



use in their own data centers. This is the foundational documentation for the CSP hosting model.

2. OVHcloud - "Microsoft CSP Licensing"

1. **Link:** <https://www.ovhcloud.com/en/licences/microsoft-csp/>
2. **Why it's relevant:** This is a real-world example from a major hosting provider. OVHcloud clearly states they offer Windows Server subscriptions through the CSP program for their dedicated servers, confirming that this is a live, active model in the market.

3. Bring Your Own License (BYOL) and Software Assurance

This link explains the concept of using your own existing licenses on a provider's hardware.

1. Microsoft Licensing - "License Mobility through Software Assurance"

1. **Link:** <https://www.microsoft.com/licensing/licensing-programs/software-assurance-license-mobility>
2. **Why it's relevant:** This is Microsoft's official page explaining the BYOL program. It details the requirement of having active Software Assurance to move your licenses to an "Authorized Mobility Partner" (i.e., a hosting provider). This supports the point that if you bring your own license, you are responsible for all aspects of it, including the necessary CALs.

These resources collectively confirm that while SPLA is common, the CSP program is the primary alternative for monthly licensing on dedicated servers, and both models absolve you of the need for separate Windows Server CALs, while still requiring RDS CALs for multi-user graphical access.



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