



Filas



Finanziaria laziale  
di sviluppo

the Filas international newsletter

# to innovation

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## Hello

In this second issue of *An Eye to Innovation*, we take a closer look at open source software, or FLOSS (Free/Libre and Open Source Software), which is rapidly accumulating the critical mass necessary to unleash its full potential.

The history of technology shows that the forceful emergence of new technological processes often shakes the foundations of established industries and business practices, creating new opportunities for development. FLOSS certainly qualifies for this claim. FLOSS is giving rise to new, truly globalised development models. Economically, it is giving rise to a new service industry, mainly composed of SMEs, which promise to fair far better than the New Economy technology bubble. Open source software has already established a firm niche on the computer and network markets, as well as having become a trademark of cutting-edge technological applications such as 3G Mobile Services, Embedded and Real Time Systems, and Digital TV. Moreover, FLOSS has made an even more significant impact in the evolution of public administration into

e-government. In fact, public authorities are beginning to act as drivers for the market growth of FLOSS to the point of even passing legislation that makes it compulsory to favour the use of FLOSS. In this issue, we take a closer look at FLOSS and e-government through the EU Three Roses Project. Clearly, the impact of what is commonly referred to as open source software will be noticeable not only in the software industry, but in society as a whole. In this context, Filas is a member of the eSafer Project in which it will analyse and evaluates the use of FLOSS in e-government. Moreover, Filas is analysing the degree to which open source software has been adopted by the regional administrations of Lazio as well as in a sample of SMEs.

**Michela Michilli**

Filas EU Initiatives and Projects Manager

One of the most important Italian experiences in the field of FLOSS is certainly that of the Regione Lazio that recently underwent a complete migration from the previous Microsoft proprietary platform to an open source platform based on Linux. Laziomatica SpA, the company founded in 2001 by the Regione Lazio to implement the Regional Information System, performed the migration. The new platform is based on a recently implemented architecture in which every machine can contain up to 1500 virtual Linux machines that use the resources of the platform, but interact and communicate among themselves much more rapidly and efficiently than traditional servers. Moreover, the new platform ensures a significant economic advantage and greater safety.

## Interview with Vincenzo Bianchini, Sole Administrator of Laziomatica SpA

**question:** The Regione Lazio was one of the first regional administrations in Italy to create an integrated portal based on a FLOSS (Linux) platform with services for enterprises and citizens. What were the fundamental criteria that helped the Region opt for a FLOSS platform rather than the more widespread proprietary solutions?

**answer:** The basic reasons reflect all those advantages that are almost universally acknowledged in open source platforms. These include not only the guarantee of excellent system performance in terms of both operation and safety, but also significant savings on operation costs. The selected platform allows a greater use of previously developed systems and a greater fidelity to existing standards. Last but not least, it will also be able to count on more frequent updates, which will assure a better operational quality and system reliability. We believe that all of these characteristics, considered from the point of view of a public administration that has to provide high-quality services whilst optimizing the available resources, clearly explain why the Regione Lazio decided to opt for a FLOSS platform.

**q:** Does the Linux platform adopted by the Regione Lazio also extend to desktop applications or was it only implemented on the network and server side?

**a:** At present, the Linux platform has not been implemented at the desktop level due to both legal issues and the need to retrain all the personnel that this would have involved.

**q:** How much will the Regional public administration save with platform?

**a:** So far we have registered a 70% savings level on license purchases for the operative system software. However, the savings level will continue to increase: for example, all updates are free.

**q:** One of the criticisms often levelled at FLOSS platforms is the difficulty in adhering to established schedules, while the Regione Lazio created its portal in just two months. How did you implement such a far-reaching revolution in such a short time and ensure that it would be stable, reliable and safe?

**a:** You are right. It was an ambitious challenge, but we managed to carry it out with the dedication and collaboration of all the project members. Obviously, this does not mean that we did not run into problems and delays, but a strict adherence to work plan schedules allowed us to meet the deadlines we had set.

**q:** I imagine that the administration personnel had to - and will continue to have to - learn to use the new platform. How did you face this issue?

**a:** We are currently studying an e-learning platform to train the personnel to use the new open source software packages. In the meantime, we are developing more user-friendly interfaces.

**q:** Another criticism that is often levelled against open source software is the lack of technical support and maintenance (updates, etc.). Do you agree?

**a:** No. The Laziomatica technical centre personnel have been certified on Open Source Software. We have a high number of specialized technicians in this field. In fact, some of our employees collaborated in the creation of the Linux kernel. And, in any case, the assistance that is provided by Linux software suppliers is capable of ensuring quality updates and problem resolution.

