RELATÓRIO DE VIAGEM – SAI20

DADOS DO EVENTO

Data de início	Data de término	Nome do evento	Cidade/País
13/03/2023	15/03/2023	SAI 20 - Encontro de Oficiais Sêniores	Guwahati - India

Luciano dos Santos Danni e Junnius Marques Arifa

RESUMO DO EVENTO

Entidade organizadora	processo	participantes
CAG - India		Luciano dos Santos Danni Junnius MArques Arifa

JUSTIFICATIVA (RESUMO)

O Brasil será o próximo país a sediar o G20 e, portanto, o SAI20 (em 2024). A Presidência do TCU vem apoiando todas as iniciativas d o SAI20 desde sua criação, no ano de 2022. Além disso, a participação em 2023 serve de início de preparação para a realização dos eventos e reuniões do ano que vem.

RELATO

Desde sua criação, o SAI 20 não logrou a participação de países norte-americanos nem europeus. Para compensar tais ausências a ISC India convidou países com quem mantém boa relação, como Emirados Árabes e Omã.

Os temas escolhidos foram Inteligência Artificial Responsável e Economia Azul. As discussões foram precedidas de apresentações de Concept Papers tratando sobre cada um dos temas.

O TCU apresentou contribuições com relatos de sua experiência em ambos temas (Anexos 1 e 2 a este Relatório).

Ao final, foi apresentado o rascunho de *Comuniqué* a ser apresentado aos países do G20. Nesta ocasião, a delegação, chefiada pelo Ministro Vital do Rego, expressou o alinhamento do TCU com o texto apresentado e sugeriu que o documento fizesse referência à Declaração do Rio, que exorta os membros da Intosai a fornecerem respostas rápidas aos principais problemas emergentes em nível global (ver anexo 3).

Finalmente, o Ministro Vital do Rego apresentou palavras d e fechamento, agradecendo aos anfitriões pela condução do evento e hospitalidade.

Em adendo ao presente relatório, foram apresentadas respostas a questões específicas formuladas pela equipe da Serint, para auxiliar na organização da reunião do ano de 2023, a partir de entrevistas realizadas com os servidores da ISC India (ver anexo 4).

Em junho de 2023, está prevista a participação do Presidente do TCU e da Intosai, Ministro Bruno Dantas, na cúpula do SAI 20, a ser realizada em Goa, India.

Anexo 1 - Blue Economy

Good morning, everyone!

His excellence and distinguished delegations…

In the name of his excellency Girish Chandra Murmu, I would like to thank all India colleagues from SAI India for your hospitality, kindness and competent organization.

At first, I would like to congratulate SAI India by including such a relevant theme like Blue Economy to work on 2023 to contribute to G20 agenda. On behalf of SAI Brazil, we do appreciate this initiative. I have to say in advance that we agree with all the information shared about blue economy in the Concept note paper. We congratulate SAI India for the quality and richness of this documents.

Brazil has an extensive costal area, with approximately 8.5 thousand kilometers wide. So, it emerges an important issue connected to public polices involving fisheries, tourism, transport and pollution.

We conducted 3 audits that assessed some aspects related to Blue Economy.

1 - The first one, in 2011, was about Sustainable Management of Fishery Resources to protect threatened species.

Main findings:

- lack of governmental policy toward the continuous production of data and scientific information about marine ecosystems and resources
- low use of technical and scientific data to base decision-making
- lack of transparency in the decision-making process

2 - In the second audit related to Blue Economy we carried out, in 2019, a systematic overview of the national fishing system, including government management, do to identify the main problems and opportunities for improvement.

In Brazil fishery resources are considered public goods and are managed by both the federal and state governments, what brings some conflicts and lacks of competence.

Main findings:

- scarcity of critical fishery information. There has been no information available for more than ten years to generate the necessary knowledge for fishery management and planning. Current data is sparse and fragmented in some public and private entities

- little use of the information available in data collection and monitoring tools, specifically the logbook and the National Program for the Satellite Tracking of Fishing Vessels (Preps).

- little transparency in government fishery management

- no disclosure of the decision-making processes of the current body responsible for fisheries, not to mention a lack of social participation in discussions and decisions about fishery.

- most closed season regulations are out of date, and there is no periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of this measure

3 - 2020: Protected Areas include use of marine zone resources and fishery do to the economic relevance for ecological/natural tourism.

Main findings regarding blue economy:

- Duplications, fragmentations, overlaps and gaps (DFOG) between the protected areas policy, and the tourism policy, especially regarding:

o lack of a clear government strategy for ecological/natural tourism in protected areas;

o shortage or absence of staff, resources and tourism support structure, and instruments to assess, oversee and monitor activities.

o fragmentation between ministries and departments responsible for the areas of environment and tourism, and overlapping competencies, with no instruments of coordination and clear definition of how they should act individually and jointly to achieve common objectives.

