. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H

ATICA - [Hhttp://www.atica.pm.gouv.fr/H](http://www.atica.pm.gouv.fr/H)

^{lvii} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 116. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H

^{lviii} David S. Evans and Bernard J. Reddy, “Government Preferences for Promoting Open-Source Software: A Solution in Search of a Problem,” 9 Mich. Telecomm. Tech. L. Rev. 313 (2003), page 375, [Hhttp://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdf](http://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdf)H

^{lix} “Federal Ministry of the Interior publishes migration manual,” July 11, 2003, [Hhttp://216.239.37.104/translate_c?hl=en&u=http://www.pro-linux.de/news/2003/5716.html&prev=/search%3Fq%3DM%25C3%259CNCHEN%2BLinux%26hl%3Den%26lr%3D%26ie%3DUTF-8%26oe%3DUTF-8H](http://216.239.37.104/translate_c?hl=en&u=http://www.pro-linux.de/news/2003/5716.html&prev=/search%3Fq%3DM%25C3%259CNCHEN%2BLinux%26hl%3Den%26lr%3D%26ie%3DUTF-8%26oe%3DUTF-8H)

^{lx} CNET News.com, “Linux contract treads on Microsoft turf,” Stephen Shankland, June 03, 2003 [Hhttp://news.com/2100-1001-931027.html](http://news.com/2100-1001-931027.html)H

^{lxi} Germany Ministry of the Interior, “Migration Guide: A guide to migrating the basic software components on server and workstation computers,” July 2003 [Hhttp://www.kbst.bund.de/Anlage303807/pdf_datei.pdf](http://www.kbst.bund.de/Anlage303807/pdf_datei.pdf)H

^{lxii} David S. Evans and Bernard J. Reddy, “Government Preferences for Promoting Open-Source Software: A Solution in Search of a Problem,” 9 Mich. Telecomm. Tech. L. Rev. 313 (2003), page 374, [Hhttp://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdf](http://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdf)H

Also: In March 2002, Council of Elders decided to use Linux on 150 servers.

See AEI-Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies, “Government Policy Toward Open Source Software,” Robert W. Hahn, editor. 2002 citing: Heise News Online, “Ältestenrat stimmt für Linux auf Bundestags-Servern,” March 2002. [Hhttp://www.heise.de/newsticker/data/anw-14.03.02-012/H](http://www.heise.de/newsticker/data/anw-14.03.02-012/H)

^{lxiii} The Wall Street Journal Europe, “What’s the Cost of ‘Free’ Software?,” March 4, 2002, Dr. David S. Evans cited at NERA Economic Consulting page: [Hhttp://www.nera.com/_template.cfm?c=6168&o=5026](http://www.nera.com/_template.cfm?c=6168&o=5026)H

^{lxiv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

^{lxv} *ibid*

^{lxvi} *ibid*

^{lxvii} *ibid*

^{lxviii} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Policy Initiatives”

^{lxix} Hong Kong, Information Technology Services Department, “2004 Digital 21 Strategy,” [Hhttp://www.itsd.gov.hk/itsd/english/pubpress/download/2004_D21_Strategy_Eng.pdf](http://www.itsd.gov.hk/itsd/english/pubpress/download/2004_D21_Strategy_Eng.pdf)H

^{lxx} The Swedish Agency for Public Management, “Free and Open Source Software- a feasibility study,” 2003, page 28 [Hhttp://www.statskontoret.se/pdf/200308A.pdf](http://www.statskontoret.se/pdf/200308A.pdf)H

-
- ^{lxxi} Address at the Dedication Function at International Institute of Information Technology, Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, “Convergence of Technologies,” May 28, 2003, [Hhttp://presidentofindia.nic.in/S/html/speeches/others/may28_2003_2.htm](http://presidentofindia.nic.in/S/html/speeches/others/may28_2003_2.htm)H
- ^{lxxii} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 118. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H
- ^{lxxiii} ZDNet UK, “India shares open-source experience,” Matt Loney, September 24, 2004, [Hhttp://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/developer/0,39020387,39167741,00.htm](http://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/developer/0,39020387,39167741,00.htm)H
National Informatics Centre web page: [Hhttp://osf.nic.in/openSourceSite](http://osf.nic.in/openSourceSite)H
- ^{lxxiv} CNET Asia, “Sun seeds Indon schools,” Winston Chai, March 13 2003. <http://asia.cnet.com/newstech/systems/0,39001153,39119381,00.htm>
- ^{lxxv} Public Sector Technology & Management, “Indonesia government opts for open source” July 05, 2004
[Hhttp://www.pstm.net/article/index.php?articleid=224](http://www.pstm.net/article/index.php?articleid=224)H