## Agreement on **Aerospace District** Signed

The Regione Lazio, the Ministry of the Economy and the Ministry of Instruction, University and Research (MIUR), have signed an agreement for the creation of a technological district in the Aerospace industry sector.

The agreement will bring about industrial research for large enterprises and SMEs, high-quality professional training, and the creation and management of technical-scientific infrastructures, as well as attract public and private capital. Filas helped reach the agreement, with the collaboration of the trade unions and economic players, by acting as a go-between with entrepreneurial representatives.

The agreement is the operational result of all the initiatives that the Regione Lazio has undertaken in this sector, including the agreement with MIUR, the memorandum of intent with Finmeccanica, and the Soyuz space mission schedule for 2005.

The signature of the agreement means that 40 million euro are immediately available, along with a further 20 million provided by MIUR, to create a technological aerospace district in the Lazio region.

"This institutional agreement," the Budget Councillor Augello explained, "is strategic for revamping the regional aerospace sector, which is the most important in the country and totals over 30 thousand employees and 200 enterprises with an annual turnover of over 5 billion euro. The objective, moreover, is to guarantee the competitiveness of enterprises by creating the conditions to make the most of the positive effects of the European Galileo Project."

The Galileo system will be operational in 2008. The European Union and the European Space Agency (ESA) have already invested 1,100 million euro

in this project. This investment will create a market worth 10 billion euro per year and 150,000 new work places by 2010. It will also generate business for 142 million euro by 2015 and the total earnings 2002-2020 will be of 74 billion euro in terms of economic returns (of which 2 million euro for the Regione Lazio) and an estimated 20,000 work places (source: Agenzia Sviluppo Lazio).

## Cooperation between Lazio and Moscow Leads to Future **Space** Mission

"On the 10th of June we signed an agreement with the European and the Russian Space Agencies to prepare a space mission with astronaut Roberto Vittori, a citizen of our region," Francesco Storace, President of the Regione Lazio, explained during a meeting with the President of the Moscow Region, Boris Gromov.

Besides the Regione Lazio, the Ministry of Defence, Finmeccanica, Filas (as the Centro Atena) and the Rome Chamber of Commerce for technologies will also participate in the project.

The mission features important scientific and medical experiments and a special investigation of seismic events.

The Regione Lazio has been working on this collaborative project with the Moscow Region since 2002 to strengthen the process of cultural and economic integration: a protocol of collaboration has been signed for common initiatives, the transferral of know-how in various sectors approved, and a web portal for economic cooperation between the two regions is about to be launched.

## E-democracy:

The Regione Lazio Portal

The Regione Lazio portal has placed second in a hierarchy of the best e-democracy experiences in Italy, according to the Censis 2004 report entitled "E-democracy: An Opportunity for Everyone?" concerning the e-democracy practices of public administrations in Italy and the relative quality and interactivity of the on-line services.

Bruno Prestagiovanni, Councillor for Personnel and Computer Systems, emphasised that the work of the Regione Lazio has been rewarded "also thanks to the efforts concentrated on e-government projects by Laziomatica." "E-democracy cannot and must not be driven by abstract logic, but must be based on real tools that have a real impact on the participation of citizens in public matters," the councillor added.

## International Boom

for the Lazio Region

In the decade from 1994 to 2003, foreign sales by the Lazio region have increased by nearly 71% against a national average of 62% over the same period. The data is provided by the first Report on the Internationalisation of Lazio compiled by the Unioncamere Observatory and the Luiss University of Rome. The report also reveals that Lazio region exports are destined mainly (53%) to other members of the European Union.



**Andrea Augello**, Regione Lazio Budget Councillor and **Stefano Turi**, General Manager of Filas spa.

## Acme Solutions' "Redacle" A Business Lab Project

In May 2004, Acme Solutions' business lab project was approved. The project proposal was to create a Workflow Management System entirely based on open source software.

One of the main project objectives was to create a Workflow Management System to implement efficient, flexible and reliable traceability and workflow management systems that would be especially suited to production line goods and/or services with quality control requirements. The developed system is capable of monitoring every activity (both manual and automatic) carried out during any business process, memorizing every characteristic acquired during any activity in various formats (numeric, text, image, etc.) and guiding process operators through the right execution sequence.

The coordinator can configure the execution sequences. The tool is flexible and the sequences can be modified at any time without having to re-create new workflows.

