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in Public Infrastructure Policies

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DIAGNOSTIC OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSPARENCY IN THE BRAZILIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL - BRAZIL

Coordination of Milestone 9

Amanda Faria Lima

Thulio Manoel De Oliveira

INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (COST)

Maria Da Graça Prado

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OFFICE (CGU)

Open Government and Transparency Board

National Department for Transparency and Access to Information

Guilherme Guimarães Fortuna

Giovanni Bogéa Vianna

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE WORKING GROUP (GT INFRA)

Brent Millikan

BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC WORKS AUDITING (IBRAOP)

Adriana Cuoco Portugal

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE (IEMA)

André Luis Ferreira

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE (ISA)

Mariel Nakane



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INTRODUCTION

In 2023, the Office of the Comptroller General of Brazil (CGU) initiated the co-creation process for the 6th Brazilian Open Government Action Plan, to be implemented between 2024 and 2027. The Plan's development followed a participatory and collaborative approach, involving representatives from civil society and the federal government. Transparency and social participation in large infrastructure projects emerged as the top priorities in public consultation, receiving the highest number of votes, highlighting their relevance and strong public interest.

Titled "*Instruments to improve transparency and social participation in public infrastructure policies*", the commitment provides for the creation, improvement, and dissemination of tools that enable access to information and social control throughout the entire life cycle of public infrastructure policies. As part of the commitment, the plan includes compiling and presenting recommendations and best practices, encompassing guidelines, databases, and information categories, as well as conducting a diagnostic of the current status of infrastructure transparency in the federal government (Milestone 9).¹

Improving the dissemination of information, data, and documents on federal infrastructure investments in Brazil could contribute to better management of the substantial public resources invested in the sector. Moreover, this strengthens social and institutional oversight and monitoring. It also contributes to greater inclusion of the peoples and communities affected by these large projects, who are often excluded from decision-making processes that impact their livelihoods and territories.

To that end, current regulations and norms were mapped, and data disclosure practices adopted by national and international public bodies were analyzed. The purpose was to

identify advances, gaps, and opportunities for improvement, with a view to formulating recommendations to strengthen active transparency, open data, and social participation in a sector that is strategic to national development. The methodology adopted for the preparation of the diagnosis combined different supplementary approaches, to wit: normative review; analysis of official transparency portals; mapping of international best practices and recommendations; and the application of a questionnaire to representatives of federal public bodies involved in the selection, planning, execution, and monitoring of infrastructure investments. This approach enabled the construction of a comprehensive and comparative view of the current situation, serving as a basis for formulating proposals for institutional and normative improvement.

To present the results of this study, this Technical Note has been structured into five sections. Section 1 presents the legal bases that regulate transparency in the infrastructure sector. Section 2 presents international guidelines and recommendations, with examples of portals and practices adopted in other countries. Section 3 summarizes the responses from the questionnaire administered to representatives of federal public bodies operating in the sector. Section 4 presents an analysis of federal portals, identifying the main challenges and areas for improvement. Section 5 provides recommendations.

1. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/6deg-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compro-misso-1/Transparencia-Infraestrutura-monitoramento-e-execucao>

1 LEGAL BASIS FOR TRANSPARENCY IN INFRASTRUCTURE

Currently, there is no specific federal Brazilian legislation that directly regulates transparency and access to information regarding the development of sectoral infrastructure plans, their linkage to the public budget, and the processes for contracting and executing infrastructure projects.

However, the transparency of this information is supported by existing federal regulations on access to information, budget management, and public procurement and bidding processes. In addition to this set of regulations, the rules regarding environmental licensing and the implementation of

socio-environmental conditions² also provide a legal basis for the disclosure of information and data related to infrastructure projects. Furthermore, the federal government provides electronic platforms that serve as channels for accessing data and documents on public works.

1.1 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PUBLIC BUDGET

The general principles for ensuring transparency of information are set out in the Access to Information Law (*Lei de Acesso à Informação*)–LAI (Federal Law No. 12,527/2011), which addresses both proactive disclosure and procedures for requesting information. Specifically, LAI mandates the proactive disclosure of information related to public works (article 8, item V), also applying to bidding and contracting processes (article 8, item IV). In addition, the Fiscal Responsibility Law (*Lei de*

Responsabilidade Fiscal) (Federal Supplementary Law No. 101/2000) provides for transparency in the planning and allocation of public resources, including all public investments in infrastructure projects. Finally, the Digital Government Law (*Lei de Governo Digital*) (Law No. 14,129/2021) provides for the active availability of information on the budget, contracts, bids, and electronic invoices for public purchases (Article 29, paragraph 2).

1.2 PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

The current Law on Bidding and Administrative Contracts (*Lei de Licitações e Contratos Administrativos*) (Law No. 14,133/2021) defines disclosure as one of its guiding principles (Article 5). It stipulates that all acts performed in bidding processes, contracts, and contract

2. According to the Federal Law n° 15.190/2025, socio-environmental conditions are measures, conditions, or constraints under the responsibility of the project proponent, established within the scope of environmental licenses by the licensing authority, with the purpose of preventing, mitigating, or compensating for the negative environmental impacts identified in the environmental studies. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/ato2023-2026/2025/lei/L15190.htm

amendments must be public (Article 13). The National Public Procurement Portal (*Portal Nacional de Compras Públicas*) (PNCP) was created by this rule (article 174), centralizing the dissemination of information on public procurement.

The Concessions Law (*Lei de Concessões*) (Law No. 8,987/1995) also provides for disclosure as one of its principles (article 14), guaranteeing the right to obtain a certificate regarding acts, contracts, decisions or legal opinions related to bidding processes and concessions (article 22). The Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Law (*Lei de Parcerias Público-Privadas*) (Law No. 11,079/2004) establishes transparency as one of the guidelines for contracting under this modality (Article 4, item V), requiring public

consultations and the publication of tender notices and contracts (Article 10, item VI).

Concerning contracts entered into by public companies, the State-Owned Enterprises Law (*Lei das Estatais*) (Law No. 13,303/2016) sets forth the obligation for timely and up-to-date disclosure of information relating to the performance of these entities, including data on their activities and economic and financial conditions (Article 8, item III). Article 39 also establishes that bidding procedures, pre-qualification, and contracts entered into must be disclosed on a specific internet portal, to be managed by the public company or mixed-economy company itself. These provisions cover contracts related to the execution of infrastructure projects.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Concerning environmental legislation, transparency obligations focus on the disclosure of information about environmental licensing – a mandatory procedure for activities with the potential to cause pollution or environmental degradation, as is common in infrastructure projects.

The National Environmental Policy (Law No. 6,938/1981) mandates the publication of all environmental licensing requests and their respective renewals and concessions (article 10, paragraph 1). The policy also created SISNAMA (*Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre o Meio-Ambiente*–National Environmental Information System), which obliges environmental agencies at all federal levels to ensure access to information on environ-

mental licensing requests, their renewals, and their granting.

The Environmental Transparency Law (*Lei de Transparência Ambiental*) (Law No. 10,650/2003), in turn, guarantees public access to documents, records and administrative processes, including policies, plans and programs that may cause environmental impacts, as well as requests for environmental licensing and environmental impact studies (Article 2). This regulation obliges environmental agencies to provide all environmental information in their possession, in written, visual, audio or electronic form, particularly information related to policies, plans and programs that could potentially cause environmental impacts (Article 2).

1.4 REGULATION OF THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

At the federal level, several regulations govern active transparency and open data. This is the case with Federal Decree No. 7,724/2012, which regulates the Access to Information Law within the scope of the federal government, guaranteeing the proactive disclosure of information relating to public works (Article 7, paragraph 3, item II), bidding processes and contracts (Article 7, paragraph 3, item V).

The decree applies to “direct administration bodies, autonomous entities, public foundations, public companies, mixed-economy companies and other entities directly or indirectly controlled by the Federal Government” (Article 5).

The Open Data Policy of the Federal Executive Branch (Federal Decree No. 8,777/2016) sets forth that each body or entity of the

direct, autonomous, and foundational federal public administration must possess and implement an Open Data Plan, containing an inventory and catalog of data, mechanisms for prioritizing the opening of this data, a schedule for opening, responsibilities, and the implementation of processes for citizen engagement and promotion of data use (Article 5, paragraph 2).

The Transparency and Access to Information Policy of the Federal Public Administration, established by Federal Decree No. 11,529/2023, emphasizes the principles of

active transparency to fulfil the right of access to information and to data produced, held, or accumulated by federal agencies and entities. This decree establishes the Federal Executive Branch's Transparency Portal as a central tool for data and information on the management of public resources, including public bidding and procurement (art. 14, V). The policy reinforces the importance of social participation in the formulation, execution, and monitoring of public policies, as well as in monitoring the application of public resources (art. 11, IX).

1.5 SPECIFIC FEDERAL RULES RELATED TO INFRASTRUCTURE

In addition to general guidelines, specific application standards establish transparency requirements for infrastructure projects. Of particular note is Federal Decree No. 10,496/2020, which established the Integrated Registry of Investment Projects (*Cadastro Integrado de Projetos de Investimento*) (CIPI) and its operation through the portal Obras.gov. This decree defines CIPI as a “centralized registry of information on infrastructure investment projects, funded with resources from the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets, within the scope of the bodies and entities of the Federal Executive Branch that are part of the Fiscal and Social Security Budgets” (article 1), one of its objectives being “to provide transparency, social oversight, monitoring and management of infrastructure investment projects” (article 3, item III).

It is also provided that investments registered in the CIPI must have a unique identification number, enabling greater traceability and monitoring of information (article 5). Although it does not specify the information to be registered for each project, the decree requires registration before the commitment of expenditure, including, where applicable, the budget allocation. It also stipulates that the platform must receive videos and images of the registered works (article 5, paragraphs 1, 3 and 5).

Federal Law No. 14,719/2023, which established the National Pact for the Resumption of Education and Health Works, defines a min-

imum set of information that must be published for the resumption of works financed with resources from the National Fund for the Development of Education [*Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação*] (FNDE) (article 14). This information includes a list of stalled and unfinished projects, technical analyses, contract amendments, allocated and received resources, prioritization guidelines, and accountability reports.

In the transport sector, the Ministry of Transportation Ordinance No. 595/2024 establishes rules for the provision of data and information by the National Department of Transport Infrastructure [*Departamento Nacional de Infraestrutura de Transportes*] (DNIT). Promoting transparency is one of the standard's central objectives (article 1, item III), which requires commitment to the proactive disclosure of strategic data and information (article 11). Among the information to be made available are feasibility studies, environmental licensing data, budgetary and financial execution of contracts, supervision and management of works, and georeferenced data.

Within the scope of sectoral planning, Decree No. 12,022/2024 established the Integrated Transport Planning [*Planejamento Integrado de Transportes*] (PIT), which brings together various planning instruments, including the National Logistics Plan and the sectoral plans for road, rail, waterway, port, and air transport subsystems. To ensure transparency and accountability, the decree requires the

disclosure of guidelines, objectives, goals, and indicators to enable monitoring and evaluation of the results of plans that are part of the PIT (article 8). The rail freight transport sector was among the first to guarantee access to

and transparency in archived databases in editable format, published through the [Open Data Portal of the National Land Transport Agency](#) [Agência Nacional de Transportes Terrestres] (ANTT).

