



Active with

# BRAZIL

Better Policies for Better Lives





**Angel Gurría,**  
Secretary General,  
OECD

## Brazil: A Key Partner for the OECD

Brazil has made significant progress over the last few years in strengthening economic performance and enhancing social development. In particular, the benefits of increased prosperity have been shared more equitably across individuals and social groups. To build on these achievements, further reforms will be needed to lay the foundation of stronger, more inclusive and more sustainable growth in the years to come.

Relations with Brazil have become increasingly important in the OECD's cooperation with its Key Partners, including China, India, Indonesia and South Africa. Our partnership with Brazil has been particularly fruitful and mutually beneficial. It has led to numerous peer reviews where Brazil has benefited from the OECD community's wealth of policy expertise and experience, and where the global policy community has learnt from Brazil's perspectives. Many of these reviews are summarised in this brochure and cover the waterfront of policy issues from the macro-economic area to public governance and social policies.

Brazil is an essential partner in our efforts to find common perspectives and agreed solutions to global challenges. Brazil's leadership has been welcome in the crafting of international agreements, such as the Aircraft Sector Understanding, and on the implementation of the internationally agreed standard of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes.

The OECD stands ready to support Brazil's policy agenda for inclusive growth and development by strengthening and broadening its collaboration with Brazil, building on the Organization's founding mission of working towards growth and development for all. Together, Brazil and the OECD have vast opportunities to work together in designing and implementing "better policies for better lives."

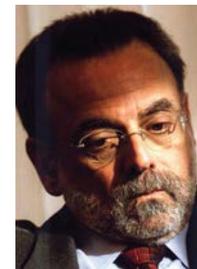
## OECD: A Wealth of Knowledge and Experiences

Brazil welcomes the opportunity to work with the OECD as a Key Partner. Together with India, South Africa, China and Indonesia, Brazil has contributed to the work of the OECD across several policy areas, such as public governance, export credits and growth and development. In doing so, we contribute our new and unique perspectives to the policy debate in a shifting economic landscape.

Working together is not a “one way street”. In the last 20 years, the world’s economic centre of gravity has moved from West to East and from North to South. This new configuration of global economic and political power means that the developed countries can no longer set the agenda alone. Today’s global problems require shared responsibility and shared solutions. In this sense, both development strategies and the way in which the OECD and non-OECD countries interact must fundamentally change.

Brazil expects that OECD sets the scene for a new approach to the way the developed countries look at the developing world, and the developing world looks at itself, by contributing to the global common efforts to lay the foundations of a new era of economic progress capable of delivering inclusive growth and prosperity for all.

The work described throughout this brochure demonstrates the fruitful cooperation between Brazil and the OECD. Our common interest to find solutions to global challenges will continue to underpin our future collaboration based on our mutual benefits.



**José Maurício  
Bustani**

Ambassador  
of Brazil to France

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## REGIONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOKS



*“Since its launch, the Latin American Economic Outlook has become an indispensable tool to understand Latin America’s development challenges through the lens of OECD best practices.”*

**Michelle Bachelet,**  
Former President of Chile

**Latin American Economic Outlook.** This long-standing flagship of the OECD Development Centre is co-published with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Published for the sixth consecutive year, the *Latin American Economic Outlook* 2013 (LEO 2013) features the analysis of macro-economic trends in the region and a focus on SMEs policies for structural change. LEO 2013 argues for reforms in SME policies in order to break the vicious circle of low productivity and poor competitiveness in the region. It also calls for measures to strengthen the productive structure and to overcome the problems of structural heterogeneity, through the elaboration of more flexible and better coordinated policies.