Asia Computer Weekly, “Indonesia banks on open source,” Zatni Arbi, Jul 26 2004
[Hhttp://www.asiacomputerweekly.com/PrintArticle.cfm?Artid=24415&catid=2&subcat=20](http://www.asiacomputerweekly.com/PrintArticle.cfm?Artid=24415&catid=2&subcat=20)H
- ^{lxxvi} AME Info, “UNFPA and the Government of Ireland Develop Free Open Source Software for Knowledge Sharing...” December 11, 2003.
[Hhttp://www.ameinfo.com/news/Detailed/32183.html](http://www.ameinfo.com/news/Detailed/32183.html)H
- ^{lxxvii} Arutz Sheva, Israel National News, “Israeli Gov’t Moves Away From Microsoft,” December 17, 2003
[Hhttp://www.israelnn.com/news.php?id=54573](http://www.israelnn.com/news.php?id=54573)H
- ^{lxxviii} Arutz Sheva, Israel National News, “Finance Ministry Weaning Israel Off of Microsoft” December 28, 2003
[Hhttp://www.israelnationalnews.com/news.php?id=55243](http://www.israelnationalnews.com/news.php?id=55243)H
Information Week, “Israel Suspends Acquisitions Of Microsoft Software,” Dec. 30, 2003
[Hhttp://www.informationweek.com/story/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=17100349](http://www.informationweek.com/story/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=17100349)H
- ^{lxxix} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 116. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H
Bill: Atto Senato 1188, [Hhttp://www.senato.it/leg/14/bgt/schede/ddliter/16976.htm](http://www.senato.it/leg/14/bgt/schede/ddliter/16976.htm)H
Other Bills found here: Associazione Software Libero, “Free Software in Public Administration,” [Hhttp://www.softwarelibero.it/portale/legislazione.shtml](http://www.softwarelibero.it/portale/legislazione.shtml)H
- ^{lxxx} NetManager.it, “Linux: ora anche la pubblica amministrazione puo usarlo,” February 17, 2004
[Hhttp://www.netmanager.it/Site/Tool/Article?ida=10371](http://www.netmanager.it/Site/Tool/Article?ida=10371)H
Governo Italiano, “L’Open Source Nella Pubblica Amministrazione,” February 17, 2004,
[Hhttp://www.governo.it/governoinforma/newsletter/nwl_notizia.asp?idnn=834&idnwl=148](http://www.governo.it/governoinforma/newsletter/nwl_notizia.asp?idnn=834&idnwl=148)H
- ^{lxxxix} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{lxxxii} *ibid*
- ^{lxxxiii} *ibid*
- ^{lxxxiv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Policy Initiatives”
- ^{lxxxv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Policy Initiatives”

-
- ^{lxxxvi} CNET News.com, “Japan Gives OK to Sun Desktop Suite,” Martin LaMonica, November 10, 2004
[Hhttp://news.com.com/Japan+gives+OK+to+Sun+desktop+suite/2100-7344_3-5446812.html](http://news.com.com/Japan+gives+OK+to+Sun+desktop+suite/2100-7344_3-5446812.html)H
- ^{lxxxvii} TechCentral, “It's open source from now on,” Raslan Sharif, July 16, 2004
[Hhttp://star-techcentral.com/tech/story.asp?file=/2004/7/16/technology/8461653&sec=technology](http://star-techcentral.com/tech/story.asp?file=/2004/7/16/technology/8461653&sec=technology)H
- ^{lxxxviii} Silicon.com, “Malaysia Sets Up \$36m Open Source Fund,” John Lui, October 30, 2003
[Hhttp://www.silicon.com/management/itpro/0,39024675,39116677,00.htm](http://www.silicon.com/management/itpro/0,39024675,39116677,00.htm)H
- ^{lxxxix} The Star Online, “Green light for Open Source from PM,” Charles F. Moreira, August 9, 2002
[Hhttp://star-techcentral.com/tech/story.asp?file=/2002/8/9/technology/09oss&sec=technology](http://star-techcentral.com/tech/story.asp?file=/2002/8/9/technology/09oss&sec=technology)H
CNET News.com, “Malaysia gets behind open source.” August 28, 2003
[Hhttp://news.com.com/2100-1012-5069332.html](http://news.com.com/2100-1012-5069332.html)H
- ^{xc} CNET Asia, “StarOffice push intensifies in Malaysia,” October 7 2002, <http://asia.cnet.com/newstech/applications/0,39001094,39088081,00.htm>
- ^{xcⁱ} ICTU, “Program for Open Standards and Open Source Software,” [Hhttp://www.ictu.nl/ososs.html](http://www.ictu.nl/ososs.html)H
English version of the proposal, November 2002, [Hwww.ictu.nl/download/OSOSS_English.pdf](http://www.ictu.nl/download/OSOSS_English.pdf)H
Press Release: [Hhttp://www.minbzk.nl/asp/get.asp?xdl=../views/bzk/xdl/Page&VarIdt=00000002&SitIdt=00000039&ItmIdt=00015799&Aka=true](http://www.minbzk.nl/asp/get.asp?xdl=../views/bzk/xdl/Page&VarIdt=00000002&SitIdt=00000039&ItmIdt=00015799&Aka=true)H
- ^{xcⁱⁱ} Action Plan: [Hhttp://www.minbzk.nl/contents/pages/00018123/Opensourcebrief21-02.pdf](http://www.minbzk.nl/contents/pages/00018123/Opensourcebrief21-02.pdf)H
- ^{xcⁱⁱⁱ} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{xc^{iv}} Wired News, “Norway Says No Way to Microsoft,” July 16, 2002
[Hhttp://www.wired.com/news/business/0,1367,53898,00.html](http://www.wired.com/news/business/0,1367,53898,00.html)H
- ^{xc^v} Statskonsult, “Open-source software,” August 2001, [Hhttp://www.statskonsult.no/publik/rapporter/2001/2001-07eng.pdf](http://www.statskonsult.no/publik/rapporter/2001/2001-07eng.pdf)H
- ^{xc^{vi}} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{xc^{vii}} The Government of Pakistan Establishment of Task Force For Linux, [Hhttp://www.tremu.gov.pk/task/Linux.htm](http://www.tremu.gov.pk/task/Linux.htm)H
- ^{xc^{viii}} Daily Times (Pakistan), “IT Ministry to train 4,000 govt servants.” April 24, 2004
[Hhttp://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_24-4-2004_pg7_24](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=story_24-4-2004_pg7_24)H
- ^{xc^{ix}} Company Correspondence(February 2004)
- ^c Peruvian National Government, Bill 1609. “Use of Free Software in Government Agencies Law”
[Hhttp://www.opensource.org/docs/bill-EngTrans.php](http://www.opensource.org/docs/bill-EngTrans.php)H
International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{ci} Company Correspondence(February 2004)