This characteristic makes the product much more desirable than traditional Workflow Management Systems, which often failed exactly because of the lack of routines for daily variations and exceptions.

The workflow management system also allows access to the chronology, allowing analysis and monitoring of the production processes. All of these parameters and data are accessible through Internet with a simple web browser.

The system, which is presently referred to as "Redacle," will join "OpenFlow" the only other open source Workflow Management System presently available on the market.

Acme Solutions claims that it has developed a superior product with characteristics that permit integration with specific databases, traceability and document management features.

The Acme Solutions team has been active since 1994. Acme Solutions services for System Integration include projecting and implementing for complex internet infrastructures and applications, and their integration in existing information systems in order to support enterprise e-business modernization.

## The eSafer Project

The eSafer Interreg Project ([www.esafer.org](http://www.esafer.org)) in which Filas plays a key role, is part of the greater drive for European trans-regional cooperation and intends to favour the exchange of experiences in the Open Source Software sector among seven European regional administrations: Extremadura, Lazio, Andalusia, Balearic Islands, Nord Pas de Calais, Athens and Madeira.

The main objective of eSafer is to help institutions and public administrations participating in the project adopt open source solutions to implement e-government, e-learning and e-business actions and provide every region with the possibility to participate in the global Information Society through informative applications and content based on a widespread FLOSS infrastructure.

One of the eSafer Project priorities is to provide regional authorities with alternatives that will guarantee the sustainability of their ICT strategies through a process capable of:

- Informing public administrations on alternative ICT products and services that are adaptable and compatible with their strategic objectives;
- Create the conditions by which administrations will be able to adopt ICT strategies with confidence in a global economic market that is presently characterized by turbulent and complex markets;
- Identify ICT products and services that are self-sustainable and adaptable to a market economy.

The eSafer project is scheduled to last 24 months and has an approved budget of over one million euro.

In the eSafer Project, Filas is in charge of analyzing and evaluating the use of FLOSS in the e-government domain. Moreover, Filas is also currently evaluating the diffusion degree of open source

software among regional administrations in Lazio, as well as in an SME sample.

Once the diffusion level of FLOSS has been determined (through the use of questionnaires), the project will implement a benchmarking analysis to evaluate the diverse practices applied in various European regions.

The objective of these preliminary activities is to create consensus and share opportunities among public administrations that intend to make use of ICT products and services that are adaptable and compatible with their strategic objectives.

Filas will publish the results of this research both in printed form and on the eSafer website ([www.esafer.org](http://www.esafer.org)).

## Filas starts **collaboration** with “new accession regions”

Everybody is now aware that 10 new member states joined the EU on May 1, 2004. However, there probably is far less awareness concerning the fact that, along with the new member states, far more new European regions have joined the EU.

Filas has already started collaborating with some of them through a common initiative on a challenging topic: the elaboration of new, more effective indicators for regional innovation benchmarking.

Filas, as the representative of the Lazio region, has collaborated with other regional organisations, including regions from the new EU member states, to implement a common initiative for impact assessment and benchmarking of regional innovation policies.

The new regions involved in the initiative are the Prague Region, the Podkarpackie Region and Cyprus.

The Prague region is the “metropolitan region” of the capital of the Czech Republic. Particularly strong in terms of education, research, and advanced services (like Rome), it suffers from being a rich, congested island in a far less rosy national framework. It will have to strive to maintain its privileged position in a highly competitive common European market.

The Podkarpackie region has a strong agricultural orientation. The very low urbanization has not favoured industrialisation and unemployment is very high. A few, but highly valuable, initiatives to favour innovation have taken place in the region, thanks to the clever use of PHARE and other funds.

Cyprus is both a state and a region, given its small size. It is characterised by a successful economic performance with high growth and low unemployment; however, serious weaknesses threaten this privileged position, among which

difficulties related to innovation and research play an important role. To evaluate the impact and the quality of an innovation policy in a complete and effective way it is necessary to provide the key actors involved in the innovation processes with tools that, not only can summarise in brief the pros and cons of the current policies, but can easily allow an easy *trans-regional* comparison. The benchmarking exercise on innovation policies recently implemented in many countries at the national level, describes the impact of key parameters considered significant for representing the state of the art of innovation and technological processes. However, even if national data can be considered an important base for further analysis, it must be stressed that the regional approach to benchmarking is characterised by many peculiar features deriving from the regional dimension, which often do not rise to the surface in the published reports on innovation. In particular, the relationship between the stakeholders of innovation at the regional level is often shadowed, preferring to assign more importance to macro parameters that, though easy to define and evaluate, are not appropriate for describing the real dynamics brought about by the key actors involved in the creation of innovation. Regional innovation benchmarking and surveys will have to consider two aspects:

