

Oracle Java SE Licensing

Oracle released a new subscription-based pricing model for Java SE (Standard Edition) in July 2018. Beginning January 2019, commercial users of Java SE must purchase a license to receive updates and be in compliance with Oracle's requirements.

The reason behind the Oracle change is so organizations will license the commercial version of Java SE and maintain long-term support and updates to older versions.

There are situations where instances of Java SE are bundled with third-party applications and software products or installed as part of some applications. For Java SE bundled with third-party products, the support is likely covered. However, organizations must validate the Java SE support terms with each third-party vendor and confirm if the vendor will continue to supply Java SE updates as part of their agreement.

What changed?

Oracle launched two, new Java SE models for commercial users in July 2018.

Old models (Prior to January 2019)	Licensing
Java SE Advanced Java SE Advanced Desktop Java SE Suite	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purchased upfront• Pay annual support fee• No public updates for Java SE 8 after January 2019
New models (Beginning July 2019)	Licensing
Java SE Subscription Java SE Desktop Subscription	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monthly subscription• Includes public updates

How does the change affect agencies?

- The previous Oracle Java SE model offered several options. Some were free and others required commercial users to purchase a license for Java SE upfront and pay an annual fee for support.
- Under the new licensing requirements, commercial users pay a monthly subscription fee for a period of 1- to 3-years for server or desktop licensing and support. If the subscription is not renewed, the rights to any commercial software downloaded during the subscription, access to updates, and Oracle support are lost.
- All commercial Java users, not just legacy Oracle customers, will be impacted by the change in the Java licensing model.
- The two new models are the only Java SE options for new customers in 2019 or later.
- Customers of old Java SE models will not be forced to switch to the subscription model. Users still have access to alternatives that are free, such as Oracle JDK.

- Activating and using any “commercial features” of Java requires a license. Agencies should contact their IT department to confirm they are not using any commercial features according to Oracle Java licensing policies.

Java SE license model	Previous	New
License purchase	Upfront	No longer required
Support payment	Annual	Monthly subscription fee under 1 to 3-year terms for server or desktop licensing and support*

* If the license is not renewed, the rights to any commercial software downloaded during the subscription, access to updates, and Oracle support are lost.

Software	Use type	Cost	Change	Where to get them
Oracle Java SE binaries at no cost	Personal	No	No	Oracle's OpenJDK releases available at jdk.java.net – Java.com
	Development	No	No	Oracle Java SE releases Oracle Technology Network (“OTN”)
Oracle Java SE binaries	Personal	No	No	Oracle Java SE releases through java.com
Oracle JDK*	Different from Personal use or Development	Yes	Yes	Java SE Subscription
Oracle JRE*	Different from Personal use or Development	Yes	Yes	Java SE Subscription
Oracle Java SE binaries	Supported Customer of Oracle Products	Yes	No	My Oracle Support (MOS) or Oracle Software Delivery Cloud (customers), and other locations Oracle users are covered for their use of Java SE within an Oracle product having a Java SE dependency

*Java SE commercial users must buy a license in order to receive updates

What should agencies do?

Calculate your Java SE licensing requirements. With the new Java SE subscription models, agencies can choose between:

- Server deployments – use a processor-based metric (CPU).
- Desktop deployments – use a Named User Plus-based metric (NUP) to calculate the number of Java SE licenses required.

The metrics are defined in the same way as standard Oracle technology products.

To calculate the number of required NUP licenses, count the number of desktops and laptops. There are no NUP minimums.

How do I calculate the license requirements?

Java SE Subscription (Processor-based metric)	Processor licenses required = <i>Oracle licensed server</i> x <i>Cores per server</i> x <i>Oracle Processor Core Factor</i>
Java SE Desktop Subscription (Named User Plus-based metric – NUP)	NUP licenses required = count of desktops and laptops

How are the new Java SE models priced?

Desktop pricing starts at \$2.50 per user per month.

Processing pricing for use on servers starts at \$25 per month.

Java SE Platform Products	Monthly Subscription Price	Subscription Metric	Volume
Java SE Subscription	\$25.00	Processor	1-99
	\$23.75	Processor	100-249
	\$22.50	Processor	250-499
	\$20.00	Processor	500-999
	\$17.50	Processor	1,000-2,999
	\$15.00	Processor	3,000-9,999
	\$12.50	Processor	10,000-19,900
Java SE Desktop Subscription	\$10.00	Processor	20,000+
	\$2.50	Named User Plus	1-999
	\$2.00	Named User Plus	1,000-2,999
	\$1.75	Named User Plus	3,000-9,999
	\$1.50	Named User Plus	10,000-19,999
	\$1.25	Named User Plus	20,000-49,999
	\$1.00	Named User Plus	50,000+

Commercial users of Java SE no longer receive critical updates **after January 2019**, which can put their IT and business operations at risk. They can either purchase Java SE subscription licenses or move off Java SE completely to an alternative platform like Oracle OpenJDK.

It is very important to determine if your Java use has activated any of the Oracle commercial features and to confirm if your Java use is outside the general-purpose computing definition from Oracle.

It is the agency's responsibility to determine whether their Java usage requires commercial licenses and to purchase the correct number of commercial licenses, if necessary.

If you are still not sure about your current or future requirements for Java or whether you are out-of-compliance, you could consider a third-party evaluation. There are alternatives available through the Software Compliance and Software Professional Consulting Services contracts managed by the Procurement Office of the Georgia Technology Authority (GTA) that can help your agency with a software compliance risk assessment.

All Java SE licensing requisitions must be retroactive to January 1, 2019. Agencies can legalize their Java SE licenses through any of the GTA Oracle resellers (<https://gta.georgia.gov/oracle-products-and-services>).

For additional information, please go to <https://www.oracle.com/java/java-se-subscription.html>.