-
- Legislative proposals – <http://www.gnu.org.pe/proleyap.html>
December 2001: <http://www.gnu.org.pe/proley1.html>
March 2002: <http://www.gnu.org.pe/proley3.html>
April 2002: <http://www.gnu.org.pe/proley4.html>
May 2002: [Hhttp://200.37.159.7/paracas/TextoProyectos2001.nsf/todosdocumentos/F3E835A1A479F9A705256BC8005E0298?opendocument](http://200.37.159.7/paracas/TextoProyectos2001.nsf/todosdocumentos/F3E835A1A479F9A705256BC8005E0298?opendocument)H
- ^{cii} Company Correspondence(February 2004)
- ^{ciii} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{civ} EU IDA, eGovernment News, “Open source bill defeated in Portugal; introduced in Belgium,” October 30, 2003.
[Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=1718&parent=chapter&preChapterID=null-194](http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=1718&parent=chapter&preChapterID=null-194)H
- ^{cv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Policy Initiatives”
- ^{cvi} Advanced Science and Technology Institute (Philippines), [Hhttp://www.asti.dost.gov.ph/index.php](http://www.asti.dost.gov.ph/index.php)H
Bayanihan Linux, <http://bayanihan.asti.dost.gov.ph/>
- ^{cvii} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Policy Initiatives”
- ^{cviii} *ibid*
- ^{cix} CNET News.com, “Korea launches a switch to open source,” Seung eun Myung, October 1, 2003
[Hhttp://zdnet.com.com/2100-1104-5084811.html](http://zdnet.com.com/2100-1104-5084811.html)H
MozillaZine, “South Korean Government Adopting Mozilla and Other Open Source Software,” October 29, 2003
[Hhttp://www.mozillazine.org/talkback.html?article=3909](http://www.mozillazine.org/talkback.html?article=3909)H
- ^{cx} The Electronic Times (Korea), “Gov’t Turns To Open-source Software For e-Government Initiative,” 16 August 2004 (found via Factiva)
- ^{cxii} *ibid*. Page 116
- ^{cxiii} CNET News.com “South Africa embraces open source,” Paul Festa, February 05, 2003
<http://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/0,39020381,2129893,00.htm>
- ^{cxiiii} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 115. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H
- ^{cxv} Open Source Software in Government, South African Government website. [Hhttp://www.oss.gov.za/](http://www.oss.gov.za/)H
Government OSS Strategy Document, [Hhttp://www.oss.gov.za/modules.php?op=modload&name=Downloads&file=index&req=getit&lid=6](http://www.oss.gov.za/modules.php?op=modload&name=Downloads&file=index&req=getit&lid=6)H
Tectonic, “SA Cabinet approves OSS strategy,” June 12, 2003, [Hhttp://www.tectonic.co.za/default.php?action=view&id=147](http://www.tectonic.co.za/default.php?action=view&id=147)H
Tectonic, “SA minister outlines OSS plans,” May 14, 2003, [Hhttp://www.tectonic.co.za/default.php?action=view&id=139&topic=Open%20Source](http://www.tectonic.co.za/default.php?action=view&id=139&topic=Open%20Source)H
Tectonic, “Open source software makes sense to government,” March 5, 2003, [Hhttp://www.tectonic.co.za/default.php?action=view&id=107](http://www.tectonic.co.za/default.php?action=view&id=107)H
- ^{cxvi} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