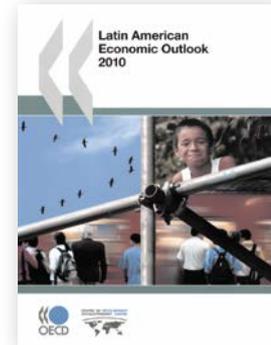
Latin American Economic Outlook  
2013  
ISBN: 9789264180727



Latin American Economic Outlook  
2012  
ISBN: 9789264121713



Latin American Economic Outlook  
2011  
ISBN: 9789264094642



Latin American Economic Outlook  
2010  
ISBN: 9789264075214

→ [www.latameconomy.org](http://www.latameconomy.org)

## PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT



*“Social cohesion – the glue that holds society together – is at risk worldwide (...). There is ample room for government action to meet a growing demand for social cohesion in developing countries and emerging-market economies.”*

**Angel Gurría,**  
Secretary-General of the OECD,  
presenting the Perspectives on  
Global Development 2012.

The Development Centre’s new series entitled *Perspectives on Global Development* provides an overview of the world economy from a development point of view, based on an analysis of global trends. It aims to draw lessons for policy makers on adapting to current and future changes. The first issue, which was released in 2010, was originally inspired by the major realignment of the global economy towards emerging and developing countries (the phenomenon dubbed “Shifting Wealth”). The second volume, released in 2012 argues that new resources are now available and could be invested in social development through better health care, education, social protection and other services. The report calls on governments to rethink social and economic policies, to ensure that all citizens have a voice by fostering civic participation and strengthening democratic institutions.



*Perspectives on Global Development  
2012: Social Cohesion in a Shifting  
World*  
ISBN: 9789264113145

→ [www.oecd.org/site/devpgd2012](http://www.oecd.org/site/devpgd2012)

## GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY IN BRAZIL, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, RUSSIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

*Going for Growth* is the OECD's annual report highlighting developments in structural policies in OECD countries. It identifies structural reform priorities to boost real income for each OECD country and, since 2011, in key emerging economies (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa). The *Going for Growth* analysis also regularly takes stock of reform implementation in all the countries covered. This report provides internationally comparable indicators that enable countries to assess their economic performance and structural policies in a wide range of areas. Each issue also has several thematic studies.

The *Going for Growth 2013* suggests that among key priority areas for Brazil, progress has been made in improving access to education (notably through the effects of conditional cash transfers), in promoting infrastructure investment and reducing informality in labour markets. The areas of financial markets and tax reform have seen less progress. A more educated workforce, better infrastructure, less tax distortions and more efficient financial intermediation would support productivity improvements, while labour utilisation could be enhanced by raising effective retirement ages.



*Economic Policy Reforms 2013 -  
Going for Growth*  
ISBN: 978926416837

## THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER INDEX (SIGI)

Brazil's Civil code provides a legal framework to promote equality for women and men and includes comprehensive laws to address violence against women (the 'Maria da Penha' law). This is reflected in the 2012 *Social Institutions and Gender Index* (the OECD index to capture discriminatory social institutions against women) according to which Brazil is ranked 8th out of 86 and 6th out of 17 for Latin American Countries. However, women have still low political representation. While the proportion of female members of parliament (single chamber or lower house) has increased in most OECD countries, at 10% Brazil has the lowest proportion and has not showed any improvement in the last decade.

The Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is a composite measure of gender inequality for over 100 countries. Instead of measuring gender gaps in outcomes such as employment and education, the SIGI instead captures discriminatory social institutions, such as early marriage, discriminatory inheritance practices, violence against women, son preference, restricted access to public space and restricted access to land and credit.

→ [www.genderindex.org/](http://www.genderindex.org/)

## CLOSING THE GENDER GAP



*Closing the Gender Gap - Act Now*  
ISBN: 9789264179363

Gender gaps are pervasive in all walks of economic life and imply large losses in terms of foregone productivity and living standards to the individuals concerned and the economy. *Closing the Gender Gap - Act Now* focuses on how best to close these gender gaps and specific analysis is presented for Brazil across the report. Also, in order to monitor gender gaps in education, employment and entrepreneurship, the OECD, at the end of 2012, has also launched a *gender data portal* ([www.oecd.org/gender](http://www.oecd.org/gender)) which shows the relative standing of OECD and key partner countries in the various dimensions of gender equality.

→ [www.oecd.org/gender/closingthegap.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gender/closingthegap.htm)

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK



OECD Economic Outlook 2012  
ISBN: 9789264130630

Twice a year, the *OECD Economic Outlook* analyses the major trends and forces that shape the short-term economic prospects of OECD members and selected non-members, including Brazil. It provides in depth coverage of the economic policy measures required to foster growth and stable prices in each of these countries. The *Outlook* puts forward a consistent set of projections for output, employment, prices, fiscal and current account balances.

