

## View results

Respondent

152

Anonymous

153:28

Time to complete

### 1. Country name \*

Brazil

## Contact information

### 2. Your name \*

Rogério Mascarenhas

### 3. Title \*

Secretary of Digital Government

### 4. Organization \*

Digital Government Secretariat of the Ministry of Management and Innovation on Public Services

### 5. Email \*

agenda.sgd@economia.gov.br; karine.kraemer@economia.gov.br; everson.aguiar@economia.gov.br

## 6. Please select whichever applies \*

- I am authorized and fully knowledgeable to respond to this questionnaire.
- A group of government agencies responded to the questionnaire collectively.
- I am authorized but I did not have the full information to respond to this questionnaire
- I mostly provided my own opinion/assessment rather than official information.
- Other

## A. Institutional / Organizational Framework

## 7. What is the official e-government portal at the national level? If more than one exists, please list all. \*

Note: E-government and digital government are used interchangeably in this Questionnaire.

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br> - Has content related to Digital Government Strategy, policies and practices coordinated by the federal government

[www.gov.br](http://www.gov.br) - Unified channel that provides more than 4,7 thousand services to citizens and companies, 90% of them entirely digital

## 8. Please provide link(s) for portal(s) providing following services/features:

- E-services or similar \*

[www.gov.br](http://www.gov.br) - Brazil's digital government portal. Created by Decree 9,756 (April 11, 2019). Establishes the single portal Gov.br and provides for the rules for the unification of the Federal Government digital channels. The single portal is one of the components of the Gov.br Platform, which increased the digital maturity of public services by providing a unique digital access mechanism for the user; electronic request for services; electronic scheduling; identification of the public service and its main stages; electronic petition of any nature; follow-up of requests in stages; performance monitoring dashboard; single portal; mechanism for electronic signatures in interactions with public entities; and, data interoperability bus. It also provides a tool for assessing user satisfaction with public services and another for requesting and monitoring services. In addition to notifications and messages to service users, digital payments and electronic mailbox were developed.

## 9. - E-participation or similar \*

<https://www.gov.br/participamaibrasil/> - Participa + Brasil is a digital platform created for promoting and qualifying the process of social participation. It allows citizens to consult the documents and collaborate by registering their opinion. <https://falabr.cgu.gov.br/> - Fala.br is an integrated ombudsman and information access platform. Fala.BR is an integrated channel for citizens to register manifestation and suggestion to government bodies and entities.

## 10. - Open government data

<https://dados.gov.br/home> - Brazilian Open Data Portal, which has more than 12,000 datasets available <https://wiki-dados.cgu.gov.br/> - Government Open Data Wiki with information such as Open Data Policy, Management Committee of the National Open Data Infrastructure (INDA), Action Plans (INDA), among others.

## 11. - Public procurement

<https://www.gov.br/compras/pt-br> - Federal Government Procurement Portal

## 12. - Others (if any)

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/EGD2020> - Digital Government Strategy for the period from 2020 to 2023

<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital> - Brazilian Digital Transformation Strategy (E-digital)

<https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/gestao/estrategia-federal-de-desenvolvimento> - Federal Development Strategy for the period of 2020 to 2031

<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/inteligencia-artificial> - Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/estrategias-e-politicas-digitais/politica-nacional-de-seguranca-da-informacao> - National Information Security Policy

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/estrategias-e-politicas-digitais/estrategia-nacional-de-seguranca-cibernetica> - National Cyber Defense Strategy

<https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/> - Transparency Portal

<https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/home/> - Amazon Fund

- <http://redebrasilcultural.itamaraty.gov.br/> - Brazil Cultural Network

- <https://turismoaccessivel.gov.br/> - Accessible Tourism Program

- <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/software-publico> and <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/software-publico/catalogo/catalogo> - Public Software

- <https://www.gov.br/conecta/catalogo/> - Government API Catalog

## 13. Please provide name and link of the government agency/department/ministry at the national level in charge of e-government. If more than one exists, please list all. \*

Digital Government Secretariat of the Ministry of Management and Innovation on Public Services  
<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/sisp/secretaria-de-governo-digital-sgd>  
<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br> - Digital Government webpage

## 14. Does your country have a national Chief Information Officer (CIO) or equivalent to manage its national e-government strategies/programmes? \*

Yes

No

## Contact information of national Chief Information Officer (CIO) or equivalent

## 15. Name \*

Rogério Mascarenhas

## 16. Title \*

Secretary of Digital Government

## 17. Organization \*

Digital Government Secretariat of the Ministry of Management and Innovation on Public Services

## 18. Email \*

agenda.sgd@economia.gov.br

## 19. Are there sectoral/line/ministry/local CIOs or equivalent positions across Government agencies/departments/ministries/jurisdictions? \*

Yes

No

## 20. If yes, please provide link(s) and detail(s) on above, including coordination/integration between national and sub-national levels on e-government development.

Each ministry and agency of the government has a sectoral CIO. They are part of the Information Technology Resource Management System, coordinated by Digital government Secretariat.

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/sisp/secretaria-de-governo-digital-sgd> - Institutional webpage about the Digital Government Secretariat

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/sisp/sobre-o-sisp> - Webpage about the Information Technology Resource Management System, which coordinates and guides the development and use of technology resources in the public administration

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/rede-nacional-de-governo-digital> - Webpage about The National Digital Government Network (Rege Gov.br) which is a knowledge network through which Brazilian federative entities are technologically integrated, enabling the digital transformation of the entire public sector. States and municipalities can be part of Rede Gov.br. Up to April 2023 all states and 183 municipalities have already joined.

According to article 15 of the Digital Government Law (Law 14.129/2021) the federal government must consolidate the National Digital Government Strategy - ENGD, in a cooperative manner with subnational governments. The law was regulated by Decree 11.260/2022, which assigned the responsibility for articulating and preparing the preliminary draft of the ENGD to the Digital Government Secretariat ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm), [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D11260.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D11260.htm), <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/novembro/governo-estabelece-diretrizes-para-a-estrategia-nacional-de-governo-digital>).

## Sectoral agencies/departments/ministries

Please provide names and URLs of the government agencies/departments/ministries at the national level in charge of the following

## 21. Planning/development \*

<https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/>; <https://www.gov.br/gestao/pt-br/>

## 22. Education \*

<https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/>

## 23. Health \*

<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/>

## 24. Social Welfare (social inclusion, social protection, etc.) \*

<https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/>; <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/>

## 25. Employment and Labour \*

<https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/>

## 26. Environment \*

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/>

## 27. Justice \*

<https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/>

## 28. Economy/finance \*

<https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/>; <https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/>

## 29. Industry/trade \*

<https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/>

## 30. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [NEW] \*

<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/objetivos-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-ods>; <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>

## 31. Climate Change [NEW] \*

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/>

## 32. Others (Please specify) \*

<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/orgaos-do-governo> - Attorney General of the Union - <https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br> - Central Bank of Brazil - <https://www.bcb.gov.br/> - Civil House - <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/> - Federal Comptroller General - <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/> - Institutional Security Office - <https://www.gov.br/gsi/pt-br/> - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/> - Ministry of Cities - <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/> - Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/> - Ministry of Communications - <https://www.gov.br/mcom/pt-br/> - Ministry of Culture - <https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/> - Ministry of Defense - <https://www.gov.br/defesa/pt-br/> - Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture - <https://www.gov.br/mda/pt-br/> - Ministry of Sports - <https://www.gov.br/esporte/pt-br/> - Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture - <https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/> - Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger - <https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/> - Ministry of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services- <https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/> - Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship - <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/> - Ministry of Racial Equality - <https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/> - Ministry of Integration and Regional Development - <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/> - Ministry of Justice and Public Security - <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/> - Ministry of Mines and Energy - <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/> - Ministry of Women - <https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/> - Ministry of Social Security - <https://www.gov.br/previdencia/pt-br/>

## B. Crisis/Emergency Response and Recovery [NEW]

### 33. Is there a dedicated specific digital strategy for crisis/emergency response and recovery (e.g. through digital transformation and digital inclusion)? [NEW]

\*

- Yes  
 No  
 Other

### 34. Please provide links and details. \*

Civil Defense (<https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/protecao-e-defesa-civil/sinpdec>) is a set of actions of prevention, mitigation, emergency preparedness, response and recovery. These are activities carried out permanently in the states, municipalities and the Federal District to avoid disasters and minimize their effects. By the end of 2023, the National Civil Defense Policy will be proposed (<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/educacao/noticia/2023-04/instituicoes-elaboram-plano-nacional-de-protecao-e-defesa-civil>) which will establish guidelines, strategies and goals that will be implemented for risk and disaster management throughout the country.

The National Civil Protection and Defense Policy (PNPDEC -[https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/112608.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/112608.htm)) covers prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery actions aimed at civil protection and defense.

S2ID (<https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/protecao-e-defesa-civil/sistema-integrado-de-informacoes-sobre-desastres>) is the platform of the National Civil Protection and Defense System, with the objective of qualifying and providing transparency to risk and disaster management in Brazil, through the computerization of processes and the availability of systematized information. Through S2ID, it is possible to request funds from the federal government for response and recovery actions and to register a disaster.

Republic Council ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/Ccivil\\_03/leis/L8041.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/Ccivil_03/leis/L8041.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/conheca-a-presidencia/orgaos-da-presidencia-da-republica/orgaos-de-consulta>) is the superior organ of consultation of the President of the Republic, has its organization and functioning established by law. It is for the Council to decide on federal intervention, state of defence and state of siege and issues relevant to the stability of democratic institutions.

National Plan to Combat the Covid-19 Pandemic (<http://conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas-noticias-cns/1258-em-resposta-ao-descaso-do-governo-organizacao-lancam-plano-nacional-de-combating-COVID-19>).

In the Information Technology Resource Management System, the Brazilian Digital Government Integrated Cyber Security Center – CISC Gov.br (<https://www.gov.br/cisc/pt-br>) coordinates the operational actions regarding the prevention, treatment and recovery of cyber security incidents.

**35. Is there a specific national portal addressing crisis/emergency? [NEW] \*** Yes No**36. If yes, please provide a link and more information about the specific national portal or dedicated section addressing crisis/emergency? [NEW]**

National Civil Protection and Defense System (<https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/protecao-e-defesa-civil> and <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/protecao-e-defesa-civil/gestao-integrada-de-riscos-e-desastres>) addresses prevention, mitigation, preparation, response and recovery actions, and takes place in a multisectoral manner and at the federal, state and municipal government levels.

### C. Legal Framework

**37. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on access to information such as Freedom of Information Act? \*** Yes No**38. If yes, please provide link and detail.**

Law 12,527, of November 18, 2011 - Regulates access to information provided for in art. 216 of the Federal Constitution. The Law sets forth the procedures to be observed by the Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities, in order to guarantee access to information, and establishes transparency as a general precept and secrecy as an exception and disclosure of information of public interest, regardless of request. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2011/lei/l12527.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2011/lei/l12527.htm))

Decree 7,724, of May 16, 2012 - Regulates Law No. 12,527, of November 18, 2011, which provides for access to information provided for in art. 216 of the Constitution ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7724.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7724.htm)).

