

Open Source Policy GREECE



1

General Information

Greece does not have a centralised approach to the implementation and promotion of open source software (OSS). Rather, most of this work is carried out by independent strategic actors, such as non-profit organisations and advocacy groups.

2

Actors



Greece does not have an appointed central and federal entity for the development and supervision of open source software to date.



Open Technologies Alliance (GFOSS) is a non-profit organisation founded in 2008 to promote openness through the use and the development of open standards and open technologies in public administrations.

3

Policy and Legal Framework

2011

e-Governance Law (Law 3979/2011)

The Greek parliament enacted a law that makes it mandatory for public administrations to develop software for which the source code is open and can be modified and distributed freely.

2015

Government agreement with GFOSS

The Greek government signed a 4-year agreement with GFOSS to facilitate the creation, promotion and reuse of open data, open content and OSS solutions in public administrations.

4

Open Source Software Initiatives



5G in Patras: In 2019, the city of Patras was selected by the Greek Ministry of Digital Policy, Telecommunications and Media as one of the first 5G pilot cities in Greece. The 5G-VINNI facility in Patras has become an exemplary open source 5G-IoT facility. Most of its components will be offered as OSS.

Identity-management solution: In 2017, the city of Heraklion developed an identity-management software solution combining OpenLDAP for directory services and an identity server from WSO2. Heraklion recommends that other municipalities reuse the solution, thereby saving costs.

Open Geodata platform: The Greek government's open geodata platform, launched in 2010, has made several tools and extensions available as open source. It relies exclusively on OSS developed under the PublicaMundi project

Epoptes: The Epoptes project, launched in 2008, is an OSS solution designed to manage and monitor school PCs in computer labs, allowing teachers to share their screens with students in a classroom environment. It is used by more than 500 schools in Greece alone, and it is used widely in Portugal, Italy and the Netherlands.