- ➔ [www.oecd.org/oecdEconomicOutlook](http://www.oecd.org/oecdEconomicOutlook)
- ➔ [www.oecd.org/eco/surveys](http://www.oecd.org/eco/surveys)

## ECONOMIC SURVEY OF BRAZIL

The *OECD Economic Surveys* identify the main economic challenges faced by each OECD country and key partner countries and analyses various policy options. Besides a general assessment of the economic situation, the surveys contain in-depth chapters on specific issues. In addition to Brazil, other selected non-member countries for which the OECD prepares an Economic Survey include China, India, Indonesia and South Africa.

Brazil has had a remarkable growth since the mid-1990s. It has enjoyed economic and financial stability thanks to a strengthening of its macroeconomic framework. This has also laid the ground for social progress, including a marked fall in poverty and inequality. The *2011 Economic Survey of Brazil* underscored the importance of raising savings and investment and fostering infrastructure development to achieve better economic and social performance. A new edition will be published in 2013.

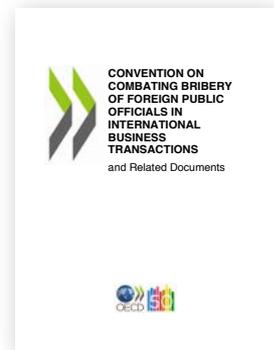


*OECD Economic Surveys: Brazil 2011*  
ISBN: 9789264093584

→ [www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/brazil](http://www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/brazil)

## COMMITMENT TO FIGHTING CORRUPTION

By adhering to the OECD *Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions* (OECD Anti-Bribery Convention), Brazil has committed to fighting bribery in international business. The cornerstone of the OECD's efforts to fight international bribery is the 1997 OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, which is the first and only global instrument to fight the supply side of corruption in cross-border business deals. Today, bribing a foreign public official is a crime in 40 countries, including Brazil, which ratified the Convention in 2000.



*Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and Related Documents*

→ [www.oecd.org/corruption](http://www.oecd.org/corruption)

## LATIN AMERICA ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMME

The OECD-Latin America Anti-Corruption Programme strengthens implementation and enforcement of international and regional anti-corruption conventions and promotes integrity in the Latin American region. The five Latin American Parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico—form a bridge between the OECD and other countries and organisations in the region and help carry out the Programme’s objectives. The OECD-Latin America Anti-Corruption Programme is a platform for dialogue on the fight against bribery of foreign public officials among Parties to the OECD, OAS and UN Conventions. The Programme provides an opportunity to share with Latin American countries best practices that emerged in the framework of the Working Group on Bribery. In return, the experience of the Latin American countries enriches the policy debate in the OECD.

*“In addition to adhering to the OECD Convention to Fight Bribery, the Brazilian Government has taken unprecedented steps forward in the fight against corruption, as a result of the serious, committed and competent work put in by the national agencies involved. At the same time, we know very well that this is a war that will never be completely finished.”*

**Jorge Hage Sobrinho,**  
Minister of State Office of the  
Comptroller General of Brazil

## MANAGING RISKS FOR A CLEANER PUBLIC SERVICE

*“We consider this assessment a further step towards achieving maturity in good governance and enhancing Brazil’s public management ability to manage risks to integrity in order to achieve our ultimate public policy goals of combating poverty and advancing social development.”*

**Jorge Hage Sobrinho,**

Minister of State Office of the  
Comptroller General of Brazil.

processes and structures to create a culture of integrity and to manage risks affecting the operations and performance of public organisations. It analyses efforts by the federal government to: promote transparency and citizen engagement; implement risk-based systems of internal control; embed high standards of conduct; and enhance integrity in public procurement.