**39. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on data privacy and/or protection? \*** Yes No

40. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Law 13,709 (August 14, 2018). General Personal Data Protection Law (LGPD). ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/l13709.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/l13709.htm))

Law 12,965 (April 23, 2014). Civil Rights Framework for the Internet. Establishes principles, guarantees, rights and duties for the use of the Internet in Brazil. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm))

Decree No. 9,637, of December 26, 2018. Establishes the National Policy for Information Security, provides for information security governance. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9637.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9637.htm))

Decree No. 8,771, of May 11, 2016. Regulates provisions of the Civil Rights Framework for the Internet. It deals with the admitted cases of discrimination of data packets on the internet and traffic degradation, indicate procedures for the storage and protection of data by connection and application providers, point out measures of transparency in the request of registration data by the public administration and establish parameters for inspection and investigation of violations. (<http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil03/Ato2015-2018/2016/Decreto/D8771.htm>)

Law 14,460, of October 25, 2022 - Transforms the National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) into a special authority. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2019-2022/2022/Lei/L14460.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2022/Lei/L14460.htm))

Ordinance 852 (March 28, 2023). Establishes the Information Privacy and Security Program (PPSI). (<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-sgd/mgjn-852-de-28-de-marco-de-2023-473750908>)

Instituted, in 2021, the Information Privacy and Security Program (PPSI) consists of a set of actions in the areas of privacy and information security, developed within the scope of the disciplines of Governance, People, Methodology, Technology, and Maturity Management, implemented concurrently, incrementally, and aimed at increasing the maturity and resilience of the Information Technology Resource Management System (SISP) member bodies.

SGD Normative Instruction 117 (November 19, 2020 - <https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-sgd/me-n-117-de-19-de-novembro-de-2020-289515596>) - Provides for the appointment of the Person in Charge of the Processing of Personal Data within the scope of bodies and entities of the direct federal public administration, autarchic and foundational.

Digital Government Secretariat (SGD) has developed a series of materials to support the implementation of the General Personal Data Protection Act (LGPD) in federal public bodies and agencies, namely: Good Practice Guide to the General Personal Data Protection Act (LGPD); Operational guides for adapting to LGPD; Privacy Maturity Diagnosis for LGPD Compliance; Security Maturity Diagnosis for LGPD Compliance; Training, development and events; Risk management; international best practices; Federal legislation. (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/seguranca-e-protecao-de-dados/guias-operacionais-para-adequacao-a-lei-geral-de-protecao-de-dados-pessoais-lgpd>).

The full legislation about data privacy and protection is available on the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/seguranca-e-protecao-de-dados/legislacao-federal>

National Data Protection Agency also published guidelines and operational guides about the General Personal Data Protection Act. Available on the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/anpd/pt-br/documentos-e-publicacoes>

41. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on cybersecurity or similar? \*

Yes

No



42. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Decree 10,748 (July 19, 2021). Establishes the Federal Cyber Incident Management Network. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/decreto/d10748.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/decreto/d10748.htm))

Decree 10,569 (December 8, 2020). Approves the National Critical Infrastructure Security Strategy. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10569.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10569.htm))

Decree 10,222 (February 5, 2020). Approves the National Cybersecurity Strategy, valid for the period 2020-2023. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10222.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10222.htm))

Decree 9,637 (December 26, 2018). Establishes the National Information Security Policy, provides for information security governance, and amends Decree 2,295 (1997), which regulates the provisions of article 24, caput, item IX, of Law 8,666 (1993), and provides for the waiver of bidding in cases that may compromise national security. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9637.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9637.htm))

Decree 9,573 (November 22, 2018). Approves the National Critical Infrastructure Security Policy. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9573.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9573.htm))

Decree 7,845 (November 14, 2012) - Regulates procedures for security accreditation and treatment of information classified in any degree of secrecy and provides for the Security and Accreditation Nucleus. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7845.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7845.htm))

Ordinance 852 (March 28, 2023). Establishes the Information Privacy and Security Program (PPSI). (<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-sgd/mgjn-852-de-28-de-marco-de-2023-473750908>)

GSI Normative Instruction 3 (May 28, 2021). Provides for processes related to information security management in bodies and entities of the federal public administration. (<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-gsi/pr-n-3-de-28-de-maio-de-2021-322963172>)

GSI Normative Instruction 1 (June 13, 2008). Disciplines Information and Communications Security Management in the Federal Public Administration, direct and indirect, and makes other provisions. (<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-1-de-27-de-maio-de-2020-258915215>)

GSI Ordinance 57 (August 23, 2010). Approves Complementary Norm No. 08/IN01/DSIC/GSIPR - Establishes the Guidelines for Managing Incidents in Computing Networks - Management of ETIR, in bodies and entities of the Federal Public Administration. (<https://pesquisa.in.gov.br/imprensa/jsp/visualiza/index.jsp?data=24/08/2010&jornal=1&pagina=1&totalArquivos=144>)

GSI Ordinance 38 (August 14, 2009). Disciplines the creation of Teams for Treatment and Response to Incidents in Computing Networks - ETIR in Federal Public Administration bodies and entities. (<https://pesquisa.in.gov.br/imprensa/jsp/visualiza/index.jsp?data=17/08/2009&jornal=1&pagina=8&totalArquivos=108>)

43. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digital identity? \*

Yes

No

44. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Law 14,534 (January 11, 2023). It provides to adopt a single number for the documents it specifies and to establish the Individual Taxpayer Registration (CPF) as a sufficient number to identify the citizen in public service databases. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14534.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14534.htm))

Law 13,444 (May 11, 2017). It provides for National Civil Identification (ICN). ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/l13444.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/l13444.htm))

Decree 10,977 (February 23, 2022). Establishes the procedures and requirements for the dispatch of the Identity Card by identification bodies of the States and the Federal District and establishes the Citizen Identification Service as the National Civil Identification Registration System. (<https://in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/decreto-n-10.977-de-23-de-fevereiro-de-2022-382332304>)

Decree 10,900 (December 17, 2021). Provides for the Citizen Identification Service and the governance of the identification of natural persons within the scope of direct, municipal, and foundational federal public administration (February 5, 2018). (<https://in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/decreto-n-10.900-de-17-de-dezembro-de-2021-368282514>)

The full legislation about digital identity is available on the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/legislacao/legislacao-identificacao-nacional-civil>

45. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digital signature? \*

Yes

No

46. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Provisional Measure 2.200-2, of August 24, 2001. Establishes the Brazilian Public Key Infrastructure - ICP-Brazil, transforms the National Institute of Information Technology into an autarchy, and takes other measures. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/mpv/antigas\\_2001/2200-2.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/mpv/antigas_2001/2200-2.htm))

Law 14,063 (September 23, 2020). It provides for the use of electronic signatures in interactions with public entities, in acts of legal entities and health issues, and on software licenses developed by public entities. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14063.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14063.htm))

Decree 10,543 (November 13, 2020). It provides for the use of electronic signatures in the federal public administration and regulates minimum level required for electronic signatures in interactions with the public. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10543.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10543.htm))

Decree 10,332 (April 28, 2020). It establishes the Digital Government Strategy (EGD) for the period 2020-2023. Objective 12 - Citizen's digital identity states 7 initiatives that shall be concluded by 2023 to offer digital identity on a national scale to all Brazilian citizens. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm))

The EGD decree determined that each federal government agency should consolidate its priorities in specific Digital Transformation Plans (PTD), agreed upon and monitored by the SGD. Until April 2023, 163 PTDs were agreed with 125 agencies related to various business segments such as social security, education, infrastructure, justice and public safety, environment, mining, energy and oil, supplementary pension, industrial property, tourism, and land reform, among others.

Decree 6,605 (October 14, 2008). It provides about the Management Committee of the Infrastructure of Brazilian Public Keys - CG ICP-Brazil, its Executive Secretariat, and its Executive Technical Committee – COTEC. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2007-2010/2008/decreto/d6605.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/decreto/d6605.htm))

Ordinance 2,154 (February 23, 2021) - Establishes minimum levels of requirement for signatures in electronic interactions with public entities. (<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-sedgme-n-2.154-de-23-de-fevereiro-de-2021-304916270>)

Brazil has a specific webpage about GOV.BR digital signature, which explains what digital signature is, who can use the service and the steps to use the services: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/assinatura-eletronica>

47. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on e-procurement? \*

Yes

No

48. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Law 14,133 (April 1, 2021) - Law on bidding and administrative contracts. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/L14133.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/L14133.htm))

Law 12,462 (August 4, 2011). Establishes the Differentiated Regime for Public Contracting – RDC. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2011-2014/2011/Lei/L12462.htm#art1](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2011/Lei/L12462.htm#art1))

Law 10,520 (July 17, 2002). Establishes, within the scope of the Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities, pursuant to art. 37, item XXI, of the Federal Constitution, type of bidding called auction, for the acquisition of common goods and services, and other measures. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/LEIS/2002/L10520.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/2002/L10520.htm))

Law 8,666 (June 21, 1993) - Institutes norms for public administration bids and contracts and other measures. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/LEIS/L8666cons.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L8666cons.htm))

Decree 11,461 (March 31, 2023). Provides for the operational procedures of bidding in the auction modality, in electronic form, for the sale of unserviceable or legally seized movable assets and establishes the Electronic Auction System within the scope of the administration direct federal public, autarchic and foundational. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11461.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11461.htm))

Decree 11,462 (March 31, 2023). Provides for the price registration system for contracting goods and services, including engineering works and services, within the scope of the direct federal Public Administration, autonomous and foundational. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11462.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11462.htm))

Decree 11,246 (October 27, 2022). Provides for the rules for the performance of the hiring agent and the support team, the operation of the hiring committee and the performance of contract managers and inspectors, within the scope of federal public administration direct, autarchic and foundational. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2022/decreto/d11246.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/decreto/d11246.htm))

Decree 10,764 (August 9, 2021). Provides for the Management Committee of the National Network of Public Procurement, dealt with in § 1 of art. 174 of Law No. 14.133, of April 1, 2021. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/decreto/D10764.htm#:~:text=DECRETO%20N%C2%BA%2010.764%2C%20DE%2009,que%20lhe%20confere%20o%20art.](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/decreto/D10764.htm#:~:text=DECRETO%20N%C2%BA%2010.764%2C%20DE%2009,que%20lhe%20confere%20o%20art.))