TABLE 1 FEDERAL LEGISLATION ON TRANSPARENCY IN PUBLIC WORKS AND PROCUREMENT

LEGISLATION	CONTENT
Access to Information Law (Federal Law No. 12,527/2011)	General principles to ensure the right to access to information.
Fiscal Responsibility Law (Federal Supplementary Law No. 101/2000)	Transparency in the planning and allocation of public resources.
Digital Government Law (Law No. 14,129/2021)	Transparency in budgeting, contracts, bidding processes, and electronic invoicing for public purchases.
Law on Bidding and Administrative Contracts (Law No. 14,133/2021)	Public disclosure of actions taken in bidding and procurement processes.
Concessions Law (Law No. 8,987/1995)	Guarantee the right to obtain a certificate regarding acts, contracts, decisions, or legal opinions related to bidding processes and concessions.
Public-Private Partnerships Law (Law No. 11,079/2004)	Transparency as a guideline for PPP contracts.
State-Owned Enterprises Law (Law No. 13,303/2016)	Transparency of information regarding contracts awarded by public companies.
National Environmental Policy (Law No. 6,938/1981)	Public notice regarding environmental licensing applications, renewals, and grants.
Environmental Transparency Law (Law No. 10,650/2003)	Guarantee of public access to documents, processes, files, studies, and policies related to environmental licensing and environmental impacts.
Federal Decree No. 7,724/2012	Regulation of the Access to Information Law within the federal government.
Open Data Policy of the Federal Executive Branch (Federal Decree No. 8,777/2016)	Establishes the duty of bodies and entities of the direct, autonomous, and foundational federal public administration to implement an Open Data Plan.
Transparency and Access to Information Policy of the Federal Public Administration, established by Federal Decree No. 11,529/2023	Mandatory centralization and publication of data and information on the Federal Executive Branch's Transparency Portal regarding public bidding and procurement processes.
Federal Decree No. 10,496/2020	Establishes the Integrated Registry of Investment Projects (CIPI).
Federal Law No. 14,719/2023	Transparency of information for the resumption of projects funded with resources from the National Fund for the Development of Education.
Ministry of Transport Ordinance No. 595/2024	Transparency of information from DNIT, highlighting feasibility studies, data on environmental licensing, budgetary and financial execution of contracts, supervision and management of construction work, and georeferenced information.
Decree No. 12,022/2024	Transparency of guidelines, objectives, goals, and indicators for Integrated Transportation Planning.

2 MAPPING OF INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

2.1 INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND GUIDELINES

International institutions and organizations, such as the United Nations (UN) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), as well as multilateral banks such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), have issued guidelines and recommendations to promote transparency in the infrastructure sector.

These guidelines emphasize transparency as a cornerstone of good governance in the sector. Within the scope of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, institutional transparency and access to information, as outlined in goals 16.6 and 16.10, are considered essential for the development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure (goal 9.1).³ Also noteworthy is the resolution on public procurement adopted by the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UN-CAC) in 2023, which recommends transparent and accountable public procurement systems to address challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda.⁴

Along the same lines, the Group of 20 (G20), through the Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, recommends that decision-making, bidding, and execution processes be transparent, fair, informed, and inclusive, providing a basis for good governance in infrastructure projects.⁵

A second common aspect in international guidelines is the recommendation that transparency should encompass all stages of the project lifecycle. Dimension 8 of the World Bank's Guide "Infrastructure Governance-Assessment Framework" recommends disclosing data on *the identification, preparation, contracting, and implementation phases*, the latter of which includes project performance indicators.⁶ Along the same lines, UN General Assembly Resolution 77/282 (2023) highlights transparency at all stages of the project lifecycle and the link between transparency and integrity through open procurement processes.⁷

Another common point is the approach to implementing transparency: the recommendations emphasize publishing clear, accessible, complete information in open formats. In this regard, the OECD Recommendation on Infrastructure Governance highlights the use of open data in accessible, reusable, understandable, and regularly updated formats as an essential measure to reduce integrity risks.⁸

Transparency must also be implemented in a comprehensive, structured, and systematic manner through standards that harmonize data disclosure. The CoST data disclosure standard defines a minimum set of data and information to be published throughout the entire infrastructure investment cycle. There are 67 data groups considered fundamental for establishing a minimum level of transparency and ensuring accountability.⁹ This data includes basic project information (name,

3. See goals 16.6, 16.10 and 9.1. Available at: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/ods/ods16.html> and <https://www.ipea.gov.br/ods/ods9>

4. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session10/resolutions/L-documents/2325383E_L13_Rev.1.pdf

5. See Principle 6. Available at: https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20_summit/osaka19/pdf/documents/en/annex_01.pdf

6. See Dimension 8. Available at: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/96550c14d62154355b6edc367d4d7f33-0080012021/original/Infrastructure-Governance-Assessment-Framework-December-2020.pdf>

7. See Paragraph 21. Available at: <https://docs.un.org/en/A/70/RES/77/282>

8. See Recommendation II, viii, c. Available at: <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0460/#translations>

9. Available at: <https://infrastructuretransparency.org/resource/cost-infrastructure-data-standard/>

location, purpose, scope), budget details and funding sources, procurement and bidding processes, contractual data (contracted company, value and deadlines), contractual changes (such as amendments and scope changes), and the physical and financial progress of the work. Such information is supplemented by 27 groups of documents intended to validate the disclosed data, including feasibility analyses, social and environmental impact assessments, resettlement plans, progress and quality control reports, technical specifications, justifications for contracting decisions and budget changes, disbursement receipts, and evaluation and audit reports.¹⁰

The relationship between transparency and sustainability is also highlighted. In the Guide to International Principles and Best Practices in Sustainable Infrastructure, prepared by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), transparency in decision-making processes and financial structures is identified as an essential element for project sustainability.¹¹ The Guide for Local and

National Governments, published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), highlights transparency in public infrastructure procurement as a key factor in addressing economic, social, and environmental challenges.¹² More recently, in 2025, Transparency International published the report 'Clean Contracting for Sustainable Development', which presents recommendations for strengthening public procurement processes in favor of sustainable development, including a specific pillar related to open data.¹³

The transparency of participatory processes from the perspective of communities in the affected territories is also highlighted in international recommendations. In the OECD guide 'Getting Infrastructure Right', transparency is considered an integral part of public participation and consultation processes.¹⁴ Similarly, the IDB's 2025 principles of integrity and transparency in infrastructure establish that transparency should extend to engagement processes with civil society and affected communities.¹⁵

International recommendations also indicate that transparency should encompass not only the project lifecycle, but the entire public investment cycle. This perspective connects the theme of project transparency with the efficiency of public administration. Examples of this approach are the Public Investment Guides from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which recommend automating public investment information flows, including a single, centralized investment registry.¹⁶ These guidelines emphasize the need for integration between budget management systems, public procurement systems, and project management systems.¹⁷ Similarly, the OECD Council Recommendation on Public Procurement highlights the importance of ensuring transparency in the use of public resources, from the beginning of the budgetary process to the contracting phases, so that government priorities are reflected in the selected projects.¹⁸

In the climate context, transparency in infrastructure investments has become even more important, as the sector is responsible for approximately 80% of carbon emissions.¹⁹ Although there is no explicit obligation for

10. The CoST standard can be combined with additional indicators that seek to increase transparency in decision-making, planning, and operational stages, with a view to promoting the sustainability of infrastructure investment. See <https://infrastructuretransparency.org/news/oc4ids-sustainability-modules-25/>
11. See Principles 8 and 9. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/international-good-practice-principles-sustainable-infrastructure>
12. See item 14. Available at: https://financing.desa.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/IAMH_ENG_Jun2021.pdf
13. Available at: <https://www.transparency.org/en/publications/sustainable-development-public-procurement-and-corruption>
14. See item 5. Available at: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2017/03/getting-infrastructure-right_g1g77a22.html
15. See Principle 3. Available at: <https://publications.iadb.org/en/transparency-and-integrity-principles-infrastructure-tips>
16. Kim, J-H., Arp Fallov, J., Groom. S. 2020. Public Investment Management Reference Guide. International Development in Practice. Washington, DC: World Bank, page 214. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/2e-0fa0e5-254e-5119-ab70-4ebfbc3f8ef/content>
17. International Monetary Fund. 2022. PIMA Handbook: Public Investment Management Assessment, 1st Edition. USA: International Monetary Fund, page 175. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/publications/books/issues/2022/07/12/pima-handbook-public-investment-management-assessment-1st-edition-50166>
18. See Recommendation II (iii). Available at: <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0411>
19. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/new-report-reveals-how-infrastructure-defines-our-climate>

countries to report the carbon contributions of infrastructure projects within the Biennial Transparency Reports required by the Paris Agreement, monitoring infrastructure investments is essential to ensure compliance with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). To ensure alignment between infrastructure investments and the goals of the Paris Agreement, climate sustainability standards have adopted specific metrics, such as project carbon footprints and the degree to which their objectives align with NDCs, to strengthen climate transparency in the sector.

In summary, international recommendations converge in recognizing transparency as a structuring element for good governance,

administrative efficiency, and the integrity of infrastructure investments. They emphasize the importance of ensuring transparency from budget allocation to project execution, focusing on open data, social participation, and integration among public information systems, including in the budgetary process. They indicate that transparency should be a cross-cutting principle, present in all phases of the investment cycle and adapted to current challenges, such as sustainability demands and the climate crisis. These guidelines reflect established international practices that can guide federal policies and processes in Brazil.

TABLE 2 INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND GUIDELINES RELATED TO TRANSPARENCY IN PUBLIC WORKS AND PROCUREMENT

DOCUMENT / INITIATIVE	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION	TRANSPARENCY RECOMMENDATIONS
Agenda 2030	United Nations (UN)	Transparency in institutions and public access to information are key ingredients of good governance for a high-quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure.
Promoting transparency and integrity in public procurement in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)	Creation and online dissemination, in a clear and transparent manner, of public procurement rules and procedures.
Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments	Group of 20 (G20)	Transparency in decision-making, bidding, and execution processes as a foundation for good governance in infrastructure projects.
Guide 'Infrastructure Governance-Assessment Framework'	World Bank	Publication of data related to the identification, preparation, contracting and implementation stages, including project performance indicators.
Resolution 77/282 (2023)	UN General Assembly	Open processes at all stages of the project lifecycle.
Recommendation on Infrastructure Governance	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Use of open data in formats that are accessible, reusable, understandable, and updated regularly.
Infrastructure Data Standard (IDS) and Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS)	<i>CoST and Open Contracting Partnership</i>	Data publication must be complete, structured, and systematic, through standards that harmonize the disclosure of infrastructure data. A minimum set of data and documents must be published to meet the principles of transparency and accountability.
Guide to International Principles and Best Practices in Sustainable Infrastructure	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	Transparency in decision-making processes and financial structures to ensure the sustainability of projects.
A Guide for Local and National Governments	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	Transparency in public procurement as a key factor in addressing economic, social, and environmental challenges.

DOCUMENT / INITIATIVE	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION	TRANSPARENCY RECOMMENDATIONS
Clean Contracting for Sustainable Development	Transparency International	Implementation of modern and interoperable systems capable of recording, publishing, and classifying data on expenditures related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also advocates adopting open standards and integrating with budget and investment management systems, which enable monitoring of the entire project lifecycle.
Guide 'Getting Infrastructure Right'	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Transparency in public participation and consultation processes.
Principles of Transparency and Integrity in Infrastructure (TIPs)	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Transparency in the processes of engagement with civil society and affected communities.
'Public Investment Management Reference Guide'	World Bank	Automation of information flows related to public investments, including a single, centralized investment registry.
'PIMA Handbook: Public Investment Management Assessment'	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Transparency and integration between financial management systems, budgetary systems, public procurement systems, budget execution systems, and systems for identifying, preparing, designing, and evaluating infrastructure projects.
Recommendation for Public Contracts	OECD Council	Transparency encompasses the entire flow of public resources, including the budgetary process and the public procurement cycle.
Climate, Environmental and Institutional Sustainability Standards	CoST and Open Contracting Partnership	Transparency regarding the carbon footprint of projects and their alignment with climate goals and targets.