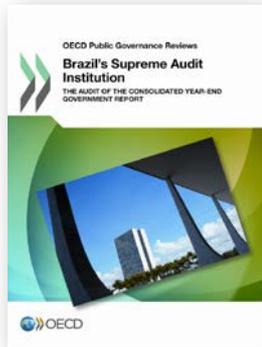
Brazil’s agenda to enhance integrity and prevent corruption is critical in order to address the challenges facing the country’s public administration. These include managing risks associated with innovation in public service delivery, achieving value for money and minimising waste in government operations and meeting the expectations of citizens regarding the conduct of public organisations. This report is the first integrity review of a G20 country undertaken by the OECD. It assesses the implementation and coherence of instruments,



OECD Public Governance Reviews:  
OECD Integrity Review, Brazil:  
Managing Risks for a Cleaner Public  
Service  
ISBN: 9789264119314

→ [www.oecd.org/brazil/oecdintegrityreviewofbrazil.htm](http://www.oecd.org/brazil/oecdintegrityreviewofbrazil.htm)

## IMPROVING THE SUPREME AUDIT



OECD Public Governance Reviews:  
Brazil's Supreme Audit Institution:  
The Audit of the Consolidated Year-  
end Government Report  
ISBN: 9789264188082

Supreme audit institutions have a distinct role in supporting the development of a more strategic and forward looking state. This report assesses the role of Brazil's supreme audit institutions – the Federal Court of Accounts (*Tribunal de Contas da União* or TCU) – in enhancing accountability and informing decision making within the federal government. The review focuses specifically on the audit of the Brazil's consolidated year end government report: the Accounts of the President of the Republic (*Contas da Presidenta de República*). The OECD assessment benchmarks practices in Brazil against those of 12 countries: Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom and the United States.

→ [www.oecd.org/gov/ethics/integrityframework](http://www.oecd.org/gov/ethics/integrityframework)

*“This assessment will not only enable the improvement of the Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts work, through the adoption of best practices and international standards, but also provide a dynamic and contemporary view of the role of supreme audit institutions in supporting public accountability and governance, generating results for Brazil and the international community.”*

**Benjamin Zymler,**  
Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts  
President (2011-2012)

## REDUCING REGIONAL INEQUALITIES



OECD Territorial Reviews: Brazil  
ISBN: 9789264123229

The *Territorial Review of Brazil* shows that Brazil has the opportunity to achieve sustained economic growth coupled with a reduction in social and regional disparities. The review suggests that social programmes targeting poor people need to be complemented with policies aiming at generating local sources of new employment and growth. The effectiveness of the government's poverty reduction programmes (such as the *Bolsa Família* programme) could be increased if they were combined and co-ordinated with regional policies.

→ [www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/)

## TOWARDS BETTER REGULATION

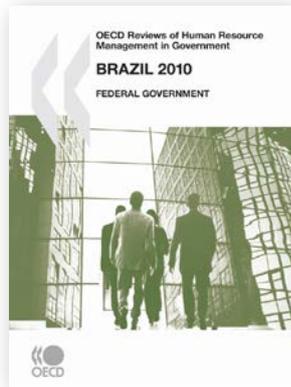
The Programme for the Strengthening of Institutional Capacity for Management in Regulation - PRO-REG – was initiated by the government of Brazil in 2007. One of its objectives is to promote the strengthening of institutional mechanisms for management in regulation and to provide conditions for the improvement of the quality of regulation. In response to the report *OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform: Brazil 2008 Strengthening Governance for Growth*, PRO-REG has implemented a Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) pilot project in six regulatory agencies of the federal government.



*OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform:  
Brazil 2008 Strengthening Governance  
for Growth*

ISBN: 9789264042933

## IMPROVING HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT



*OECD HRM Country Reviews*

ISBN: 9789264082212

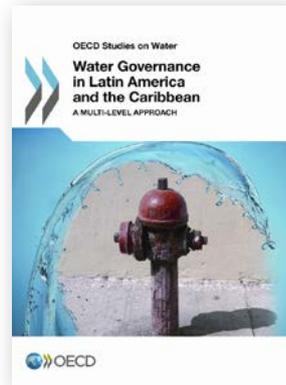
An OECD review of human resource management (HRM) in Brazil provides a diagnosis of the management of government employees and solutions for improving it based on lessons learned from the experience of OECD member countries. This review assesses: the federal government's management of the size, skills, and competencies of its workforce; strategic planning and performance management in the HRM system in government; the balance between the flexibility and consistency of HRM practices; and the link between the values promoted by the government and management rules and practices.