Decree 10,024 (September 20, 2019). Regulates bidding, in the auction mode, in electronic form, for the acquisition of goods and the contracting of common services, including common engineering services, and provides for the use of electronic waiver, in scope of the federal public administration. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d10024.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d10024.htm))

Decree 11,430 (March 8, 2021). Provides for the requirement, in public procurement, of a minimum percentage of labor made up of women victims of domestic violence and on the use of development, by the bidder, of actions of equity between women and men in the workplace as a tiebreaker in bids, within the scope of direct federal, autarchic and foundational public administration. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11430.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11430.htm))

Purchasing Panel (<http://painelcompras.economia.gov.br/>) consolidates in an environment of public access all the systems that deal with the various phases of Public Procurement (Bidding), evidencing the principle of data transparency and seeking the economics of public affairs.

Full procurement legislation is available on the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/compras/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/legislacao>

49. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digitally publishing government expenditure? \*

Note: This is related to SDG Indicator 16.6.1

Yes

No

50. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Law 12,527, of November 18, 2011 - Regulates access to information provided for in art. 216 of the Federal Constitution. The Law sets forth the procedures to be observed by the Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities, in order to guarantee access to information, and establishes transparency as a general precept and secrecy as an exception and disclosure of information of public interest, regardless of request. According to Article 6, all bodies and entities must publish information pertinent to the administration of public assets, use of public resources, bidding, administrative contracts. e ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2011/lei/112527.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2011/lei/112527.htm))

Complementary Law 101 (May 4, 2000). Establishes public finance norms focused on responsibility in fiscal management and other provisions. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/leis/lcp/lcp101.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp101.htm))

Law 14,535 (January 17, 2023). Annual Budget Law (LOA) - Estimates the revenue and sets the Union's expenditure for the 2023 financial year. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/Lei/L14535.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/Lei/L14535.htm))

Law 14,436 (August 9, 2022). Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) - Provides for the guidelines for the preparation and execution of the 2023 Budget Law and other measures. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2022/lei/L14436.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/lei/L14436.htm))

Complementary Law 156 (December 28, 2016). Makes new revisions to the accountability obligations provided for in the Fiscal Responsibility Law. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/leis/lcp/lcp156.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp156.htm))

Complementary Law 131 (May 27, 2009). Establishes public finance rules focused on responsibility in fiscal management and other measures, in order to determine the availability, in real time, of detailed information on the execution budgetary and financial structure of the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/leis/lcp/lcp131.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp131.htm))

Decree 8,777 (May 11, 2016). Establishes the Federal Government's Open Data Policy. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2016/decreto/d8777.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/decreto/d8777.htm))

Decree 10,540 (November 5, 2020). Provides the minimum quality standard of the Single and Integrated System of Budget Execution, Financial Administration and Control. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10540.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10540.htm))

Decree 6,170 (July 25, 2007). Provides for the rules relating to the transfer of Union resources through transfer agreements and contracts, and other provisions. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2007-2010/2007/decreto/d6170.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/decreto/d6170.htm))

Interministerial Ordinance 140 (March 16, 2006). Disciplines the disclosure of data and information by Federal Public Administration bodies and entities, through the worldwide computer network - internet, and other provisions. ([http://www.comprasnet.gov.br/legislacao/portarias/p140\\_06.htm](http://www.comprasnet.gov.br/legislacao/portarias/p140_06.htm))

Other laws and regulations are available on the webpage: <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/sobre/legislacao>

Transparency Portal – publishes information about government expenditure and public administration management. (<http://www.transparencia.gov.br/>)

Transferegov.br – publishes information on transfers of resources from the central government to subnational governments, public consortia and private for-profit entities. (<https://www.gov.br/transferegov/pt-br>)

Transparent Treasure – publishes consolidated information from the National Treasury. (<https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/>)

Federal Budget Panel – publishes consolidated data about the federal budget ([https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/QvAJAXZfc/pendoc.htm?document=IAS%2FExecucao\\_Orcamentaria.qvw&host=QVS%40pqlk04&anonymous=true](https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/QvAJAXZfc/pendoc.htm?document=IAS%2FExecucao_Orcamentaria.qvw&host=QVS%40pqlk04&anonymous=true))

Participatory Pluriannual Plan (PPA) - <https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/ppa-participativo>

51. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on **national data governance**, including data sharing/exchange/interoperability across government agencies? \*

Yes

No

52. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Law 14,129 (March 29, 2021). Provides principles, rules and instruments for Digital Government and for increasing public efficiency. The Law states the following principles for Digital Government, amongst others: Reducing bureaucracy, and simplifying access to government services through digital services; The provision of a single platform (GOV.BR) to access public services through online and in person channels; Transparency and citizen participation; Interoperability; Integrated action among entities in public services delivery and control, with data sharing in a safe environment when indispensable to deliver the service, according to the General Personal Data Protection Law, and, when suitable, with confidentiality transfer, according to National Tax Code. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm))

Law 13,709 (August 14, 2018). General Personal Data Protection Law (LGPD). ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/l13709.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/l13709.htm))

Law 12,965 (April 23, 2014). Civil Rights Framework for the Internet. Establishes principles, guarantees, rights and duties for the use of the Internet in Brazil. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm))

Decree 10,046 (October 9, 2019). Provides for governance in data sharing within the federal public administration and institutes the Citizen Base Registry and the Data Governance Committee. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10046.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10046.htm))

Decree 9,723 (March 11, 2019). Institutes the Individual Taxpayer Registration - CPF as a sufficient instrument and substitute for the presentation of other documents of the citizen in the exercise of obligations and rights or in obtaining benefits and regulating provisions of Law No. 13,460, of June 26, 2017. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9723.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9723.htm))

Decree 9,094 (July 17, 2017). Provides for the simplification of service provided to users of public services, institutes the Individual Taxpayer Registry - CPF as an instrument sufficient and substitutive for the submission of citizen data in the exercise of obligations and rights and in obtaining benefits, ratifies the waiver of notarization and authentication in documents produced in the country and institutes the Letter of Services to the User. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2017/decreto/d9094.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/decreto/d9094.htm))

Decree 8,936 (December 29, 2016). Establishes the Digital Citizenship Platform and the provision of digital public services within the scope of bodies and entities of the direct federal, municipal and foundational public administration. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2016/decreto/d8936.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/decreto/d8936.htm))

Decree 8,777 (May 11, 2016). Establishes the Open Data Policy of the Federal Executive Branch. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2015-2018/2016/Decreto/D8777.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Decreto/D8777.htm))

The Conecta Gov.br Interoperability Platform (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados/conecta-gov.br>) promotes the automatic and secure exchange of information between systems so that citizens do not have to resubmit information that the government already has, meaning no need to fill out forms, no need to print certificates nor uploading documents. This is a citizen's right guaranteed by Law 14,129 (2021) – Digital Government Law.

Data Governance webpage: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados>

The full legislation about data governance is available on the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/legislacao/legislacao-governanca-de-dados-e-interoperabilidade>

53. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on open government data? \*

Yes

No

54. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Law 14,129 (March 29, 2021). Provides principles, rules and instruments for Digital Government and for increasing public efficiency. The Law addresses the matter of Open Data and Interoperability among Public Bodies. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm))

Law 12,527, of November 18, 2011 - Regulates access to information. (<http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil03/ato2011-2014/2011/lei/l12527.htm>)

Decree 10,160 (December 9, 2019). Establishes the National Open Government Policy and the Open Government Interministerial Committee. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d10160.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d10160.htm))

Decree 8,777 (May 11, 2016). Establish the Open Data Policy of the Federal Executive Branch. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2015-2018/2016/Decreto/D8777.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Decreto/D8777.htm))

Decree 7,724, of May 16, 2012 - Regulates Law No. 12,527, of November 18, 2011, which provides for access to information provided for in art. 216 of the Constitution ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7724.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7724.htm)).

The management of the Federal Executive Branch's Open Data Policy is coordinated by the Federal Comptroller General's Office, through the National Open Data Infrastructure - INDA.

The legislation about open government data is available on the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/legislacao/legislacao-governo-aberto> and <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/governo-aberto-no-brasil/legislacao>

55. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on the use of new/emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, blockchains, 5G and Internet of Things (IoT)? \*

Yes

No

56. If yes, please provide link(s) and detail(s).

Complementary Law 182 (June 1, 2021) establishes the legal framework for startups and innovative entrepreneurship. It defined in chapter 11 that public administration bodies and entities with sectorial regulatory competence may, individually or in collaboration, within the scope of experimental regulatory environment programs (regulatory sandbox), exclude the incidence of norms under their competence in relation to the regulated entities or groups of regulated entities. This legislation also regulates the bidding and contracting of innovative solutions by the Public Administration, making it easier for the government to acquire solutions from innovative startups. (<https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/lei-complementar-n-182-de-1-de-junho-de-2021-323558527>)

Law 14,129 (March 29, 2021). Provides principles, rules and instruments for Digital Government and for increasing public efficiency. The Law addresses the matter of Open Data and Interoperability among Public Bodies. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm))

Law 12,965 (2014). Establishes principles, warranties, rights and duties to the use of Internet in Brazil (Marco Civil da Internet – "Internet Civil Rights Framework") ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm))

Decree 10,332 (April 28, 2020). Establishes the Digital Government Strategy (EGD). ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm))

Decree 9,854 (June 25, 2019). Establishes the Internet of Things National Plan and provides for the Management and Monitoring Chamber for the Development of Machine-to-Machine Communication Systems and Internet of Things. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d9854.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d9854.htm))

Decree 9,319 (March 21, 2018). Establishes the Digital Transformation National System and establishes the governance structure for the implementation of the Brazilian Digital Transformation Strategy (E-digital). ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm))

Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022). Approves the Brazilian Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) for the 2022-2026 cycle. (<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026> and [https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/legislacao/portarias/Portaria\\_MCT\\_n\\_6543\\_de\\_16112022.html](https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/legislacao/portarias/Portaria_MCT_n_6543_de_16112022.html))

MCTI Ordinance 4,617 (April 6, 2021) establishes the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy – EBIA. It assumes the role of guiding the actions of the Brazilian State to develop actions to stimulate research, innovation and development of solutions in Artificial Intelligence, as well as its conscious, ethical use and towards a better future. (<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/inteligencia-artificial>)

**57. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on the ethical/responsible use of AI in public administration? [NEW]** Yes No**58. If yes, please provide link and detail.**

Brazil is currently working on an ethical framework for the use of AI in public administration. It is worth to mention that we have draft Bills being discussed in Congress, detailed below:

Draft Bill 21 (2020) is being discussed by the Brazilian Congress. The project proposes to discipline fundamentals, principles and guidelines for the development and application of artificial intelligence in Brazil. The draft bill seeks to protect and harmonize AI development with the General Personal Data Protection Law, the Consumer Protection Law, the Internet Civil Rights Framework and the Law on Access to Information. The draft aims to promote economic growth, competitiveness, improvement of public services delivered to the society and promotion of research and innovation. The draft Bill states that user-centric approach, transparency, security and responsibility, amongst others, are principles that should guide the use of AI in Brazil. (<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/151547>)

Draft Bill 2,338 (2023). It is also important to mention that there is a more recent document being discussed in the Brazilian Congress other than the draft Bill 21 (2020), which is the draft Bill 2,338 (2023), which disposes about AI and should gain more visibility from now on. This project aims to establish national ground rules to the development, implementation and responsible use of AI systems in Brazil, with the objective of protecting fundamental rights and guaranteeing the implementation of safe and trusted systems, to benefit the human person, the democracy and the scientific and technological development. (<https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/157233>)

MCTI Ordinance 4,617 (April 6, 2021) establishes the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy – EBIA. It assumes the role of guiding the actions of the Brazilian State to develop actions to stimulate research, innovation and development of solutions in Artificial Intelligence, as well as its conscious, ethical use and towards a better future. (<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/inteligencia-artificial>). EBIA presents the following actions related to the ethical framework:

Stimulate the production of ethical AI by funding research projects aimed at applying ethical solutions, mainly in the fields of equity/non-discrimination (fairness), responsibility/accountability and transparency;

Encourage partnerships with corporations that are researching commercial solutions for ethical AI technologies;

Establishing as a technical requirement that bidders offer solutions compatible with the promotion of ethical AI (for example, establishing that facial recognition technology solutions purchased by public bodies have a false positive percentage below a certain threshold);

Establish, in a multisectoral way, spaces for the discussion and definition of ethical principles to be observed in the research, development and use of AI;

Encourage organizations to create data review boards or ethics committees regarding AI;

Assist the integration of the Brazilian State in international organizations and forums that promote the ethical use of AI;

Create awareness campaigns on the importance of preparing for the development and ethical use of AI;

Promote incentive mechanisms that stimulate the development of AI systems that adopt ethical principles and values.

