



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

2006/HRDWG/SYM/022

Agenda Item: 21

Open Sources in the Tax Administration

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Peru



**APEC Symposium on Open Source
and Open Course for E-Learning
Ha Noi, Viet Nam
4 - 6 December 2006**



Open Sources in the Tax Administration

Peru Report 3



Schedule

- Facts & Figures
- SUNAT Open Sources Projects
- Government policies to encourage Open Sources
- Summary



Facts & Figures

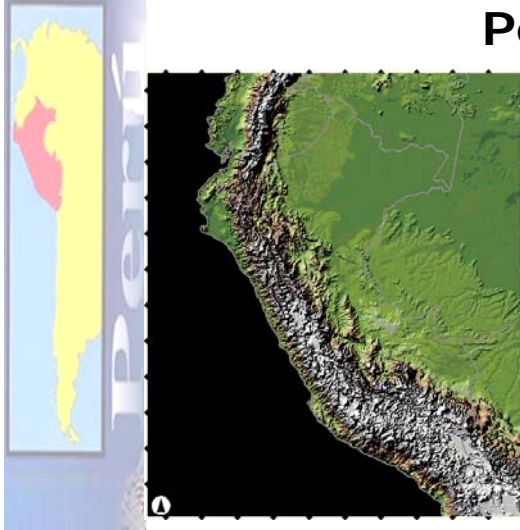


Peru



- Area: 1.3 million km²
- Population: 28 million inhabitants
- Capital : Lima (8 million inhabitants)
- Currency : Nuevo Sol
- Religion: Christian
- GDP 2005: US\$ 78.3 billions
- GDP per capita: US\$ 2,900

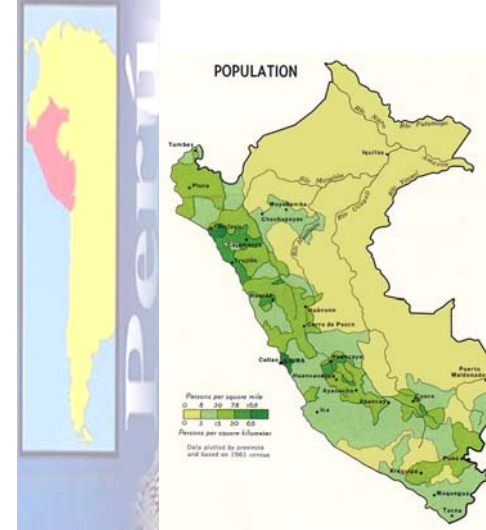
Peru



SURFACE: 1.3 million km²

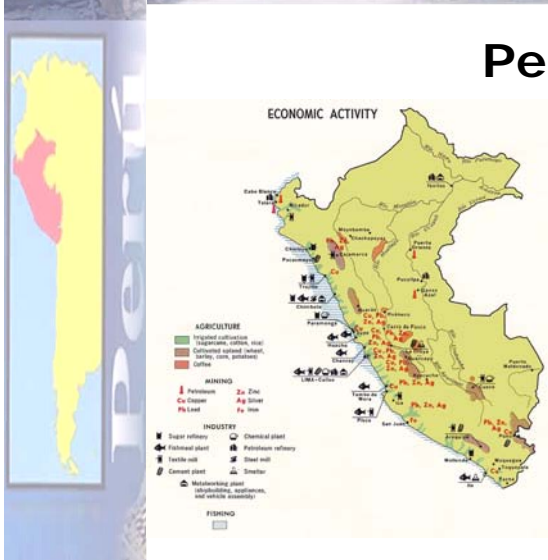
- The third largest country in South America (slightly smaller than Alaska)
- 10% Deserted coast
- 30% High mountains
- 60% Tropical rain forest (jungle)

Peru



- 65% live in urban areas (17.5 millions) and the remaining 35% (9.5 millions) live in rural areas.
- The highest poverty indexes correspond to rural areas, mainly located in the highlands and the Amazon.
- The average annual family income in the rural areas is in the range of US\$ 300-1,500.

Peru



- Natural resources:
 - Copper, Silver, Gold, Iron ore
 - Petroleum
 - Timber, Fish, Coal
 - Phosphate
 - Hydropower, Natural gas

Sunat

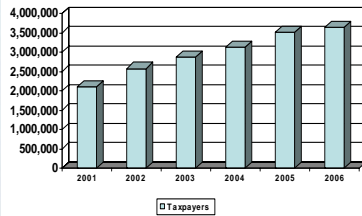
Internal Tax and Customs Tax

- Tax collection
- Control
- Orientation for taxpayer
 - Training bookkeeper about tax declaration
 - Training for customs operators about the customs system
 - Educate for Teachers and school students in order to increase tax conscience.

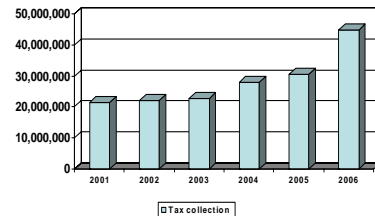


Sunat

Taxpayers



Tax collection



SUNAT Open Sources Projects

Problem

SUNAT has near to 7,000 workers, they are intensive software user. In institutions with hundreds or thousands software users, the Open Sources program are very important to save costs. It is necessary to have a strategy to introduce an Open Source Software, this is important in order to reduce the impact of changes and to avoid a slowdown in the business productivity. The bigger institutions is, the more necessary it become.

Polities for Software

- It is important not to be dependent of a software provider in order to avoid an advantage from them.
- The selected software, must use open standards.

DO NOT BE RADICAL

The remedy could be worst than the disease



Scenario 1

When a private software is substituted by an Open Source Software in the Desktop Level.