→ [www.oecd.org/gov/pem/humanresourcemanagementreviews.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/pem/humanresourcemanagementreviews.htm)

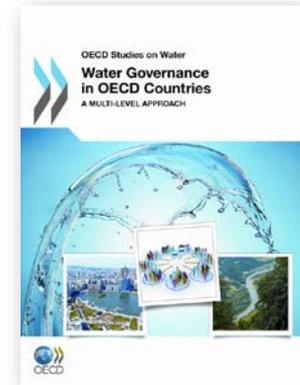
→ [www.oecd.org/gov/pem/hrpractices.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/pem/hrpractices.htm)

## WATER GOVERNANCE

Based on the *OECD Multilevel Governance Framework* and a survey on water governance, a new report addresses challenges in water policy and identifies good practices for co-ordinating water across ministries, between levels of government, and across local and regional actors. The report i) maps the allocation of roles and responsibilities in 13 countries', including Brazil's, water policy; ii) identifies the main coordination "gaps", funding mismatch, information asymmetry, accountability, objectives and capacity, and iii) provides a range of mechanisms to improve water governance at all levels and foster capacity-building.



*Water Governance in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Multi-level Approach*  
ISBN: 9789264174542



*Water Governance in OECD Countries*  
ISBN: 9789264119277

→ [www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/watergovernanceprogramme.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/watergovernanceprogramme.htm)

## STRONG PERFORMERS AND SUCCESSFUL REFORMERS IN EDUCATION



*“PISA gives us the opportunity to learn from those countries that are performing better than we are. And because PISA measures students’ learning that has occurred in school and out of school, it shows us why we need to engage every community in setting high standards for schools.”*

**Reynaldo Fernandes,**  
Diretoria de Avaliação da Educação Básica.

Every three years, the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) assesses to what extent students near the end of compulsory education have the knowledge and skills essential for full participation in society. PISA is the only international survey to measure the knowledge and skills of 15-year-olds.

Brazil has participated in PISA since the first round in 2000, and has used PISA results actively to drive and implement reforms. Its positive experience provides an excellent illustration of how international and national benchmarking can support improvements in education, both system-wide and at the local level.

Brazil is now preparing for PISA 2015. Meanwhile, it is participating in the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS), which sheds light on learning environments and teachers’ working conditions. The results help inform policies to improve the quality of teaching. Results of the second round of TALIS will be released in June 2013.

- [www.oecd.org/pisa/](http://www.oecd.org/pisa/)
- [www.oecd.org/edu/talis](http://www.oecd.org/edu/talis)

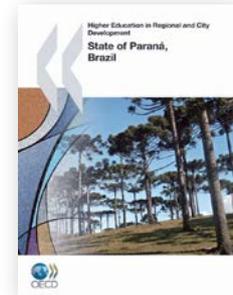
## REGIONAL REVIEWS OF EDUCATION IN PARANÁ AND SANTA CATARINA



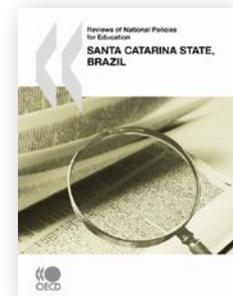
*“The imperative of education policy making after the fall of apartheid in 1994 was to transform educational provision to improve access, equity and above all, the quality of schooling. The review of South Africa’s education policies by the OECD has made an important contribution to policy debates in our country and beyond. This rigorous review has enabled us to further strengthen education in South Africa.”*

**Angie Motsheganew,**  
Minister of Education, South Africa

The *OECD Review of the State of Paraná* is part of an OECD series on Higher Education in Regional and City Development. The series has covered cities and regions in several OECD members and partner countries such as South Africa, Malaysia and Colombia. Paraná, one of Brazil’s most prosperous states, now has 10 public and 5 private universities and more than 160 other higher education institutions. Santa Catarina’s education system was also subject to a review in 2010. The *Reviews* provided key policy recommendations on: access and equity; governance and management; research, development and innovation; internationalisation and financing.