It should be noted that Brazil is engaged on the creation of an AI observatory by the end of this year. In addition, a rule will be published defining an ethical framework.

**D. Strategy and Implementation****59. Is there a national e-government strategy or equivalent? \*** Yes No

Please provide information where relevant:

60. How long is the period/cycle of the national e-government strategy or equivalent? \*

- Two-year
- Three-year
- Five-year
- Ten-year
- Four-year

61. **Is there a dedicated budget for digital government development? Please explain by informing on the percentage compared to national government expenditure. [NEW]**

\*

- Yes
- No

62. **If yes, please provide link and detail.**

The federal government's committed ICT budget in 2022 was BRL 8.27 billion (approximately USD 1.65 billion) to bodies and entities that provide services to digital transformation.

Digital Government Secretariat has a dedicated budget on the 2023 annual budget law of BRL 137 million (about US\$28 million) were dedicated to the Secretariat initiatives. Law 14,535 (January 17, 2023) estimates the revenue and sets the Union's expenditure for the 2023 financial year. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/Lei/L14535.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/Lei/L14535.htm))

63. Is the national e-government strategy guided by or aligned with the national development strategy? Please provide link and detail **including specific reference to an implementation roadmap.** \*

- Yes
- No



## 64. Please provide link and detail.

Decree 10,531 (October 26, 2020). Institutes the Federal Development Strategy (EFD) for Brazil in the period from 2020 to 2031. ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10531.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10531.htm))

Decree 9,319 (March 21, 2018). Establishes the Digital Transformation National System and establishes the governance structure for the implementation of the Brazilian Digital Transformation Strategy for the period from 2022 to 2026 (E-digital). ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>)

Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022). Approves the Brazilian Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) for the 2022-2026 cycle. (<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026> and [https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/legislacao/portarias/Portaria\\_MCT\\_n\\_6543\\_de\\_16112022.html](https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/legislacao/portarias/Portaria_MCT_n_6543_de_16112022.html))

Decree 10,332 (April 28, 2020). Establishes the Digital Government Strategy for the period from 2020 to 2023. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm))

The Federal Development Strategy for Brazil (EFD) for the period 2020 to 2031 consists of a government planning statement with a strong results orientation, defining the vision of the future for stable and coherent performance of the bodies and entities of the federal public administration. It contemplates the macroeconomic scenarios until 2031 and is organized into 5 axes: Economic, Institutional, Infrastructure, Environmental and Social. For each of these axes, guidelines, challenges and guidelines, key indexes and targets were established. The main guideline of the EFD, valid for all its axes, is to raise the income and quality of life of the Brazilian population by reducing social and regional inequalities.

Among the indexes considered in the EFD strategy is the digital government index (EGDI). EFD presents in the item "2.3 Challenges and guidelines" and in these: digitize and reduce public services bureaucracy to ensure the full exercise of citizenship; reduce bureaucracy and digitalize the opening and closing of companies, business acts and tax collections, with a view to aligning deadlines and processes with the best international practices. Item "3.3.1 Challenge: expanding investments in infrastructure" states the goal to reduce the digital gap between the Brazilian population, promote access to ICT services under economic conditions that enable the use of services.

E-Digital offers a broad diagnosis of the challenges to be faced, a vision of the future, a set of strategic actions that bring us closer to this vision, and indicators for monitoring progress in achieving the goals from the country. Thus, in the process of preparing this strategy, an assessment of long-term scenarios was carried out with the collaboration of a working group involving various government agencies. One of the axes of E-Digital is Citizenship and government digital transformation. The goal is to make the federal government more accessible to the population and more efficient in providing services to citizens, in line with the Digital Government Strategy.

The Digital Government Strategy (EGD) is aligned to EFD and E-Digital and establishes goals and initiatives related to country's development and better services provided by the government.

## 65. Is the national e-government strategy guided by or aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? \*

Yes

No

## 66. Please provide link and detail.

An important focus for E-Digital (<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital> and [https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/legislacao/portarias/Portaria\\_MCT\\_n\\_6543\\_de\\_16112022.html](https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/legislacao/portarias/Portaria_MCT_n_6543_de_16112022.html)) is the contextualization of strategic actions in the major international development agendas. Among them, the Sustainable Development Goals stand out.

Among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their 169 associated goals, one is specific and has indicators related to Information and Communication Technologies. Digital transformation can directly or indirectly influence several of the other goals and targets of the SDGs, among them we highlight:

Goal 1 - Eradication of Poverty: financial inclusion of the poorest, through the combination of mobile terminals with Internet access, mobile payments and new financial instruments in the digital environment.

Goal 2 - Zero Hunger: Internet of Things, increasing productivity in agriculture, reducing losses in the field, in transport and distribution logistics and facilitating access public policies related to agriculture.

Objective 3 - Health and Welfare: use of mobile terminals with access to medical databases and enabling electronic medical records; and the Internet of Things, with remote monitoring and diagnosis.

Objective 4 - Quality Education: computers with access to digital content, distance learning, teacher training and professional training.

Goal 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: expansion of Internet access infrastructure, digital entrepreneurship, and Internet of Things.

Objective 13 - Combating Climate Change: sensor networks combined with Internet access terminals, enable quick action in the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters.”

The updated E-Digital also mentions that it "aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations, in addition to preparing the country to advance in the main rankings of competitiveness, security and digital economy" (page 12). In this sense, the document brings as strategic action of the International Dimension enabling axis to work with the various sectors of the economy and with the production chains to establish goals and engagement with global commitments, in particular to the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the challenges of connectivity and digital transformation (page 52).

The Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) also has goals and initiatives that are aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals, mainly with Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; Targets 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

## 67. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to or is aligned with sub-national/local e-government development strategy? \*

Yes

No

## 68. Please provide link and detail.

The National Digital Government Network (Rede Gov.br) is a knowledge network through which Brazilian federative entities are technologically integrated, enabling the digital transformation of the entire public sector (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/rede-nacional-de-governo-digital>).

EGD's 4.2 initiative consists in the integration of all states in the country to the Gov.br Network, by the end of 2022. Currently all 27 states, 242 municipalities and 18 capitals are part of the Gov.br Network.

Adherence to Gov.br network allows subnational entities the following benefits:

Digital platforms, with single user authentication, for the centralization of public services offered by the various network participants;

Priority in the Capacity Development Program;

Sharing solutions to address common problems, where reuse and collaboration will favor the quality of public spending;

Cost Model to measure the economic impact of transforming each service to digital;

Support for financing with national and international development agents, in order to raise the possibility of offering special lines of financing aimed at digital transformation actions; and,

Methodological support for the digital transformation of public services

Ordinance 23 (April 4, 2019). Provides guidelines, competences and conditions for joining the National Digital Government Network (Rede Gov.br - [https://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset\\_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/70491912/do1-2019-04-08-portaria-n-23-de-4-de-abril-de-2019-70491574#:~:text=Disp%C3%B5e%20sobre%20diretrizes%2C%20compet%C3%Aancias%20e,vista%20o%20disposto%20no%20art.](https://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/70491912/do1-2019-04-08-portaria-n-23-de-4-de-abril-de-2019-70491574#:~:text=Disp%C3%B5e%20sobre%20diretrizes%2C%20compet%C3%Aancias%20e,vista%20o%20disposto%20no%20art.))

Digital Government Secretariat published a 10-step guide to digital transformation in states and municipalities (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/10passos/>), a practical guide to implementing a digital strategy for transforming public services at the local level.

The Digital Government Map is a tool that presents indicators on the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in the public sector ([https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/rede-nacional-de-governo-digital/mapa/indicadores\\_de\\_demanda/](https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/rede-nacional-de-governo-digital/mapa/indicadores_de_demanda/)).

According to article 15 of the Digital Government Law (Law 14.129/2021) the federal government must consolidate the National Digital Government Strategy - ENGD, in a cooperative manner with subnational governments. The law was regulated by Decree 11.260/2022, which assigned the responsibility for articulating and preparing the preliminary draft of the ENGD to the Digital Government Secretariat ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/14129.htm), [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D11260.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D11260.htm), <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/novembro/governo-estabelece-diretrizes-para-a-estrategia-nacional-de-governo-digital>).

## 69. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to e-participation, engagement and/or digital inclusion?

\*

 Yes

 No

## 70. Please provide link and detail.

The Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) is structured into six principles, namely: a government centered on the citizen; integrated; intelligent; reliable; transparent and open; and efficient.

By detailing transparent and open government principle, the document defines that the government must act proactively in providing data and information and enabling the monitoring and participation of society in the various stages of services and public policies. Thus, EGD contains strategic initiatives related to social participation and digital engagement:

Initiative 13.2. Expand the number of open databases, in order to reach 0.68 (sixty-eight hundredths) points in the data availability criterion of the index organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 13.3. Improve the quality of open databases, in order to reach 0.69 (sixty-nine tenths) points in the data accessibility criterion of the index organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 14.2. Improve the means of social participation and make a new participation platform available, by 2021. - Concluded

EGD itself underwent public consultation, which had 150 participants from 32 organizations, public and private, and received more than 320 contributions from society. The public consultation took place in November 2019.