- **adequate innovation indicators** will have to be developed or applied to reflect the determinants of regional innovation potential and activities;
- **constraints in terms of data availability and data collection costs** will have to be considered in the innovation surveys. Considering these arguments, the planned initiative intends to carry out the following activities:

### 1 Catalogue of traditional and “avant-garde” indicators based

on broad literature research and interviews with national and international experts. The catalogue of indicators will be collected, structured and modified on the basis of the initiative's own research findings.

**2 Brief survey of data availability** that will be carried out within the regional data-collection institutions to clarify what information is available at present, in the near future and what gaps exist.

**3 Identification of Regional Information Systems** to provide continuous monitoring of regional innovation in order to satisfy the new information needs of technology and innovation policy stakeholders at the regional level.

**4 Definition of a set of indicators for a Regional Innovation benchmarking tool** which will combine the previous activities to create an exemplary set of indicators that will allow not just regional, but also trans-regional benchmarking.

The plan is to study all the existing indicators, indicate the available data sources and additional data collection requirements and suggest a method to integrate indicators and data in order to come up with a useful benchmarking tool. Moreover, the intention is to stimulate a continuous learning process involving all regional authorities, statistical departments, research, education and training institutions, lobby groups, investors and others. The involved partners have applied to the EC to get a financial support to the initiative under the RIS NAC Strand 2 scheme.

## States that joined EU in may 2004



cyprus



czech republic



estonia



hungary



latvia



lithuania



malta



poland



slovakia



slovenia

### Three Roses

Over the year 2003, the European Three Roses project implemented a systematic process of constituency building focused on free/libre and open source software for local/regional e-government (FLOSSeG). This process is aimed at stimulating both a constituency of FLOSSeG players (local/regional governments, companies, research and educational centres, etc.) and a roadmap reflecting their input into an evolutionary RTD programme taking advantage of the strategic opportunity offered by FLOSS to the development of Europe.

A roadmap delineates a path, activities (content) and the timing to achieve an ultimate purpose. The roadmap must consider and reflect the state of development of the main factors involved in the process addressed by the roadmap as well as the trends, barriers and opportunities to make progress in the desired direction.

In Three Roses, the roadmap is not a one-off, top-down, static exercise that once and for all determines the path to the desired purpose. It is an intrinsically dynamic exercise reflecting a consensual bottom-up nature captured in the name Evolving Bottom-up Roadmapping.

Three Roses' analysis of the evolution of FLOSS in government produced two conclusions of major strategic importance for Europe. The first, concerning public sector decision-makers, is that FLOSS can no longer be disregarded in the development of strategies for future e-government investments. It is an intrinsic element of any well-informed e-government strategy-making process. In addition, as FLOSS continues to grow in strength it is bound to present an ever more powerful challenge to the hold of proprietary software in government. The second conclusion is complementary and points towards the requirements to exploit the potential benefits

of the "window of opportunity" opened by FLOSS. The exploitation of this potential demands the existence of a clear set of capacities for FLOSS development, implementation and maintenance/servicing. It is precisely the challenge of this capacity building that gives government at all levels such a strategic place in the evolution of FLOSS and, ultimately, the general software market. Similarly, it also gives prominence to the strategic need to implement a major effort at a European level through local, regional and European instruments such as the RTD Framework Programme, the Structural Funds, etc. Ultimately, this effort is the *raison d'être* of the constituency and roadmap building process promoted by Three Roses. Certainly this is a long-term process, and Three Roses' one year has made its best to kick it off by putting on the agenda the evolutionary and holistic nature of the policy process necessary for success. The first tangible achievement of the Three Roses process has been the creation of a constituency of FLOSS players from local/regional authorities, large companies and SMEs, FLOSS movement, and educational and research institutions. Most importantly, this constituency started the process of bottom-up definition of a roadmap on FLOSS for e-government helping to generate results that represent the first known expression of collective RTD interests of European players regarding FLOSS for government. In addition, the Three Roses approach challenged the members of the constituency to think in terms of short, medium, and long-term RTD actions for the roadmap, to keep consistency with the evolutionary long-term nature of the challenge of exploiting the "window of opportunity" opened by FLOSS for e-government and local/regional development of digital economies.