2.2 INTERNATIONAL TRANSPARENCY PRACTICES AND PORTALS

The procurement of infrastructure works and projects has unique characteristics that differentiate it from other public procurement processes. As opposed to simpler purchases, infrastructure projects involve complex networks of stakeholders, including designers, suppliers, contractors, and operators. This is a strategic acquisition, often involving large-scale projects with multiple phases and interdependent contracts, requiring integrated governance and effective management of interfaces between different parties and contractual networks. Furthermore, it is essential that these projects maintain a good cost-benefit ratio throughout the investment's lifecycle, not just at the time of initial procurement. This includes considering maintenance costs, operation, sustainability, and long-term impacts.

There are so many unique aspects to contracting infrastructure that open data technologies standards have been adapted to the sector. The Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS), which employs the CoST disclosure standard, considers the sector's characteristics and nuances to define groups of data and information to be published throughout the entire investment cycle.

International practices take into account the sector's specific characteristics when developing transparency portals and tools. The examples below reflect systems managed by different levels of government, in developed and developing countries, in which recommendations from international bodies are implemented:

- On the portal *Panamá en Obras*²⁰, information is organized according to the stages of the project lifecycle, from identification

20. Available at: <https://panamaenobras.gob.pa/#/detalle-proyecto/271/2017-2-80-0-08-LV-001402>

- to project delivery. The data is available in an open format and is accompanied by supporting documents, which can be downloaded directly from the platform. The system is integrated into the *Panama Compra* portal, allowing all information to be accessed from a single channel.
- The state of Jalisco in Mexico²¹ also follows international standards for publishing infrastructure data, similarly to the *Panama en Obras* portal: organization of data according to the stages of the project lifecycle, in an open format and accompanied by the respective supporting documents. The platform includes a specific section dedicated to analyzing the sustainability of projects, expanding transparency beyond technical and financial aspects. By considering long-term environmental, social, and climate factors, the platform enables a more comprehensive feasibility analysis aligned with sustainable development criteria.
 - The metropolitan city of Sekondi-Takoradi in Ghana²², adopts data disclosure indicators that cover all stages of the project lifecycle. The platform has analytical tools that allow users to cross-reference and combine available data, enabling a strategic analysis of their investment portfolio. This approach includes verifying alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and identifying the contractors involved in structuring and high-impact projects.²³
 - The 'Investment Projects and Programs Tracker'²⁴, from Ireland, is an information system that allows monitoring of project portfolios with values above €20 million. This is a tool aligned with the program 'Ireland 2040'²⁵ which allows tracking projects at various stages of the life cycle, from pre-feasibility analysis to completion and delivery. The system feeds the interactive map 'MyProjectIreland'²⁶, which combines geolocation tools with analytical dashboards to analyze the investment portfolio. The system is used in parallel with the country's electronic public procurement system.
 - The Australian Government's platform 'Infrastructure Australia'²⁷ stands out for ensuring transparency from the initial decision-making stages, publishing a list of priorities that brings together strategic projects in different phases, from identifying the need to analyzing its feasibility. The list of priorities includes detailed information, such as the project's rationale and alignment with public policies, as well as a breakdown of expected costs and benefits. The portal is complemented by the 'AusTender',²⁸ which provides data regarding bidding processes, executed contracts, values, deadlines, and selected companies. Together, the two platforms offer a comprehensive, integrated view of the entire infrastructure investment lifecycle.

What these portals have in common is that they cover all stages of the project lifecycle. The disclosure of supporting documents is a commonly adopted practice, allowing feasibility studies, socio-environmental impact analyses, contracts, contract amendments, and project execution information to be readily available on a single portal. Furthermore, as in the Australian model, priority investment lists are also published in a project bank, which lends transparency to the decision-making process by making public the criteria adopted, the technical reasoning, and the feasibility analyses that underpin the selection of initiatives. Many of these systems also offer analytical and visualization functionalities, such as dashboards, which facilitate the interpretation of data by different audiences.

21. Available at: <https://www.costjalisco.org.mx/project-single/40>

22. Available at: <https://costsekondi-takoradigh.org/dportal?lookup=1>

23. Available at: https://costsekondi-takoradigh.org/analytical_dashboard

24. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-public-expenditure-infrastructure-public-service-reform-and-digitalisation/policy-information/investment-projects-and-programmes-tracker/>

25. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-public-expenditure-infrastructure-public-service-reform-and-digitalisation/campaigns/project-ireland-2040/>

26. Available at: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-public-expenditure-infrastructure-public-service-reform-and-digitalisation/collections/myprojectireland-interactive-map-and-tracker/>

27. Available at: <https://www.infrastructureaustralia.gov.au/ipl>

28. Available at: <https://www.tenders.gov.au/>

3 RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE APPLIED TO FEDERAL AGENCIES AND MINISTRIES

Through a questionnaire (Exhibit 1), the aim was to map the transparency and social participation practices currently adopted by federal public administration entities regarding infrastructure investments. The purpose was to identify internal guidelines and standards, as well as institutionalized or informal initiatives in place that aim to promote open data, access to information, and public involvement throughout the infrastructure investment lifecycle.

The questionnaire was sent to representatives of the following bodies: Ministry of Transport (MT), Ministry of Ports and Airports (MPor), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI), Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO), Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR), and Ministry of Cities, in addition to the National Department of Transport Infrastructure (DNIT), the National Agency for Land Transport (ANTT) and INFRA S/A. Five responses were received, from representatives of the MT, MME, MGI and MIDR. A summary of the responses received is available in Exhibit 2. Despite the small number of responses, they confirmed the conclusions of the normative analysis, as summarized below.

ment of Transport Infrastructure (DNIT), the National Agency for Land Transport (ANTT) and INFRA S/A. Five responses were received, from representatives of the MT, MME, MGI and MIDR. A summary of the responses received is available in Exhibit 2. Despite the small number of responses, they confirmed the conclusions of the normative analysis, as summarized below.

3.1 REGULATIONS ON TRANSPARENCY

Most ministries indicated that they have an open data plan (PDA) in place, with links available for public access. On the other hand, none of the responses indicated the existence of specific norms that address or establish obligations for publishing information related to the selection, structuring, execution, and monitoring of infrastructure investments.

The Special Office for the Investment Partnership Program of the Ministry of Economy (SEPPI/ME) Ordinance No. 102, of December 29, 2022, was mentioned as an instrument applicable to the Investment Partnerships Program (PPI)²⁹, as it regulates how public entities must submit and prepare the initial investment proposal within the scope of the PPI. However, this regulation refers to the internal process of the Special Office for the PPIs for the purpose of analyzing and qualifying investments submitted by proposing bodies. Some ministries justified the absence of their own regulations by stating that they are not directly involved in project execution.

29. The Investment Partnerships Program (PPI) is a federal Brazilian program, established by Law No. 13,334 of 2016, with the purpose of expanding and strengthening interaction between the State and the private sector through the execution of partnership agreements and other privatization-related measures. More information at: <https://ppi.gov.br/quem-somos/>

3.2 TRANSPARENCY PORTALS AND MECHANISMS

The platforms [Transfere.gov](#) and [Obras.gov](#) were mentioned as the main channels for publishing data on infrastructure investments, with variations in data-update methods: while some ministries already use API integration, others still perform manual updates. Websites for specific programs, such as those of the PPI and the New PAC³⁰, were also mentioned as information databases. Furthermore, internal systems, such as SISMOB (the Ministry of Health's Works

Monitoring System) and the Water Security Panel, were highlighted as internal information management tools, alongside the use of shared Excel spreadsheets for monitoring infrastructure investments. The creation of a Railway Project Bank was a prominent transparency initiative in the railway sector, aimed at bringing together the portfolio of railway projects and studies under the responsibility of the MT, DNIT and Infra S/A.

3.3 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

MIDR and MT reported participatory practices. From a strategic standpoint, both ministries highlighted experiences of social participation in the development of the National Water Security Plan and the Inte-

grated Transport Planning (PIT). Regarding participation in prioritizing the investment portfolio, mention was made of the Water Resources Councils at the national and state levels and the River Basin Committees, established within the scope of the National Water Resources Management System. These collegiate and deliberative bodies have equal representation from the public sector, users of public services, and civil society, contributing to the formulation and revision of Water Resources Plans and supporting the definition of actions incorporated into the Brazilian Multi-Year Plan (PPA)³¹.

Both the MIDR and the MT also reported holding consultations and public hearings in the context of environmental licensing and strategic and structuring projects, particularly those operated through concessions and public-private partnerships (PPPs). The examples mentioned included hearings held on irrigation projects qualified under the PPI in Jequitai³², Guadalupe³³, and Tabuleiros Litorâneos³⁴, as well as on works related to the Integration of the São Francisco River³⁵ and the Pernambuco Agreste Water Supply System.³⁶

In the railway sector, formal processes of social participation conducted by ANTT, such as public hearings, were mentioned. MIDR and MT cited the [Fala.BR](#) as an active channel of communication with society, used both to promote improvements in projects based on

30. The New Growth Acceleration Program (New PAC) is an investment program coordinated by the Brazilian federal government, aimed at stimulating public and private investment in strategic areas such as infrastructure, transport, resilient cities, renewable energy, and science and technology, combining social, economic, and sustainable development with processes of neo-industrialization and ecological transition. The Program is currently in its third edition. More information at: <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/novopac>
31. The Multi-Year Plan (PPA, in Portuguese) is the instrument of governmental planning that outlines the government policies, plans, and initiatives.
32. Public Consultation Report for the Jequitai Hydro-Agricultural Project (MG), available at: <https://www.codevasf.gov.br/aces-so-a-informacao/participacao-social/audiencias-e-consultas-publicas/projeto-hidroagricola-do-jequitai-mg/relatorio-codevasf-r00-2022-08-19-versao-final-.pdf>
33. Stage 2 of the Platôs de Guadalupe Irrigation District (PI), available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais/consulta-publica/relatorio-consulta-publica-pdg.pdf>
34. Stage 2 of the Tabuleiros Litorâneos Public Irrigation Project (PI), available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais/consulta-publica-da-etapa-2/relatorio-consulta-publica-tlp-final.pdf>
35. Works on the Apodi Branch Line (RN/CE), which is part of the São Francisco River Integration Project (PISF), with public hearings held by IBAMA in 2022, available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/seguranca-hidrica/projeto-sao-francisco/ramal-do-apodi-1>
36. The Pernambuco Agreste Water Supply System, with environmental hearings held by CPRH-PE (State Environmental Agency), in partnership with MIDR/DNOCS, is available at: http://www.cprh.pe.gov.br/downloads/RIMA_SISTEMA_ADUTOR_DO_AGRESTE_PE.pdf

the feedback received and to enhance transparency mechanisms. No social participation practices were reported during the execution of the projects for monitoring and social oversight. Regarding the existence of a council, committee, forum, working group, or specific space for social participation on infrastructure policies, only the MIDR indicated that it has committees and technical chambers specifically focused on water security policy.

4 CURRENT STATUS OF THE AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND WORKS BY THE BRAZILIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Following a normative and comparative analysis and the identification of the internal practices and processes of federal agencies, a survey of federal portals that disclose data or information related to infrastructure is presented below, showing the information they provide and the structures they adopt.