Currently Brazil is engaged on the formulation of the National Digital Government Strategy (ENGD) which will set digital transformation guidelines to subnational levels. Digital Government Secretariat is coordinating the preparation of the ENGD in a participatory manner, relying on strategic partnerships with national and international organizations, as well as representatives from subnational and federal governments. ENGD will also go through public consultation to receive comments and contributions from citizens and civil society.

71. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to a national data governance framework or similar? \*

Yes

No

72. Please provide link and detail.

Under principles Integrated and Intelligent of the Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)),

Objective 6 – Integrated Public Services

Initiative 6.1: Interoperate the federal government systems, so that at least 600 public services have automatic filling of information related to the Base Citizen Register, the National Register of Legal Entities and the Postal Address Register by 2022 - Concluded

Initiative 6.2: Increase to 20 the number of attributes in the basic citizen register by 2023.

Initiative 6.3: Establish 15 baseline registers for federal government interoperability by 2023.

Initiative 6.4: Establish interoperability bus for federal government systems, by 2020, in order to ensure that people, organizations and computer systems share data – Concluded

Objective 7 - Public policies based on data and evidence establishes three initiatives related to data governance:

Initiative 7.1. Produce forty new management panels for evaluating and monitoring public policies, by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 7.2. Catalog at least the three hundred main databases of the federal government, by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 7.3. Make available the map of companies in Brazil, until 2020. - Concluded

In addition, E-Digital ([https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/arquivosestrategiadigital/e-digital\\_ciclo\\_2022-2026.pdf](https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/arquivosestrategiadigital/e-digital_ciclo_2022-2026.pdf)) offers a diagnosis about protection of rights and privacy in the digital environment and an overview of the internet governance.

Brazil do not have an instituted national data governance framework yet, but there are some important elements that constitute one. It is possible to say that Brazil has data governance guidelines, and we are working to deliver a formalized framework in the year 2023. The existing elements are brought by Law 14,129 (2021) ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/l14129.htm)) and Decree No 10,046 (2019) ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10046.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10046.htm)).

Regarding Law 14,129 (2021), it should be pointed out that its "Chapter IV – Government as a Platform" brings many devices on enhanced access and data sharing policy. The Section I of Chapter IV rules about Open Data, how the government should provide open data as a default and maintain secrecy as an exception and establishes the procedures, rules and redress mechanisms for opening data requests.

Section II of Chapter IV deals with Interoperability, how government bodies and entities that are digital public service providers and data set managers should manage their digital tools regarding interoperability mechanisms, security and privacy requirements and cost efficiency. Moreover, it institutes an official interoperability mechanism (Conecta Gov.br - <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados/conecta-gov.br>) and sets rules for base registries, new government data sets requirements and responsibilities to all public entities.

Lastly, Decree 10,046 (2019) also sets some important ground rules regarding Data Governance:

Rules about government data sharing, including establishing different categories of data sharing;

Establishes that Digital Government Secretariat will create a National Government Data Catalog (Article 30, 1st paragraph);

Institution of the Central Data Governance Committee (CCGD), that has competence to deliberate mainly about guidelines of data sharing categorization and to decide about disputes between Federal public bodies and entities and the data managers;

Institution of the Citizen Base Registry ("Cadastro Base do Cidadão - CBC"), which aims to unify and enhance citizen information within the government;

and  
The Decree also sets base registries definitions, rules and governance.

73. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to national digital identity? \*

Yes

No

74. Please provide link and detail.

Principle Reliable of the Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) establishes that the digital government will be reliable, respects citizen 's freedom and privacy and provide adequate measure to risks, threats and challenges that emerge from the use of new technologies. The offer of digital identity on a national scale for all Brazilian citizens reinforces this principle. Under this Principle, Objective 12 states:

Objective 12 - Citizen's digital identity

Initiative 12.1. Provide two million monthly biometric validations for federal public services, by the end of 2020. - Concluded

Initiative 12.2. Make a digital identity available to citizens, with an expected issue of forty million by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 12.3. Create the conditions for expanding and reducing the costs of digital certificates so that they cost a maximum of R\$ 50.00 (fifty reais) per user annually, until 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 12.4. Make new digital signature mechanisms available to citizens by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 12.5. Encourage the use of digital signatures with a high level of security. - Concluded

Initiative 12.6. Establish criteria for adopting attribute certificates to simplify individual or entity qualification processes.

Initiative 12.7. Promote the wide dissemination of systems and applications for use and verification of signature policies with open and interoperable codes. - Concluded

75. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to digital-by-default/digital-by-design/digital-first principle or similar? \*

Yes

No

76. Please provide link and detail.

Law 14,129 (March 29, 2021) provides for principles, rules and instruments for Digital Government and for increasing public efficiency ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/14129.htm)). According to Article 3, the principles and guidelines of Digital Government and public efficiency are:

I - the reduction of bureaucracy, modernization, strengthening and simplification of the public power's relationship with society, through digital services, accessible even through mobile devices;

II - the provision of access to information and public services on a single platform and when indispensable, to the provision of a face-to-face nature of services;

III - the possibility for citizens, legal entities and other public entities to demand and access public services through digital means, without the need for a face-to-face request;

Decree 10.332/2020 ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) defines the objectives to be achieved through the Digital Government Strategy, which include:

offer simple and intuitive digital public services, consolidated on a single platform that has satisfaction assessment available;

granting broad access to open government information and data, to enable the exercise of citizenship and innovation in digital technologies;

promote the integration and interoperability of government databases;

promote public policies based on data and evidence and on predictive and personalized services, using emerging technologies;

implement the General Data Protection Law, within the scope of the federal government, and guarantee the security of digital government platforms;

make digital identification available to citizens;

adopt government cloud processes and services technology as part of the technological structure of the services and sectors of the federal public administration;

optimize information and communication technology infrastructures; and

build government teams with digital skills.

77. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to data-once-only principle, **single-source-of-truth (SSoT)**, or similar? \*

Yes

No

## 78. Please provide link and detail.

The Digital Government Strategy (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/EGD2020/>) has three principles related to data-once-only:

Integrated Government Principle:

Initiative 6.1. Interoperate federal government systems, so that at least 900 public services have automatic filling in of information by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 6.2. Increase the number of attributes in the citizen's base register to twenty, by 2023.

Initiative 6.3. Establish fifteen reference base registers for federal government interoperability by 2023.

Initiative 6.4. Establish interoperability bus of federal government systems, by 2020, in order to ensure that people, organizations and computer systems share data. - Concluded

Intelligent Government Principle:

Initiative 7.2. Catalog at least the three hundred main federal government databases by 2022. - Concluded

Reliable Government Principle:

Initiative 10.1. Establish a method of adequacy and compliance of bodies with the requirements of the General Data Protection Law, by 2020. - Concluded

It is also worth mentioning that the "data-once-only" principle is clearly referred to in the Digital Government Law (Law 14,129 – 2021 - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/14129.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/14129.htm)). Article 24, item IV, states that "government bodies and entities responsible for digital public service delivery must, within the scope of their competences: (...) IV – eliminate, including by means of data interoperability, unnecessary demands to the user regarding the presentation of expendable information and evidence documents" (given that the information had already been presented by the citizen to government before).

Furthermore, related to the "single-source-of-truth (SSoT)" principle there is the Decree No 10,046 (2019 - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10046.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D10046.htm)) which rules data sharing, institutes the Citizen Base Registry ("CBC - Cadastro Base do Cidadão" - <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados/cadastro-base-do-cidadao-cbc>) the Data Governance Committee (CCGD), and rules about other Base Registries.

The CBC and the other base registries are deeply connected to the "SSoT" principle because they standardize and define a minimum set of reference data to a specific theme, resulting in integral and precise information from one or more data sources to services delivery and public policies management.

The CCGD Committee has competence to establish new base registries and has already established 9 base registries (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados/registros-de-referencia/registros-referencia>).

## 79. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to a life-cycle approach? Please provide link and detail. [NEW]

Yes

No

## 80. Please provide link and detail.

According to the Intelligent Government Principle of the Digital Government Strategy, the government must implement public policies based on data and evidence and provide for citizen's needs. Under this principle, there is a specific initiative related to user journey and life-cycle:

Objective 9 - Predictive and personalized services to citizens

Initiative 9.1. Implement a mechanism for personalizing the offer of digital public services, based on the user's profile, by 2022. - Concluded

In addition, the Gov.br portal offers an array of services according to the user profile and addresses life events. Currently seven citizen profiles are available: Farmer; Retired person; Businessperson; Student; Driver; Worker; and Tourist. More profiles are being developed and will be added to the portal ([https://www.gov.br/pt-br/perfil\\_usuario/todos\\_os\\_perfis](https://www.gov.br/pt-br/perfil_usuario/todos_os_perfis)).

Brazil also has a public services recommendation AI engine to the citizen. This AI uses the citizens navigation history (services consumption, browsing history), so that we can further improve the personalized digital public service experience in the Gov.br portal.

## 81. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to inclusion-by-default, inclusion-by-design or similar? [NEW]

Yes

Maybe

**82. Please provide link and detail.**

Law 14,129 (March 29, 2021). Provides for principles, rules and instruments for Digital Government and for increasing public efficiency. According to Article 3:

Art. 3 The principles and guidelines of Digital Government and public efficiency are:

(...)

XIX - the accessibility of the person with disabilities or with reduced mobility, under the terms of Law No. 13,146, of July 6, 2015 (Statute of the Person with Disabilities).

The Federal Digital Government is about how the citizen's relationship with the State should be: simple and focused on the needs of the user of public services. One of the premises of the digital government strategy is the quality of public services, which includes accessibility guidelines and standardization mechanisms, for the unique experience of all users when interacting with interactive systems.

To implement that, the Electronic Government Accessibility Model is available to all government bodies and entities (eMAG - <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/acesibilidade-digital/modelo-de-acesibilidade> and <https://emag.governoeletronico.gov.br/>). It consists of a set of recommendations to be considered so that the accessibility process of Brazilian government webpages and portals is conducted in a standardized and easy to implement way. The eMAG was developed in 2004 based on the study of 14 standards existing in other countries regarding digital accessibility. Among the standards analyzed were Section 508 of the United States government, the CLF standards of Canada, the Irish accessibility guidelines and documents from other countries such as Portugal and Spain. A detailed analysis of the rules and checkpoints of the international body WAI/W3C, present in WCAG 1.0, was also carried out.

Virtual Courses - Content eMAG (<https://www.escolavirtual.gov.br/curso/41> and <https://www.escolavirtual.gov.br/curso/42>) are training courses based on the e-MAG. The purpose of the course is to provide basic notions of accessibility on the Web for designers, developers and anyone who works with the inclusion of content on websites and portals.

All government websites have a tool called VLibras, which automatically translates the webpage content to sign language. VLibras makes more than 100 thousand translations daily. <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/vlibras>.

The Digital Government Standard (Design System - <https://www.gov.br/ds/introducao/sobre>) presents the interface standards that must be followed by designers and developers to ensure the unique experience in interacting with the systems. The proposal arose from the common feeling about the need to offer a unique experience to the citizen who relates to the government to access public products and services.

