



ODF Annual Report 2007

I. Introduction

The OpenDocument Format Alliance (ODF Alliance) is an organization of governments, academic institutions, associations and industry dedicated to educating policy makers, IT administrators and the public on the benefits and opportunities of ODF. Launched in March 2006, the ODF Alliance now has over 480 member organizations in 53 countries.

ODF is the only open, vendor-neutral standard for document formats. Developed and maintained in a transparent, multi-stakeholder process at OASIS (Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards), ODF is an open, XML-based document format for displaying, storing and editing office documents, such as spreadsheets, charts, and presentations. It is available for implementation and use free from any licensing, royalty payments, or other restrictions. ODF was approved unanimously as an international standard (ISO 26300:2006) in May 2006¹.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of key developments in 2007: government adoptions (Section III); applications support (Section IV); enhancements to ODF (Section V); and the publication of white papers, analyses and other resources (Section VI).

II. Summary of 2007 Developments & A Look Ahead to 2008

By any measure, 2007 was a successful year for ODF, providing clear evidence of ODF's emergence as the “format of the future” – a practical alternative to the proprietary formats that have dominated the landscape over the past two decades. Major developments and milestones for ODF in 2007 include:

- The year ended on a high note, with the Netherlands and South Africa officially adopting policies requiring ODF's use by government agencies, joining ten other countries that had already done so. Norway required the use of ODF for all published, revisable documents on government web sites.
- Following the trend at the national level, three regional governments – Kerala (a state in southwestern India), Misiones (a province in northeast Argentina), and Paraná (a state in southern Brazil) – adopted policies requiring the use of ODF.
- Software support for ODF grew rapidly in 2007 and now includes over 40 applications, with more than a dozen announcements of new or improved support during the months

¹ See <http://www.jtc1sc34.org/repository/0728.pdf>.

of September and October alone.

- The OASIS OpenDocument Technical Committee, which maintains the ODF specification, reached consensus about extensible metadata for the upcoming ODF v1.2 specification, which among these and many other new features will come with digital-signature support. Furthermore, a first draft of the spreadsheet formula specification is now available, which will also become a part of ODF v1.2.
- Accessibility-related improvements were incorporated into ODF v1.1, allowing ODF to meet or exceed the accessibility features of any other office document format.
- The 1st International ODF User Workshop² in Berlin, which brought together officials representing 20 governments from around the world that have already announced pro-ODF policies or are actively considering such a step, showed that governments are not only “adopting” ODF as a matter of policy, but also deploying it.
- Reflecting the growing momentum behind ODF, the ODF Alliance's membership³ is approaching 500, with member organizations in 53 countries and national chapters around the world, including India, Malaysia, Brazil, Portugal, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, and the Benelux countries.

“The Open Document Format, as a completely open and ISO-standardized format, is an excellent vehicle for the free exchange of knowledge and information in the globalized age.”

Dr Frank-Walter Steinmeier,
German Federal Minister for Foreign
Affairs, welcoming participants to the
1st International ODF User Workshop
in Berlin; Oct 29, 2007.

Looking Ahead to 2008

Building on the momentum of 2007, the year ahead promises a continuation of the trend towards ODF's emergence as the document format of choice for governments around the world:

- Several influential governments in Asia, Europe and Latin America will adopt pro-ODF policies, with 2008 marking the year in which the use of proprietary formats became unacceptable, especially in the public sector, where information needs to be preserved and citizens must be able to choose which software to use in order to gain access to public information.
- Regional and local governments will blaze a pro-ODF trail in 2008, especially in those countries where authority over ICT policy resides at the sub-national level.
- The new ODF version 1.2 incorporating metadata and formula support will be finalized and submitted to OASIS and ISO for approval in 2008. Subsequently, many software developers are expected to implement support for the new version in their products, leading to higher levels of interoperability among a wide range of applications.

² For workshop documentation, see <http://www.odfworkshop.org/docs.html>.

³ For a list of members by country or region, see <http://www.odfalliance.org/memberlist.php>.