*OECD reviews of Higher Education in Regional and City Development: State of Paraná*  
ISBN: 9789264089020



*Reviews of National Policies for Education: Santa Catarina State, Brazil 2010*  
ISBN: 9789264091337

→ [www.oecd.org/edu/imhe/highereducationinregionalandcitydevelopment.htm](http://www.oecd.org/edu/imhe/highereducationinregionalandcitydevelopment.htm)

## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE

The OECD's annual *Education at a Glance* (EAG) flagship publication has included data on Brazil since 2000. EAG is the authoritative source for accurate and relevant information on the state of education around the world. It provides education data on the OECD's 34 member countries and the OECD's key partners. Featuring more than 140 charts, 230 tables, and 100 000 figures, EAG provides information on: the output of educational institutions; the impact of learning across countries; the financial and human resources invested in education; access, participation and progression in education; and the learning environment and organisation of schools.

*EAG 2012* shows that, although Brazil's spending on education as a percentage of GDP remains below the OECD average, there was a steady increase in spending between 2000 and 2009, rising from 10.5% of total public expenditure in 2000 to 16.8% in 2009. This represents one of the steepest rates of growth among the 33 countries for which data are available.



*Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2012*  
ISBN: 9789264177154

→ [www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2012)

## IMPROVING FINANCIAL LITERACY

Financial literacy has become a critical life skill. Consumers are faced with a wide array of financial services and are increasingly bearing more financial risks. In emerging economies, it is also important to make sure that economic growth is inclusive and that individuals given access to financial products for the first time are well equipped to use them.

Brazil is an important member of the OECD International Network on Financial Education (INFE). The Central Bank of Brazil is part of the INFE Advisory Board and other financial regulators and Ministries participate actively in INFE Expert Subgroups. In 2009 the country also coorganised with the OECD an international conference on these issues. Brazil has implemented in 2010 a National Strategy for Financial Education, currently lead by a committee comprising the Central Bank, financial regulators and representatives from the Ministries of Justice, Education, Finance and Social Security. Brazilian authorities developed an innovative framework for the introduction of financial education in schools and piloted it in almost 900 high-schools in 6 states.

→ [www.financial-education.org](http://www.financial-education.org)



*“My compliments to the OECD for innovatively leading the effort on financial inclusion in the developing world and for taking proactive initiative in generating awareness about financial education.”*

**President of India, Former Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee,**

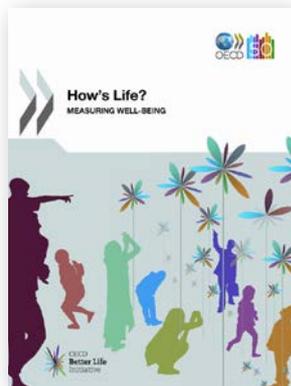
23 March 2010, India-OECD Workshop  
Delivering Financial Literacy: Challenges, Approaches and Instruments.

## SOCIAL POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

The two main pillars of the OECD Better Life Initiative are: *How's Life?*, a report that looks at people's material conditions and quality of life across the population and *Your Better Life Index*, an interactive tool which allows citizens to compare well-being across the 34 OECD member countries, as well as Brazil and Russia, based on 11 dimensions of well-being explored in *How's Life?*. *How's Life?* includes a number of well-being indicators for Brazil.

The sixth edition of *Society at a Glance*, OECD's biennial overview of social indicators, updates some indicators from previous volumes and introduces several new ones. It also features a special chapter on unpaid work. The 2011 report heralds the arrival of four new OECD member countries: Chile, Estonia, Israel and Slovenia. These countries are included in *Society at a Glance* for the first time. Data on Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and South Africa are also included. The 2013 edition, to be published by the end of this year, will include data on Brazil and other emerging economies.

The third *Lancet Series of Chronic Diseases*, published in 2010, presents OECD's assessment of public health strategies designed to tackle behavioural risk factors for chronic diseases that are closely linked with obesity, including aspects of diet and physical inactivity. The countries covered in this report include Brazil, China, England, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa.