The Three Roses approach emphasises the need for an evolutionary process to attain short and medium term results within a longer-term outlook, and converging on the intended long-term impact within a period of about a decade.

This type of long-term thinking does not fit comfortably within the rather short time span of, for instance, the Commissions' Framework Programmes. This should not, however, deter the efforts to think and try to act long-term, especially when it is clear that, for Europe, the rise, development and exploitation of the e-government and developmental opportunities brought about by FLOSS are not precisely short term.

Three Roses is an initiative of the three main European networks supporting the modernisation of the public sector and the Information Society at local and regional level: elanet, erisa, and telecities. The project is coordinated by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) and includes the following organisations:

- ANCI representing ELANET, the network of the Association of Local and Regional governments and their daughter IS companies/institutes;
- eris@: the European Regional Information Society Association;
- TeleCities: the European network of cities active in ICT within the Eurocities Association;
- HELIOS ICT Management Ltd, a consulting company for local governments based in Edinburgh and Rome.

Alfonso Molina,  
University of Edinburgh & Helios ICT

## Last Minute

We are pleased to announce that Michela Michilli, Manager of the Filas EU Projects and Initiatives Department, has been elected to the board of directors of Eris@, the European Regional Information Society Association ([www.erisa.be](http://www.erisa.be)).

## e-democracy

### and OS in Public Administrations

The term "e-democracy" refers to a series of activities that allow citizens to participate to a greater degree in the decisions of public administrations. It includes elements of deliberation, discussion, community development, the possibility of voting from home, democracy assisted by the use of computers, referendum and Internet working.

#### e-democracy indexes of the Italian Regions

Region	Index
Umbria	85
<b>LAZIO</b>	<b>65</b>
Emilia Romagna	65
Friuli Venezia Giulia	65
Lombardy	65
Toscana	65
Piedmont	59
Basilicata	52
Liguria	52
Valle D'Aosta	52
Campania	45
Abruzzi	40
Calabria	39
Sicily	39
Molise	33
Marche	32
Puglia	32
Veneto	25

#### The Software and Server Panorama in Italy

	REGIONS		PROVINCES		ADMIN. CENTRES	
	a.v.		val. %		val. %	
	2002	2004	2002	2004	2002	2004
WINDOWS OS	16	15	70.0	67.6	52.9	55.3
OPEN SOURCE OS	2	5	23.0	30.4	37.3	41.7
OTHER OS	2	-	7.0	2.0	9.8	3.0
MICROSOFT WEB SERVERS	15	14	66.0	61.8	47.1	47.6
OPEN SOURCE WEB SERVERS	1	4	27.0	32.4	41.2	42.7
OTHER WEB SERVERS	4	2	7.0	5.9	11.8	9.7

## opera lazio

On May 26, Filas presented **opera lazio** (OPportunities in the European Research Area for the Lazio System) to an audience of 185 small and medium-sized enterprises and 25 representatives from the Universities of Lazio.

**opera lazio** is a financial support tool designed to stimulate the participation of Lazio region SMEs, research centres and universities in innovative projects financed by the European Union as part of the Sixth Framework Programme (2002-2006).

As Filas General Manager Stefano Turi pointed out "innovation plays a fundamental role, even if, unfortunately, it is principally pursued in large enterprises. This new initiative aims at encouraging project proposals by SMEs, through financial support that will also allow the participation of universities and research centres, which are also key players in the process of research and innovation"

Filas' new financial support programme follows the recent appeal by Barend Verachttert, Head of Sector for research and SMEs in DG Research to increase SME participation to FP6 calls.

"There are many activities in which SMEs could increase their participation," explained Barend Verachttert. Indeed, "the EU objective is to allocate at least 15 per cent of all seven thematic priority budgets to SMEs.

As yet, we are just short of the goal we had set."

Mr Verachttert explained that areas such as research, network management, information technology (IT) tool design, technological transfer, training and dissemination of content are all essential to the success of a project, and that SMEs should be encouraged to be participate in these activities.

**opera lazio** not only stimulates joint project proposals by SMEs, Universities and Research Centres, but it also stands

out as a distinct and concrete attempt to collaborate, without conflict of competencies, between the EU and regional authorities.

In fact, as Massimo Mina of the DG Information Society, Strategy for ICT Research and Development, explained at the presentation ceremony, the greater far-reaching plan for RTD is clearly best pursued, organised and managed at the European level, but regional authorities can do a lot to support local SMEs and help them participate in complex research programmes.

