The Political Potential of OSPOs





Who are building OSPOs?

Universities

Cities / Countries

Regional

Global Orgs / NGOs



Who are building OSPOs?

Universities: Johns Hopkins; RIT; Trinity College Dublin; UCLA Santa Cruz

Cities / Countries: Paris; France; Germany

Regional: European Commission; Cascadia Region, US

Global Orgs / NGOs: United Nations



European Commission Study:

The impact of Open Source Software and Hardware on technological independence, competitiveness and innovation (SMART 2019/0011)





Overview of Economic Impact

OSS code and components are integrated in the vast majority of software

OSS makes up between 0.5% and 0.7% of the EU's GDP.

Increasing globally available OSS code by 10% would increase the EU's GDP between 0.4% and 0.6%

In the EU, OSS has a cost-benefit ratio of 1:10



OSPO Impact: Policies

Economic Growth	Lock-in, control, digital autonomy	Social Policies
Innovation	Digital Skills	Competitive Markets
Public Money, Public Code	SME Growth	Transparency & trust



Sample Public Sector OSPO Goals

Centre of Excellence	Sustainability / Cyber security	Digital Autonomy
Share / Re-use	Innovation / Tech Transfer	Diversity & Inclusion
Community Building	Digital Skills	Cross-border initiatives / Shared Languages
Changed Behaviours / Culture Change	Social / Economic Development	Transparency / Open Data



The OSPO Recommendations

We recommend the European Commission to consider taking five steps to increasing European Open Source institutional capacity through a network of OSPOs:

- 1. Giving the European Commission OSPO an external networking component
- 2. Identifying and mapping European OSPOs in existence in industry, public sector and academia
- 3. Encouraging and building 10 Government OSPOs through a funding programme
- 4. Creating and funding the EU OSPO Network



Vision: OSPO Networks

Learning from private sector OSPOs

Strengthening links between diverse organisations

Achieving scale & innovation through collaboration

A global network of OSPOs