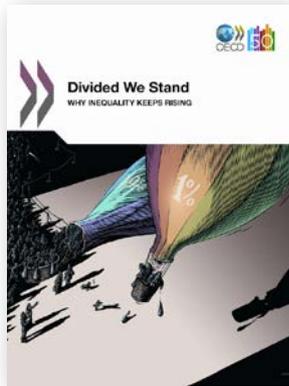
How's Life?: Measuring Well-being  
ISBN: 9789264111615



Society at a Glance  
ISBN: 9789264098527

- [www.oecd.org/betterlifeinitiative](http://www.oecd.org/betterlifeinitiative)
- [www.wikiprogress.org](http://www.wikiprogress.org) *(ebrief in Portuguese)*
- [www.thelancet.com/series/chronic-diseases-and-development](http://www.thelancet.com/series/chronic-diseases-and-development)

## WHY INEQUALITY KEEPS RISING



*Divided We Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising 2011*  
ISBN: 9789264111639

In the three decades to the recent economic downturn, wage gaps widened and household income inequality increased in a large majority of OECD countries. This occurred even when countries were going through a period of sustained economic and employment growth. *Divided We Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising 2011* analyses the major underlying forces behind these developments. It examines to which extent economic globalisation, skill-biased technological progress and institutional and regulatory reforms have had an impact on the distribution of earnings. The report provides further evidence of how changes in family formation and household structures have altered household earnings and income inequalities.

Emerging countries are playing a growing role in the world economy and some of them are also experiencing rising inequalities. It is important, therefore, that any comprehensive assessment of inequality trends worldwide considers the perspectives of emerging economies. Brazil has had impressive success in fighting inequalities and is one of the few countries where there have been gradually reduced. This success can be a source of inspiration and policy lessons for countries around the globe.

→ [www.oecd.org/els/soc/dividedwestandwhyinequalitykeepsrising.htm](http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/dividedwestandwhyinequalitykeepsrising.htm)

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

A annual publication prepared and published jointly with the Organization of American States, International Migration in the Americas provides an overview of recent trends in migration movements to the western hemisphere, from the Americas to OECD countries, as well as on labour market outcomes of emigrants from the Americas OECD countries. The publication includes extensive statistics on migration movements, naturalisations and labour market outcomes. The 2012 edition includes a special chapter on remittances to origin countries. Brazil is both an origin and a destination for migrants. It is, therefore, an important participant in the SICREMI migration network which provides the information and statistics for the publication.

## PENSIONS OUTLOOK

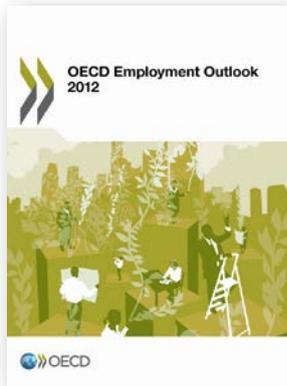
Governments will need to raise retirement ages gradually to address increasing life expectancy in order to ensure that their national pension systems are both affordable and adequate, according to this first edition of the *OECD Pensions Outlook*. The report examines pension reform during the crisis and beyond, the design of automatic adjustment mechanisms, the reversals of reforms in some countries, the coverage of private pension systems and guarantees in defined contribution pension systems. It closes with a policy roadmap for defined contribution pensions



*International Migration  
Outlook 2012*  
ISBN: 9789264177208

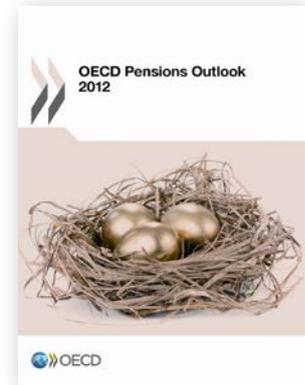
and a statistical annex. This publication can contribute to the on-going debate on pension reform in Brazil which, although a young country, spends 13% of GDP on pensions, more than any G7 member except Italy.

## EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK



*OECD Employment Outlook*  
ISBN: 9789264166684

The annual *OECD Employment Outlook* seeks to identify key policy actions to foster more and better jobs through a better understanding of how labour markets function in OECD and Key Partner countries (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa). In the case of emerging economies, one important challenge is to develop adequate social-protection systems while ensuring that these systems do not weaken work incentives and create obstacles to formal-sector development. Based on case studies of social protection schemes in key emerging countries, including Brazil, the 2011 edition of the Outlook discusses how the difficult trade-offs between social and employment policy objectives can be best managed.