III. Government Adoptions: A Global View of ODF Policy

Government adoption of ODF and open standards continued at a rapid pace. Twelve national, seven regional, and several local governments have now adopted pro-ODF policies, in addition to more than 50 government agencies. Government action can be spearheaded by different agencies and branches and generally take the form of laws, executive decisions, interoperability frameworks, or policy statements. Highlights of 2007 include the following:

- Five countries – the Netherlands, South Africa, Malaysia, Norway, and Croatia – adopted plans requiring the use of ODF for document exchange between government agencies and with citizens and other external entities.
- Japan and Russia adopted procurement preferences for products adhering to open standards, specifically referencing ODF in their policies, while Poland approved a national plan recommending the use of open, publicly-available IT standards.
- Consistent with the trend at the national level, three regional governments – Kerala (a state in southwestern India), Misiones (a province in northeast Argentina), and Paraná (a state in southern Brazil) – formally adopted policies requiring ODF's use.
- Five U.S. state legislatures considered proposals to require the use of an open format. Included among these states were the four most populous – California, Texas, New York, and Florida – as well as Minnesota. Texas, New York and Minnesota enacted legislation to assess how electronic documents can be created, maintained, exchanged, and preserved in a manner that encourages access, choice, interoperability, and vendor neutrality.

“I'll put government data online in universally accessible formats.”

Senator Barack Obama in a speech at Google's Mountain View, Calif., campus where he revealed his [detailed IT plan](#) for a more open and technically enabled government.

A comprehensive summary of pro-ODF policy initiatives taken at the national, regional or local level with links to official government documents can be found in Annex A (see page 9).

IV. Applications Support for ODF

The rapid growth in software implementing support for ODF reflects growing market demand for the format, and the wide range of supporting products provides genuine choice for consumers, especially for governments seeking to gain greater control over and direct management of their own information. Support for ODF includes proprietary, open source, and web-based applications and an increasing number of content management systems. Highlights from 2007 include:

- More than a dozen announcements of new or improved support during the months of

September and October alone⁴.

- Announcements of ODF support from major vendors in 2007 included IBM's Lotus Notes and Symphony, Apple's TextEdit, and Corel's WordPerfect Office X3.
- With the continued migration of word processing to the Internet, 2007 saw the emergence of several web-based applications for which ODF support has already been implemented or new support is planned, among them Adobe's Buzzword, Zoho Writer, and ajaxWrite.
- At least eight ODF-supporting content management tools now exist for compliance, customer service, and effective collaboration across the enterprise.
- ODF is now supported by at least six common programming languages – Python, Perl, Ruby, PHP, Java, Microsoft C# – a strong indicator of ODF integration into third-party applications and web services.⁵

There are now more than 40 ODF-supporting word processing, spreadsheet, and presentation applications. A comprehensive summary of the growing applications support for ODF with links to the product announcements can be found in Annex B (see page 14).

V. Enhancements to ODF: Accessibility and Metadata

Under the stewardship of the OASIS OpenDocument Technical Committee, significant enhancements were made to the ODF specification in 2007 regarding accessibility and support for metadata.

Accessibility & ODF v1.1

The accessibility issues raised by the disability community with respect to office documents have raised worldwide consciousness of the impact of information technology decisions and standards on the lives of people with disabilities. ODF v1.1, approved by OASIS in February 2007, established a high water mark for document formats that should not be allowed to recede with the acceptance of anything less from any other office document format.⁶ The following is a list of critical modifications and developments that enable ODF v1.1 to provide the highest existing level of support for people with disabilities:

4 See <http://www.odfalliance.org/press/Release20071026.pdf>.

5 See *ODF vs OOXML: Library support shootout* at <http://commandline.org.uk/more/formats/library-shootout-odf-vs-ooxml-2007-11-28-00-03.html?showcomments=yes#library-shootout-odf-vs-ooxml-2007-11-28-00-03>

6 See "Accessibility Issues with OOXML" by Jutta Treviranus, Director of the Adaptive Technology Resource Centre and Dr. Stephen A. Hockema, faculty member of Information Studies at the University of Toronto for the specific issues encountered in Microsoft's Office Open XML (OOXML) – http://atrc.utoronto.ca/index.php?option=com_content§ionid=14&task=view&hidemainmenu=1&id=371.

