

# The legacy of free software in the Brazilian government



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# Who am I?







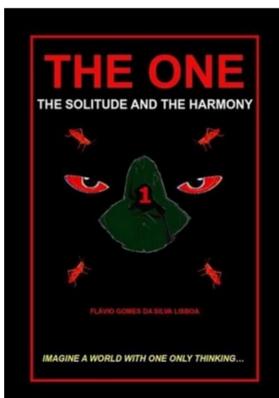






# Who am I?





IMAGINE A WORLD WHERE EVERYONE AGREES ON EVERYTHING ...

... IS IT A DREAM... OR A NIGHTMARE?

#### **PREAMBLE**

This is the result of an wide survey about use and production of free software in Brazilian Government

#### **PREAMBLE**

# This research is an unfolding of my master dissertation:

Production of free software by a stateowned information technology enterprise: a study case on the perspective of social technology

https://repositorio.utfpr.edu.br/jspui/handle/1/3907

#### **Sieve of Stallman**

Source code is available?	Does the license restrict the use, run or change of the software?	Is the software free (as in freedom)?
Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes
No	Yes	No
No	No	No



#### Sagui

O SAGUI gerencia todas as estações GNU/Linux.

## Study Case: Sagui

Sagui is an IT automation *software*, created 8 years before Ansible by a brazilian state-owned IT enterprise.



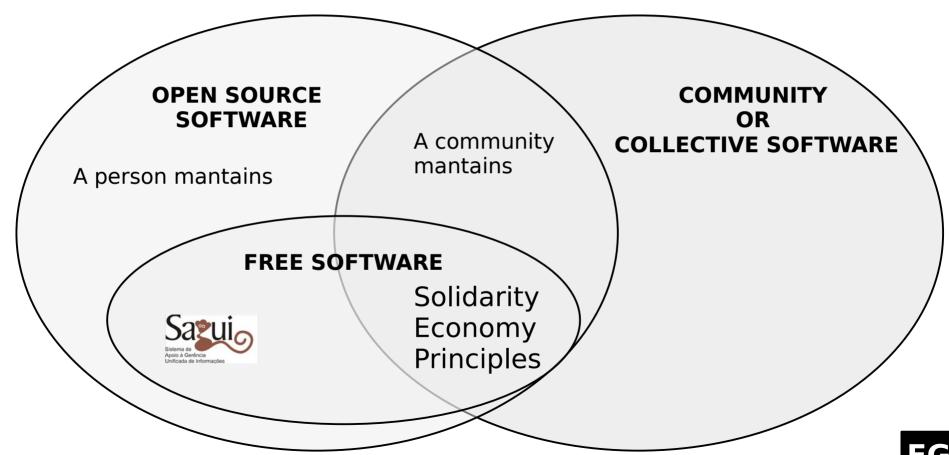
#### Sagui

O SAGUI gerencia todas as estações GNU/Linux.

### **Study Case: Sagui**

Unfortunately, Sagui did not proper.

## Why did not Sagui prosper?



#### INTRODUCTION

#### FREE SOFTWARE IN FEDERAL BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT



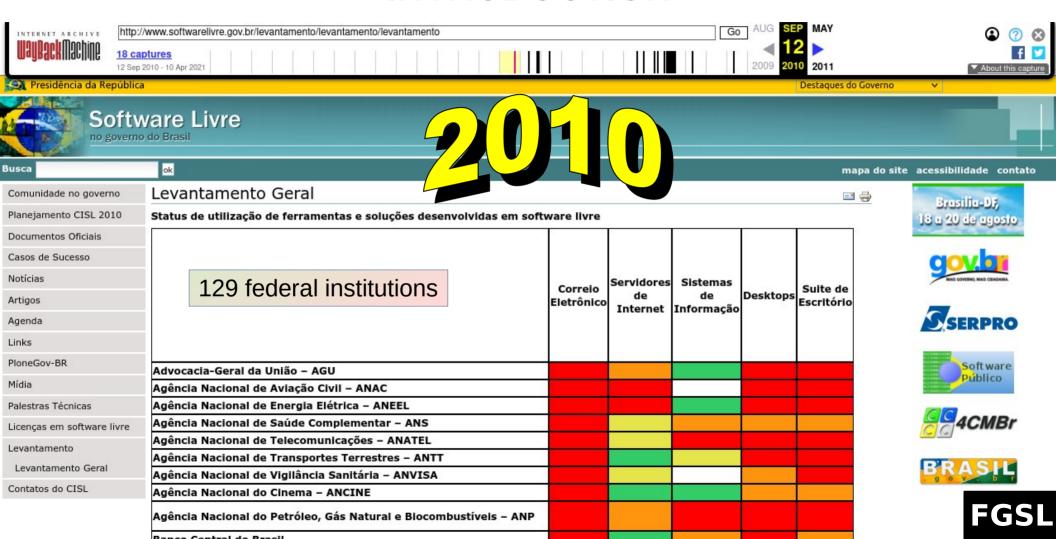
**FGSL** 

#### INTRODUCTION

One of the objectives defined by CISL (Committee for implementing Free Software) was to make free software a standard corporate tool of the federal government. Fact is that support for free software in the Brazilian federal government depended a lot on decrees, which are easily revoked when the head of the executive branch is changed.

In 1999 a bill project was presented to regulate the use of open source programs by the public administration. This bill project was archived in 2019, thus burying the possibility of FLOSS becoming a standard in the government by force of law.