The Public Services Quality Model (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/ferramentas/modelo-de-qualidade-dos-servicos-digitais>) aims to help information officers diagnose quality and develop a plan to improve their services. The Model measures the quality of public services in two axes:

Evaluation of user satisfaction: what the users themselves say about the ease of use of the service, the response time, the accuracy of the answers obtained; and

Digital Service Quality Standards: cover the assessment of service adherence to government parameters and user experience during the service usage journey.

Digital Government Secretariat offers an array of accessibility tools that can be used by government entities and bodies (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/acesibilidade-digital/recursos-de-acesibilidade>).

**83. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to digitalizing a specific percentage of public services? [NEW]**

Yes

No

**84. Please provide link and detail.**

The first initiative of the Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) states that 100% of the services that can be digitalized.

Objective 1 - Provision of digital public services

Initiative 1.1. Transform 100% of public services that can be digitized by 2023.

Currently 4,767 services are available on Gov.br and 4,183 of them are digital, representing 90% of services that can be digitalized (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/noticias/gov-br-alcanca-90-dos-servicos-publicos-digitalizados>).

Brazil's goal is to digitalize all public services provided by the government.

85. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to the use of new/emerging technologies/practices such as artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, blockchains, 5G and Internet of Things (IoT), **anticipatory, proactive services?**

Artificial intelligence (AI) - please provide link and detail:

About Artificial Intelligence, the Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) states:

Objective 8 - Future public services and emerging technologies

Initiative 8.2. Implement artificial intelligence resources in at least twelve federal public services by 2022. – Concluded

One of the objectives of the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy (<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/inteligencia-artificial>) is provide quality services to the Citizen. To reach that goal, the following strategic actions are proposed:

Aligned to the provisions of the Digital Government Strategy, implement Artificial Intelligence resources in at least 12 federal public services by 2022;

Incorporate AI and data analytics into policy-making processes;

Implement AI data experimentation spaces and develop AI-focused RD&I partnerships with higher education institutions, the private sector, and the third sector;

Update and re-evaluate work processes and practices in preparation for possible changes in the environments where AI systems are introduced;

Consider, in tenders and administrative contracts aimed at the acquisition of Artificial Intelligence products and services, criteria aimed not only at technical efficiency, but also related to the incorporation of ethical principles related to transparency, equity and non-discrimination;

Establish mechanisms for speedy investigation of denunciations and complaints about violations of rights in decisions made by AI systems;

Promote the exchange of open data between Public Administration entities and between them and the private sector, always with respect for the right to protection of personal data and trade secrecy;

Perform impact analysis on AI use cases that directly affect the citizen or public servant;

Establish ethical values for the use of AI in the Federal Public Administration; and

Encourage public bodies to promote awareness of the use of AI among their technical staff.

Prioritized Initiatives:

- Stimulate the adoption of Artificial Intelligence products and services to support the federal public administration in its processes and in services for the population.

- Propose the establishment of an Applied Research Center in artificial intelligence for use in the public sector.

86. Robotics - please provide link and detail:

E-Digital ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>) has strategic actions to promote research, development and innovation on robotics, its use on education and stimulate technological initiation. For the cycle 2022-2026 Brazil has a new Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) approved by Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022 - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026>).

87. Blockchains - please provide link and detail:

About blockchain, the Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) states:

Objective 8 - Future public services and emerging technologies

Initiative 8.3. Make at least nine datasets available through blockchain solutions in the federal public administration, by 2022. - Concluded

Initiative 8.4. Implement resources to create an interoperable federal government blockchain network using trusted identification and secure algorithms. - Concluded

E-Digital ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>) has strategic actions to promote research, development and innovation on blockchain.

For the cycle 2022-2026 Brazil has a new E-Digital approved by Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022 - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026>).

88. 5G - please provide link and detail:

E-Digital ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>) predicts some of the benefits that 5G internet might bring to Brazilian economy, to research and innovation.

For the cycle 2022-2026 Brazil has a new Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) approved by Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022 - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026>).



## 89. Internet of Things (IoT) - please provide link and detail:

E-Digital ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>) has strategic actions to promote research, development and innovation on IoT, the need to process personal data in the use of IoT according to the General Personal Data Protection Law, among others.

For the cycle 2022-2026 Brazil has a new Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) approved by Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022 - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026>).

Brazilian Strategy for 5G Networks (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/estrategias-e-politicas-digitais/estrategia-brasileira-para-redes-5g>) is a management tool for the deployment of 5G networks in the country, ensuring that there are social and economic gains for society as a whole, expanding digital inclusion and serving as a platform for the operation of applications in health policies, education, access to public services, among others.

## 90. Invisible/anticipatory/proactive/seamless services [NEW]:

Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) states that the government must be citizen-oriented, by providing a journey that is pleasant and offers high quality services, and intelligent, by proactively predicting citizen and business needs.

Gov.br portal offers an array of services according to the user profile and addresses life events ([https://www.gov.br/pt-br/perfil\\_usuario/todos\\_os\\_perfis](https://www.gov.br/pt-br/perfil_usuario/todos_os_perfis)) and has an AI that uses the citizens navigation history (services consumption, browsing history), so that we can further improve the personalized digital public service experience in the Gov.br portal.

## 91. Others - please provide link and detail:

E-Digital ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>) also provides guidelines to the use of automation, cloud computing, cryptography, data science, wearables and alternative technologies.

For the cycle 2022-2026 Brazil has a new Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) approved by Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022 - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026>).

## 92. Is the national e-government strategy aligned to any regional or global guidelines, recommendations, goals (e.g. United Nations, African Union, European Union, OECD)? \*

Yes

No

## 93. Please provide link and detail.

Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals, mainly Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4,9 and 13 (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/objetivos-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-ods>).

EGD is also aligned to Recommendations issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). OECD conducted a Peer Review of Brazilian Digital Government published at the end of 2018 (<https://www.oecd.org/gov/digital-government-review-of-brazil-9789264307636-en.htm>) and Brazil participates and a guest country in E-Leaders. In March of 2019, Brazil received formal information that Brazil the country is adherent to the Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies.

Brazil is part of the Network of e-Government of Latin America and the Caribbean (Red Gealc - <https://www.redgealc.org/>), that promotes horizontal cooperation, supports the creation of participatory public policies in the field, trains government officials, provides knowledge on key aspects when developing digital government national strategies, promotes solution exchange and experts' dialogue among countries in the region. (<https://www.redgealc.org/sobre-red-gealc/integrantes-de-la-red/integrantes-por-pais/>)

The formulation of the National Digital Government Strategy (ENGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D11260.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/Decreto/D11260.htm)) is being conducted in a participatory manner and is relying on partnerships with international organizations.

94. Does the Government use any foresight tools, such as scenario planning, in visioning the future of digital government? \*

- Yes
- No

95. Please provide link and detail.

The Federal Development Strategy for Brazil (EFD - [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10531.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10531.htm)) for the period 2020 to 2031 consists of a government planning statement with a strong results orientation, defining the vision of the future for stable and coherent performance of the bodies and entities of the federal public administration direct, autarchic and foundational.

It contemplates the macroeconomic scenarios until 2031 and is organized into 5 axes: Economic, Institutional, Infrastructure, Environmental and Social. For each of these axes, guidelines, challenges and guidelines, key indexes and targets were established.

The main guideline of the EFD, valid for all its axes, is to raise the income and quality of life of the Brazilian population by reducing social and regional inequalities.

In addition, E-Digital ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>) offers a broad diagnosis of the challenges to be faced, a vision of the future, a set of strategic actions that bring us closer to this vision, and indicators for monitoring progress in achieving the goals from the country. Thus, in the process of preparing this strategy, an assessment of long-term scenarios was carried out with the collaboration of a working group involving various government agencies.

For the cycle 2022-2026 Brazil has a new Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) approved by Ordinance 6,543 (November 16, 2022 - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/11/mcti-atualiza-estrategia-brasileira-para-a-transformacao-digital-para-o-periodo-2022-2026>).

The Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) is aligned to EFD and E-Digital and establishes goals and initiatives related to country's development and better services provided by the government until the end of 2023.

96. Does the Government have any measure in policy experimentation and/or regulatory sandboxes in using digital technologies? \*

- Yes
- No

97. Please provide link and detail.

Complementary Law No. 182, of June 1, 2021 ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/leis/lcp/lcp182.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp182.htm)) establishes the legal framework for startups and innovative entrepreneurship. It defines in its chapter 11 that public administration bodies and entities with competence for sectorial regulation may, individually or in collaboration, in the scope of experimental regulatory environment programs (regulatory sandbox), rule out the incidence of norms under their competence in the regulated entity or groups of regulated entities.

This legislation also regulates the bidding and contracting of innovative solutions by the Public Administration, making it easier for the government to acquire innovative startup solutions.

Startup Point Project (<https://www.gov.br/startuppoint/pt-br>) is a hub of initiatives led and supported by the carrying institutions and identify the most appropriate for the needs and maturity stage of your business.

98. **Does the Government have any official tool/mechanism to monitor the progress of the implementation of its e-government strategies? [NEW]**

- Yes
- No

## 99. Please provide link and/or details.

The Digital Government Strategy has a specific dashboard to monitor the goals and initiatives (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/sisp/indicadores-da-estrategia-de-governo-digital/>). Currently 44 initiatives are concluded and 15 initiatives are being developed.

## E. Digital Inclusion and E-Participation

Note: Vulnerable groups include women, older people, youth, people with disabilities, migrants, minorities and others

## 100. Is there a national policy/strategy or similar in ensuring digital inclusion and leaving no one behind? \*

Yes

No

## 101. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The strategic actions of E-Digital ([http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9319.htm) and <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital>) aim to promote sustainable development, increase productivity and the levels of employment and income rates.

E-digital has an axis called "Infrastructure and Access to Information and Communication Technologies", which includes actions to strengthen the provision of telecommunications services by small providers (PPP) or regional providers, as well as facilitate access to network infrastructures, especially those with high traffic, promoting the digital, economic and financial inclusion of less favored classes, small retailers, the population in remote regions and/or where large operators are absent, seeking to improve the quality of service. It also aims to expand connectivity to municipalities with low connectivity rates or low connection speeds, by providing high-speed networks or satellite services.

Worker's school 4.0 (<https://ead.escoladotrabalhador40.com.br/>) is a professional qualification program that offers free courses on technology and productivity in order to help Brazilian workers prepare for the job market.

Digital Path Program (<https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-previdencia/pt-br/servicos/trabalhador/qualificacao-profissional/caminho-digital>) aims to centralize and promote training initiatives focused on the development of digital skills and professional insertion focused on the Economy 4.0.

ID Jovem (<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/idjovem>) provides access for low-income youth to various benefits, such as half-price ticket to artistic, cultural and sporting events and free places (or with a 50% discount) in the interstate public transport system.

