Case Study # 1 - Automotive

- Who
  - A leading automotive company.
- Why
  - Goal of supporting and adopting a clear open source supply chain compliance standard. The priority is safety.
- How
  - This company does not have a dedicated open source team so compliance is managed by the IP department. This department is building out an elearning training system. The biggest challenge is process management internally and with suppliers. To address this the company is creating processes and refining the language in procurement contracts.
- Where
  - The IP department is leading this process and building an open source working group. At this time adoption is organic rather than centralized.
- When
  - For the next two years development is focused on function-based divisions. After two years adoption will change to product-based divisions via the open source working group.

Case Study # 2 - Automotive

- Who
  - A premium car manufacturer with 100,000 employees worldwide.
- Why
  - The company is investing in safety, security, integrity and transparency.
- How
  - The first step is to create requirements and expectations internally and externally through sourcing processes. The next is to establish an "open source diagnostic" to consider (a) the open source stack, (b) the open source licenses, (c) method of use (internal, external) with results provided by artificial intelligence and subject to checks by lawyers in difficult cases.
- Where
  - Legal department leads the process with engagement from engineering, IT and quality department.
- When
  - Ongoing. Open source policy release with check templates is schedule for release end 2018.

Case Study # 3 - Automotive

- Who
  - A company with business divisions addressing automotive, household appliances and other tools.

- Why
  - The company had open source processes in place before OpenChain. However, the OpenChain Specification offers a way to align behind a clear industry standard.

- How
  - The open source program has responsibilities shared between legal and various divisions. It is managed via central directives, training and tooling. Training structure is dependent on division requirements. Structure is provided by having a central directive for custodians.

- Where
  - The activities are centralized via a center of competence. Different divisions manage the specifics of implementation worldwide.

- When
  - The open source program was initiated by the legal department in 2004. It expanded into a larger project with divisional responsibilities over time. It currently involves a center of competence for open source providing policies to divisions. The process of potentially mapping the existing processes to the OpenChain requirements is under active consideration.