In summary, these are the experiences related to Blue Economy that SAI of Brazil has conducted. Briefly it confirms the relevance of this agenda, as emphasized by all documents sent by SAI India, particularly the concept note.

Thank you SAI Índia for leading this relevant debate and thank you everyone for your attention!

Anexo 2 - Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Public Administration

What did the TCU audit?

In 2021, The TCU carried out a survey with the purpose of learning about the main Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies and assessing the current stage and prospects of its use in the Federal Public Administration and in the Control activity. In addition, the survey assessed the stage of development and implementation of the Brazilian Artificial Strategy Intelligence (EBIA), identifying the main risks and opportunities associated with its implementation.

What did the TCU find?

During the survey, information was gathered through an electronic questionnaire and interviews with 263 Direct and Indirect Federal Public Administration organizations, which resulted in the following findings:

- 28% of the organizations already use AI technologies;

- the vast majority of AI applications developed had the goal of serving the internal public of the organizations;

- the main obstacle to the implementation of AI solutions is the low number of employees with knowledge in the area;

- another highlighted constraint was the lack of clarity from managers regarding the opportunities for use and the benefits of Artificial Intelligence;

- 65% of the AI solutions were developed by the organizations' own teams;

- the legal (Courts and the Public Prosecution Office) and administrative areas of the Federal Public Administration are the ones that implemented AI solutions the most.

Among the main benefits of using AI, respondents reported the automation of repetitive processes with increased productivity, reduction of time and costs in process execution, optimization in human resource allocation, increased reliability and transparency of processes, and greater timeliness in responding to customers.

The TCU also assessed the public policy regarding the Brazilian Artificial Strategy Intelligence (EBIA), carried out by the Ministry of Science and Technology. The policy's goal is to direct the actions of the Brazilian government towards the advancement of research, innovation, and development of AI solutions, as well as their conscious and ethical application for a better future. The Court's analysis revealed the following flaws that could jeopardize its effective implementation, monitoring and achievement of objectives:

- the EBIA's objectives were not specific, measurable, realistic (achievable) nor delimited within a time frame;

- failure to explicitly state the initial reference stage ("ground zero", "initial situation") and define indicators and targets to support the evaluation of EBIA's performance and results;

- formal flaws in the presentation of the logic model and how EBIA impacts on problems/opportunities, projecting its results and long-term impacts;

- the governance and management structures needed to implement and monitor the policy were not formally institutionalized in EBIA.

Finally, the survey identified opportunities to use the main artificial intelligence technologies in External Control activities, as well as frameworks already developed and published regarding the auditing of Artificial Intelligence solutions.

What did the TCU decide?

To deal with the increasing adoption of artificial intelligence algorithms and applications by the Federal Public Administration, the TCU has determined the following external control actions to be carried out:

- periodic assessment of the maturity level of the Federal Public Administration in the use of artificial intelligence;

- development, validation and application of the TCU's own theoretical and methodological framework for auditing artificial intelligence applications and algorithms;

- assessment of the implementation of the Brazilian Artificial Strategy Intelligence and indication of future measures needed to ensure the effectiveness of this public policy;

- guidance for the Department of External Control – IT Audit (SEFTI) to prepare a guide, or similar document, with the definition of guidelines, parameters, and occasional risks, in order to help leaders and public managers in the process of implementing or contracting services that involve the use of artificial intelligence.

Anexo 4 – Comentários sobre o Comuniqué

SAI Brazil – Comments on the Communique, March 14th, 2023.
Junnius Marques Arifa
First of all, on behalf of the Brazilian delegation and particularly of Minister Vital do Rego, our head and vice President of SAI Brazil,
I want to thank you his excellence, Mr. Charman Girish Chandra Murmu, and all SAI India colleagues, for the gala dinner last night. Everything was marvelous, the food, the place, the atmosphere, the presentations. We could experience a little bit more how beautiful e rich is your culture and how enormous is your hospitality and kindness. Thank you so much!

From our experience, based on the audits we carried out in the last years, the communique expresses every important issue we have been facing in Brazil in both themes, Blue Economy and Responsible AI.

It consolidates the most important challenges and address efficient initiatives to enhance the capacity of the G20 members and also the entire world to become aware of and solve problems that hinder sustainable development and environmental conservation and, the most important, assure that no one has been left behind.

SAI Brazil fully endorses the view expressed on the comuniqué. To strenghen the messages to the G20 governments and to the World, we will suggest that this document should refer to the Rio Declaration, which was endorsed by Incosai and that explicitly "recognizes that the effects of climate change and other situations (...) challenge SAIs to provide oversight to help their governments and citizens with emergency preparedness and response.

