# RI & TCK Licensing Followup

**Scott Stark**
**RedHat**

# Why?

- We believe in the changes advocated by the CloudBees proposal, provided it is capable of impacting the ecosystem quickly

- The "Java Community Process, Ecosystem Perspectives" during the Feb 12 meeting clearly indicated that rate of new JSRs is low

- An open source license covering RI/TCK grants relatively generous permissions for the RI/TCK code itself, but it does not prevent Oracle from recovering its investments in developing the RI/TCK, for a few basic reasons.

# How?

- Every new and revised JSR, including umbrella JSRs will be licensed under approved open source licenses

- Compatibility requirements continue to be handled as described in 1.4 of the JCPv2.9.

    - This allows for requirements beyond the RI/TCK licenses

# Compatibility#1

- Open source licenses do not grant rights to Oracle's trademarks (as Oracle knows from its experiences with OpenJDK).  An open source license covering a TCK should therefore permit Oracle to structure branding of TCKs and licensing of its trademark rights to prohibit users of the TCK from making unauthorized claims concerning compliance with or validation of compatibility with relevant specifications.

# Compatibility#2

- Oracle may charge a fee for initial access to an open source-licensed TCK. Open source licenses are designed to prohibit imposition of royalty obligations for subsequent downstream use under the open source license, but they do not prohibit any initial access charge.

# Compatibility#3

- Assuming it continues to have sufficient ownership rights on the code in the TCK, Oracle could offer the source code of the TCK under an open source license while simultaneously providing authorized and branded binaries under more restrictive licensing terms.
    - This is a point repeatedly emphasized in the CloudBees proposal