



OpenGov3.com

Rethinking our Political Model

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Victor BP

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1. Introduction

We need to rethink our current political model. If you value sound management, you likely agree that today's model makes little sense. Ideology mostly serves to divide society and empower those who control it—often without improving people's lives.

At every election, society clashes to celebrate a theatre of charismatic promises with little regard for execution or efficiency. Highly subjective narratives—focused on charisma rather than delivery—rarely translate into tangible improvements. It is an expensive, energy-draining show that ultimately grants power and privileges to office-seekers. Politics becomes an inefficient ego show.

It is time to rethink the model. What if we depersonalize politics and elections using technology? What if, instead of focusing on theatrical actors, we focus on the PROJECTS that actually change the world? A promise is a blank page; delivery is what counts.

2. Executive Summary

OpenGov3 designs a system for electing and monitoring electoral promises using technology and data analysis. The goal is to focus on execution with maximum transparency, decentralizing power, and giving society visibility into how public money is used. This is the true third way in politics: efficient, open and transparent pragmatism—fully leveraging technology.

The current model concentrates energy on promises and power struggles. We replace promises with projects that have clear scope, cost, owner, deadline and, crucially, full visibility—tying reputation to verified delivery. In one line: Results-Driven Politics — Vote for the Project, Track the Delivery.

In OpenGov3, elections stop being a contest of narratives and become a competitive process of projects. Each slate submits a portfolio describing problems, expected results, milestones, budgets, funding sources, executors and monitoring indicators. Citizens prioritize projects in the App by voting and track everything in a public dashboard.

Voters choose projects and the teams that will execute them, not just personalities—with strong emphasis on the track record of those who will deliver. Politicians may lead projects, always updating their Score.

The historical Score of each executor/politician consolidates capacity to deliver: on-time, on-budget, efficiency and social impact—radical transparency to reduce information asymmetries.

Forget ideology and angels-on-a-pin debates: the focus is execution with continuous social impact. OpenGov3 replaces speeches with project business plans, prioritized by citizens in the App and funded according to realistic, ministry-level budgets.

The individual politician matters less than the specialized teams that will execute cross-ministerial projects. Four-year cycles skew incentives toward campaigning; OpenGov3 orients elections toward teams that solve problems.

Examples: Education Team, Security Team, Infrastructure Team, Technology Team, Health Team. Each ministry has teams competing to take the portfolio and solve problems—specialized, dedicated teams. Charismatic non-experts lose value; what matters is the capacity to solve problems, not a jingle on TV.

Each project's management appears in a dashboard inside the App. Every government project in execution is tracked with: budget, detailed public payments, licenses, contracts, timeline, executors, executors' Score history, and any other information relevant to the ultimate creditor: the citizen who funds everything.

Citizens deserve the same level of information that executives or shareholders get about a business they finance. The concept is the same, and transparency prevails. Everything immutable (contracts, measurements, decisions, audits, public payments) receives a hash and timestamp anchored on a public blockchain. External audits publish on-chain opinions.

3. Principles & Premises

Efficiency with simplicity; total transparency with open, comparable and auditable data and immutable trails anchored on public blockchain; accountability for results; respect for scarce resources; focus on the individual.

4. The Problem Today

The dominant political design rewards promises and narratives, not delivery capacity. After elections, there is often no project portfolio with clear scope, measurable targets and identified owners. Information governance is fragmented, hindering comparisons across territories and preventing qualified social oversight. Budgets rarely mirror citizen priorities and decision trails are opaque—leading to a vicious cycle of low efficiency, low trust and low accountability.

5. Proposal: Project-Based Elections with a Budget Guide

OpenGov3 turns elections into a continuous competitive pipeline of projects. Each slate presents a portfolio with problem, scope, milestones, budget, funding source, Executors and KPIs. Voters prioritize projects in the App within an annual ministry budget-guide: higher social priority = larger budget share in the next cycle.

All aggregated vote records receive a hash and timestamp anchored on public blockchain (no personal data). Immutable documents/events—contracts, work/service measurements, decisions, public payments, audit opinions—are also anchored. This creates a permanent, independent verification trail.

The Executor Score (0–100) is recalculated at each milestone, enabling comparison across projects, time and organizations. Public prioritization plus verifiable trails deters empty promises and realigns politics with delivery.

6. Roles & Actors

Voter — Ranks projects, monitors execution, evaluates outcomes.

