



PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA  
CASA CIVIL

## Brazil's Candidacy for OECD Membership: Where We Are Now

- ✓ OECD and Brazil collaboration began more than 20 years ago
- ✓ Since then, **Brazil's participation has grown to involve about 30 OECD Committees or Working Parties and Programmes and the country has adhered to 73 legal instruments**
- ✓ In 2007, OECD Council decided to strengthen the OECD co-operation with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa through Enhanced Engagement programs with a view to possible membership
- ✓ In 2012, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa were raised to key partners, contributing to OECD's work in a sustained and comprehensive manner
- ✓ In 2015, Brazil and OECD signed a Cooperation Agreement and, later, launched the Brazil-OECD Programme of Work 2016-2017
- ✓ In May 2017, Brazil became the first key partner to formally request a consideration to open an accession process
- ✓ Brazil is carefully following the Framework for the Consideration of Prospective Members
- ✓ Even before the request to open an accession process, the Brazilian government has already made a joint effort to coordinate this issue, led by the Presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management and the Ministry of Finance
- ✓ The first step was to conduct a preliminary review of the OECD *Acquis* (245 legal instruments). This analysis involved 24 ministries and 35 other government entities
- ✓ In this preliminary phase, the instruments with recommendations and practices in accordance with Brazilian policies and legislation were identified, as well as those that presented any kind of divergence or obstacle
- ✓ The instruments identified in accordance with Brazilian policies and legislation were forwarded for a second review, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, as a result, it was requested adherence to another **63 instruments, besides the 73 already adhered**
- ✓ The instruments previously flagged as presenting obstacles for implementation in Brazil were submitted to a deeper analysis, coordinated by the Presidency of the Republic (Office for Public Policies) in order to discuss the alleged challenges found in the first review
- ✓ Through this review process, the Brazilian government has concluded that it **is ready to request adherence to 72 other instruments**, which means **207 or 83,87% of all instruments are consistent with Brazilian legislation and policies. 30 or 12,09% still present challenges** and there are 10 instruments or 4,03% to be assessed
- ✓ **This, in turn, has made it possible to have a comprehensive view of Brazilian policies vis-à-vis OECD standards**



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### Brazilian Policies vis-à-vis OECD Acquis in Numbers

|   |            |                            |
|---|------------|----------------------------|
| <b>OECD Instruments</b>                             | <b>248</b> |                            |
| <b>Instruments adhered by May 2017</b>              | <b>35</b>  |                            |
| <b>Instruments adhered by February 2019</b>         | <b>73</b>  | }                          |
| <b>Requests to adherence under analysis by OECD</b> | <b>63</b>  |                            |
| <b>Instruments ready to request adherence</b>       | <b>72</b>  |                            |
| <b>Instruments that present challenges</b>          | <b>30</b>  | } <b>83,87% Ready</b>      |
| <b>Instruments under assessment</b>                 | <b>10</b>  | } <b>12,09% Challenges</b> |
|   |            | } <b>4,03% New</b>         |