-
- ^{cxvi} EU Interchange of Data between Administrations (IDA), “Symposium on use of Open Source in EU Public Administrations,” February, 2001
[Hhttp://egov.alentejodigital.pt/Page10549/Open_Source/603.pdf](http://egov.alentejodigital.pt/Page10549/Open_Source/603.pdf)H
- ^{cxvii} Spanish Senate. August 21, 2002. www.senado.es/legis7/publicaciones/pdf/congreso/bocg/b0244-1.pdf
- ^{cxviii} Spanish Senate. www.senado.es/legis7/publicaciones/html/textos/i0259.html#9
- ^{cxix} Statskontoret, “Free and Open source software – a feasibility study,” August 2003. [Hhttp://www.statskontoret.se/pdf/200308eng.pdf](http://www.statskontoret.se/pdf/200308eng.pdf)H
- ^{cxx} Asia Computer Weekly, “Taiwan to plug open-source software,” Sharon Chuang, October 27, 2003
[Hhttp://www.asiacomputerweekly.com/acw_ViewArt.cfm?Magid=1&Artid=21899&Catid=8&subcat=79](http://www.asiacomputerweekly.com/acw_ViewArt.cfm?Magid=1&Artid=21899&Catid=8&subcat=79)H
- ^{cxxi} Taipei Times, “Government plans to implement open source code system,” June 4, 2002, [Hhttp://www.taipeitimes.com/News/archives/2002/06/04/0000138868](http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/archives/2002/06/04/0000138868)H
- ^{cxxii} Tanzania Development Gateway, “Open Source to Leapfrog the Digital Divide in Tanzania.”
[Hhttp://www.developmentgateway.org/node/285491/news/item?item_id=761336](http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/285491/news/item?item_id=761336)H
- ^{cxxiii} Company Correspondence(February 2004)
- ^{cxxiv} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 119. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H
- ^{cxxv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Software Policy Initiatives”
- ^{cxxvi} *ibid*
- ^{cxxvii} *ibid*
- ^{cxxviii} The Nation, “Panel to oversee open-source drafts,” Asina Pornwasin, May 19, 2003
[Hhttp://www.nationmultimedia.com/page.arcview.php3?clid=20&id=79202&date=2003-05-19&usrsses=1](http://www.nationmultimedia.com/page.arcview.php3?clid=20&id=79202&date=2003-05-19&usrsses=1)H
- ^{cxxix} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”
- ^{cxxxi} Office of Government Commerce, Open Source Software page. [Hhttp://www.ogc.gov.uk/index.asp?id=2190](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/index.asp?id=2190)H
Policy Document: [Hhttp://www.ogc.gov.uk/oss/OSS-policy.pdf](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/oss/OSS-policy.pdf)H
Guidance on Implementation: [Hhttp://www.ogc.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?docid=2498](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?docid=2498)H
- ^{cxixxi} Office of Government Commerce, Open Source Software page. [Hhttp://www.ogc.gov.uk/index.asp?id=2190](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/index.asp?id=2190)H
Case Study: [Hhttp://www.ogc.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?docid=1000435](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?docid=1000435)H
Final Report : [Hhttp://www.ogc.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?docid=1002367](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?docid=1002367)H
- ^{cxixxi} The Observer, “NHS may ditch Microsoft on costs,” Faisal Islam, December 7, 2003
[Hhttp://observer.guardian.co.uk/business/story/0,6903,1101344,00.html](http://observer.guardian.co.uk/business/story/0,6903,1101344,00.html)H
- ^{cxixxi} Computer World, “Nine British government agencies to test open-source software,” Todd R. Weiss, October 9, 2003,
[Hhttp://www.computerworld.com/softwaretopics/os/linux/story/0,10801,85896,00.html](http://www.computerworld.com/softwaretopics/os/linux/story/0,10801,85896,00.html)H

OGC News Release, October 9, 2003: [Hhttp://www.ogc.gov.uk/application.asp?app=press_release.asp&process=full_record&id=1000030](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/application.asp?app=press_release.asp&process=full_record&id=1000030)H

^{cxixiv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

^{cxixv} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “European OSS Policy Initiatives”

^{cxixvi} Government Computer News, “Open-source software gets nod from DOD,” Patricia Daukantas, June 16, 2003

[Hhttp://www.gcn.com/22_15/news/22425-1.html](http://www.gcn.com/22_15/news/22425-1.html)H

^{cxixvii} Office of Management and Budget, “Software Acquisition,” M-04-16, July 1, 2004. Karen S. Evans and Robert A. Burton

[Hhttp://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/fy04/m04-16.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/fy04/m04-16.html)H

^{cxixviii} David S. Evans and Bernard J. Reddy, “Government Preferences for Promoting Open-Source Software: A Solution in Search of a Problem,”

9 Mich. Telecomm. Tech. L. Rev. 313 (2003), page 377, [Hhttp://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdf](http://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdf)H

cites: Linux Today, “Venezuela’s Government Shifts to Open Source Software,” Brian Proffitt, August 30, 2002

<http://linuxtoday.com/developer/2002083001126NWLLPB>

^{cxixix} Digital Review, “Latest Statistics and Open Source Promotion,” Nguyen Trung Quynh, October 2003

<http://www.digital-review.org/bud04h.htm>

Knight Ridder Newspapers “Open-source software clicks as Vietnam’s piracy solution,” Ben Stocking, December 7, 2003

<http://www.ohio.com/mld/beaconjournal/business/7428930.htm>

^{cxli} International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, “Open Source Software Policy Initiatives”

^{cxli} Proposal for the use of Open Technologies in the Government, “Legislation on the use of Free Software within the public administration in Argentina”

[Hhttp://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/index.html](http://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/index.html)H