Moreover, Mina pointed out that programmes such as **opera lazio** are especially valuable and help attract SMEs now that the Exploratory Awards available during FP5 have been cancelled. Michela Michilli, Filas EU Initiatives and Projects Manager, explained the concept behind the new programme designed by Filas: "the proliferation and growth of SMEs is a key factor in the creation of economical competitiveness. SMEs possess a unique R&D focus and ability to make fast technical and business decisions, which makes them extraordinarily efficient organisations for the transformation of ideas and innovations into business assets. In short, SMEs are vital for the competitive market to operate effectively."

It is exactly in this spirit of renewed regional cooperation and support to local SMEs, Research Centres and Universities that Filas continues to pursue innovative models for driving the regional economy forward in the context of the European Union.

"The action of the regional government to ensure new community level resources for our SMEs remains very high profile," Regional Budget Councillor Augello declared.

## The Call

**opera lazio** provides lump sum grants to cover the expenses incurred during project proposal preparation and presentation. Furthermore, the proposals that are selected for European financing will receive a further grant to cover contract negotiation costs. The proposals that are judged eligible for the European programme with an evaluation of 2/5 or greater will be entitled to a lump sum reimbursement of the participation costs, as follows:

- Euro 6.000 for EU funding up to Euro 250.000
- Euro 9.000 for EU funding over Euro 250.000

Following the contract negotiation and signature, Filas will provide an ulterior lump sum grant to cover the negotiation phase costs equivalent to half the sum already assigned.

All the eligible organisms may apply for this financial support by submitting the project proposal application and the Committee's Evaluation Report to Filas.

The complete call is available on the Filas Portal ([www.filas.it](http://www.filas.it)) in the "Engender Europe" section.

**operalazio**



Opportunità  
nella European  
Research Area  
per il Sistema Lazio

## The Open Source Definition

### Introduction

Open source does not just mean access to the source code. The distribution terms of open-source software must comply with the following criteria:

#### 1. Free Redistribution

The license shall not restrict any party from selling or giving away the software as a component of an aggregate software distribution containing programs from several different sources. The license shall not require a royalty or other fee for such sale.

#### 2. Source Code

The program must include source code, and must allow distribution in source code as well as compiled form. Where some form of a product is not distributed with source code, there must be a well-publicized means of obtaining the source code for no more than a reasonable reproduction cost—preferably, downloading via the Internet without charge. The source code must be the preferred form in which a programmer would modify the program. Deliberately obfuscated source code is not allowed. Intermediate forms such as the output of a pre-processor or translator are not allowed.

#### 3. Derived Works

The license must allow modifications and derived works, and must allow them to be distributed under the same terms as the license of the original software.

#### 4. Integrity of the Author's Source Code

The license may restrict source-code from being distributed in modified form *only* if the license allows the distribution of "patch files" with the source code for the purpose of modifying the program at build time. The license must explicitly permit distribution of software built from modified source code. The license may require derived works to carry a different name or version number from the original software.

#### 5. No Discrimination against Persons or Groups

The license must not discriminate against any person or group of persons.

#### 6. No Discrimination against Fields of Endeavor

The license must not restrict anyone from making use of the program in a specific field of endeavour. For example, it may not restrict the program from being used in a business, or from being used for genetic research.

#### 7. Distribution of License

The rights attached to the program must apply to all to whom the program is redistributed without the need for execution of an additional license by those parties.

#### 8. License Must Not Be Specific to a Product

The rights attached to the program must not depend on the program's being part of a particular software distribution. If the program is extracted from that distribution and used or distributed within the terms of the program's license, all parties to whom the program is redistributed should have the same rights as those that are granted in conjunction with the original software distribution.

#### 9. License Must Not Restrict Other Software

The license must not place restrictions on other software that is distributed along with the licensed software. For example, the license must not insist that all other programs distributed on the same medium must be open-source software.

#### 10. License Must Be Technology-Neutral

No provision of the license may be predicated on any individual technology or style of interface.

(source: [www.opensource.org](http://www.opensource.org))

Dear Reader,

I hope you have found this issue of our newsletter informative and interesting.

*An Eye to Innovation* looks forward to receiving and publishing comments, correspondence and criticism from its readers. If you would like to weigh in on a particular issue, raise a debate or contribute material, please feel free to contact us at [newsletter@filas.it](mailto:newsletter@filas.it). For further information regarding Filas and its activities you may also refer to our website at [www.filas.it](http://www.filas.it).

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