4.1 FEDERAL TRANSPARENCY PORTALS

Several federal portals contain information and data on infrastructure projects and works. Based on online searches and responses to the form, the following stand out:

- **Transparency Portal.** It collects accounting, budgetary, and fiscal data from the Federal Government, as well as information on civil servants and the management of public resources. Created to comply with the Fiscal Responsibility Law and the Access to Information Law, the portal is managed by the Federal Office of the Comptroller General (CGU). It is part of the Transparency and Access to Information Policy of the Federal Public Administration (Decree No. 11,529/2023). It is possible to perform broad searches on the portal using terms such as “Infrastructure” and “Growth Acceleration Program” (New PAC), as well

as specific searches through the Public Expenditure query, using filters such as “Function/Subfunction”, “Budgetary Action”, “Budgetary Plan”, “Subtitle (Locator)” and “Expenditure Element” in order to detail the execution of federal resources linked to infrastructure projects or works of the New PAC. However, to date, there is no specific marker (such as the Primary Result-PR) that enables accurate filtering of the set of purchases, procurements, and resources linked to projects under the New PAC.

- **Brazilian Open Data Portal.** As provided for in the Transparency and Access to Information Policy (Decree No. 11,529/2023) and managed by the CGU, the portal serves as a central catalogue of public databases, along with metadata, applications, and related services. The portal allows searches by thematic areas, one of which is dedicated to “Infrastructure and Development”.³⁷ This category brings together 5 databases related to the topic, including the Ministry

37. Available at: <https://dados.gov.br/dados/temas/infraestrutur-e-fomento>

of Cities' investment portfolio and the database of public sector projects funded by international organizations. During the search, filtering by the keywords "work in progress", "works", "Military Works", "work", "Works", and "public works" returned 20 datasets related to federal public works.

- **[National Public Procurement Portal \(PNCP\)](#)**. Created by Law No. 14,133/2021 as the official and centralized platform for disseminating information related to public procurement throughout the national territory. The PNCP aims to gather data on tenders, contracts, calls for bids, direct contracting, and other public procurement instruments, enabling integration with local and national systems via an API. Infrastructure projects and those related to the PAC are subject to bidding processes and contracted through this system. Although information and data on federal bids and contracts are accessible through the portal, there is no specific filter for public works, infrastructure, or the New PAC.
- **[Integrated Planning and Budgeting System \(SIOP\)](#)**. Official platform used by the Brazilian Federal Government to integrate the planning and execution stages of the budget. The Federal Budget Panel, linked to SIOP, is a publicly available tool that facilitates consultation and monitoring of federal budget execution, including expenditures related to infrastructure and the New PAC. It has a specific view for the New PAC and for implementing the South American Integration Routes; however, other budget executions related to federal works are not easily filtered in SIOP. For the New PAC, monitoring can be conducted by consulting Primary Result 3 (RP3), which focuses on

the program's expenditures. SIOP enables the collection of regionalized information for budgetary actions through a "locator" that provides the geographic identification of resource application.³⁸

- **[Transfere.gov](#)**. Created by Federal Decree No. 11,271/2022, it is the platform developed to manage and operationalize partnerships that implement decentralized public policies. Built on the former + Brazil platform, it provides open data on the transfer of resources from the Federal Government's budget to bodies or entities of state, district, and municipal public administration, whether direct or indirect, public consortia, and private non-profit entities. It includes information and documents related to transfers under the New PAC, aimed at the execution of works by states and municipalities, as well as transfers resulting from federal parliamentary amendments that also fund public works. The Transfere.gov Panel-Discretionary and Legal Transfers³⁹ allows us to filter transfers related to public works and the New PAC.
- **[Obras.gov](#)**. Built on the Integrated Registry of Investment Projects of the Federal Government (CIPI), it is the integrated technology solution used to track and monitor the execution of Federal Government infrastructure investments. It seeks to centralize all information on infrastructure investment projects financed by the Federal Government's Fiscal and Social Security Budgets, thereby providing transparency in the application of infrastructure resources, as demanded by the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) since 2007 (TCU DECISION No. 1,188/2007-PLenary⁴⁰).
- **[Fund for the Development of Sustainable Regional Infrastructure \(FDIRS\)](#)**. Within the context of the New PAC, the FDIRS was created in December 2024 to enable the structuring and development of concessions and PPP projects by the Federal Government, states, municipalities, and the Federal District. The fund is managed by a private institution, with governance comprising a General Meeting of Quota holders. It has a budget of BRL 1 billion to finance and provide strategic support during the preparation and implementation phases

38. Available at: https://www1.siop.planejamento.gov.br/siopdoc/doku.php/acompanhamento_orcamentario:orientador_acompanhamento_orcamentario

39. Available at: <https://dd-publico.serpro.gov.br/extensions/transferencias-discricionarias-e-legais/transferencias-discricionarias-e-legais.html>

40. Available at: https://pesquisa.apps.tcu.gov.br/docu-mento/acordao-completo/*/NUMACORDAO%253A1188%2520ANOACORDAO%253A2007%2520COLEGIADO%253A%2522Plen%25C3%25A1rio%2522/DTRELEVANCIA%-2520desc%252C%2520NUMACORDAOINT%2520desc/0

of infrastructure projects. Based on the Fund's governance.⁴¹ and the available information⁴² remains unclear which systems will be used to publish data on concessions and PPPs supported by FDIRS. When the search was conducted, the 'Project Portfolio' tab contained information on only three projects, which were still in the technical study phase.⁴³

- **New PAC Portal.** The website for the New PAC (Growth Acceleration Program) brings together several pieces of information related to the program's execution, including news, legislation, implementation of institutional measures, and data on the execution of planned investments, according to its structuring axes. Databases are available that identify the investments, the municipality where they are implemented, their characteristics, and links to information about their implementation, in the case of those implemented by states and municipalities.
- **PPI Portal.** The Investment Partnerships Program (PPI) of the federal government was established by Law No. 13,334 of 2016 to expand and strengthen interaction between the State and the private sector through the execution of partnership agreements and other privatization measures.⁴⁴ Their institutional website provides a database of ongoing and completed projects,

allowing filtering by sector and subsector and identifying infrastructure projects.

- **Portals on transport.** The Ministry of Transport, as well as its entities—ANTT, DNIT and Infra S/A—have portals and mechanisms for transparency of their actions, at different levels. The [Integrated Transport Planning Portal](#) (PIT) provides access to the databases used in the planning process. ANTT provides an interactive dashboard with data on its [mandatory investments](#), while DNIT has a dedicated portal with information on its [bidding processes](#).

These platforms all work with public data, some of which adhere to open data principles, but they lack integration among themselves. This means that information related to the different stages of the infrastructure investment cycle, such as budget planning and the contracting and execution of works, is stored on separate platforms, preventing an end-to-end view of the projects. Factors that hinder the integration of these systems include the fact that a single budget program may encompass multiple infrastructure projects. Where there are no individualized budget lines per project, there is no immediate equivalence between budgeting and project management systems. It is not just a matter of integration: the ability to accurately track how resources are applied end-to-end is also lost.⁴⁵

4.2 DIAGNOSIS OF INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

The assessment of the current status of data and information availability for federal infrastructure projects and works analyzed two aspects: the set of data and information made available, and the accessibility of the information and/or data. In the first aspect, for each federal government portal analyzed, it was verified which datasets and information on infrastructure projects and works are available. The accessibility assessment considered the format of the data and information disclosed, as well as its compliance with the following requirements, in accordance with the principles of open data.⁴⁶

41. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/composicao/or-gaos-colegiados/conselho-do-fundo-de-desenvolvimento-da-infraestrutura-regional-sustentavel/EstatutodoFDIRS.pdf>

42. Available at: <https://www.fdirs.com.br/transparencia-e-prestacao-de-contas/transparencia/>

43. Available at: <https://www.fdirs.com.br/carteira-de-projetos/>

44. For further information: <https://ppi.gov.br/quem-somos/>

45. In the case of the transport sector, this is particularly important with regard to the DNIT budget, as provided for in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) and the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO)

46. Available at: <https://opengovdata.org/>

- (i) organization in a database;
 - (ii) provision of a “dictionary”, documentation, or explanatory element of the data;
 - (iii) indication of an open license for the use of the data;
 - (iv) machine-readable and non-proprietary format, such as .csv, .json, .xml and .txt;
 - (v) possibility of downloading the data;
 - (vi) historical series for the last 5 years.
- (iii) Guidance on the channel for submitting questions, reports of problems with the data, and suggestions for opening new datasets;
 - (iv) Indication of the link to access the electronic Citizen Information Service (e-SIC) system⁴⁸;
 - (v) Indication of the link to the complaint or ombudsman channel.

Finally, the organization and contribution of the examined portal to promoting access to information were analyzed, verifying them against the transparency guidelines of the Open Infrastructure guide.⁴⁷, from Transparency International–Brazil, following elements:

- (i) Existence of a mechanism for searching and filtering the data;
- (ii) Broad access permission, without registration requirement;

The spreadsheet evaluating each portal is available in Exhibit 3.

As noted in the previous section, the information is scattered across multiple federal government portals. Thus, to carry out the proposed evaluation, eight federal portals were analyzed, since these allow some type of selection of information on federal public works and/or infrastructure: Brazilian Open Data Portal, Integrated Planning and Budget System (SIOP), Obras.gov Portal, Obras.gov Panel, Transfere.gov, New PAC Portal, PPI Portal and Federal Transparency Portal.

47. Available at: https://comunidade.transparenciainternacional.org.br/guia-infraestrutura-aberta? gl=1*1e6j2ho* ga*MTU1MD-M0ODMwOS4xNjc5OTlyNDg0* ga E136MXN2HN*MTcy-MjUxN-jE4NS4yNDguMC4xNzlyNTE2MTg1LjYwLjAuMA

48. Electronic Citizen Information Service (e-SIC). Brazil's Access to Information Law (Federal Law No. 12,527/2011) establishes that access to public information shall be ensured through the Citizen Information Service, which is responsible for receiving and guiding the public regarding access to information, providing information on the processing of documents, and registering documents and requests for access to information.

TABLE 3 PORTALS EVALUATION

ACCESSIBILITY AND METHODS OF MAKING PUBLIC INFORMATION AVAILABLE	
<p>Brazilian Open Data Portal</p> <p>The Portal provides a search and filtering mechanism for available datasets, with open access, without requiring registration. There is a link to Fala.BR for requesting the opening of new databases and a button that leads to the Access to Information (“Acesso à Informação”) portal. No access to the Ombudsman channel was found. Twenty databases related to federal public works were identified, five of which concerned university construction projects. The datasets were not found in 4 cases: Federal University of Jequitinhonha and Mucuri Valleys (UFVJM) Works, Avançar Program, PAC Program, and National Secretariat for Penal Policies (SENAPPEN) Works Panel. The dataset provided by the Ministry of Cities was the most detailed of all the databases made available. In general, the data is organized in a database, is available under an open license, and can be downloaded. The frequency of data updates varies, and there is no standard regarding the background of the information provided.</p>	<p>SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2024-2027 Federal Multi-Year Plan (PPA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Public sector projects with external funding from international organizations • Onboard Map Database • Investment Portfolio Database of the Ministry of Cities • Works Monitoring Panel-SENAPPEN • Engineering Projects-Brazilian Army • Investments Authorized by GEPEF-PIC-ANTT • Ongoing construction and renovation projects- Hospital Universitário Antônio Pedro (UFF) • PAC Projects • PAC Info • Federal University of Paraná (UFPR) Data on Works and Bidding Processes • Military Works completed by Military Region • UNIFAP Works • Monitoring the physical and financial execution of public railway works • Monitoring investments in railway concessions • Infrastructure Development-PAC Works-Growth Acceleration Program • Infrastructure Development • Works of the Avançar Program • List of works-(UFVJM) • Works-Federal University of Western Bahia (UFOB) • Works in progress-Federal University of Uberlândia (UFU)
<p>Integrated Planning and Budgeting System (SIOP)</p> <p>The Portal provides a search and filtering mechanism for available datasets, with open access, without requiring registration. There is a designated channel for questions about data access in the system, and a button that leads to the Access to Information portal. No access to the Ombudsman channel was found. The portal provides data on the execution of expenses related to the New PAC in 2024 and 2025, organized in a database, with the possibility of downloading in a machine-readable, non-proprietary format. No data dictionary or indication of an open license for data use was identified. It also provides data on expenditure for the implementation of the South American Integration Routes in 2024 and 2025, organized in a database, with the possibility of downloading in a machine-readable, non-proprietary format. Although the system may contain data related to other infrastructure projects, the available filtering mechanism allows locating only the information groups linked to the New PAC and the South American Integration Routes.</p>	<p>SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of expenses related to the New PAC • Execution of expenses related to the South American Integration Routes
<p>Obras.gov Portal</p> <p>The Obras.gov Portal provides a search and filtering mechanism for available datasets, with open access, without requiring registration. A specific email address is provided for questions about the data available on the Portal, and a button to access Fala.BR and Access to Information Law (LAI). It provides a database of infrastructure investments from 1995 to 2025, with the option to download it in a machine-readable, non-proprietary format. No data dictionary or indication of an open license for data use was identified. For each registered investment, the following is available: (i) identification number, (ii) link to the intervention details page, (iii) Name (Nickname), (iv) Executor, (v) Transferor, (vi) Planned Investment (in BRL), (vii) Registration Date, and (viii) Status.</p>	<p>SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure investment projects executed with public funds