Bill 1416-D-02: [Hhttp://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/1416-D-02/H](http://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/1416-D-02/H)

Bill 1499-03: <http://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/1499-03/>

^{cxlii} Company Correspondence(February 2004), Bill 207-D-2002: <http://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/207-D-02/>

^{cxliiii} Company Correspondence(February 2004)

^{cxliiv} Legislation for Buenos Aires Province, E 135 02-03, [Hhttp://www.senado-ba.gov.ar/Contenidos/Actividad/Expedientes/expedienteDetalle.cfm?COD_EXP=55386](http://www.senado-ba.gov.ar/Contenidos/Actividad/Expedientes/expedienteDetalle.cfm?COD_EXP=55386)H

Text of Bill E 135 02-03: [Hhttp://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/E-135.02-03/texto_orig.html](http://proposicion.org.ar/proyecto/leyes/E-135.02-03/texto_orig.html)H

^{cxliv} “State backs open source with \$50,000,” Liat Etzman. Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia), CONNECT; Pg. C12. December 3, 2003

^{cxlv} Computer World, “Australian territory mandates open source consideration,” Rodney Gedda. December 13, 2003

[Hhttp://www.computerworld.co.nz/news.nsf/UNID/54FB38BD414F3969CC256DF900123CCF?OpenDocument](http://www.computerworld.co.nz/news.nsf/UNID/54FB38BD414F3969CC256DF900123CCF?OpenDocument)H

A.C.T. Legislation Register, Government Procurement (Principles) Guideline Amendment Act 2003

Homepage: <http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2003-63/default.asp>

Link to Bill: [Hhttp://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2003-63/current/pdf/2003-63.pdf](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2003-63/current/pdf/2003-63.pdf)H

^{cxlvii} ZD Net, “Democrats target Microsoft,” Simon Hayes, July 22, 2003

[Hhttp://news.com.au/common/printpage/0,6093,6788724,00.html](http://news.com.au/common/printpage/0,6093,6788724,00.html)H

^{cxlviii} ZDNet Australia, “Sun shines on NSW government desktops,” Andrew Colley, October 28, 2003

[Hhttp://www.zdnet.com.au/newstech/os/story/0,2000048630,20280236,00.htm](http://www.zdnet.com.au/newstech/os/story/0,2000048630,20280236,00.htm)H

^{cxlix} “Open source software: Perspectives for development,” Dravis P (2003). The Dravis Group and World Bank InfoDev.

[Hwww.infodiv.org/symp2003/publications/OpenSourceSoftware.pdf](http://www.infodiv.org/symp2003/publications/OpenSourceSoftware.pdf)H

Bill Text: “State Supply (Procurement of Software) Amendment Bill 2003,” BIL148-A.LCA, <http://www.linuxsa.org.au/oss-bill/open-source-bill.pdf>

Bill Status: <http://www.parliament.sa.gov.au/legcouncil/statsums/2002-2003.htm>

^{cl} Pro-Linux.de, “Open Source in Wien,” September 10, 2003, [Hhttp://www.pro-linux.de/news/2003/5945.html](http://www.pro-linux.de/news/2003/5945.html)H

^{cli} Le Groupe PS du Parlement Bruxellois (The Socialist Party of Brussels?), “Adoption de la proposition PS relative aux logiciels libres,” (February 2003)

[Hhttp://www.groupeps.be/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=40](http://www.groupeps.be/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=40)H

Update: [Hhttp://www.groupeps.be/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=57&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0](http://www.groupeps.be/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=57&mode=thread&order=0&thold=0)H

Association Electronique Libre, “Projet Ordonnance Libre,” [Hhttp://wiki.ael.be/index.php/ProjetOrdonnanceLibre](http://wiki.ael.be/index.php/ProjetOrdonnanceLibre)H

^{clii} Association Electronique Libre, “Projet Ordonnance Libre,” [Hhttp://wiki.ael.be/index.php/ProjetOrdonnanceLibre](http://wiki.ael.be/index.php/ProjetOrdonnanceLibre)H

Belgian Senate, Bill 3-216: [Hhttp://www.senate.be/www/?MIval=/Dossiers/DossierFiche&LEG=3&NR=216&LANG=fr](http://www.senate.be/www/?MIval=/Dossiers/DossierFiche&LEG=3&NR=216&LANG=fr)H

Previous Bill left standing: [Hhttp://www.senate.be/www/?MIval=/Dossiers/DossierFiche.html&DID=33558535&LEG=2&NR=1607&LANG=fr](http://www.senate.be/www/?MIval=/Dossiers/DossierFiche.html&DID=33558535&LEG=2&NR=1607&LANG=fr)H

^{cliii}

Amparo: [Hhttp://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-amparo.htm](http://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-amparo.htm)H and [Hhttp://portal.softwarelivre.org/news/102](http://portal.softwarelivre.org/news/102)H

Campinas: [Hhttp://www.campinas.sp.gov.br/portal_2003_sites/dom/pdf/2001/dezembro_2001/dom_2812.pdf](http://www.campinas.sp.gov.br/portal_2003_sites/dom/pdf/2001/dezembro_2001/dom_2812.pdf)H