The users are used to use private software, and they will refuse to change it.

ESTIMATED COST

- Evaluate the cost of learn new software.
- Analyze how can slowdown in the productivity
- Compare the advanced futures of both software



Scenario 2

When a private software is substituted by an Open Source Software in the Backoffice Level.

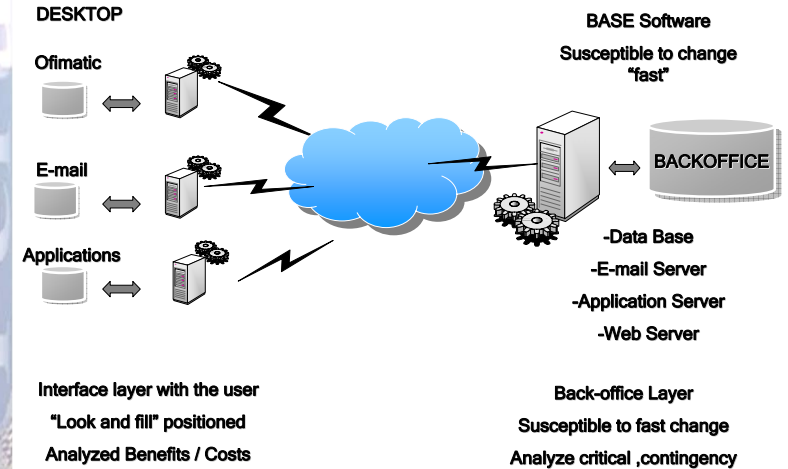
The final user don't be aware about changes.

ESTIMATED COST

- Determine how critical is the software
- Analyze the technical support for the product in the market



Application layers and user final impact



Determined Criteria

- **Community:** How big and active is the user community?
- **Release activity:** What is the frequency of new software version release.
- **Longevity:** How long is the product in the market?
- **License:** What kind of license use?
- **Support:** Are there companies that offer the technical support?
- **Documentation:** Are there enough information and documentation?
- **Security:** Is it adequate?
- **Functional Feature :** Does it have the needed features?
- **Integration:** Does it keep standards?



BackOffice Software



Products:

- Linux
- JBoss
- MySQL
- Apache

Use:

- Installed on more than 20 servers.

Save:

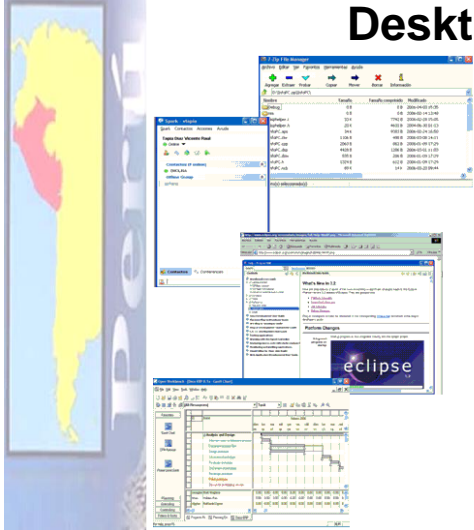
- US\$ 500 thousands

Applications:

- Web Server
- Test servers
- Firewall
- For integrate applications



Desktop Software



Products:

- TeraTerm Pro
- Eclipse
- Workbench
- Jabber
- 7Zip

Use:

- Installed on 8,000 PCs
- Eclipse has been installed on developer 200 PCs.

Save:

- US\$ 2.1 millions



Tikiwiki Portal

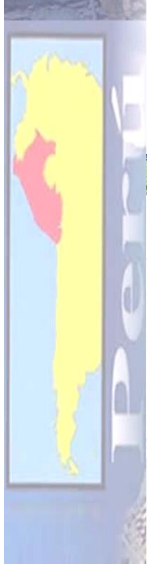


- Collaborative Portal
- LAMP architecture
- There are 4 communities:
 - Control community
 - Lawyer community
 - Custom community
 - System community
- Services used:
 - Forum
 - Chat
 - File gallery
 - Image gallery

<http://tikiwiki.org/>



Tikiwiki Portal



- More services
 - Test on line
 - Opinion poll

<http://tikiwiki.org/>



Joomla

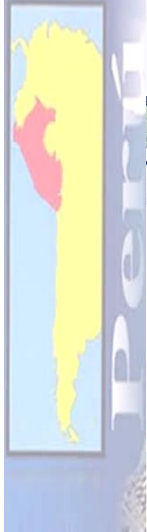


- Content Portal
- LAMP architect
- Community of collection Area: 650 users
- Internal magazine: 7,000 users

 Joomla![™]
1.5 Beta Available



External Communities



- In production
 - Training for teachers and school students .
- The next communities
 - Independent taxpayers
 - Bookkeepers
 - Small and medium companies
 - Importer / Exporter



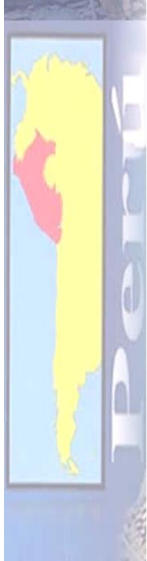
Government Polices to encourage Open Source



- Open Source law
- Law 28612, that regulates the use, purchase and adequate of software in the Public Administration
 - Technological relevance
 - Equality Treat for software providers
 - No limitations for providers
- CODESI: multi sectoral work team working to share the government software



Summary



- To Consider Open Source software as a viable and profitable alternative
- To have a strategy to introduce Open Source software.
- To determine the risk of Open Source software
- To Consider the technical support.