- In evaluating ODF against Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) v.1.0, several accessibility checkpoints representing significant accessibility issues were discovered by the OASIS ODF Accessibility subcommittee in its public, peer-review of ODF v1.0 and subsequently fixed in ODF v1.1.
- The OASIS ODF Accessibility Subcommittee examined the suitability of ODF for the creation of DAISY format digital talking books for people with print impairments and the creation of Braille documents for the blind. The OASIS ODF Accessibility subcommittee explicitly addressed these questions in their review of ODF v1.0 and OASIS adopted additions to ODF v1.1 expressly to support DAISY.
- Subsequent support of ODF v1.1 in the leading Braille transcription application and review by their transcription engineers have validated ODF v1.1 as an excellent basis for Braille production.
- The Open Document Format v1.1 Accessibility Guidelines Version 1.0 were created by the Accessibility Subcommittee⁷ and have been approved by the OASIS OpenDocument Technical Committee. The guidelines describe what an ODF v1.1 implementation must do so that users with disabilities are equally able to read, create, and edit documents.
- Involving disability experts and people with disabilities in standards development is a principle articulated by the European Union and other governments. Individuals with disabilities provided input and peer-reviewed ODF v1.1.

ODF v1.2: Metadata, Formula and Digital-Signature Support

The OASIS OpenDocument Technical Committee, which maintains the ODF specification, reached consensus about extensible metadata for the upcoming ODF v1.2 specification, which among these and many other new features will come with digital-signature support. Furthermore, a first draft of the spreadsheet formula specification is now available, which will also become a part ODF v1.2.

The new metadata support in ODF 1.2 and the XForms support from ODF 1.0 make it simple to implement intelligent documents that can be integrated into electronic workflows and will enable ODF's entry into the semantic web⁸. The metadata support in ODF 1.2 is based on the W3C standards RDF/XML and OWL which dramatically simplify and enable the reuse of ODF metadata by other applications. RSS technology is based on RDF and Adobe also uses RDF within the Adobe XMP technology in applications like Photoshop. In addition, there are strong developer tools and database support for RDF. Finally, the metadata concept in ODF 1.2 is extremely flexible and allows for the integration of complex metadata hierarchies.

⁷ See http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=office-accessibility.

⁸ See Rob Weir, *ODF enters the Semantic web*, at <http://www.robweir.com/blog/2007/10/odf-enters-semantic-web.html>.

The new formula language also targeted for ODF 1.2 is based on a large number of spreadsheet applications, including Microsoft Excel, OpenOffice.org/StarOffice, Lotus 1-2-3, Quattro Pro, Gnumeric, KOffice KSpread, WikiCalc, SheetToGo, Mathematica, Macsyma, and Octave. The formula language covers a large number of functions and operators including innovative ones like OR, BASE and SEC. As with metadata support, the formula language reuses existing standards like ISO 8610 date and time representation and avoids bugs like the "1900 leap year bug". The formula language does not impose any row or column number limits on implementations and allows rapid, decentralized innovation via supplier-unique namespaces. Finally, the formula language does not constrain the user interface of implementations and defines function sets for different application areas.

In 2008, the new ODF version 1.2 will be finalized and submitted to OASIS and ISO for approval. In addition, many applications are expected to implement support for the new version. As a consequence, with version 1.2 ODF will have reached a high level of maturity leading to enhanced interoperability among ODF implementations.

VI. White Papers, Analyses & ODF Resources Available to Public Institutions

Several white papers were published in 2007 that examined and expanded on the rationale behind an open, XML-based standard for document formats. These analyses considered the accessibility challenges that persons with disabilities face with office document formats; the significance of the public debate to educational institutions; the role of an open format in the functioning of democracy; and a direct comparison of the "openness" of ODF with Office Open XML (OOXML). In addition, a growing body of ODF resources was made available to public institutions interested in promoting efficient, government-wide sharing of information and data.