Porto Alegre: [Hhttp://www.grulic.org.ar/proposicion/doc/referencias/ley-bonuma.html](http://www.grulic.org.ar/proposicion/doc/referencias/ley-bonuma.html)H

Recife: [Hhttp://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-recife.htm](http://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-recife.htm)H

Sao Carlos: [Hhttp://info.abril.uol.com.br/aberto/infonews/122001/10122001-5.shl](http://info.abril.uol.com.br/aberto/infonews/122001/10122001-5.shl)H

Solonopole: [Hhttp://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-solonopole.htm](http://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-solonopole.htm)H

Viçosa: [Hhttp://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-vicosa.htm](http://www.bfsf.it/legislazione/brasile-vicosa.htm)H

Ribeirão Pires: [Hhttp://www.conectiva.com.br/cpub/pt/incConectiva/cases/cases2/005,030,69,214,1191.html](http://www.conectiva.com.br/cpub/pt/incConectiva/cases/cases2/005,030,69,214,1191.html)H

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 114-5. [Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdf)H

David S. Evans and Bernard J. Reddy, “Government Preferences for Promoting Open-Source Software: A Solution in Search of a Problem,” 9 Mich. Telecomm. Tech. L. Rev. 313 (2003), page 376, [Hhttp://www.mtlr.org/volnine/evans.pdf](http://www.mtlr.org/volnine/evans.pdf)H

Company Correspondence(February 2004)

“Open Source Software Poses Challenges for Public and Legal Policy,” E-Business Law Bulletin, Volume 04; Issue 08. 17 March 2003

^{cliv} David S. Evans and Bernard J. Reddy, “Government Preferences for Promoting Open-Source Software: A Solution in Search of a Problem,” Page 376.

9 Mich. Telecomm. Tech. L. Rev. 313 (2003), [Hhttp://www.mtlr.org/volnine/evans.pdf](http://www.mtlr.org/volnine/evans.pdf)H

-
- ^{clv} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 118. Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdfH
- ^{clvi} Company Correspondence(February 2004)
- ^{clvii} Mato Grosso do Sol State Legislature, n° 001/2003: http://www.al.ms.gov.br/deputados/view.htm?ma_id=1197
- ^{clviii} Company Correspondence(February 2004)
- ^{clix} Company Correspondence(February 2004)
- ^{clx} Company Correspondence(February 2004)
- ^{clxi} LinuxPR, “IBM Brazil Signs Agreement with Sao Paulo State Government to Train Government Officials in Open-Standard Based Software,” November 29, 2004
H<http://www.linuxpr.com/releases/7382.html>H
- ^{clxii} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, “E-Commerce and Development Report 2003,” Chapter 4: Free and open-source software: Implications for ICT policy and development. Pages 118. Hhttp://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ecdr2003ch4_en.pdfH
- ^{clxiii} LinuxWorld, “Followup On Turku, Finland: City Approves Linux Pilot Program” December 20, 2001
Hhttp://linuxtoday.com/news_story.php3?ltsn=2001-12-20-004-20-NW-DPH
- ^{clxiv} Source Biz, Open Source Business “News: Linux am Arbeitsplatz,” post dated: November 18, 2003
Hhttp://sourcebiz.berlios.de/index.php?SourceBiz_Session=02ed6ba99d7eddf5693fe9b06ebe6ef7H
also: Hwww.bundestux.de/themen/inl/20088.htmlH
- ^{clxv} Seattle Post-Intelligencer, “German city favors Linux over Microsoft,” November 28, 2002. http://seattlepi.nwsource.com/business/97627_linux28.shtml
Internet.com, “Big Strides for Civic Linux,” June 17, 2004, Sean Michael Kerner. H<http://www.internetnews.com/ent-news/article.php/3369931H>
- City of Munich Press Release, 18 June 2004: Hhttp://www.muenchen.de/Rathaus/referate/dir/presse/2004/06/97306/linux_beschluss.htmlH
- ^{clxvi} CNET News.com, “Munich breaks with Windows for Linux,” Stephen Shankland. May 28, 2003
<http://news.com.com/2100-1016-1010740.html>
- ^{clxvii} PeacefulAction.org, “Goa Govt. Adopts Linux,” Posted June 19, 2002
Department of Information Technology Circular: H<http://peacefulaction.org/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=40&mode=&order=0&thold=0H>
- ^{clxviii} Proposta di Legge Regionale Anno 2002 n. 3017: http://www.softwarelibero.it/altri/proposta_regione_emilia.shtml
Survey of Open Source Software in the Public Administration: Hhttp://www.innovazione.gov.it/ita/intervento/normativa/indagine_opensource.shtmlH
- ^{clxix} Proposal for Lombardy: H<http://www.verdiregionelombardia.net/LIvello 2/Livello3/AttivitaIstituzionali/Testi/software libero.pdfH>
- ^{clxx} David S. Evans and Bernard J. Reddy, “Government Preferences for Promoting Open-Source Software: A Solution in Search of a Problem,”
9 Mich. Telecomm. Tech. L. Rev. 313 (2003), page 376-7, H<http://www.mttl.org/volnine/evans.pdfH>
- Associazione Software Libero, “Mozione della Provincia di Pescara,” April 2002, http://www.softwarelibero.it/altri/mozione_provinciapescara.shtml
- ^{clxxi} La Repubblica, “Il Comune di Roma avanti piano verso Linux,” Alessio Balbi, February 26, 2004