Obras.gov Panel

The Obras.gov Panel provides a search and filtering mechanism for available datasets, with open access, without requiring registration. No channels were identified for submitting questions, problems, or suggestions for opening new datasets to the information access request system or the ombudsman channel. It presents information about the registered works, grouped into 5 categories: (i) Intervention data, (ii) Commitment statement, (iii) Physical execution data, (iv) List of contracts, and (v) Data with parliamentary amendment resources. For each of these visualizations, there is a database available for download in an editable, but proprietary, format (.xlsx). Data update frequency varies across databases and depends on the type of data. It is worth noting that the databases include links to the specific project registration on CIPI/Obras.gov and to the Transfere.gov page for parliamentary amendment resources.

SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:

- Intervention data
- Commitment extract
- Data from physical execution
- List of contracts
- Data with parliamentary amendment resources

Transfere.gov

The Transfere.gov system allows searching and filtering of available datasets and provides open access without requiring registration. It also allows for consultation on proposals and transfer instruments, and for monitoring their respective budget execution. The portal features analytical dashboards that consolidate information on investments under the New PAC (RP3), including data related to associated parliamentary amendments. The Help (“Ajuda”) tab, located under Discretionary and Legal Transfers (“*Transferências Discricionárias e Legais*”) page, offers a glossary and guidance on how to use the filters available in the Transfere.gov Panel. In the upper right corner of the screen, you can see the date the panel was last updated. Through an external link, the system allows access to individual transfer and procurement instruments, whose information can be downloaded in different formats (PDF, CSV, XML and Excel). On the Transfere.gov homepage, there are links to Customer Service (“*Central de Atendimento*”), Contact Us (“*Fale Conosco*”) and Complaints (“*Denúncia*”), with these pages being accessible in Libras (Brazilian Sign Language). The system uses two types of base identifiers: the transfer instrument number (for the Transfere.gov Panel–Discretionary and Legal Transfers) and registration in the Integrated Financial Administration System of the Federal Government (SIAFI).

SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:

- Number of proposals submitted
- Percentage of approved proposals
- Current status of these proposals
- Number of executed transfer agreements
- Percentage of proposals that resulted in executed agreements
- Current status of these instruments (in progress, completed, cancelled, etc.)
- Financial data (total value of executed instruments, amounts actually released, current account balance, and amounts returned to the public treasury)
- Data on parliamentary amendments (author, number, year, type)
- Details of the executed instruments (number, type, proponent, object, subtype, granting body, contracting status, legal nature, instrument code, internal number of the body, process number)
- Proposal details
- Work Plans
- Basic engineering design and/or terms of reference
- Information on commitments and disbursements
- Financial transactions
- Implementers (legal basis, agency, reasoning, purpose, technical and managerial skills)

New PAC Portal

The New PAC website provides information on the program's implementation, including a list of projects and works included in the New PAC, along with associated institutional measures. Within the Map of Works by State (*Mapa de Obras por Estados*) tab, the website allows searching and filtering of the available datasets, as well as open access, without requiring registration. The portal allows visualization of projects, with a breakdown of the investment axis and sub-axis, state, municipality, project name, type, classification, and current stage. The data can be exported in CSV and Excel formats. In the bottom corner of the screen, you can see the date of the portal's last update, recorded in April 2025. At the bottom of the screen, there are links to different customer service channels, including Contact Us (*Fale Conosco*) and Ombudsman (*Ouvidoria*). Regarding institutional measures, in addition to the list organized by thematic areas, a summary of the implementation stage is presented. However, there is no mention of how often the page is updated. On the website's homepage, there is a direct link to information about PAC Seleções, which allows access to the results of the 2025 process for selecting projects with direct participation from states and municipalities. The following areas are specified: Health, Education, Science and Technology, Sustainable and Resilient Cities, Water for All, and Social and Inclusive Infrastructure. For each axis of the PAC Seleções program, information is available on the contemplated investment type, the type of work, the number of municipalities served, and the allocated budget.

SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:

- Name
- Modality
- Thematic axis-sub axis
- Classification
- City
- State
- Stage
- Executor
- By axis: total planned investment and partial totals planned for the periods 2023-2026 and post-2026
- By sub axis: name of the investment modality, quantity, investment value, type of financing for each modality, and general information on the progress of some projects.

PPI Portal

It presents information on ongoing and completed projects, categorized by sector and geolocation. The portal allows searching and filtering of the available datasets, as well as open access, without requiring registration. For each project, there is an explanatory paragraph that summarizes the current status and references the stage it is in. In some cases, the applicable legislation and additional information about the project are indicated. The data can be exported in PDF, TXT, CSV, and XLS formats. Each project also includes the date of the last update recorded on the portal. No link is available to an ombudsman channel or an equivalent mechanism.

SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:

- Project name
- Identification of the Sustainable Development Goal(s) (SDGs) with which the project aligns
- Summary of the current status of the project
- Sector/subsector
- State
- Stage
- Meetings
- Qualification date
- Type of qualification (PPI)
- Classification of the type of infrastructure project (Project/Federal)
- Operational modality (Concession/Authorization)
- Term (years)
- Agencies involved
- States involved
- Asset type
- CapEx and OpEx
- Demand
- Auction criteria
- Minimum and effective grant (values)
- Share Premium
- Participating Companies
- Winner
- Applicable Law
- Map with geolocation of the project

Transparency Portal

The portal allows open access without requiring prior registration. It allows searching by various filters, including public contracts, public bids, public revenues, parliamentary amendments, and public expenditures. A glossary can be accessed from both the main page and the search filters. At the bottom of the home page, there are links to requests for access to information and to the Integrated Ombudsman Platform, as well as a button for Fala.BR and a complaint channel. The data and files are provided in CSV format. Although no marker allows filtering by investments in federal works, within the Public Expenditures (“*Despesas Públicas*”) tab, there is the possibility of specific searches that direct to expenses linked to infrastructure investments, once the filter “51-Works and Installations” is applied within Nature of Expenditure and Expenditure Element. There are no historical series, but the public spending data contains details down to the level of expense documents. The Data Source (“*Origem dos Dados*”) tab provides a reference to the last update of each data group available on the portal.

SETS OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:

- Government body (Managing Unit)
- Budgetary Unit
- Function and Subfunction
- Budget Program
- Budgetary Action
- Parliamentary amendment Author’s Name
- Budget Plan
- Expense Group
- Expense Item
- Application Method
- Detailed information about the Commitment (Document number, Description, Phase, Document type, Current document value)
- Beneficiary details (Individual Taxpayer’s Register (CPF)/National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ), Name)
- Issuing body data (Higher Body, Linked Body, Management Unit, Management)
- Detailed Commitment Data (Process, Sphere, Credit Type, Funding Source, Funding Source Group, Budget Unit, Area of Operation, Program, Action, Subtitle and Locator, Budget Plan, Regionalization of Expenditure, Parliamentary Amendment, Author, Supporter/Requester)
- Bidding/Contract Details (Bidding Modality, Item, Basis, Article, Paragraph, Agreement/ Other Contract Number, Bidding Number, Higher Body, Linked Body/ Entity, Responsible Management Unit)
- Expense Details (Expense Category, Expense Group, Application Method, Expense Element, Breakdown of Expenditure, Item, Sub-element, Current Value, Historical Value)

In general, the portals analyzed offer open access to information, without requiring prior registration, and provide search and filtering mechanisms. Most allow downloading the databases into editable formats, some of which are machine-readable (such as CSV and XML), while others are in proprietary formats (such as Excel). The scope and level of detail of the information vary significantly. Some systems, such as Transfere.gov, provide databases with structured, disaggregated data, but many, such as the New PAC Portal, offer aggregated information without supporting documentation.

Following international models, some systems adopt analytical visualizations and dashboards with interactive maps and panels, which contribute to a better understanding of the information by different audiences. This is the case with the Transparency Portal, which has a specific tab called Graphic Panel (“*Painel Gráfico*”), where data and information are presented through various dynamic visualiza-

tions. The PPI Portal also includes a tool that shows how projects align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, there is still limited information on how this alignment occurs in practice. Although some portals feature links to Fala.BR or “Access to Information” sections, these resources lack standardization and visibility.

Not all portals use unique identifiers to reference projects. The Obras.gov Panel is one of the exceptions that adopts the ID-CIPI identifier for projects. The absence of a common identifier across all systems compromises an integrated view of the infrastructure investment cycle, hindering the monitoring of projects from budget allocation through planning, procurement, and execution.

There are also no redirect links between program and policy portals, such as those of the New PAC and PPI, the budget system portals, such as SIOP, and the budget execution portals, such as Transfere.gov. Information on concessions and public-private partnerships

(PPPs) is available in dedicated systems, such as the PPI system, which treats these investments as separate from traditional public

investment. This separation can lead to deficits in transparency and social participation in projects involving the private sector.

4.3

IDENTIFICATION OF DATA AND INFORMATION ON INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Based on the analysis of the portals conducted in the previous section, it is possible to identify the location of information on the life cycle of infrastructure projects, covering everything from the planning phase to contractual execution and eventual monitoring.

The conclusion is that the planning stages are not covered by the portals analyzed. Although planning instruments such as the Multi-Year Plan (PPA), the Annual Procurement Plan (PCA), the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO), and the Annual Budget Law (LOA), as well as sectoral plans and public policies, are public documents, the evaluated portals do not allow for the direct linking of funds from these instruments to the infrastructure projects selected for investment.

The subsequent phases of the project lifecycle are distributed among the different portals analyzed. The Obras.gov website and the New PAC portal provide information on project identification, including project name, nature of the intervention, purpose, geolocation, thematic area, and sector. Information related to the bidding process (internal and external phases), contract execution, and project delivery is available on Transfere.gov, which also includes data from the preliminary project phase, when works are executed through transfers of federal funds. The Obras.gov Panel presents data on the execution of works funded by the federal government. Although these portals

provide spaces for this information, these fields are not always filled in, as there is no regulatory requirement to do so. Simply registering the project on Obras.gov, for example, is enough to authorize the start of the budget allocation. This means that, most of the time, information such as physical and financial progress, environmental licensing data and documents, and consultations with populations and communities affected by the projects is not recorded in these systems and, consequently, lacks transparency.⁴⁹

The specific infrastructure visualizations available on the SIOP Panel, regarding the New PAC and the South American Integration Routes, in turn, provide detailed information on the budgetary execution of investments registered under these Programs. However, they do not present information on all other infrastructure investments. There is also no connection to information on physical and contractual execution, since a budget line may relate to various investments and procurements.