#### INTRODUCTION



#### **METHODOLOGY**

I request the following information:

- What are the free software used by the [name of institution] and what are they used for?
- Does [name of institution] buy proprietary software even if equivalent free software is available?
- Has [name of institution] developed any free software?



Requests for information were submitted to 167 Brazilian federal institutions.

# TABLE I THE 10 BIGGEST FLOSS USERS IN THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

Institution	Amount
Serviço Federal de Processamento de Dados	194
Câmara dos Deputados	141
BANCO DO BRASIL	129
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	121
Tecnologia do Mato Grosso do Sul	
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	97
Tecnologia do Triângulo Mineiro	
Ministério da Economia	88
Agência Nacional do Cinema	79
Universidade Federal de Alfenas	76
Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais	73
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria	67

# TABLE II THE 10 BIGGEST FLOSS USERS AMONG THE BRAZILIAN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

University	Amount
Universidade Federal de Alfenas	76
Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais	73
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria	67
Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde	64
de Porto Alegre	
Universidade Federal de Goiás	60
Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de	47
Janeiro	
Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará	45
Universidade Tecnológica Federal do Paraná	41
Universidade Federal do Oeste da Bahia	39
Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul	38

## TABLE III THE 10 BIGGEST FLOSS USERS AMONG THE BRAZILIAN FEDERAL INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION

Federal Institute	Amount
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	121
Tecnologia do Mato Grosso do Sul	121
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	97
Tecnologia do Triângulo Mineiro	''
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	55
Tecnologia do Acre	
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	47
Tecnologia de Minas Gerais	4/
	27
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	2/
Tecnologia do Mato Grosso	22
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	22
Tecnologia da Bahia	
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	22
Tecnologia do Norte de Minas Gerais	
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	21
Tecnologia da Paraíba	
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	18
Tecnologia do Rio Grande do Norte	
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e	17
Tecnologia do Amazonas	

## TABLE IV THE 10 BIGGEST FLOSS USERS AMONG BRAZILIAN MINISTRIES

Ministry	Amount
Economy	88
Science and Technology	36
Health	29
Regional Development	29
Citizenship	28
Defense	26
Tourism	20
Agriculture	20
Education	18
Mines and Energy	17

# TABLE V THE 10 BIGGEST FLOSS USERS AMONG STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

Enterprise	Amount
Serviço Federal de Processamento de Dados	194
(SERPRO)	
BANCO DO BRASIL	129
Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.	51
Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento	50
Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária	40
Empresa de Tecnologia e Informações da	39
Previdência (DATAPREV)	
Petrobras Transporte S.A	34
BB Tecnologia e Serviços	30
Companhia de Entrepostos e Armazéns	15
Gerais de São Paulo	
Empresa Gerencial de Projetos Navais	13

# TABLE VI THE FLOSS USERS BY CATEGORY OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION

Category	Amount
Universities	1341
State-owned enterprises	682
Federal institutes of education	670
Ministries	349
Agencies	296
Legislative power	142
Others	39
Research centers	10
Judicial power	5

# TABLE VII THE 10 MOST USED FLOSS IN BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

Software	Users
LibreOffice	88
Ubuntu	85
PostgreSQL	77
Apache (HTTP Server)	67
MySQL	67
CentOS	63
Zabbix	62
Debian	58
Mozilla Firefox	43
GitLab	42

# TABLE VIII THE 10 MOST USED FLOSS CATEGORIES IN BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

Category	Users
Operating System	283
Database Management System	227
Web Application Server	221
Integrated Development Environment	165
Monitoring	143
Office Suite	103
Control Version System	96
Content Management	88
Development Framework	81
Project Management	80

# TABLE IX THE 10 MOST USED FLOSS OPERATING SYSTEMS IN BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

Operating System	Users
Ubuntu	85
CentOS	63
Debian	58
Mint	18
Red Hat Linux	13
FreeBSD	12
Oracle Linux	9
Fedora	8
SUSE Linux	8
Linux	4

# TABLE X THE 10 MOST FOUND FLOSS LICENSES

License	Softwares
GPL-2.0	783
GPL	520
Apache 2.0	512
GPL-3.0	306
MIT	184
LGPL-3.0	134
LGPL	132
AGPL-3.0	108
PostgreSQL	100
Eclipse	93

#### TABLE XI POLICIES FOR BUYING PROPRIETARY SOFTWARE

Policy	Answers
Buys proprietary software and don't	16 (9.58%)
justify	
Justifies the purchase of proprietary	2 (1.2%)
software	
Did not provide an answer	96 (57.49%)
Purchase depends on technical evaluation	53 (31.74%)

#### TABLE XII EFFECTIVE FLOSS PRODUCERS IN BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

Institution	Amount
Federal Institute of Minas Gerais	13
DATAPREV (Social Assistance)	11
EMBRAPA (Agroresearch)	4
SERPRO (IT company)	4
Chamber of Deputies	3
Agência Nacional de Saúde Suplementar	1
(Agency)	
BANCO DO BRASIL (Bank)	1
Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento	1
(Food Supply)	
Federal Senate	1
Ministry of Economy	1
Ministry of Education	1
Ministry of Environment	1

#### **CONCLUSION**

We have discovered from this survey that 755 FLOSS are used by federal government institutions. In addition, 12 of these institutions produced 42 FLOSS that are still available.

Although it has not become a standard, free software is present in Brazilian federal government institutions through the various instances installed over the years.

#### **FULL PAPER**



ANAIS DO CONGRESSO LATINO-AMERICANO DE SOFTWARE LIVRE E TECNOLOGIAS ABERTAS (LATINOWARE)

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