Computers for Inclusion (<https://www.gov.br/mcom/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/computadores-para-inclusao-1>) aims to support and enable initiatives to promote digital inclusion through the Computer Reconditioning Centers (CRC) – spaces adapted for the reconditioning of electrical and electronic equipment, for the development of courses and workshops and to enable the correct disposal of electronic waste. Students graduated in the CRCs, in their majority, are young people and adults in social vulnerability, who can have their lives transformed by education and professionalization in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Along with the reconditioning of computers, courses are developed in the area of ICT, creative practices with multidisciplinary learning based on experiences, new teaching methodologies and playful pedagogical resources.

Reciclotech Program (<https://secti.df.gov.br/reciclotech-3/>) is a local initiative that offers digital inclusion and training of young people in the Federal District through intelligent electronic waste management.

National Digital Education Plan determines the teaching of computing, programming, robotics and other digital skills at all levels of education. It was created by Law nº 14.533/2023 ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_Ato2023-2026/](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/)).

National Program of Educational Technology (ProInfo - <https://www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/proinfo>) aims to promote the use of technology as a tool for pedagogical enrichment in public elementary, secondary and basic education.

Operation Welcome (<https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/acolhida>) ensures the care of Venezuelan migrants arriving in Brazil through the border with the state of Roraima. In the scope of Operation Welcome, in partnership with UN Migration, UN Refugee Agency and Ministry of Labor, training is offered for the development of digital skills. Digital inclusion rooms also have been installed in the shelters.

A National Digital Inclusion Plan is being developed in Brazil. It is being captained by the Ministry of Communications.

102. Is there a national e-participation policy/strategy or similar? \*

Yes

No

103. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Social Participation System and Council was created by Decree 11,407 (January 31, 2023) and aims to structure, coordinate and articulate the federal government's relations with the different segments of civil society in the application of public policies. It is composed of a central body, which is the Executive Secretariat of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and sectoral bodies linked to the various ministries of direct administration. ([https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11407.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11407.htm); <https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/noticias/2023/janeiro/governo-cria-conselho-de-participacao-social-e-reabre-dialogo-com-movimentos-sociais> and <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2023-01/governo-anuncia-sistema-interministerial-de-participacao-social>).

Participa + Brasil (<https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/>) is a social participation platform for citizens to consult the documents that are available and collaborate by recording their opinion. All federal agencies and entities can publicize documents on the platform and submit them for public consultation, promoting and qualifying the process of social participation. Participa +Brasil has public consultations, public hearings, as well as consultation of information about the collegiates.

Another important platform for participation and interaction with society is Fala. Br- Integrated Ombudsman and Information Access Platform (<https://falabr.cgu.gov.br/>). It takes requests for public information, allows citizens to report complaints, to make compliments, requisitions and suggestions to simplify and reduce bureaucracy in public services.

More information about E-Participation can be found at the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/participacao-social>

Participatory Pluriannual Plan (PPA - <https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/ppa-participativo>). The Pluriannual Plan is the main instrument for budget planning, as it defines the guidelines, objectives and goals of the federal public administration.

5th Brazilian Action Plan for open government - Monitoring and execution. Working Group for Advising on Open Government with the Participation of Civil Society (<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao>; <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/5o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/5o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro> and <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/governo-aberto-no-brasil/grupo-de-trabalho-da-sociedade-civil/grupo-de-trabalho-da-sociedade-civil>).

104. Does the Government provide any specific measure(s) to ensure meaningful connectivity/access to e-government services by women and/or other vulnerable groups? \*

Yes

No

105. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Northeast Connected Programme (<https://www.gov.br/mcom/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/nordeste-conectado>) - aims to promote the expansion and deployment of the telecommunications cyberinfrastructure in the Northeast Region. Hence, federal universities, federal institutes and research units will be able to enjoy a high-speed network, connected to other institutions in Brazil and worldwide, in addition to schools (municipal and state) and public squares, through partnerships with private providers, promoting the economy and local development.

North Connected Programme (<https://www.gov.br/mcom/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/norte-conectado>) aims to expand the communications infrastructure in the Amazon Region, through the implementation of subfluvial fiber optic cables, to deliver public policies on telecommunications, education, research, health, defense and the judiciary. In addition, the objective is to expand internet access in the region, with the possibility of integration with neighboring countries.

Internet Brazil Programme (<https://www.gov.br/mcom/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/internet-brasil>) aims to promote free access to the internet on mobile broadband to basic education students of the public school system who are members of families enrolled in the Single Registry for Social Programs of the Federal Government (CadÚnico).

Broadband in Schools Program (<https://www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br/regulado/universalizacao/plano-banda-larga-nas-escolas>) aims to provide internet access to public schools. The goal is to connect all urban public schools to the internet, free of charge, by December 2025.

Rural Connectivity Program (<https://www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br/regulado/universalizacao/atendimento-rural#:~:text=Programa%20de%20Conectividade%20Rural&text=Disponibilizar%20o%20Servi%C3%A7o%20M%C3%B3vel%20Pessoal,p%C3%ABlicos%20digitais%2C%20dentre%20outros%20benef%C3%ADcios.>) aims to bring mobile telephony and mobile internet to Brazilian rural communities.

Digital Cities Program aims to modernize management, expand access to public services and promote the development of Brazilian municipalities through technology. It operates on the following fronts: construction of fiber optic networks that interconnect local public agencies; Availability of e-government applications for municipalities; Training of municipal employees for use and management of the network; Offer of internet access points for free and open use in public spaces of great circulation, such as squares, parks and bus stations.

Wi-Fi Brazil Program (<https://www.gov.br/mcom/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/wi-fi-brasil>) offers access to Internet connection services, with the aim of promoting digital and social inclusion. Aims to provide internet in specific places such as public institutions, schools, libraries, telecenters, health units, quilombola communities, indigenous villages, rural settlements and others.

In 2023, government fixed satellite broadband connection antennas in three base poles in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory, in Roraima (<https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/obrasilvotou/cuidado/emergencia-yanomami-conexoes-de-internet-para-atendimento-aos-yanomami>).

According to the ICT Household Survey by the Regional Center for Studies for the Development of the Information Society, 64% of Brazilian women use the internet. Furthermore, 63% are black and 67% brown (<https://www.nic.br/noticia/na-midia/tic-domicilios-2022-celular-e-o-unico-meio-de-acesso-a-internet-para-92-milhoes-de-pessoas/>).

106. Does the Government provide any specific e-service(s) for women and/or other vulnerable groups? \*

Yes

No

107. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The services provided by Gov.br are available to all citizens that have a GOV.br account.

18 services (health, social security, among others) are aimed at the female audience, as listed below:

<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/doar-leite-materno-na-cidade-do-rio-de-janeiro>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-consulta-de-aconselhamento-em-malformacao-fetal>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-consulta-de-pre-natal-de-alto-risco>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-consulta-de-puericultura-e-amamentacao>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-exame-de-biopsia-de-mama-guiada-por-ultrassonografia>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-exame-de-mamografia-bilateral>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-consulta-em-ginecologia-fiocruz-iff-rj>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-cirurgia-ginecologica-de-baixo-e-medio-riscos-fiocruz-rj>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/realizar-exame-de-urodinamica-na-mulher-fiocruz-rj>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/obter-salario-maternidade-urbano>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/solicitar-salario-maternidade-rural>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/solicitar-auxilio-doenca-da-aeronauta-gestante>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/solicitar-salario-maternidade-acordo-internacional>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/participar-do-projeto-meninas-no-museu-de-astronomia>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/receber-visitas-domiciliares-para-acompanhamento-de-gestantes-e-criancas-de-0-a-06-anos>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/protocolar-documentos-junto-ao-ministerio-das-mulheres>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/denunciar-e-buscar-ajuda-a-vitimas-de-violencia-contra-mulheres>  
<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/obter-assistencia-da-ouvidoria-feminina-ufop>

Also 18 specific services are aimed at people with disabilities (<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/temas/aceso-a-educacao-para-pessoas-com-deficiencia>).

Focused on life-cycle events, a specific journey was develop on Gov.br to provide services to students ([https://www.gov.br/pt-br/perfil\\_usuario/estudante](https://www.gov.br/pt-br/perfil_usuario/estudante)).

108. Does the Government provide any specific e-participation measure(s) for women and/or other vulnerable groups? \*

Yes

No

109. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The e-Citizenship is a portal created by the Federal Senate with the objective of stimulating and enabling greater participation of citizens in the legislative, budgetary, inspection and representation activities of the Senate. (<https://www12.senado.leg.br/ecidadania>)

Gov.br provides specific services to report human rights violations (<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/denunciar-violacao-de-direitos-humanos>) and to report and seek help for victims of violence against women (<https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/denunciar-e-buscar-ajuda-a-vitimas-de-violencia-contra-mulheres>).

More information about E-Participation can be found at the webpage: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/participacao-social>

110. Does the Government provide any specific measure(s) to build digital literacy/skills for women and/or other vulnerable groups? \*

Yes

No

111. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Higher Education Accessibility Program (Include program - <https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/institucional/secretarias/secretaria-de-modalidades-especializadas-de-educacao/programa-incluir>) proposes actions that guarantee full access for people with disabilities to federal institutions of higher education.

Future MCTI: Future of Work, Work of the Future ([https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/capitacao\\_tecnologica](https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/capitacao_tecnologica)) is a digital skills program carried out by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations. The main objectives of the program are:

I - improve the quality of education through broad access to digital content and technologies, with ongoing training and adequate support for teachers and students;

II - support the training of human resources for the digital transformation of companies; and

III - foster technology-based entrepreneurship.

Innovative Women Programme is an initiative by Finep (Financial Agency of Studies and Projects mostly related to Science and Technology) and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations (<http://www.finep.gov.br/apoio-e-financiamento-externa/programas-e-linhas/mulheresinovadoras>) to encourage startups led by women, in order to contribute to increase female representation in the national entrepreneurial scenario, through training and recognition of undertakings that may stimulate Brazilian competitiveness. It offers acceleration specifically aimed at the female audience for up to 30 (thirty) selected startups, in addition to a prize of R\$ 120,000 reais for up to 1 (ten) companies chosen by an evaluation panel as the best startups led by women in their respective regions.

112. Does the Government use any social media platform(s)? \*

Yes

No

113. If yes, please provide link and detail if social media is used for (i) e-information; (ii) e-consultation; and/or (iii) e-decision-making

Digital Government Twitter - <https://twitter.com/DigitalGovBr>  
 Digital Government Instagram - <https://www.instagram.com/digitalgovbr/>  
 Publishes relevant information about Digital Government and new projects

Social Communication Secretariat Twitter - <https://twitter.com/secomvc>  
 Social Communication Secretariat Instagram - <https://www.instagram.com/secomvc/>  
 Publishes relevant information about Government of Brazil

Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services Twitter - <https://twitter.com/gestaogovbr>  
 Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services Instagram - <https://www.instagram.com/gestaogovbr/>  
 Among others, publishes information about digital transformation and digital services provided by Digital Government Secretariat

Union General Controller Twitter <https://twitter.com/CGUOnline>  
 Union General Controller Instagram <https://www.instagram.com/cguoficial/>  
 Publishes information about public hearings, e-consultation and e-information

114. If yes, please include any guidelines for government officials/institutions on the use of social media.

The guidelines are established by Social Communication Secretariat and sent to the bodies and entities of the public administration.

