

Complementary Notes

2022 GovTech Maturity Index Update
Questionnaire for Central Government
Brazil

Government Cloud

- The Ministry of Economy conducts a centralized bidding process to hire a specialized company to provide managed cloud computing services to all agencies that adhere to the process. These include designing, configuring, migrating, supporting, maintaining, and managing service topologies across two or more public cloud providers.
- Agencies can also do their own bidding processes if they respect information security rules and cloud policy.

Government Enterprise Architecture (GEA)

- The Brazilian central public administration organizes the Information and Communications Technology of all its organizations through the Information Technology Resource Management System (Sisp). The purpose of which is to organize the operation, control, supervision and coordination of resources

Government Interoperability Framework (GIF)

- In Brazil, the issue of data interoperability was dealt with on a case-by-case basis for a long time. In 2016, the first decree on data exchange was published in a more comprehensive way, and in 2019 a new decree formatted a data governance policy, consolidating principles, guidelines, recognizing the first platforms for common use and instituting a governance structure. through a committee. And
- And more recently, in 2021, the National Congress adopted these guidelines in the Digital Government Law

Government Service Bus (GSB)

- The SGD team developed a methodology for calculating the economic impact of interoperability, based on the Standard Cost Model methodology. This helps in raising awareness among agencies and society to advance interoperability. <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados/calculadora-de-impacto>

Financial Management Information System (FMIS)

- The central government in Brazil adopts a multi-annual action plan, Plano PluriAnual - PPA. The formatting and monitoring of this planning is done in sync with the financial information management systems. <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/planejamento-e-orcamento/plano-plurianual-ppa>
- PPA actions are monitored from the perspective of the SDGs and other strategic objectives. <http://painelppa.planejamento.gov.br/analytics/index.html>

e-Procurement System

- The National SME`s Statute (Complementary Law 123, of 2006) establishes quotas and competitive advantages for SME`s in government tenders. (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp123.htm)
- Through the Government Procurement Panel, it is possible to monitor that, in 2022, more than 30% of the amount spent on approved public purchases had the participation of MSEs (<http://paineldecompras.economia.gov.br/licitacao-sessao>)
- The recently approved Startups Legal Framework (Complementary Law 182, 2021) establishes the possibility of an experimental regulatory environment (regulatory sandbox), and also a special modality of government tenders aimed at contracting innovative solutions. (http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/Lcp182.htm)

Open Source Software (OSS) in public sector

- Law No. 14,063 of 2021 establishes that information and communication systems developed exclusively by the public administration are governed by an open source license, allowing their use, copying, alteration and distribution without restrictions by all sectors and public entities.

Disruptive / Innovative Technologies

- The Brazilian Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) plays a central role in coordinating several other initiatives, such as Digital Government, Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Smart Cities strategies.

Online Public Service Portal

- Brazil started to offer visas to digital nomads, after the National Immigration Council regulated the granting of a temporary visa and residence permit to immigrants who do not have an employment relationship in the country, but can perform work for foreign employers using information technologies (<https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-cnig-mjsp-n-45-de-9-de-setembro-de-2021-375554693>).

Citizen Participation

- The society's participation platform, Participa + Brasil, makes the evaluation of each manifestation available to platform users after the end of each public consultation.

Government Responsiveness

- The main initiative to improve the representation of vulnerable groups is the formation of collegiate bodies and councils, often with deliberative powers over some public policies (<https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/coligiados>).

Ex:

- CNCD - National Council to Combat Discrimination
- CNDH - National Human Rights Council
- CNDI - National Council for the Rights of the Elderly
- CNDM - National Council for Women's Rights
- CNPIR - National Council for the Promotion of Racial Equality

Citizen Feedback

- It is possible to interact with the Government Ombudsman through an automated interaction solution based on Artificial Intelligence in the sector profile on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/cguonline/>).

Digital Skills (DS) Strategy / Program and Public Sector Innovation (PSI) Strategy / Program

- The government has launched the core competencies for the public service in Brazil and also the necessary leadership competencies. Both sets of competencies were launched in 2020 and are aligned with the National Policy of People's development. Among the leadership competencies are competencies related to Innovation, Change Management. The core competencies, mandatory to every agency to consider in their development practices is "Digital Mindset"

Core competencies:

https://repositorio.enap.gov.br/bitstream/1/5663/4/1_Compete%cc%82ncias%20transversais%20de%20um%20setor%20pu%cc%81blico%20de%20alto%20desempenho_16.12.2021.pdf

Leadership Competencies:

https://repositorio.enap.gov.br/bitstream/1/5715/4/2_Compet%cc%82ncias%20essenciais%20de%20lideran%cc%83%a7a%20para%20o%20setor%20p%cc%83%bablico%20brasileiro_16.12.2021_compressed.pdf

National Policy of People's Development:

https://www.gov.br/servidor/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/gestao-de-pessoas/pndp/copy_of_pndp

General Notes

- Universal accessibility (omnichannel access): Since 2019, all government sectors are required to use the GOV.BR Design System (<https://gov.br/ds>), which establishes responsiveness and accessibility standards for government apps and websites. The single government portal adopts accessibility elements for all pages, as well as VLibras (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/vlibras>), a tool developed to translate content into Brazilian Sign Language, used by the deaf and dumb in Brazil.
- For all public policies of the Brazilian central government, detailed internal audit processes are carried out by the General Controller - CGU. And the most relevant policies are externally audited by the staff of the Federal Court of Accounts - TCU. Many of these audit processes can be tracked through the websites of these organizations:
 - <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br>
 - <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/inicio/>

For further information please contact the Digital Government Secretariat, from Ministry of Economy:

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