Accessibility

- **"Accessibility Issues with Office Open XML"⁹**: Jutta Treviranus, Director of the Adaptive Technology Resource Centre and Dr. Stephen A. Hockema, both faculty member of Information Studies at the University of Toronto, describe the accessibility challenges that people with disabilities face with office documents and office formats generally and the specific issues they have encountered in OOXML. The paper's conclusions cite the "grave issues with respect to the accessibility of Office Open XML as a format and potential standard that should preclude its adoption at present." While noting that "OOXML can be improved to ameliorate some of the more specific technical concerns," the authors state that it is likely too late for the higher-level issues, and instead recommend that energy be spent on improving the existing ISO-approved ODF standard.

⁹ See http://atrc.utoronto.ca/index.php?option=com_content§ionid=14&task=view&hidemainmenu=1&id=371.

Democratization

- **"Open Documents and Democracy: A Political Basis for Open Standards"¹⁰**: In this white paper, Laura DeNardis and Eric Tam of Yale Law School's Information Society Project note that academic analyses of open standards policies usually address economic and technical concerns, but standards, the authors point out, can have serious public consequences on the functioning of democracy. The paper notes approvingly that governments are increasingly establishing policies to use ICT products based on standards that adhere to principles of openness and interoperability, yet many standards-development processes are closed, require fee-based membership, exclude non-members, disallow individuals, and provide little room for public participation or oversight. The authors cite citizens' access to information concerning government decisions and government records as a prominent example of standards that directly affect conditions relevant to democracy, and conclude that the move toward open standards for document formats is highly beneficial for citizens who value democratic principles.

Education

- **"Microsoft Vista and Office 2007: Interim report with recommendations on adoption and deployment"¹¹**: The British Education Communications and Technology Association (BECTA), an advisory body that works with industry to ensure that the UK has the right technology in place for education, issued an interim report on VISTA and Office 2007 recommending that Microsoft provide native support for ODF in Office 2007, and that UK schools and colleges only consider deploying Office 2007 when its interoperability with alternative products is satisfactory. The report notes that Microsoft's current support for ODF is limited (through a translator), and concludes that using the default file format of Microsoft Office 2007 (OOXML) "therefore has the potential to exacerbate the digital divide'." BECTA recommends that the issue be kept under observation until the final report comes out.
- **UNESCO Report - "Ethical Implications of Emerging Technologies: A Survey"¹²**: Produced by the Geneva Net Dialogue, an open, international association whose mission is to lend its support to the operation of human rights in the information society, the report recommends that UNESCO support open standards and protocols that are generated through democratic processes not dominated by large corporations. The use of ODF and other open formats is also encouraged as they help mitigate lock-in to certain technologies.

10 See http://isp.law.yale.edu/static/papers/Open_Documents_and_Democracy.pdf.

11 See <http://publications.becta.org.uk/display.cfm?resID=28199&page=1835>.

12 See <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001499/149992E.pdf>.

Other Published Resources

- **UNDP Asia-Pacific Development Information: Government Interoperability Frameworks**¹³: The first publication, the Overview, provides in a question-and-answer format the rationale and value of Government Interoperability Frameworks (GIFs). The second, the Guide, is a practical tool on the approaches and principles of a GIF and the standards categories and selection processes. Finally, the Review provides a comparative analysis of eight existing GIFs in Australia, Brazil, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Malaysia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Over the next year, the UNDP's Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme will hold workshops to share experiences and findings of the project with interested groups.
- **Achieving Openness: a closer look at ODF & OOXML**¹⁴: The report compares the level of openness of ODF and OOXML across four key criteria and concludes that whereas ODF is sufficiently open across all four, OOXML shows relative weakness in each, which undermines its candidacy as a global standard.

13 See <http://www.apdip.net/projects/gif>.

14 See <http://www.onlamp.com/pub/a/onlamp/2007/06/14/achieving-openness-a-closer-look-at-odf-and-ooxml.html>.

Annex A: Government Adoptions of ODF

National Government Pro-ODF Policies

Belgium

On 23 June 2006, Belgium's Council of Ministers adopted a recommendation which would effectively introduce ODF as the preferred standard within its governmental agencies for the creation and exchange of text documents, spreadsheets, and presentations.¹⁵ The guidelines state that all documents exchanged within the federal government must be in an open, standard format based on XML and implemented by more than one vendor. The Council is recommending a phased approach in which reading functionality would be implemented in the Belgian public administrations by 1 September 2007, writing functionality by 1 September 2008, and document exchange in ODF by 1 October 2008.

