

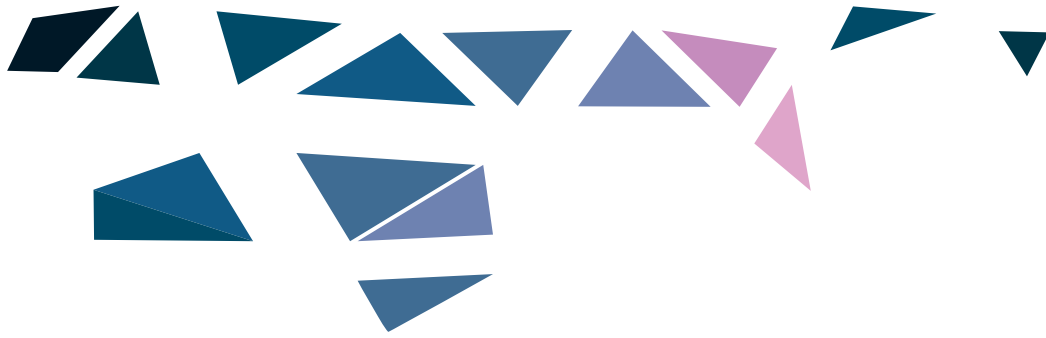


Observatory of  
**Public Sector Innovation**

## Brazil Report Supplement

Key developments in the history of the innovation system





## Disclosure

This supplementary booklet is an excerpt from the report *The Innovation System of the Public Service of Brazil: An exploration of its past, present and future journey* (OECD, 2019).



## Key milestones and developments in the historical public sector innovation journey

### 1937

- Law 378/1937 establishes the Ministry of Education and Public Health, including the creation of National Conferences on education and health to facilitate government learning about relevant activities to these two sectors.

### 1941

- The first National Conference is held on health.

### 1956

- Creation of the Bureaucratic Simplification Committee.

### 1967

- Decree-Law 200/1967 provides for the organisation of the Federal Administration, and establishes guidelines for Administrative Reform, among other measures.

### 1979

- Creation of an Extraordinary Ministry of Debureaucratisation (Ministério Extraordinário para a Desburocratização) and the National Programme of Debureaucratisation (Programa Nacional de Desburocratização) (Decree 83.740).

### 1985

- Secretariat of Federal Administration is created with oversight of human resources policy and responsibility to improve bureaucratic efficiency.

### 1986

- The functions of the Ministry of Debureaucratisation are folded into another ministry (Decree 92.486/1986).
- Creation of ENAP, the National School of Public Administration (Escola Nacional de Administração Pública).

### 1988

- The post-dictatorship Constitution is enshrined.

### 1990

- Launch of the Program of Quality and Productivity, including the Sub-committee for Public Administration, to expand quality and productivity of public sector bodies and increase efficiency, with a greater emphasis on societal rather than bureaucratic needs.
- Establishment of the Federal Deregulation Program (Decree 99.179/1990), which is concerned, among other things, with reducing state interference, achieving greater efficiency and reducing service costs, and ensuring that services better meet the needs of users.

**1991**

- Launch of the National Program of “Desestatization” (NPD) and commencement of the privatisation of many state-owned enterprises.

**1993**

- Enactment of the Procurement Law setting out rules for bids and contracts of the Public Administration and other provisions (Law 8.666/1993).

**1994**

- Creation of the Court of Accounts corporate school (Instituto Serzedello Corrêa, ISC).

**1995**

- Release of the “Plano Diretor da Reforma do Aparelho do Estado” Master Plan for State Reform / Reform Plan of State Apparatus.
- Creation of the Ministry of Administration and State Reform (MARE).
- Establishment of the Program of Quality and Participation in Public Administration (PAQP) established.

**1996**

- Creation of the Federal Management Innovation Award (ENAP).
- Creation of the Congress of Information Technology and Innovation in Public Management (CONIP) Excellence Award created.

**1998**

- Constitutional amendment (19/1998) implements public administration reforms and introduces efficiency as one of the principles for public administration.
- Constitutional amendment (20/1998) implements social security reforms and revises limits to public servant benefits.
- Privatisation initiatives are implemented at the subnational level.

**1999**

- Abolition of the Ministry of Administration and State Reform (MARE).

**2000**

- Launch of the Advance Brazil Plan (Plano Avança Brasil) Modernisation Program.
- Introduction of electronic procurement, including the establishment of “Comprasnet”, a portal for electronic reverse auctions.
- Enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility Law (Complementary Law 101), which revised budgetary and expenditure frameworks to implement codes of conduct concerning expenditures for public officials.
- Resumption of a National Program of Debureaucratization and establishment of the Interministerial Committee on De-bureaucratization and the Sectorial Executive Committees on De-bureaucratization (Decree 3.335/2000).
- Introduction of Standards of quality of care (Decree 3.507/2000), including a requirement for agencies to establish standards of quality of care, and establishment of a national system for evaluation of public service user satisfaction.