Finally, the PPI Portal presents information characterizing private investments executed through concessions and PPPs, including details of any meetings held. However, information on the physical and budgetary execution of these investments, as well as the supporting documents, such as contracts and environmental licensing information, is not available.

4.4 MAIN FINDINGS

Based on the analysis performed, it is evident that:

- Although general federal regulations guarantee the right of access to information, the absence of a specific rule regarding the disclosure of infrastructure project data

49. The absence of a system for validating the data entered, which is mostly self-declared and does not require supporting documentation to substantiate the declaration, as well as the risks of duplicate information between different portals, are additional issues, identified in greater detail in a study on the New PAC, see: <https://comunidade.transparenciainternacional.org.br/governanca-transparencia-controle-social-novo-pac>

- compromises the uniformity and consistency in making this data available.
- In some regulations that address sectoral infrastructure planning, such as in the case of the transport sector, and regulations from regulatory agencies, such as ANTT, it is possible to identify elements that promote transparency in infrastructure planning. However, this practice is not mandatory for all infrastructure policies and their respective sectors.
 - International practice recognizes the specificities of infrastructure procurement, adapting the open data standards for the sector. The CoST standard defines 67 groups of data and documents, considered fundamental to ensuring full, structured, and systematic disclosure throughout the infrastructure investment cycle.
 - International recommendations also highlight the importance of transparency in participatory processes, as well as the use of a unique identifier to promote integration between information systems throughout the entire infrastructure investment cycle, from budget allocation to project execution and delivery.
 - The platforms currently used by the federal government, such as Transfere.gov, Obras.gov, and SIOP, operate with open data, without requiring prior registration, and provide mechanisms for searching and filtering project data. However, they operate in a fragmented manner and lack supporting documentation to validate the information.
 - The fragmentation of data and information on infrastructure becomes evident when one notices the existence of several electronic portals that lack integration or redirection between them, potentially generating inconsistencies in information and possible duplications, preventing an end-to-end view of federal investment in infrastructure, in its various forms.
 - Some federal transparency platforms, such as the PNCP, lack search tools with specific filters for infrastructure, as well as dashboards that allow for a comprehensive presentation of infrastructure investments and/or public works.
 - The planning stages of infrastructure projects are also not properly covered by the portals used by the federal government, which do not allow for the direct linking of resources outlined in planning instruments to selected projects, nor do they present the technical criteria for project selection and prioritization.
 - Later phases of the project lifecycle, such as procurement and contract execution, are fragmented across different platforms: Obras.gov and the New PAC portal provide initial data and project characterization (such as project name, nature of the intervention, object, geolocation, thematic axis, and sector); Transfere.gov includes information on bids and contracts for resources executed through transfers; and the Obras.gov Panel presents the physical and financial execution. Although the portals allow the registration of this information, the completion of the fields is not systematic or uniform, as there are no regulatory requirements in this regard, which compromises transparency and accountability.
 - The federal portals analyzed did not contain information regarding investments made by autonomous agencies, public foundations, and public companies, nor those made by mixed-capital companies, their subsidiaries, or their directly or indirectly controlled companies.
 - Information on concessions and public-private partnerships (PPPs) is available in dedicated systems, such as the PPI, which reinforces the treatment of these investments as something separate from traditional public investment, potentially leading to deficits in transparency and social oversight in projects carried out with the participation of the private sector.
 - Practices of social participation were identified through the questionnaire but are not found in the mapped federal portals. Experiences in national water security and transport plans were mentioned as examples of involvement in strategic processes. In the planning phase, the role of river basin councils and committees stood out.

Intending to strengthen active transparency, open data, and social participation, we present below a set of recommendations applicable in the context of infrastructure investments under the responsibility of the federal government, with particular emphasis on the importance of guaranteeing access to information for groups, peoples, and communities in the territories affected by infrastructure investments, as well as allowing for proper social and institutional oversight of these resources:

1. To organize and maintain a centralized, up-to-date, and public registry of all information on federal infrastructure investments in a single public portal, facilitating access and avoiding inconsistencies between various federal portals, encompassing direct investments of autonomous agencies, public foundations, and public companies, as well as those related to mixed-capital companies, their subsidiaries and companies directly or indirectly controlled, in addition to those made by the private sector through concessions and PPPs.
2. To ensure the centrality of Obras.gov as the single channel that operationalizes the Integrated Registry of Investment Projects (CIPI), guarantee that the entire lifecycle of infrastructure investments is accessible through its portal and/or panel. The use of redirection tools to other portals and systems is permitted, but a main channel for accessing information about infrastructure investments is necessary.
3. To guarantee the publicity of data, information, and documents throughout the infrastructure investment cycle, including its planning, analysis of alternatives, feasibility analysis, free, prior, and informed consultation processes with the people and communities affected by it, its environmental licensing, procurement, execution, and monitoring, as per the list available in Exhibit 4.
4. To publish regulations that identify the groups of data, information, and documents to be proactively disclosed by all entities participating in the infrastructure cycle, including entities that receive or execute federal resources linked to infrastructure projects. It is recommended that the regulation and its exhibit be mandatory and binding, with updated publication in an open format and the guarantee of data download and registration on the Brazilian Open Data Portal (dados.gov.br).
5. To publish regulations that mandate the registration of investments made through private investments (such as PPPs) and concessions, identifying the groups of data, information, and documents to be proactively disclosed in the case of investments under these modalities. It is recommended that the regulation and its exhibit be mandatory and binding, with updated publication in an open format and the guarantee of data download and registration on the Brazilian Open Data Portal (dados.gov.br).
6. To publish regulations that mandate the creation and advertising of a project bank

as an instrument of active transparency, bringing together in a structured way the portfolio of projects and studies underway at the federal level, such as Technical, Economic and Environmental Feasibility Studies (EVTEAs), impact studies and analyses of alternatives, as well as their technical selection and prioritization criteria.

7. To promote integration, through a unique identifier and redirection mechanisms, among the various federal portals that disclose information on the life cycle phases of infrastructure investments, ensuring complete monitoring and greater integrity of information.

8. To include specific tags/filters for infrastructure investments, including any structuring projects and programs, such as the New PAC and the PPI, in the various federal portals that disclose information about some phase of the infrastructure investment lifecycle.

9. To conduct ongoing training, capacity building, and awareness-raising activities with federal agencies and entities to ensure the periodic updating and feeding of infrastructure information into Obras.gov.

10. To provide for the opening of datasets and information on infrastructure investments in the Open Data Plans of the agencies responsible for federal infrastructure investments, including the respective responsible parties and the opening schedule.

11. To encourage participatory practices within the strategic and sectoral planning of infrastructure, ensuring that decision-making and deliberative bodies, including those within infrastructure policies such as the New PAC and the PPI, guarantee access and participation for members of civil society and representatives of local communities potentially affected by the projects.

12. Conduct free, prior, and informed consultation processes with people and communities potentially affected by investments at all stages of infrastructure decision-making, particularly those that precede and underpin political decision-making and planning.

13. To ensure that the information and documents discussed in any participatory processes and their respective feedback are in a format accessible to all interested groups and individuals, which may include physical formats and translations into the languages of the participating indigenous peoples, that they are disseminated promptly, in sufficient time for analysis and discussion, and that they are complete and relevant to the subject of the discussion.

14. To conduct periodic consultations with the public and users regarding the transparency and availability of data, information, and documents related to federal infrastructure investments, to continuously improve them.

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1 QUESTIONNAIRE ON TRANSPARENCY AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This questionnaire aims to map regulations (laws, decrees, ordinances, resolutions) and initiatives (panels, portals, processes, meetings, etc.) that foster transparency and create opportunities for social participation and oversight in federal infrastructure investments. For this questionnaire, investments in infrastructure funded by federal budget resources, as well as concessions and public-private partnerships (PPPs), were considered.

This mapping is being conducted within the framework of the Federal Government's 6th National Open Government Plan. It will contribute to the implementation of the Commitment to promote "Transparency and Social Participation in Infrastructure Projects".

INTERVIEWEE PROFILE

1. Name of the ministry or agency
2. Department name
3. Interviewee's name

TRANSPARENCY

4. Does the ministry/agency have an Open Data Plan (PDA)? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link.
5. Does the ministry/agency have any regulations (law, decree, ordinance, resolution, etc.) that address and/or create obligations for the disclosure of information about the stages of the decision-making process for selecting infrastructure projects that will be part of the Investment Partnerships Program (PPI) and/or the Multi-Year Investment Plan (PPA)? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) or number(s).
6. Does the ministry/agency have any regulations (law, decree, ordinance, resolution, etc.) that address and/or create obligations for the disclosure of information on the structuring, execution, and monitoring of infrastructure projects? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) or number(s).
7. Does the ministry/agency have a system, website, dashboard, portal, or similar tool that proactively centralizes and/or discloses information about infrastructure investments? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) or number. In this question, consider all phases of an investment, including planning, physical execution, budget execution, and procurement.
8. Has the ministry/agency already held any events, technical meetings, reference panel, hackathon or a similar event dedicated to fostering/strengthening transparency of information in infrastructure investments? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) or document(s) containing information about its completion.
9. Does the ministry/agency disclose datasets on the Brazilian Open Data Portal (dados.gov.br)? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) to the datasets.
10. Does the ministry/agency record information on Obras.gov? If the answer is 'yes', is there an update routine or an API integration?

11. What databases, repositories, and/or systems does the ministry/agency have to store and manage its information on infrastructure investments internally? Please indicate whether they comply with the open data format (i.e., non-proprietary, machine-readable data).

SOCIAL CONTROL AND PARTICIPATION

12. Does the ministry/agency have any regulations (law, decree, ordinance, resolution, etc.) or initiatives that address and/or create spaces or opportunities for social participation in discussions about the decision-making process for selecting infrastructure projects that will be part of the Investment Partnerships Program (PPI) and/or the Multi-Year Investment Plan (PPA)? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) or number(s).
13. Does the ministry/agency have any regulations (law, decree, ordinance, resolution, etc.) or initiatives that address and/or create spaces or opportunities for social participation—such as academic institutions, civil society organizations, professional engineering councils (CREA/CONFEA System) and architecture councils (CAU), and municipal environmental management entities and municipal urban planning and development management entities, for example, regarding the structuring, execution, and monitoring of infrastructure projects? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) or number(s).
14. Does the ministry/agency have a council, committee, forum, working group, or existing practice, whether institutionalized or informal, with the participation of representatives of civil society/citizens for the discussion of infrastructure investments? If the answer is 'yes', please provide an example.
15. Does the ministry/agency have a council, committee, forum, working group, or existing practice, whether institutionalized or informal, with the participation of representatives of civil society/citizens for discussions on the decision-making process for selecting infrastructure projects that will be included in the Investment Partnerships Program (PPI) and/or the Multi-Year Investment Plan (PPA)? If the answer is 'yes', please provide an example.
16. Has the ministry/agency conducted any public consultation or hearing process in the last 3 years regarding infrastructure investments? If the answer is 'yes', please provide the link(s) or document(s) with information about their completion.
17. Does the ministry/agency use feedback received from citizens or organised civil society (through Fala.BR or other institutional channels) as input for improving the active transparency of information on infrastructure investments? If the answer is 'yes', please provide an example.

EXHIBIT 2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES RECEIVED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI)

The MGI representative highlighted that the ministry has a current Open Data Plan (PDA)⁵⁰, publicly available, and which uses platforms such as the Obras.gov portal and [Dados.gov.br](https://dados.gov.br) for transparency purposes in infrastructure projects. Obras.gov management is handled directly by MGI, and the data complies with the open data format. Although there is no specific regulation regarding the publication of data on the selection, structuring, execution, and monitoring of infrastructure projects, Law No. 14,133/2021 (Law on Bidding and Administrative Contracts) is cited as the main legal framework for transparency in infrastructure.