Brazil

With the publication of version 2.0 of its e-Ping Interoperability Framework, Brazil became the first country in South America to officially recommend ODF.¹⁶ The framework states that all .xls, .doc and .ppt files are in transition, meaning they do not comply anymore with its technical policies, and that ODF is now the Brazilian Government's officially recommended format.

Croatia

As part of its eCroatia 2007 program, Croatia announced an implementation deadline of September 2007 for its work on using ODF and PDF as a basis for electronic document exchange by public administrations.¹⁷ The government also announced it would adopt ODF and PDF/A as Croatian national standards.

Denmark

Following the passage of a law (B103) by the Danish Parliament on June 2, 2006 requiring the use of open standards in the public sector, Denmark's Minister of Science, Helge Sander, announced a plan making both ODF and OOXML obligatory for an 18-month trial period starting on January 1st, 2008.¹⁸ During this period the public authorities should be able to receive both ODF and OOXML, and new purchases should be able to handle at least one. The trial period will be evaluated in the first six months of 2009 by a third party, with a view towards a new evaluation by the parliament.

France

France's Direction Générale de la Modernisation de l'État (DGME) specifically refers to ODF

15 See presentation of Peter Strickx, CIO, FEDICT, at the 1st International ODF User Workshop in Berlin:

<http://www.odfworkshop.org/3.pdf>.

16 See ePING 2.0: <https://www.governoeletronico.gov.br/aco-es-e-projetos/e-ping-padros-de-interoperabilidade/versoes-do-documento-da-e-ping>.

17 See Plan for eCroatia (in Croatian): <http://www.e-hrvatska.hr/sdu/hr/e-hrv/vijest.html?h=/hr/e-hrv/contentParagraph/01111111111113&c=/hr/ProgramEHrvatska/Provedba>.

18 See Danish government announcement (in Danish):

<http://videnskabsministeriet.dk/site/forside/nyheder/pressemeddelelser/2007/vigtigt-politisk-fremskridt-for-aabne-standarder>.

in its draft *Référentiel Général d'Interopérabilité (RGI)*, or Interoperability Guidelines.¹⁹ Under the RGI, which are generally followed by public administrations throughout France, it is required to be able to accept all documents in ODF, recommended to use ODF for office applications (text, charts, presentations), and prohibited to migrate to a format currently used by only one organization.

Japan

Japan adopted a policy under which government ministries and agencies will solicit bids from software vendors whose products support internationally-recognized open standards.²⁰ Previously, government agencies could ask bidders to submit bids based on whether their products offered functions comparable to particular software suites. The interoperability framework, which takes effect immediately and specifically references ODF, gives preference to procuring products that adhere to open standards and which interoperate easily with other software.

Malaysia

The Malaysian Administration Modernization and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU) issued a tender for a nine-month study that will provide a roadmap for implementing ODF in Malaysia's public sector.²¹ The decision to implement ODF follows lengthy consideration by MAMPU of open formats, their importance for the current and future accessibility of government records, and the relative "openness" of the options available.

Netherlands

On December 12th 2007 the Tweede Kamer (Second Chamber) of the Netherlands parliament officially backed government plans to require use of ODF by all government organizations for reading, publishing and information exchange purposes in 2008.²² The transition to ODF is one of the main points of a long-awaited action plan defining the open standards and open source policy for the Netherlands. All Dutch political parties enthusiastically supported the action plan set forth by the Netherlands Economic Affairs State Secretary Frank Heemskerk in September. The transition to ODF should be completed by Dutch national government bodies by April 2008 and at other government levels by December 2008 at the latest. The ambitious plan was accepted in full and even enhanced on a number of points - including a significant increase in budget for the accompanying program, the set-up of an "open standards SWAT team" and a separate program to bring ODF (and other open standards) and open source into the Dutch educational system.