Executor (public/private/third sector) — Delivers milestones and evidence; accountable for deviations.

Ministry — Defines portfolio, prioritizes initiatives, charges for results.

External Audit — Verifies evidence and publishes on-chain opinions.

Comptroller/Ombudsman — Ensures compliance (FOIA/LGPD-equivalent), handles reports, preserves trails.

7. Voting & Prioritization Mechanism (App)

The App organizes a unique priority ranking per Ministry with simple, auditable rules for thematic diversity and territorial balance. Filters by executors, projects, states, cities, union, ministry, and investment class. Identity is verified via liveness + MFA; anti-Sybil protections apply. Each vote is hashed and timestamped (no personal data). The consolidated result guides next-cycle allocation.

8. Executor Score (0–100)

Schedule (on-time) — Adherence to the milestone plan — 20%

Cost (on-budget) — Variance vs. the approved budget — 20%

Quality — Technical compliance and SLAs — 15%

Transparency — Public evidence/logs anchored on public blockchain — 10%

Impact (outcomes) — Measured social benefit — 15%

Citizen Satisfaction — NPS/CSAT — 10%

Compliance — Data protection/anti-corruption/conflicts; on-chain opinions — 10%

9. Project Lifecycle

Proposition → Screening → Voting/Prioritization → Contracting → Execution/Monitoring → External Audit & Closure. Immutable items receive hash + timestamp anchored on public blockchain.

10. Budget & Allocation

Top-down per-Ministry planning with room for bottom-up innovation. Floors/ceilings, contingency and an innovation reserve (1–3%). Semiannual reviews reallocate based on performance and context; immutable decisions are anchored on public blockchain.

11. Ministerial Structure (16 portfolios)

GovTech & Open Data (cross-cutting) — Digital government, interoperability, identity, open data.

Defense & Public Security — Defense, forces, intelligence, civil defense and borders.

Education & Culture — Basic/higher/technical education; culture and heritage.

Health — Primary care (PHC), medium/high complexity, surveillance, digital health.

Infrastructure & Logistics — Roads, railways, ports, airports, waterways.

Finance, Budget & Planning — Revenue, treasury, budget laws and public procurement.

Justice, Integrity & Transparency — Justice, integrity, FOIA, anti-corruption, ombudsman.

Environment, Climate & Water Resources — Licensing, conservation, climate, basins, sanitation.

Energy & Mineral Resources — Electric power, oil & gas, mining, energy transition.

Agriculture, Livestock & Supply — Agri-defense, irrigation, supply and extension.

Economic Development, Industry & Services — Industry, MSMEs, digital economy, competitiveness.

Foreign Affairs & Trade — Diplomacy, promotion, agreements and investments.

Cities, Housing & Urban Mobility — Housing, urbanism, mobility and resilience.

Social Protection, Family & Work — Assistance, income, skills and employment.

Tourism, Sport & Creative Economy — Tourism, sport and the creative economy.

Research, Development & Innovation (RDI) — Science & tech funding, parks and tech transfer.

12. Social Rebate (RS) — Co-financing & Benefits

Social Rebate (RS) allows people and companies that co-finance public projects to receive a proportional benefit after validated milestones—preferably tax (RSF) and, complementarily, non-tax (RSN, e.g., transparency seal, regulatory fast-track, naming rights). RS is backed by real delivery (not promises), observes caps per taxpayer/project/sector, respects competitive neutrality (financiers do not “buy” contracts), and operates with full transparency: each contribution, delivery evidence, audit opinion and issuance/use of RS are recorded with hash and timestamp. Credits carry issuer (municipal/state/federal),

conversion factor and validity for future tax offset; RSN are activated on the platform. Thus, RS directs private resources to public priorities with additionality, control and efficiency.

14. Project Cards — Examples (with RS)

Examples demonstrate how to present parameters, assumptions and safeguards in a verifiable way. Each card includes: eligible base, sector alpha (α), RS calculation, estimated beneficiaries and per-capita RS, data sources and external audit requirements. All digital receipts (contributions, issuances and redemptions) have hash + timestamp anchored on public blockchain.

15. KPIs/OKRs by Ministry (examples)

Health: wait times, PHC coverage, avoidable mortality.

Education & Culture: SAEB/IDEB learning, retention, digital collections.

Infrastructure: travel time, IRI, accidents.