115. Does the Government publish information on how people's voices, including those among women and/or the vulnerable groups, are included in policy decision-making? \*

Yes

No

116. If yes, please provide link (URL) and detail.

Citizens feedback is registered on Participa+Brasil (<https://www.gov.br/participamaibrasil/pagina-inicial>). To see comments made about the proposition the user must login using the Gov.br digital ID.

E-Digital Public Consultation - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/estrategia-digital-atualizacao-periodo-2022-2026>

EGD public consultation - <http://participa.br/egd/estrategia-de-governo-digital-resultados-da-consulta-publica> and [https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/comunicados-mcti/estrategia-digital-brasileira/questionario\\_consulta-ebtd.pdf](https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/comunicados-mcti/estrategia-digital-brasileira/questionario_consulta-ebtd.pdf)

EBIA public consultation - <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes-mcti/folders-e-cartilhas/consulta-publica-estrategia-brasileira-de-inteligencia-artificial/consulta-publica-estrategia-brasileira-de-inteligencia-artificial.pdf/view>

## F. Usage, User Satisfaction and Evaluation

117. Does the Government monitor/collect usage statistics of e-government services? \*

Yes

No

118. If yes, please provide link and detail.

To evaluate digital services, Digital Government Secretariat defined a Quality Model for Public Services, through Ordinance SGD/ME nº. 548, of January 24, 2022, with the aim of helping managers to diagnose quality and draw up a plan to improve their services. The Model foresees the measurement of the quality of public services in two axes: assessment of user satisfaction and quality standards for digital services: include the assessment of the service's adherence to government parameters and the user's experience during the journey of using the service. (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/ferramentas/modelo-de-qualidade-dos-servicos-digitais> and <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/ferramentas/modelo-de-qualidade-dos-servicos-digitais>).

Federal services monitoring panel (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/central-de-qualidade/painel-de-monitoramento-de-servicos-federais>) presents the main statistics of federal public services available on the gov.br portal. The tool brings data such as the evolution of the digital transformation in the provision of services, the assessment of user satisfaction, the number of accesses to the service pages and feedback on the usefulness of the information presented.

119. Does the Government collect usage data with dis-aggregation by gender? \*

Yes. With the current analytical tool, it is possible to measure the use of the Gov.br portal by gender.

SGD is improving the satisfaction evaluation model, based on the analysis of data originating from the service evaluation tool, analyzing intersection with other government databases to enrich the analysis of information, including by gender, age, location, among other parameters.

120. Does the Government measure user satisfaction of e-government services? \*

Yes

No



121. If yes, please provide link and detail.

With the current analytical tool, it is possible to measure the use of the Gov.br portal. SGD is improving the satisfaction evaluation model based on the analysis of data originating from the service evaluation tool, analyzing intersection with other government databases to enrich the analysis of information, including by gender, age, location, among other parameters.

User satisfaction (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/ferramentas/modelo-de-qualidade-dos-servicos-digitais/avaliacao-de-satisfacao-dos-usuarios>) is measured on the gov.br portal. Federal services monitoring panel (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/central-de-qualidade/painel-de-monitoramento-de-servicos-federais>) also presents statistics about user satisfaction. Currently the user satisfaction is rated 4.4 on a 5 point scale.

Under principle User Centered, the Digital Government Strategy (EGD - [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10332.htm)) states:

Objective 2 - Evaluation of satisfaction in digital services

Initiative 2.1. Offer a standardized satisfaction assessment method for at least fifty percent of digital public services by 2023.

Initiative 2.2. Improve the satisfaction of users of public services and obtain an average level of at least 4.5 (four and five tenths) on a 5 (five) point scale, by 2022.

Initiative 2.3. Improve the perception of usefulness of service information on the single gov.br portal and reach at least sixty-five percent of positive evaluations by 2023.

122. Does the Government collect user satisfaction data with dis-aggregation by gender? \*

Yes. With the current analytical tool, it is possible to measure user satisfaction data dis-aggregated by gender. SGD is improving the satisfaction evaluation model, based on the analysis of data originating from the service evaluation tool, analyzing intersection with other government databases to enrich the analysis of information, including by gender, age, location, among other parameters.

## G. Partnership and International Cooperation [NEW]

123. **Please provide information about any ongoing global/regional partnership and/or digital cooperation, with United Nations (such as UNDESA, Regional commissions, UNDP, UNICEF ...) focusing on e-government and digital technologies (e.g. enhance North-South, South-South, triangular, regional, and international cooperation) \* [NEW]**

Currently there are no ongoing partnerships with United Nations agencies focused on e-government and digital technologies. In the past Unesco was a strategic partner in the development and improvement of e-participation mechanisms.

**124. Please provide information about any other ongoing global/regional partnership and/or digital cooperation, with other non UN-bodies. [NEW] \***

Brazil has strategic partnerships with World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, G20, Development Bank of Latin America, Denmark, Germany and United Kingdom (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/redes-internacionais-de-compartilhamento-de-governo-digital>).

Brazil also has strategic partnerships with World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Denmark and United Kingdom (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/redes-internacionais-de-compartilhamento-de-governo-digital>).

In 2023 Brazil will be responsible for the pro-tempore presidency of G20 and Mercosul. Under the Digital Economy group of G20 Brazil will propose different approaches and products that will be presented to the state members shortly. Under the Digital Agenda working group of Mersosul the Brazilian presidency, which begins in July of 2023, soon will propose strategic actions to improve the digital agenda in the region.

Brazil is part of the Network of e-Government of Latin America and the Caribbean (Red Gealc - <https://www.redgealc.org/>), that promotes horizontal cooperation, supports the creation of participatory public policies in the field, trains government officials, provides knowledge on key aspects when developing digital government national strategies, promotes solution exchange and experts' dialogue among countries in the region.

Brazil is also a member of the Centro Latinoamericano de Administración para el Desarrollo (CLAD - <https://clad.org/> and <https://clad.org/declaraciones-y-consensos/>), being a signatory to several documents such as the Madrid Declaration on Public Innovation, the Foro Declaration on mechanisms for implementing the 2030 Agenda, the Iberoamerican Charter on Electronic Government, among others.

Brazil is also part of the Mercosur Digital Agenda Group (GAD - <https://www.mercosur.int/pt-br/temas/agenda-digital/>). Among the main initiatives are:

- Integrated actions aimed at the development of telecommunications infrastructures and their interconnection, with a central focus on underserved regions;

- Normative coherence of national policies for the protection of personal data;
- Joint mechanism for coordinating detection, prevention, management and response to digital security incidents;
- Subscription of an agreement for the mutual recognition of digital signatures;
- Elaboration of a common reference framework for the development of digital skills and computational thinking;
- Joint initiatives on open government, open data, the provision of cross-border services through digital means and the use of emerging technologies to optimize government services; and
- Establish common frameworks for measuring and producing digital indicators;

Brazil has partnered with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to offer a US\$1 billion line of credit, aimed at boosting the digitization of public services in states and municipalities across the country. The credit line, called Brasil Mais Digital, is aimed at investment projects and is available through three resource allocation channels: federal government agencies, subnational governments (state or municipal) and national or regional development banks. Four sectors were prioritized for integration and alignment of public policies: Digital Infrastructure, Digital Economy, Digital Government and Enabling Factors. (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/10passos/passo-09>; <https://www.iadb.org/pt/noticias/brasil-acelerara-transformacao-digital-com-apoio-do-bid> and <https://www.iadb.org/pt/project/BR-O0010>).

THANK YOU

**125. Please provide any other information that will help us in understanding e-government development in your country. [NEW] \***

GovTech initiatives were included in the Digital Government Strategy. Among the initiatives, should be highlighted: Increase by 20% the number of open innovation competitions for the identification or development of technology-based solutions for the Federal Government, carried out within the scope of GOV.BR/DESAFIOS; Systematize and disseminate knowledge about public procurement of innovation; and Hold at least 2 events on the use of GOVTECHS in the public administration, focusing on the legal framework for startups.

Government as a Platform (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/governanca-de-dados/governo-como-plataforma>): consists of a service delivery model that connects the governmental and non-governmental sectors, through the empowerment of citizens in the use of their data, to improve the experience in the consumption of public and private services of their interest, stimulating innovation and economic activity. By sharing data across sectors of the economy, the government can help leverage the data market, in which data is shared as products or services resulting from data processing.

STARTUP GOV.BR (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/startupgovbr/programa>): aims to accelerate strategic digital transformation projects of the federal government, when an institution does not have the resources to fully develop them without support and guidance. It consists of a structured offer of technical support made up of technological tools, specialized human resources and methodological guidance for the agile management of specific projects. They must be aligned with the Digital Government Strategy and have significant impacts on society and the economy. Among the project selection criteria are the number of potential beneficiaries; potential for economic and social development; and savings of resources for the Federal Public Administration.

User surveys (<https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/transformacao-digital/ferramentas/pesquisa-com-usuarios>): aiming to provide systems and services that increasingly meet the needs and expectations of citizens and companies, Digital Government Secretariat conducts research that involve a set of systematic and methodical actions to produce knowledge about the user experience. By April 2023 about 140 surveys were carried out with 3,000 users.

The New National Identity Card (CIN) began to be issued in a single model and valid for the national territory since August 2022. It will unify possible registration numbers that exist in each of the 27 States of the Federation, preventing identities with different numbers. The digital version of the document and the validation of the citizen's data for issuing the document will be done by GOV.BR.

Brazil expanded the instruments to help the software contracting process through the execution of Corporate Agreements with large manufacturers. In the last two years, more than 400 purchases from different bodies used the ICT Solutions catalogs arising from the corporate agreements signed between SGD and eight major software manufacturers.

In December 2022, the estimated total savings with digital transformation was around BRL 5.19 billion (about US\$ 1 billion), of which BRL 3.7 billion for citizens and BRL 1.4 billion for the State (<https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/dezembro/iniciativas-do-governo-federal-aceleram-transformacao-digital-dos-servicos-publicos>).

In 2023, the new government reconfigured the digital transformation governance structure. The Digital Government Secretariat (SGD) was strategically repositioned to the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services. Among the new responsibilities, SGD is developing the articulation and planning of actions to improve the identification of natural persons, in addition to acting as executive secretary of the Federal Executive Chamber for Citizen Identification.

**126. Consent to publish this Questionnaire**

I/We authorize UN DESA to publish my/our responses as deemed necessary. \*

Yes

No

Thank you for taking time to complete this important questionnaire. We very much appreciate your participation.