Norway

The Cabinet-appointed Norwegian Standards Council has recommended that ODF be mandated for document exchange and downloads of editable documents, and PDF for publication of non-editable documents on the web.²³ The recommendation, presented by

19 See RGI (in French):

https://www.ateliers.modernisation.gouv.fr/ministeres/domaines_d_expertise/architecture_fonctio/public/rgi/folder_contents.

20 Japan's Interoperability Framework (in Japanese): <http://www.meti.go.jp/press/20070629014/20070629014.html>.

21 <http://www.zdnetasia.com/news/software/0,39044164,62030781,00.htm>.

22 See <http://www.heise.de/english/newsticker/news/100520>.

23 <http://gotze.eu/2007/05/norwegians-launch-interoperability-framework-mandate-odf.html#respond>.

Norway's Minister of Renewal Heidi Grande Røys, also calls for the convergence of ODF and OOXML in order to avoid having two standards covering the same usage. The Cabinet is expected to make a binding decision. On December 19, 2007 the government also announced that all new information on governmental web sites must be available in the open formats HTML, PDF or ODF from January 1st 2009 onwards. Specifically: HTML must be the primary format for publication of public information on the Internet; PDF (1.4 or newer, or PDF/A - ISO 19005-1) will be required if the objective is to preserve the original layout of a document; and ODF (ISO/IEC 26300) must be used when publishing documents that are meant to be changed after downloading; e.g., forms that are to be filled in by the user. Older documents must be converted into these formats by 2014.

Poland

The Council of Ministers of the Government of Poland approved the National Computerization Program (NCP), which recommends the use of open, publicly available IT standards and calls for technological neutrality in all government-led IT projects.²⁴ The program is scheduled to be implemented from 2007-2010.

Russia

The "Action Plan on Open Source Software Development and Usage in the Russian Government" envisions legislative requirements to mandate the procurement of software based on how well it adheres to widely used standards.²⁵ In a statement, Russia's Ministry for IT and Communications said, "Open document standards must be supported on a governmental level. Within the project to form an e-government concept in the Russian Federation, support of ISO/IEC 26300:2006 is planned."

South Africa

South Africa's Minister of Public Service and Administration, Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, signed the Minimum Interoperability Standards V4.1 (MIOS V4.1), which requires the use of ODF for exchange of data and information between government agencies and with citizens and other external entities.²⁶ The South African ODF migration plan will proceed in three phases: 1) By March 1st 2008, government officials should be able to read ODF documents; 2) By September 1st 2008, government officials should be able to read and write ODF documents; 3) By January 1st 2009, all document exchange within the government must be in ODF.

Regional/State Governments Pro-ODF Policies

Extremadura, Spain

On 25 July 2006, the government approved a motion that all public administrations must use ODF for document exchange and PDF/A "when guaranteed unalterable visualization is required."²⁷ Extremadura decided in 2002 to migrate 70,000 desktops to a local version of

24 <http://www.standardy.org/node/67>.

25 http://www.odfalliance.org/press/Release20070828_Russia.pdf.

26 See MIOS v4.1: http://www.i-gov.org/images/articles/4760/MIOS_V4.1_final.pdf.

27 See Extremadura Government Council Agreement:

http://www.hispalinux.es/files/mocion_consejo_gobierno_english.pdf

free, open source Debian software, called gnuLinEx. The government is estimating cost savings of €18 million.

Hong Kong, China

In March 2006, ODF was added to the Hong Kong Government's Interoperability Framework (IF) as a recommended standard.²⁸

Kerala, India

Kerala, a state in southwestern India, adopted an information-technology policy which states that "[o]pen standards like Unicode and Open Document Format and Open Architectures will be followed in e-governance projects to avoid total dependence on select vendors."²⁹ The "Information Technology Policy: towards an inclusive knowledge society," was published in January 2007 and the subject of a lengthy public consultation process.