Public Security: lethal crimes, clearance rate, response time.

Each indicator has a target, data source, periodicity and verification method.

16. Governance & Compliance

Data protection by design: minimization, legitimate purpose, lawful basis. When required, prepare the DPIA and appoint the DPO. Maintain the ROPA. Enforce least-privilege access and secure, auditable disposal. External audit opinions are published with on-chain references. Public enforcement raises the cost of inefficiency and reduces opacity.

17. Data & Privacy (LGPD-equivalent)

Define RACI roles across the lifecycle; set accountability rituals and proportional sanctions. Compliance covers data protection, anti-corruption, integrity, conflicts of interest and proactive transparency.

18. Data, Interoperability & Security

Open public APIs, interoperability standards and secure digital identity with strong authentication and timestamped signatures. Audit trails are exportable and their hashes are periodically anchored on public blockchain. The RS ledger stores only the necessary minimum and avoids personal data.

Modular technical architecture: the App talks to Public APIs and a governed Data Lake where execution and control data are versioned. A public anchoring service periodically posts audit-trail hashes on public blockchain. The open dashboard shows progress, budget executed, evidence and Executor Score. Controls include encryption, key management, environment segregation, observability and business continuity.

19. Procurement & Contracts

Outcome-linked procurement. Works, services and software/SaaS follow milestone payments with partial retention until final acceptance. Contracts, addenda, measurements and approvals receive hash and timestamp anchored on public blockchain. Standard contract models and requirement catalogs speed up bidding and reduce disputes.

20. Accessibility & Inclusion

WCAG 2.2 AA. Interfaces use plain language, support low connectivity and offer offline mode when applicable. Multilingual content can be enabled to reach diverse audiences. Inclusion is a requirement from day one.

21. Implementation Roadmap

Start with a pilot (T0–T1) of 10–20 projects with digital identity and audit trails. In T2, expand themes, consolidate baseline indicators and start routine on-chain audits. In T3, scale federatively with tax integration and RS. In T4, finalize regulatory adjustments, open data/public APIs and independent external evaluation.

22. International Benchmark

Singapore — Mass digital identity and by-default services. Estonia — e-ID & X-Road enabling once-only; distributed logs and timestamped signatures. New Zealand — Wellbeing Budget and regulation-as-code. Nordics & USA — public targets and evidence-based policy.

Synthesis for OpenGov3 — Digital identity/signature, once-only interoperability, by-default services, wellbeing-oriented budgeting and evidence-based evaluation form the core. Everything immutable (contracts, measurements, decisions, payments, opinions) receives hash and timestamp anchored on public blockchain to guarantee authenticity and non-repudiation.

23. Glossary (acronyms used in the document)

API — Application Programming Interface

PHC — Primary Health Care (APS)

BRT — Bus Rapid Transit

CAPEX — Capital Expenditure

CSAT — Customer Satisfaction

CT&I — Science, Technology & Innovation

DPIA — Data Protection Impact Assessment

DPO — Data Protection Officer

e-ID — Digital Identity

IBGE — Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

IDEB — Basic Education Development Index (Brazil)

IRI — International Roughness Index

KPI — Key Performance Indicator

KPIs — Key Performance Indicators

LAI — Brazil's Freedom of Information Law (FOIA)

LDO — Budget Guidelines Law

LGPD — Brazilian General Data Protection Law

LOA — Annual Budget Law

MAC — Medium and High Complexity (Health)

MSMEs — Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MPMEs)

NPS — Net Promoter Score

O&G — Oil & Gas

OKR — Objectives & Key Results

OKRs — Objectives & Key Results

OPEX — Operating Expenditure

PIX — Brazil's Instant Payments System

PPA — Multi-Year Plan

RACI — Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed

ROPA — Record of Processing Activities

RS / RSF / RSN — Social Rebate / Fiscal / Non-fiscal

SaaS — Software as a Service

SAEB — Brazilian Basic Education Assessment System

SLA — Service Level Agreement

SLAs — Service Level Agreements

SSO — Single Sign-On

WCAG — Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

X-Road — Estonia's Secure Interoperability Platform

Of course, imagining this kind of paradigm shift in a country like Brazil is utopian. Running an MVP of this system in a smaller, developed country—using a city as a sandbox—would be much more feasible.

Still, I have no doubt that in the near future this will be the direction of politics. Humans have limitations; handling power may be the greatest of them.