

GNU GPL License Compliance

Current issues and Outlook

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Outline

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 - Historical development
 - FOSS is everywhere
 - GPL enforcement
- 2 Fewer blatant violations
- 3 New interesting legal case in Germany
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About the speaker

- Linux user since 1994
- Linux kernel development since 1999
- GNU GPL license enforcement since 2003
- IT security expert, network protocol security
- Board-level Electrical Engineering
- System-level Software for PPC, ARM, x86
- IANAL, but companies not complying with the license forced me to spend lots of time with legal issues

Historical development

- 1970ies: Software becomes copyrightable
- 1980ies: GNU project, GPLv1
- 1990ies: Linux kernel, GPLv2, servers
- 2000s: Linux and FOSS is everywhere

What happened so far
Fewer blatant violations
New interesting legal case in Germany
Outlook

Historical development
FOSS is everywhere
GPL enforcement

Linux and Free Software (FOSS) everywhere



GPL enforcement

- Before 2003: Mostly Free Software Foundation
- 2003-now: gpl-violations.org (Europe), 200 cases
- 2008-now: SFLC (United States)
- publicly invisible enforcement
 - e.g. MySQL (dual-licensing)
 - e.g. Asterisk (dual-licensing)

Fewer blatant GPL violations

In recent years,

- most companies understand they have to care about compliance
- most products ship with written offer, license text
- some form of source code is provided

so where's the problem?

Problem with current source code offers

The problem is:

- source code is often incorrect
- source code is often incomplete
- source code is often missing for firmware updates

The License is a tool, not an end in itself!

- GPL created by demand from Engineers, not Lawyers
- Idea: Protect freedom of code and users
- Community based, collaborative development
- Industry should think about how they engage with the community in a productive way, *beyond mere license compliance*

New interesting legal case in Germany

- DSL router vendor (AVM) is using GPL code (Linux kernel, etc.)
- 3rd party company (Cybits) is creating additional software to be installed onto the DSL router
 - Only GPL licensed components are modified
- AVM sues Cybits over *modification of its firmware*
- gpl-violations.org intervenes on defendant's side

AVM ./ Cybits

Significance of this *AVM ./ Cybits* case

- GPL was created to enable and encourage innovation
- Innovation can not be restricted to vendor
- Everyone (customer, 3rd parties, ...) have right to make and distribute modified versions
- Levels the playing field, encourages competition, prevents monopolies
- Homebrew 3rd party firmware projects like OpenWRT, Cyanogenmod are widely used

Outlook

- Blatant GPL violations in embedded devices are declining, but are likely to continue due to lack of skill or negligence.
- We'll see more *derivative works* types of GPL violations, and we'll see actual legal enforcement and precedent in this area over the next years.
- Stronger copyright protection demanded by content industry will also mean stronger protection for FOSS licenses. Imagine GPL enforcement with *three strikes* law in France ?!?