Massachusetts, United States

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Enterprise Technical Reference Model of September 2005 states that ODF must be used for documents such as text, presentations, and spreadsheets.³⁰ It is proceeding with plans to migrate all Executive Department agencies to compliance with ODF, in phases.³¹

Misiones, Argentina

Misiones, a province in the northeast of Argentina, became the first regional government in Latin America to adopt ODF.³² According to the resolution that took effect one day after its publication in the province's official journal on December 21st 2006, all documents created and exchanged between public administrations must be in ODF for documents in which the recipient needs to make edits; for documents in public circulation and where read-only access is needed, PDF/A must be used. Proprietary formats, including .doc, .ppt., .xls, RTF, and WordPerfect are explicitly not permitted under the resolution.

Paraná, Brazil

On December 18th 2007, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Paraná, a state in southern Brazil, approved a law³³ requiring all public administrations and autonomous bodies and companies under state control to adopt ODF (ISO 26300: 2006) for the creation, storage and display of digital documents.

28 See HKSARG Interoperability Framework: <http://www.ogcio.gov.hk/eng/infra/download/s18.pdf>.

29 See Kerala ICT Policy 2007: <http://www.keralaitmission.org/web/main/ITPolicy-2007.pdf>.

30 See MA ETRM v4.0:

[http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=itdterminal&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Policies%2C+Standards+%26+Guidance&L2=Enterprise+Architecture&L3=Enterprise+Technical+Reference+Model+-+Service-Oriented+Architecture+\(ETRM+v4.0\)&sid=Aitd&b=terminalcontent&f=policies_standards_etrmv4_etrmv4dot0intro&cid=Aitd](http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=itdterminal&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Policies%2C+Standards+%26+Guidance&L2=Enterprise+Architecture&L3=Enterprise+Technical+Reference+Model+-+Service-Oriented+Architecture+(ETRM+v4.0)&sid=Aitd&b=terminalcontent&f=policies_standards_etrmv4_etrmv4dot0intro&cid=Aitd).

31 See MA Mid-Year Statement on ODF Implementation:

http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=itdmodulechunk&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Open+Initiatives&L2=OpenDocument&sid=Aitd&b=terminalcontent&f=accessibility_odf_accessibility_midyear_ltr&cid=Aitd.

32 See Province of Misiones Resolution:

http://www.misiones.gov.ar/egov/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=133&Itemid=26.

33 See Diário Oficial Paraná – Executivo - Edição n° 7.621 – 18/dez/2007:

https://www.documentos.dioe.pr.gov.br/dioe/servlet/SlDownloadPdf?ec=kWyYWYpWYZwYEWyEWKw&arquivo_codigo=3694.

Municipalities Moving to ODF

Following the trend of many national and regional governments, many municipalities are moving to ODF. **Freiburg (Germany)** will adopt ODF in order to become vendor and product independent, and in the process expects to save € 0.5m (\$ 0.75m) over the next two years on 2000 government desktops by moving to an ODF-supporting application.³⁴ **Bristol City Council (UK)** has gathered a wide range of information in support of their decision, which cut its software costs for 5,500 desktops by 60 percent over 5 years.³⁵

Government Agencies

In addition to these policy actions at the national, regional and municipal level, more than 50 government agencies across the globe are using office applications that support ODF. Examples include **India's Election Commission**, which has adopted ODF nationally, and **Finland's Ministry of Justice**³⁶, which has adopted ODF for document exchange as part of a migration to an ODF-supporting application, resulting in an estimated cost savings of € 5.6m (\$ 8.3m) over five years.³⁷

34 http://www.news-ticker.org/pm.php?news_id=4855707&aktion=nf.

35 See supporting material from Open Source Academy:

http://www.opensourceacademy.gov.uk/osacademy/our_partners/bristol-city-council/bristol-city-council.

36 See *Migrating A Ministry To OpenOffice.org*: <http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/servlets/Doc?id=27850>.

37 For cost-savings case studies involving migration to ODF, see:

<http://www.odfalliance.org/resources/PrelimCostAssess20070312.pdf>.

