License Exceptions

Contents

Exceptions to the Apertis license expectations[1] are listed below. Each exception must provide the following information:

project	The project name
component	The repository components apertis:*:target
date	The date at which the exception was added to this document
validator	The name of the person who validated the exception
rule	The rules that are ignored by this exception
reason	A description of why the exception is granted and makes sense

gcc-8

project	gcc-8
component	apertis:*:target
date	April 17, 2019
validator	fredo
rule	No GPL v3

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[1] https://em.pages.apertis.org/apertis-website/policies/license-expectations/

2

reason	The GCC source package is granted exception to be present in target repository component because it produces binary packages covered by different licensing terms: • the compiler packages are released under the GPL-3 • the `libgcc` runtime library is covered by the GCC Runtime Library Exceptions[2] Programs compiled with GCC link to the `libgcc` library to implement some compiler intrinsics, which means that the `libgcc` must live in the `apertis:*:target` component since it is a direct runtime dependency of packages in the same component. For this reason, an exception is granted to the `gcc` source package on the ground that: • code that is shipped on target devices (that is, `libgcc`) is covered by the GCC Runtime Library Exceptions[3] • the pure GPL-3 code is not meant to be shipped in target devices

8 libtool

project	libtool
component	apertis:*:target
date	August 05, 2019
validator	ritesh
rule	No GPL v3
reason	libtool is granted exception to be present in target repository component because all the source files are licensed under the GPLv2 with the exception of build files, which are licensed under GPLv3. These build files are used only to build the binary package and are not GPLv3 violations for the built binary packages.

9 elfutils

project	elfutils

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[2]https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gcc-exception-3.1-faq.html
[3]https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gcc-exception-3.1-faq.html

component	apertis:*:target
date	September 17, 2019
validator	andrewsh
rule	No GPL v3
reason	`elfutils` is software dual-licensed as LGPL-3+ or GPL-2+, which means that any combined work using it has to be shipped under terms compatible with either of those two licenses. To avoid the effects of the GPL-3 provisions as required for the `target` repository, any combined work depending on any of the libraries provided by `elfutils` must be effectively licensed under the GPL-2 terms. The following binary packages are linking against `elfutils` in way that no GPL-3 restrictions need to be applied as they only ship executables that produce combined works under the GPL-2:

- `linux-perf-4.19`: GPL-2, does not ship libraries, development tool not meant to be shipped on products
- `linux-kbuild-4.19`: GPL-2, does not ship libraries, development tool not meant to be shipped on products
- `bluez`: GPL-2, does not ship libraries
- `libglib2.0-bin`: LGPL-2.1, effectively combined to GPL-2, does not ship libraries

In addition, the `mesa` source package produces binary packages containing drivers that need to be linked to `libelf` and, in turn, get linked to graphical applications. This would impose LGPL-3+ restrictions on `libelf` unless the application and all the other linked libraries can be combined as a GPL-2 work. This is not an acceptable restriction, so the affected drivers have been disabled, and no binary package produced from the `mesa` source package links to any library shipped by `elfutils`.