50. For more information: <https://dados.gov.br/dados/organizacoes>

Regarding social participation, it was emphasized that the MGI is not directly responsible for implementing participation policies. Its role is to support and coordinate with other bodies of the federal public administration, with a focus on improving the implementation of public policies. For this reason, practices such as public consultations, councils, or the use of social demonstrations for policy design are not part of the MGI's direct responsibilities.

2. Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

The MME reported that it has an updated Open Data Plan (PDA) available to the public for 2025-2026, publishing datasets on the Brazilian Open Data Portal.⁵¹ It lacks specific regulations requiring disclosure of information about infrastructure projects. The main reason is that the MME acts as a public policy-making body and is not directly responsible for investments or project execution. As reported, this institutional distinction is provided for by Decree No. 11,492/2023, which defines the MME's duties.

Regarding social participation, the MME emphasized that discussions with civil society occur within the broader context of public policies, rather than directly on infrastructure projects. No specific mechanisms for consultation or use of social feedback in the design of the projects were reported. The ministry's role focuses on regulatory and strategic formulation, leaving project implementation and execution to other entities within the federal public administration.

3. Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR)

MIDR representatives reported that, due to the recent ministerial reorganization, the new Open Data Plan (PDA) is in its final stages of preparation. Still, the data from the former Ministry of Regional Development remains up to date and regularly available on the Brazilian Open Data Portal.⁵²

The responses did not indicate the existence of specific regulations requiring disclosure of data on the selection and structuring of infrastructure projects. SEPPI/ME Ordinance No. 102, of December 29, 2022, was mentioned as an instrument applicable to the Investment Partnerships Program (PPI), as it governs the Special Office's internal process for analyzing and qualifying investments submitted by proposing bodies. It was also reported that projects qualified under the PPI are published on the Program's website and that all information related to the execution and monitoring of infrastructure projects is accessible on the *Transfere.gov* platform. Major and priority infrastructure projects are also registered in the *Obras.gov* system. Currently, information on *Obras.gov* is updated manually. Other regulations mentioned for fostering transparency in infrastructure investments were Law No. 14,133/2021 (Law on Bidding and Administrative Contracts), Decree No. 11,632/2023, related to the New PAC (Growth Acceleration Program), and Law No. 9,984/2000, which assigns to the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA) the responsibility of disclosing information on water resources and projects under execution.

Regarding internal tools, mention was made of using shared Excel spreadsheets to record and manage information on infrastructure projects and works, as well as public dashboards with management data on structured and priority projects, such as the Regional Development Funds Dashboard.⁵³ The SISMOB system and the Water Security Dashboard are currently under development to expand monitoring and transparency for projects under the National

Water Security Plan. The Situation Rooms of the New PAC were mentioned as internal mechanisms for monitoring projects. At the same time, the Integrated Planning and Budget System (SIOP) is used for managing budgetary information and voluntary transfers from the Federal Government.

51. Available at: <https://dados.gov.br/dados/organizacoes/visualizar/ministerio-de-minas-e-energia>

52. Available at: <https://dados.gov.br/dados/organizacoes/visualizar/ministerio-da-integracao-e-do-desenvolvimento-regional>

53. Available at: <https://paineis.mdr.gov.br/>

Although the National Office for Funds and Financial Instruments (SNFI) of the MIDR is not directly responsible for the execution of works, it was clarified that data on projects supported by the Sustainable Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (FDIRS) are organized and made available in a dedicated system, in reusable formats, such as exportable PDF files. According to MIDR representatives, FDIRS selects projects based on technical, economic, social, and environmental criteria, with mechanisms for coordination between public and private entities.

Regarding social participation, public consultations and hearings were reported for irrigation projects classified as PPI in Jequitaiá, Minas Gerais⁵⁴ and in Guadalupe⁵⁵ and Tabuleiros Litorâneos⁵⁶, Piauí, as well as for works that are part of the São Francisco River Integration Project⁵⁷ and the Pernambuco Agreste Water Supply System⁵⁸. Technical events were also reported, with the participation of public and private institutions and civil society. It was emphasized that public consultations and roadshows occur after the structuring of the concession proposal, and the preparatory documents, that is, those used as the basis for decision-making and administrative acts, may have their access classified as restricted, according to Article 7, paragraph 3, of Law No. 12,527, of November 18, 2011. The selection of structuring projects and guarantee instruments may involve stages of interest manifestation by public entities and is published on the FDIRS website.

In the water sector, important mechanisms for participation were mentioned. At the strategic level, the National Water Security Plan (PNSH) was developed in collaboration with civil society, subnational entities, and the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA).⁵⁹, with projects from the PNSH being incorporated into the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) and the New PAC.⁶⁰ The Water Resources Councils (national and state) and the River Basin Committees, established within

the scope of the National Water Resources Management System, as provided for by Law No. 9,433/1997 (Water Law), were also highlighted. These collegiate and deliberative bodies have equal representation from the public sector, water users, and civil society, contributing to the formulation and revision of Water Resources Plans and supporting the definition of actions incorporated into the Multi-Year PPA.

Committees and technical chambers coordinated by the MIDR, including on the topic of water security⁶¹, were mentioned as collegiate and collaborative bodies. Although they are not councils for direct citizen participation, these committees include representatives from local bodies, technical experts, and interstate forums to discuss ongoing infrastructure projects.

The experience of the FDIRS executive office in holding regular technical meetings with structuring institutions, proposing public administrations, and potential investors was also reported. With open participation by invitation only, these meetings aim to submit projects under development and discuss regulatory and financial aspects. In 2024, the technical launch event for structuring the Jaíba (MG) Irrigated Perim-

54. Public consultation report for the Jequitaiá (MG) Hydro-agricultural Project, available at: <https://www.codevasf.gov.br/aceso-a-informacao/participacao-social/audiencias-e-consultas-publicas/projeto-hidroagricola-do-jequitai-mg/relatorio-codevasf-r00-2022-08-19-versao-final-.pdf>
55. Stage 2 of the Guadalupe Plateaus Irrigation Perimeter (PI), available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais/consulta-publica>. Public consultation report, available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais/consulta-publica/relatorio-consulta-publica-pdg.pdf>
56. Phase 2 of the Tabuleiros Litorâneos (PI) Public Irrigation Project, available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais/consulta-publica-da-etapa-2#> Public consultation report, available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais/consulta-publica-da-etapa-2/relatorio-consulta-publica-tlp-final.pdf>
57. Works on the Apodi Branch Line (RN/CE), which is part of the São Francisco River Integration Project (PISF), with public hearings held by IBAMA in 2022, available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/seguranca-hidrica/projeto-sao-francisco/ramal-do-apodi-1>
58. The Pernambuco Agreste Water Supply System, with environmental hearings held by CPRH-PE (State Environmental Agency), in partnership with MIDR/DNOCS, is available at: http://www.cprh.pe.gov.br/downloads/RIMA_SISTEMA_ADUTOR_DO_AGRESTE_PE.pdf
59. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/seguranca-hidrica/plano-nacional-de-recursos-hidricos-1/processo-participativo>
60. For further information: <https://pns.ana.gov.br/home>
61. For further information: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/composicao/orgaos-colegiados/relacao-de-colegiados-em-que-o-mdr-tem-assento/Colegiadoscoordenaoupreside.pdf>

eter concession project was held in partnership with the São Francisco and Parnaíba Valleys Development Company (CODEVASF). It was attended by representatives of civil society and the private sector. Although the FDIRS Quotaholders' Meeting lacks direct civil society representation, MIDR representatives believe that the governance model, which includes meetings between representatives of the Federal Government and the private administration with published agendas, fosters transparency and coordination between the public and private sectors. They also emphasized that public hearings usually take place after the selection and structuring phases of the projects supported by the fund.

The Ministry maintains an active social media channel on Fala.BR and other ombudsman channels, using them to implement improvements in infrastructure investments. Some examples are: the request for the installation of artesian wells in municipalities with water scarcity (Process No. 59009.000794/2023-79), the request for the disclosure of detailed schedules for the works of the São Francisco Project (Process No. 59009.000263/2025-48) and the inquiry about the progress of the Três Barras Public Irrigation Project, in Cristalina/GO (Process No. 59009.000517/2025-28). The Ministry's technical team has also made adjustments to the MIDR portal's content based on these comments and stressed that complaints received by the Citizen Information Service (SIC) are duly investigated and responded to.

4. Ministry of Transport (MT)

The MT has an Open Data Plan (PDA) in effect for the period 2024-2026, with 45 prioritized datasets publicly available on the Brazilian Open Data Portal, in open formats.⁶² The Access to Information Law (Law No. 12,527/2011), as regulated by Decree No. 7,724/2012 and Decree No. 8,777/2016, was cited as a legal milestone for active transparency in the sector. Ordinance No. 64, of January 23, 2025, which established the PRO-AdaptaVias Program, providing for the systematization and dissemination of information on climate risks and impacts on infrastructure, was specifically mentioned.

The Ministry publishes data on infrastructure projects through bulletins, such as the Bulletin of Development Instruments (REIDI and debentures) and the Bulletin of PROCROFE Indicators, in addition to the Integrated Transport Planning Portal (PIT), which brings together sectoral plans, technical documents and mechanisms for social participation related to transport infrastructure planning. Within the scope of ANTT (the National Agency for Land Transport), Microsoft Power BI is used to support managerial oversight of investments in railway concessions⁶³. Investments related to the New PAC are published on the Program's portal, while information on rail transport and federal railways is available on the Ministry's website. Obras.gov is also used as a repository of information on infrastructure projects, with registration done by the National Department of Transport Infrastructure (DNIT), which has API integration with the SUPRA (Advanced Road Supervision) system, used internally by DNIT to control road projects under execution.

An initiative to foster transparency in the railway sector, related to the design of the Railway Projects Bank (BPF), was also highlighted. Through SEI Administrative Proceedings 50000.013985/2025-78, a public policy guideline was issued to create a platform that will bring together, in a transparent and organized manner, the portfolio of projects and studies related to the railway mode of the Ministry of Transport, DNIT and Infra S/A. Structuring these projects into a single database aims to offer potential investors a consolidated list of projects that

have already undergone feasibility analysis and compliance with public policies for the railway sector.

The Ministry also maintains several internal databases related to infrastructure investments. Among them, the Investments and

63. More information: <https://www.gov.br/antt/pt-br/assuntos/ferrovias/fiscalizacao-e-infraestrutura/acompanhamento--dos-investimentos-obrigatorios>

62. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/transportes/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/dados-abertos>

Financial Transactions database–Historical Series stands out, with values settled by mode of transport since 1995, updated quarterly and already available on the Brazilian Open Data Portal. The database of subsidized debentures and REIDI (Special Incentive Regime for Infrastructure Development) collects information on approved projects, issuance amounts, and estimates of investment and tax relief. It is updated semi-annually and is currently being made public. The PAC Portfolio database, with data on road projects, and the databases for monitoring the physical and financial execution of public works and investments in railway concessions, all updated semi-annually and provided for in the PDA, were also mentioned. Finally, there is the georeferenced database of national road and rail networks, catalogued on the CKAN platform and currently being released as open data.

Regarding social participation, Ordinance No. 485/2024, which establishes specific guidelines for social participation in the planning and execution of public works for land transport infrastructure, was mentioned. In this context, the Ministry highlighted recent initiatives, including, in the strategic plan, the participation of society in the preparation of the Integrated Transport Planning (PIT) plans, according to Decree No. 12,022/2024 and CGPIT Resolution No. 6/2024, which will take place through public consultations, territorial listening sessions, hearings and inter-institutional technical meetings. The PIT states that all sectoral plans must be developed in consultation with civil society. As part of this process, the workshop “Strategic Planning in the Transport Sector”⁶⁴ was held in September 2024 and focused on the 2024-2027 Strategic Plan and the PIT’s Transparency and Social Participation Plan.