Annex B: ODF Applications Support³⁸

Text documents³⁹ (.odt)

- [AbiWord 2.4](#) (reading from 2.4, import and export from 2.4.2)
- [Adobe Buzzword](#) (web-based word processor with planned support for .odt)
- [ajaxWrite](#) (web-based word processor can read/write .odt)
- [Apple TextEdit](#) (reading and writing)
- [Babya bSuite 2008](#) (odt. support via built-in converter)
- [Corel WordPerfect Office X3](#) (opens .odt, full support planned)
- [Google Docs](#) (web-based application accepts/uploads documents in .odt)
- [IBM Lotus Notes 8 Documents](#) (supports .odt)
- [IBM Lotus Symphony Documents](#) (supports .odt)
- [Ichitaro](#) (Japanese)(read/write support via plug-in, full built-in support from 2007)
- [Haansoft Hanguul](#) (Korean suite; plans read/write support for ODF in 2009)
- [KWord 1.4+](#) (full native support since 1.5)
- [NeoOffice 2.0 Writer](#) (OpenOffice.org 2.0.3 derivate)
- [NextOffice 9.0 Writer](#) (OpenOffice.org 2.0.2 derivate)
- [OpenOffice.org Writer](#) (full native support from 2.0)
- [Primesharing's TeamDrive](#) (collaboration tool; create, open, edit, exchange .odt files)
- [RedOffice 3.0](#) (Chinese suite with support for .odt from v3.0 and higher)
- [SEPT-Solutions Mobile Office v1.2](#) (reads .odt on your mobile; support planned for editing/creating in .odt)
- [Softmaker Office 2008](#) (reads/writes .odt)
- [Sun StarOffice 8 Writer](#) (full native support for .odt)
- [Thoughtslinger](#) (text editing collaboration software supports .odt)
- [Zoho Writer](#) (an online word processor, can read/write .odt)

Spreadsheet documents (.ods)

- [EditGrid 2.0](#) (full support)
- [Google Docs](#) (web-based spreadsheet application that accepts .ods)
- [Gnumeric 1.7.14](#) (reads, writes .ods)
- [IBM Lotus Notes 8 Spreadsheets](#) (supports .ods)
- [IBM Lotus Symphony Spreadsheets](#) (supports .ods)
- [KSpread](#) (basic support in 1.4.x, native support in 1.5 onwards for .ods)
- [NeoOffice 2.0 Calc](#) (OpenOffice 2.0.3 derivate)
- [NextOffice 9.0 Calc](#) (OpenOffice 2.0.2 derivate)
- [OpenOffice.org Calc 2.3](#) (full support from 2.0, import-only in 1.1.5)
- [RedOffice 3.0](#) (Chinese suite with support for .ods from v3.0 and higher)
- [Sun StarOffice 8 Calc](#) (full native support for .ods)
- [Tables 1.4](#) (for Mac OSX; imports .ods)
- [Zoho Sheet](#) (imports, exports to .ods)

³⁸ See also <http://www.opendocumentfellowship.com/applications> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_applications_supporting_OpenDocument for other lists.

³⁹ These include word processors and collaboration tools.

Presentation documents (.odp)

- [ajaxPresents](#) (compatible with .odp)
- [IBM Lotus Notes 8 Presentations](#) (supports .odp)
- [IBM Lotus Symphony Presentations](#) (supports .odp)
- [KPresenter](#) (basic support in 1.4.x, native support in 1.5 onwards)
- [NeoOffice 2.0 Impress](#) (OpenOffice 2.0.3 derivate)
- [NextOffice 9.0 Impress](#) (OpenOffice 2.0.2 derivate)
- [OpenOffice.org Impress 2.3](#) (full native support from 2.0)
- [RedOffice 3.0](#) (Chinese suite with support for .odp from v3.0 and higher)
- [Sun StarOffice 8 Impress](#) (full native support for .odp)
- [Zoho Show](#) (imports .ods)

Content management systems

- [Alfresco ECMS 2.1](#) (through ODF Virtual File System)
- [Apache Lenya](#)
- [Aykula DMS](#)
- [CPS Project](#)
- [eZ Publish](#)
- Plone
- [SiSU](#)
- [TYPO3](#)