[Hhttp://www.repubblica.it/2004/b/sezioni/scienza_e_tecnologia/linuxroma/linuxroma/linuxroma.html](http://www.repubblica.it/2004/b/sezioni/scienza_e_tecnologia/linuxroma/linuxroma/linuxroma.html)H

clxxii EU Interchange of Data between Administrations (IDA), “Tuscany on the way of Open Source,” January 2004

[Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=2055&parent=chapter&preChapterID=0-452-469-520-545](http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=2055&parent=chapter&preChapterID=0-452-469-520-545)H

Link to Bill (Proposta di Legge Regionale n. 186): [Hhttp://www.softwarelibero.it/altri/proposta_regione_toscana.shtml](http://www.softwarelibero.it/altri/proposta_regione_toscana.shtml)H

Tuscany: http://www.softwarelibero.org/news/news0207021_01.shtml

Other Story found at ANSA: <http://www.ansa.it/notiziari/toscana/20040121132632819524.html>

clxxiii Associazione Software Libero, “Free Software in Public Administration,” [Hhttp://www.softwarelibero.it/portale/legislazione.shtml](http://www.softwarelibero.it/portale/legislazione.shtml)H

For Florence: InterLex, “Il Comune di Firenze per il software libero,” July 26, 2001, [Hhttp://www.interlex.it/pa/papini.htm](http://www.interlex.it/pa/papini.htm)H

Text of Agreement: [Hhttp://www.comune.firenze.it/consi/softwarelibero.htm](http://www.comune.firenze.it/consi/softwarelibero.htm)H

For Torino (Turin): Text of Motion: [Hhttp://www.comune.torino.it/ucstampa/2003/article_204.htm](http://www.comune.torino.it/ucstampa/2003/article_204.htm)H

clxxiv Company Correspondence(February 2004)

clxxv Business Plan for Nagasaki: [Hhttp://www.jri.co.jp/english/press/2003/0723.pdf](http://www.jri.co.jp/english/press/2003/0723.pdf)H

clxxvi Computable, “Amsterdam beproeft open source Open Office,” Gijs Hillenius, October 16, 2003

[Hhttp://www.computable.nl/artikels/binnlan3/n4303sej.htm](http://www.computable.nl/artikels/binnlan3/n4303sej.htm)H

clxxvii Europa IDA, “Eindhoven Reduces Expenses with Open Source,” November 30, 2004, [Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3531/469](http://europa.eu.int/ida/en/document/3531/469)H

Original source: [Hhttp://www.automatiseringsgids.nl/news/default.asp?nwsId=29485](http://www.automatiseringsgids.nl/news/default.asp?nwsId=29485)H

clxxviii BOJA Numero 55 del 21/Mar/03, Capitulo III, Articulo 31, “Software Libre”

[Hhttp://boja.andaluciajunta.es/boja/cgi-bin/frame_pagina.cgi?2003-55-12](http://boja.andaluciajunta.es/boja/cgi-bin/frame_pagina.cgi?2003-55-12)H

HISPALinux, “Andalusian Regional Government truly involves with Free Software,” March 24, 2003

[Hhttp://www.hispalinux.es/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=188&mode=&order=0](http://www.hispalinux.es/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=188&mode=&order=0)H

clxxix CNET News.com, “Governments push open-source software,” Paul Festa, August 29, 2001

<http://news.com.com/2100-1001-272299.html>

Boletín Oficial Del Parlamento De Canarias, V LEGISLATURA NÚM. 166, July 20, 2001

[Hhttp://www.parcan.es/pub/Bop/5L/2001/166/bo166.pdf](http://www.parcan.es/pub/Bop/5L/2001/166/bo166.pdf)H

clxxx Noticiadot.com, “Cataluna puede ser el primer paso,” May 02, 2002,

[Hhttp://www.noticiadot.com/publicaciones/2002/0502/0205/noticias0205/noticias0205-22.htm](http://www.noticiadot.com/publicaciones/2002/0502/0205/noticias0205/noticias0205-22.htm)H

Bill in Spanish: [Hhttp://www.internautas.org/article.php?sid=468&mode=thread&order=0](http://www.internautas.org/article.php?sid=468&mode=thread&order=0)H

clxxxi Wired News, “Extremadura Measures: Linux,” April 19, 2002

[Hhttp://www.wired.com/news/business/0,1367,51994,00.html](http://www.wired.com/news/business/0,1367,51994,00.html)H

Edmonton Journal, “Ole! Spanish schools adopt free software and save a bundle: Microsoft-free strategy uses Linux to help region become wired”, Peter Hum, 17 May 2004. (found via Factiva)

Washington Post, “Europe’s Microsoft Alternative,” November 03, 2002

EU IDA, “FLOSS deployment in Extremadura, Spain”