Formal consultation processes in the railway sector, conducted by ANTT through public hearings, were also highlighted. Among the examples quoted are: Public Hearing No. 005/2023, regarding the bids and concession contract drafts for the eventual bidding process for the Malha Oeste railway; Public Hearing No. 12/2020, which discussed the proposal for the early extension of the Concession Contract of Ferrovia Centro-Atlântica S/A (FCA); Public Hearing No. 14/2024, which dealt with the EF-118 (Rio-Vitória) project; and Public Hearing No. 001/2025, regarding studies for the concession of the East-West Corridor. The workshop on passenger rail transport, held in May 2025 in partnership with ANPTrilhos, also brought together experts and sector representatives to discuss the development of regional passenger transport and its integration with urban mobility.

In the context of environmental licensing, the Ministry reported that universities, research institutes, civil society organizations, social movements, and professional engineering (CREA/ CONFEA) and architecture (CAU) councils are involved in consultation processes regarding the projects’ socio-environmental feasibility.

From an institutional standpoint, MT Ordinance No. 974/2024, which established a Permanent Commission to monitor the structuring of railway transport infrastructure projects that can be operated through concession grants, was mentioned. The Commission has a mixed composition, with representatives from MT, ANTT, and Infra S/A, and may invite specialists and representatives from other public or private bodies and entities to participate in meetings, as needed, to address technical and financing issues related to the projects.

64. Information on this workshop is available at: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/6deg-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-1/documentos-marco-1/marco1_planejamento-estrategico-no-setor-de-transportes_relatorio-workshop.pdf

Finally, receiving, analyzing, and responding to requests submitted via Fala. The BR platform is also part of the Ministry’s routine for its departments and offices.

EXHIBIT 3 EVALUATION SPREADSHEET FOR FEDERAL PORTALS THAT PROVIDE INFORMATION ON INFRASTRUCTURE

Available at: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1H6nPxfXsjAjzOsDbe9kQBK-KtrQRb-5NTd1jvj1CRX9w/edit?usp=sharing>

EXHIBIT 4 INFORMATION TO BE PUBLISHED–DIRECT PUBLIC INVESTMENT

IDENTIFICATION	
Unique identifier	Intervention reference
Register	Date the intervention was registered on Obras.gov (day/month/year)
Type of the intervention	Project, Study, Construction, Infrastructure Investment Project, Others (aggregator for a consolidated overview of the development)
Name of the intervention	Name by which the intervention is known
Location	Address of the intervention
Georeferencing	Coordinates by longitude and latitude or geometry (point, line or polygon)
Axis, type and subtype	Thematic area that identifies the intervention
Purpose	Description of the purpose of the intervention: In the case of projects aimed at climate mitigation and adaptation, include a description of the transforming change intended by the intervention
Social function	Description of the intended social use of the intervention
Global Goal	Description of the expected result of the intervention
STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT	
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Description of the alignment of the intervention with the SDGs
Paris Agreement	Description of the alignment of the intervention with the goals of the Paris Agreement
Multi-Year Plan (PPA)	Identification of the PPA and the program to which the intervention is linked
Annual Procurement Plan (PCA)	Identification of the PCA to which the intervention is linked
Budget Guidelines Law (LDO)	Identification of the LDO to which the intervention is linked
Annual Budget Law (LOA)	Identification of the LOA to which the intervention is linked
Linked Policy Plan	Identification of the Public Policy Plan or Sectoral Plan to which the intervention is linked
Project Bank or Portfolio	Identification of the Bank of Priority Projects or Portfolio to which the intervention is linked
PARLIAMENTARY AMENDMENTS	
Amendment number	Parliamentary amendment number, as registered in the Integrated Financial Administration System of the Federal Government–SIAFI
Amendment code	Parliamentary amendment identifier, with 12 digits: 4 related to the year of amendment + 4 related to the author's code + 4 related to the author's amendment number
Parliamentary Code	Code of the author of the parliamentary amendment, as registered in the Integrated Financial Administration System of the Federal Government–SIAFI
Author of the amendment	Name of the lawmaker who authored the amendment

Year of the amendment	Year in which the amendment was proposed
Party of the lawmaker	Party of the author of the parliamentary amendment
State of the lawmaker	State where the resource is to be used
Ministerial analysis	Analysis of the amendment's suitability by the relevant sectoral ministry
Technical hindrance	Technical obstacles presented
Committed Value	Amount allocated for the amendment in the year
Amount Settled	Amount settled for the amendment in the year
Amount Paid	Amount paid for the amendment in the year
PREPARATION	
Preliminary technical study	A document outlining the first stage of procurement planning, which characterizes the public interest involved and its best solution
Preliminary draft	Technical document containing all the necessary information for the preparation of the basic engineering project
Cost-Benefit Analysis	A systematic quantitative document for evaluating government projects, programs, and policies from a social welfare perspective
Basic engineering project	A set of necessary and sufficient elements, with an appropriate level of accuracy to define and scale the intervention, prepared based on the indications of preliminary technical studies, that ensures the technical feasibility and adequate treatment of the environmental impact of the project, and that allows for the evaluation of the cost of the work and the definition of the methods and execution timeframe.
Feasibility studies	Analysis to verify if a project is feasible from a technical, economic, and environmental standpoint
Free, Prior and Informed Consent and Consultation (CCLPI)	CCLPI Implementation Plan; Minutes of meetings held; Feedback report
Environmental impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) • Environmental Impact Report (EIR)
Public hearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for public hearings to discuss prior environmental licensing • Minutes of the public hearings held • Feedback report from the public hearings on prior environmental licensing
Social impact	Gender impact analysis, which may be an independent study or part of the Preliminary Technical Study, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Technical, Economic and Environmental Feasibility Study (EVTEA), or some other preparatory project study.
Impact on the territory	Analysis of the indigenous or <i>quilombola</i> component, which may be an independent study or part of the Preliminary Technical Study, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Technical, Economic and Environmental Feasibility Study (EVTEA), or some other preparatory project study.
Social impact mitigation	Resettlement plan, which may be an independent study or part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), a Technical, Economic and Environmental Feasibility Study (EVTEA), or some other preparatory project study.

Prior Authorization	Prior authorization or exemption by administrative decision of the competent authority
FUNDING	
Executor	The organization that will be responsible for carrying out the intervention
Fund transfer agent	An organization that will transfer funds for the execution of the intervention
Borrower	An organization that manages or administers the funds of the intervention
Planned investment	Estimated value of the project
Fund source	Disaggregated information on funding sources
Amount released	(BRL)
Executed instruments	Number of instruments executed
Total in financial transactions	(BRL)
Balance	Account balance
Return	Amount returned
BIDDING	
Bidding number	Bidding number, as registered on Transfere.gov
Subject of the bidding process	Description of what will be contracted by the Public Administration
Modality	Auction, Competition, Tender, Selection Process, Competitive Dialogue, International Bidding
Value of the public notice	The value assigned to the bidding process
Date of publication of the public notice	month/date/year
Public Notice	Bidding notice document
Date of the opening of the bidding process	month/date/year
Public hearings and consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for public hearings or consultations to discuss the bidding process • Minutes of public hearings or consultations held • Feedback report from public hearings or consultations
Employment contract regime	Unit price contract, Lump sum contract, Turnkey contract, Task-based contract, Integrated contract, Semi-integrated contract, Supply and associated service provision
Budget spreadsheet	Reference spreadsheet used for comparison with bid values
Planned physical-financial schedule	Construction planning tool containing planned execution deadlines and available budget
Quantitative	Quantitative survey spreadsheet
Opinions	Engineering technical opinions
Detailed engineering design	A set of elements necessary and sufficient for the full execution of the work, detailing the solutions provided for in the basic project

Drawings, specifications and reports	Descriptions of the structures and materials to be used in the project, with their technical specifications, in accordance with the relevant technical standards
Bidding committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of the bidding committee and name of the procurement agent • Minutes of the bidding committee meetings and/or records of discussions and decisions by the contracting agent
Bidders	Identification of bidders
Proposals	Presentation of submitted proposals
Winner	Presentation of the winning proposal
Award and approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts of awarding and approving the bidding process • Date of approval of the bidding process
Basic Environmental Plan (PBA)	This technical document, required for environmental licensing of a project, is also known as the Environmental Management Plan (PGA), Environmental Control Plan (PCA), Environmental Control Report (RCA), or Detailed Report of Environmental Programs (RDPA).
Installation License	Installation permit or exemption granted by an administrative decision of the competent authority
Environmental impact mitigation	Environmental Compensation Commitment Agreement (TCCA)
PROCUREMENT	
Contract	Contractual instruments and amendments
Regime	Contract execution regime
Contractor	Name and CNPJ of the contracted company and its representatives
PHYSICAL PROGRESS	
Expected Start Date	Planned start date based on the initial schedule
Expected End Date	Planned completion date based on the initial schedule
Authorization to Start Construction (AIO)	Document proving commencement of work
Final Acceptance Certificate (TRD)	Document proving completion of the work
Acceptance Term (TA)	Document proving completion of the work
Physical Execution	Percentage of physical execution
Technical manager responsible for the execution	Name, email, phone number, and professional registration number
Technical manager responsible for the inspection	Name, email, phone number, and professional registration number
Technical Responsibility Annotation (ART) or Technical Responsibility Registration (RRT)	Document and issue date
Initial physical schedule	Planned physical schedule
Schedule revisions	Renegotiations of the initial physical schedule
Start date for each measurement	month/date/year
End date for each measurement	month/date/year

Measurements taken	Document of the measurements taken
Change requests	Documents requesting changes to any provision of the contract, including scope, deadlines, and pricing.
Reasons for change	Reasoning for approved changes and amendments to the contract
Global term variation	Percentage of variation (planned deadline x extended deadline)
Social participation	Minutes of meetings with the population affected by the project.
Work stoppage	Start date of the work stoppage in case of a halted project, reasoning for the stoppage, and expected date for resumption
Images	Photographic records of the project's progress
FINANCIAL PROGRESS	
Commitments created	Commitment Number, Issuing Unit, Commitment Amount (BRL)
Transfers created	Transfer Number, Issuing Unit, Transfer Amount (BRL)
Work Plan (WP) Adjustments	Adjustments that do not imply any change in the value, validity, or object of the agreement entered into
Additive Terms (TA)	Adjustments that imply a change in the value, validity, or object of the agreement entered into
Official Extension	Extension of the validity of the agreement entered into
Change in overall value.	Percentage of variation (planned value x added value)
Variation in the transfer value	Percentage of variation (planned value x added value)
Expenditure liquidation	Expenditure liquidation documents
DELIVERY OF THE WORK	
Contract fulfillment	Final contract execution report
Inspections	Technical inspection reports
Operating license	Operating permit or exemption granted by an administrative decision of the competent authority

EXHIBIT 5 INFORMATION TO BE PUBLISHED—CONCESSIONS AND PPPS

CONCESSIONS AND PPPS	
	Reasoning for the chosen modality
	Demand study, including the estimated annual forecast of services, in the case of PPPs
	Evaluation report on privatization issued by the competent Court of Accounts
	Detailed specification of the consideration from the Public Administration, including financial obligations and guarantees
	Contract renegotiations
	Rates charged

CONCESSIONS AND PPPS

Payments to the concessionaire or private partner

Project implementation report

Performance report

Monitoring of contract performance clauses

Monitoring and Management Report

Survey of user satisfaction levels with the service