The Declaration also states that "in recent times, emergencies, as well as the increased complexity of the subjects being audited, have prompted SAIs to quickly adapt their operations. By identifying lessons learned, implementing best practices, and engaging with INTOSAI and external partners, SAIs can improve their responsiveness.

Finally, Rio Declaration claims that "working together in INTOSAI can help SAIs meet these challenges and thereby build public trust through tools, support and advice. INTOSAI's global voice can help SAIs work more collaboratively to ensure that important messages are heard beyond the auditing community and can influence decision makers.

As such, we consider that the communique is absolutely in line with the spirit of the Rio Declaration, reason why the last document should refere to the first one.

In this scenario, we also agree that SAIs can assist governments by assessing policies related to Blue Economy and responsible Artificial Intelligence, by monitoring conservation agreements and ensuring transparency in funding.

At last, we also agree that is very important to collect data of public policies to contribute towards evidence-based policy making.

Congratulations for SAI India and all delegations for the excellent job!

Thank you so much!

Anexo 4 - Respostas a Check list para SAI20

Observar best practices na organização do evento, em específico:

- 1. **Como foi organizado a recepção no país? (facilitação de imigração, recepção no aeroporto, traslado para hotel etc)**

Na chegada, a ISC India colocou pessoas para nos acompanharem mesmo na para intermediária, em Calcuta (mais de 5 pessoas. Entretanto só nos acharam depois de termos passado pela imigração). A estrutura de pessoas, tanto da SAI India como de servidores do governo local, é massiva. Todo e qualquer deslocamento éfeito em carros ou ônibus do evento. Cada país tem um staff da SAI India como Liaison dedicado. A ISC India ofereceu todas as ref etcevento.

- 2. **Como foi organizado credenciamento? (no hotel, no local do evento, quais materiais recebidos, o que foi útil, o que foi dispensável etc)**

Material sobrando. 2 crachás antes do cracha definitivo com controle de acesso, . Envelopes com convites para cada um mdos jantars, presentes emcaixa, material de reunnião, etc.

- **3. Como foi organizada a sala das reuniões? Se possível, fotos e conversar com a organização quais passos foram tomados para organizar a sala (prismas, bandeiras, materiais, audio&vídeo, internet, equipamentos, água, lanche etc)**

Toda a parte de comida foi , onde ocorreu o evento e todos os participantes ficaram hospedados, foi contratada com o hotel. É o único hotel diponível na região. Infraestrutura e customização por conta da ISC India. A parte de protocolo foi articulada com o MRE (bandeiras, aparelhos de video, etc). Ver video da sala, encaminhado em anexo.

- **4. As reuniões foram transmitidas online ou gravadas? Possibilidade de interagir online?**

Houve gravação para uso da ISC India: de reuniões e recepções. Nada interativo. Teve apenas um vídeo da SAI Espanha, que não veio.

- **5. Como foram organizadas as discussões dos temas? Quem apresentou, foram boas as apresentações? Como foi organizada a interação com os participantes? Teve polêmica? Todos conseguiram falar, se engajaram? Anotar boas práticas e o que não valeu a pena**

A maioria nem apresentou slides, apenas leitura. Algumas contribuições com experiências interessantes, em especial de Brasil, Indonésia e Austrália. A maioria apenas comentários ou conceitos abstratos...

A dinâmica é válida, legitima as posições da India, mas nao há tempo para discussões técnicas aprofundadas sobre o tema, em que pese a qualidade dos concept papers apresentados pela India). São temas complexos para serem tratados deforma tão rápida (5 minutos para cada intervenção)

- **6. Houve eventos sociais? Quais? Formatos? Música, bebida alcoólica? Patrocínio total? Traslado?**

Todos os dias houve jantar com apresentações artísticas, música. Só não foi servido bebida alcoólica em jantar realizado em sítio sagrado para os Hindus.

- **7. Conversar com os organizadores: quais foram os maiores desafios na organização do evento?**
  - O que recomendam pra começar?

Contactar MRE, fazer ligação com SAI India. Começar a trabalhar mídias sociais e equipe responsável por isso.

  - O que fizeram que não valeu a pena?

Nada comentado.

  - O que faltou mas recomendar que Brasil faça?

Nada comentado.

- Quais parceiros convidaram e porquê?

Só tinha o Banco Mundial de parceiro. Tentaram contactar outras instituições mas não tiveram sucesso. Segundo eles, havia muitos outros engagement groups do G20. O TCU terá condições de fazer bem mais.

- Observações gerais da organização do evento e fotos.

Muita gente na organização. Mas enviaram documentos e o programa preliminar de forma atrasada. Mandarm carta do hotel com room rates depois da data exlpicitada para reservas.

Entretanto, uma vez iniciado o evento, se superaram com o auxílio de muitos servidores dedicados a atender pessoalmente cada uma das delegações de forma exclusiva e totalmente intensiva.