**2002**

- Creation of the e-Gov Award (ABEP and MPDG).

**2003**

- Creation of the innovative Bolsa Familia benefits programme.

**2004**

- Establishment of the Transparency Portal.

- Enactment of Law 10.973/2004 creating an innovation/legal framework for science, technology and innovation (primarily oriented towards the private sector).
- Creation of the Innovation Award, “Innovare”, for practices in the justice system (sponsored by the Innovare Institute).

## 2005

- Establishment of Gespública (National Programme for Public Management and Debureaucratisation), to improve the quality of management practices in public sector organisations (amalgamating/replacing the National Programme of Debureaucratisation and the Quality Programme in Public Service) (Decree 5.738/2005 which revoked Decree 83.740).
- Publication of the Administrative Simplification Guide (Guia “d” Simplificação Administrativa).

## 2009

- Enactment of the “Citizens Decree” (6.932/2009), promoting public service simplification and integration.
- Enactment of Decree 6.944/2009 for the improvement of public administration, rules for recruitment tenders and public sector innovation.
- National Year of Public Management / National Public Management Agenda.
- First collaborative law making consultation process in the Executive Branch (Marco Civil da Internet).
- Culturadigital.br, a social network created for the discussion of cultural policies.
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- Enactment of complementary Law 131, which amended the Fiscal Responsibility Law to include transparency and social participation obligations.

## 2011

- Enactment of the Law of Access to Information (12.527/11).
- Launch of the National Open Government Action Plan.

## 2012

- Establishment of the Brazilian Open Data Portal.
- Creation of the Public Services Portal.

## 2013

- Creation of the “HackerLab” innovation lab (Resolution 49/13) in the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies.

## 2014

- Launch of the National Policy of Social Participation and National Social Participation System (Decree 8.243/14).

## 2015

- First Public Sector Innovation Week held.
- Start of the Brazil 100% Digital event series.
- TCU establishes Colab-i innovation lab.
- MPDG establishes Inova, a functional area with a focus on modernisation and fostering innovation in the federal administration.
- Launch of the further simplification programme (Decree 8.414/2015) to simplify and streamline the delivery of public services and improve the business environment and efficiency of the public administration.
- The Association of Audit Courts of Brazil runs a hackathon to explore how open data could contribute to the work of the audit institutions.

## 2016

- Creation of the InovaGov public sector innovation network.
- Establishment of the Digital Citizenship Platform (Decree 8.936/16).

- Release of the Digital Governance Policy (Decree 8.638/16).
- ENAP creates the GNova Innovation Lab in partnership with Denmark's MindLab.
- The Innovation Law is updated (13.243/2016).
- A Constitutional Amendment (95/2016) caps public expenditure for the next 20 years.
- Publication of the Open Data Policy (Decree 8.777/16).
- Launch of the ANVISA pilot project on innovation.

## 2017

- Enactment of Law 13.460 and Decree 9.094 establish basic rules for participation, protection and defence of the rights of users of public services, and for the simplification of public services. Decree 9.094 repeals Decree 5.378/2005 and restores the “presumption of good faith”, in addition to other principles established by Decree No. 83.740 of 1979.
- Launch of Efficient Brazil (Brasil Eficiente), a programme to improve the lives of citizens using public services and to reduce red tape.
- Publication of the code of defence of the rights of users of public services (Law 13.460/17).
- Establishment of iGov Nights to help innovators network.
- Launch of the Govdata Platform.
- Provision of services using a “Single Sign-on” solution for authentication.
- ANAC establishes an innovation lab.
- DNIT creates n3i – the Nucleus of New Businesses and Innovation.
- The Ministry of Planning and ENAP partner to carry out the first ever Public Services Census in the Federal Government in Brazil.

## 2018

- Creation of the Public Spirit innovation award (Agenda Brasil do Futuro & Instituto Republica).
- The Central Bank (Banco Central) creates LIFT, a laboratory for financial and technological innovation.
- The Federal Prosecution Attorney's Office (Ministério Público Federal) creates an advisory unit on sustainability and innovation.
- ANVISA creates a programme on innovation management and transforms its prior pilot project (Fábrica de Ideias) into a lab (Lab-i-Visa).
- Launch of the National System for Digital Transformation and the Brazilian Strategy for Digital Transformation (E-Digital) (Decree 9.319/18).
- Introduction of Law 13.655/18 to provide greater guidance to courts and auditing authorities around action by civil servants.
- Launch of the first chatbot to help citizens navigate the Service Portal.
- Release of the first broad quality management research in federal public services by INOVA.
- Enactment of red tape reduction legislation (Law 13.726).

## 2019

- Publication of Decree (9.723/2019) to reduce bureaucracy and provide a ranking of public entities in regard to complaints and user satisfaction issues.
- Publication of Decree (9.739/2019) reorganising the System of Organization and Institutional Innovation of the Federal Government.

Source: Interviews, workshop and research.