

Anti-Corruption Summit – London 2016

Brazil Country Statement

1. Expose corruption

Brazil is implementing measures and regulations to ensure that information on beneficial owner of companies is obtained, verified, recorded and kept up-to-date.

In May 2016, Brazil issued Normative Ruling 1634 to ensure full compliance with FATF recommendations related to the concept, scope and definition of beneficial ownership.

Brazilian legal framework does not allow bearer-shares and trusts, which are the most common mechanisms to hide the real owner of a company and to launder money.

Brazil has also taken measures to guarantee that information on the beneficial owner of companies participating in bids and public procurement processes is assembled and verified before the establishment of public contracts.

Brazil is committed to ensuring full access and transparency of information on companies punished in the terms of the Corporate Liability Law and the Public Procurement Law, through the use of the National Registry of Punished Companies (CNEP) and the Registry of Ineligible and Suspended Companies (CEIS).

CEIS has been acknowledged as a good practice implemented by Brazil regarding the implementation of Chapter III of the UN Convention against Corruption.

2. Punish the corrupt and support those who have suffered from corruption

International cooperation is key to prevent and combat corruption and bring corrupts to justice.

Brazil is committed to strengthening the coordination with others countries, civil society, international organisations and other relevant stakeholders to fully implement the provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and other relevant anti-corruption conventions and agreements, including regional commitments.

Brazil will continue to work with other countries to enhance cooperation on civil and administrative matters related to the fight against corruption in various international fora (such as the G20 Anti-corruption Working Group and UNCAC-related bodies) and to fully implement the provisions of Resolution 6/4 of UNCAC.

Technical assistance plays a pivotal role in implementing the provisions of anti-corruption conventions. Brazil is committed to working with other countries to promote technical assistance and the dissemination of best practices.

Brazil will continue to strengthen mechanisms to make it easier for citizens to report corruption, to facilitate actions including by law enforcement on the information provided, and to protect “whistle blowers” and others in the public and private employees who take personal risks to unveil corruption activities.

3. Drive out the culture of corruption, wherever it exists

Brazil is committed to promote a culture of integrity within both the public and the private sectors.

Brazil is committed to make data on public procurement open by default, providing usable, timely and shareable information. The Transparency Portal has become a successful tool to provide access to data and information on Brazilian Federal Government Budget. It also illustrates the use by Brazil of new technologies as a powerful instrument to prevent corruption.

Promotion of integrity in governmental institutions is a key element in preventing corruption.

Brazil has recently enacted key legislation on conflict of interest. We are implementing a pilot project to adopt a risk-based approach and develop specific integrity programs within public agencies and institutions.

Brazil is committed to disseminate integrity in the public sector as a key value of governmental departments and agencies.

We work on a permanent basis with relevant stakeholders in the private sector for the promotion of integrity, including through the voluntary evaluation of compliance programs and through approaches that target specific sectors and small and medium-sized companies.

We have established the Pro-Ethics program, with the full engagement of the private sector, with a view to promoting a cleaner, more ethical and more transparent business environment.

Federal Government has taken significant steps to provide subnational units with capabilities to develop local transparency portals and make information on public procurement and fiscal data available to the citizens.

We are implementing a methodology to monitor transparency mechanisms in states and municipalities. Every year, a growing number of states and municipalities are given a score, and results are published in the format of a ranking.

Brazil is also enhancing accountability on expenditures in the education sector. We disclose information on the transfer of resources of the National Fund for Education Development for the implementation of public policies through educational programs and projects, presenting to the citizens reports and graphics on the execution of such resources.

Brazil remains fully committed to exploring ways of sharing information on corrupt bidders across borders.