[Hhttp://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=1637&parent=chapter&preChapterID=0-452-470](http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ida/jsps/index.jsp?fuseAction=showDocument&documentID=1637&parent=chapter&preChapterID=0-452-470)H

clxxxii Company Correspondence(February 2004)

clxxxiii Heise Online, “Swiss Tax Office distributes OpenOffice and Mozilla,” February 14, 2003. <http://www.heise.de/newsticker/data/pmz-14.02.03-000/>

clxxxiv PCTipp, “Stadt Zürich: Umstieg auf Open-Source-Software?” September 04, 2003

[Hhttp://www.pctip.ch/webnews/wn/25076.asp](http://www.pctip.ch/webnews/wn/25076.asp)H

clxxxv Company Correspondence(February 2004)

clxxxvi Company Correspondence(February 2004)

clxxxvii Silicon.com, “UK councils dump Windows for Linux,” Derek Parkinson, June 6, 2003

<http://news.zdnet.co.uk/business/0,39020645,2135726,00.htm>

clxxxviii Silicon.com, “Police put Linux on trial,” Graham Hayday, October 16, 2002. [Hhttp://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/0,39020381,2123999,00.htm](http://news.zdnet.co.uk/software/0,39020381,2123999,00.htm)H

clxxxix Company Correspondence(February 2004)

cx^c Government Open Source Collaborative, <http://www.gocc.gov/>

cx^{ci} NewsForge, “City of Austin pilot proves OpenOffice.org works – Updated,” Joe Barr, Software Section, December 17, 2003.

[Hhttp://www.newsforge.com/software/03/12/17/1440223.shtml](http://www.newsforge.com/software/03/12/17/1440223.shtml)H

CNET News.com, “Austin Tests Desktop Linux Waters,” Stephen Shankland, December 19, 2003

<http://news.com.com/2100-7344-5130142.html?part=dht&tag=ntop>

cx^{cii} Digital Software Security Act. [Hhttp://www.redhat.com/opensourcenow/bill_opensource.html](http://www.redhat.com/opensourcenow/bill_opensource.html)H

cx^{ciii} Hawaii State Legislature: Senate Concurrent Resolution 109

Bill Text: [Hhttp://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2003/Bills/SCR109_SD1_.htm](http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2003/Bills/SCR109_SD1_.htm)H

Bill Status: [Hhttp://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2003/status/SCR109.asp](http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2003/status/SCR109.asp)H

cx^{civ} Associated Press, “In open source gain, Bay State locks horns with Microsoft.” Justin Pope, October 19, 2003.

[Hhttp://www.boston.com/business/articles/2003/10/19/in_open_source_gain_bay_state_locks_horns_with_microsoft/](http://www.boston.com/business/articles/2003/10/19/in_open_source_gain_bay_state_locks_horns_with_microsoft/)H

Memo, “The Capital Budget.” Eric Kriss, Secretary, Administration & Finance, September 29, 2003.

[Hhttp://www.mass.gov/eoaf/CapitalBudget.html](http://www.mass.gov/eoaf/CapitalBudget.html)H

cx^{cv} Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executive Office for Administration and Finance, “Enterprise Information Technology Acquisition Policy,” January 13, 2004

[Hhttp://www.state.ma.us/itd/ITAcquisitionPolicy.htm](http://www.state.ma.us/itd/ITAcquisitionPolicy.htm)H

eWeek, “Mass. Softens Stance on Proprietary Software,” Darryl K. Taft, January 14, 2004. <http://www.eweek.com/article2/0,4149,1436253,00.asp>

cx^{cvi} Massachusetts IT Commission report “Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Enterprise IT Strategy”. February 27, 2003

[Hhttp://www.state.ma.us/itcommission/FinalReport/FinalReportPage.htm](http://www.state.ma.us/itcommission/FinalReport/FinalReportPage.htm)H

State of Massachusetts IT Bulletin, “IT Commission Releases Recommendations.”

[Hhttp://www.state.ma.us/itd/spg/publications/bulletins/winter2002%5F03/page01.html](http://www.state.ma.us/itd/spg/publications/bulletins/winter2002%5F03/page01.html)H

^{cxcvii} Bill A08817 from 2003-2004 Regular Session, New York State Legislature: <http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?bn=A08817>

^{cxcviii} Bill HB 1627, Oklahoma State Legislature: http://www.lsb.state.ok.us/2003-04HB/HB1627_int.rtf

^{cxcix} Oregon State Legislature. SB 941, "Relating to software acquisitions by state government"

[Hhttp://www.leg.state.or.us/03reg/asures/sb0900.dir/sb0941.intro.html](http://www.leg.state.or.us/03reg/asures/sb0900.dir/sb0941.intro.html)H

For Bill Status: <http://www.leg.state.or.us/03reg/pubs/senmh.html>

^{cc} Texas State Senate. SB 1579 - Legislative Session: 78(R) 2003

[Hhttp://www.capitol.state.tx.us/cgi-bin/db2www/tlo/billhist/billhist.d2w/report?LEG=78&SESS=R&CHAMBER=S&BILLTYPE=B&BILLSUFFIX=01579](http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/cgi-bin/db2www/tlo/billhist/billhist.d2w/report?LEG=78&SESS=R&CHAMBER=S&BILLTYPE=B&BILLSUFFIX=01579)H