*OECD Pensions Outlook 2012*  
ISBN: 9789264169395

→ [www.oecd.org/employment/outlook](http://www.oecd.org/employment/outlook)

## MOVING UP THE GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN

Globalisation, the process of international economic integration, has been underway for decades but the pace and scale has increased. One reason for the speeding-up is the rapid emergence of “global value chains”. The whole process of producing goods, from raw materials to finished product, has increasingly been “sliced” and each process can now be carried out wherever the necessary skills and materials are available at competitive cost. And, globalization is no longer only about goods and products; it increasingly involves foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade in services. Information and communication technologies (ICT) have made it possible to base services such as customer call centres anywhere in the world, regardless of where customers are. Another distinctive feature of current economic integration is the significant role played by large emerging countries like Brazil. This work is especially relevant in the Brazilian context, given the need to spur innovation and productivity growth and increase the value-added component of exports.

- [www.oecd.org/industry/industryandglobalisation/measuringtradeinvalue-addedanoecd-wtojointinitiative.htm](http://www.oecd.org/industry/industryandglobalisation/measuringtradeinvalue-addedanoecd-wtojointinitiative.htm)
- [www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/TiVA%20brazil.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/TiVA%20brazil.pdf)

## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY



*“Brazil now has a totally different understanding of the role of intellectual property rights. They are considered as a basic tool for configuring markets for knowledge based assets and goods, and as such should be carefully built whenever it is necessary to create the conditions for companies to engage in open innovation arrangements.”*

**Jorge Ávila,**

President of the Instituto Nacional de Propriedade Industrial (INPI, Brazil) at the 2012 OECD-EPO Conference on Patent Statistics for Decision Makers – “Knowledge Assets and Economic Growth”, ([www.oecd.org/site/stipatents](http://www.oecd.org/site/stipatents))

Based on the latest information and indicators in science and innovation, the *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2012* reviews key trends in STI policies. In this edition, individual policy profiles and country profiles trace the driving role that science, technology and innovation are expected to continue to play towards a sustainable and lasting recovery from the economic crisis. The *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2012* is the ninth in a biennial series designed to review key trends in OECD countries and a number of major non-member economies, including Brazil.



OECD Science, Technology and Industry  
Outlook 2012  
ISBN: 9789264170322

Brazil is fostering its capacity to create and apply knowledge in the development, production and marketing of new goods, processes and services. In 2011, Brazil hosted a conference on *Innovation Policy for Inclusive Growth* jointly organised with the OECD and the World Bank in 2011. More recently, it has participated in an OECD Conference on Patents.

- ➔ [www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes\\_en/Institucional/Financial\\_Support/innovation\\_policy.html](http://www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes_en/Institucional/Financial_Support/innovation_policy.html)
- ➔ [www.oecd.org/sti/sti-outlook-2012-Brazil.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/sti/sti-outlook-2012-Brazil.pdf)

## STRENGTHENING CONSUMER POLICY MAKING



*"We sincerely welcome the GlobalRecalls portal, which hopefully will enhance a dialogue across jurisdictions and bring new perspectives to our policies and enforcement actions not only within our borders but also in the global marketplace. We look forward to working in co-operation with the OECD members, as we are confident that our joint efforts will promote better and clearer consumer and business relations in both developed and developing economies around the globe."*

**Sra. Juliana Pereira da Silva**

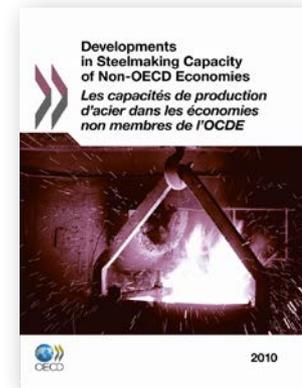
Secretary of the National Secretariat for Consumers of the Brazil's Ministry of Justice.

Brazil actively participates in the OECD's work on consumer product safety. The country contributed to the development of the OECD *GlobalRecalls* portal which gathers information on dangerous products from around the world, thereby providing governments, businesses and consumers with a new tool for addressing safety issues.

- ➔ [www.globalrecalls.oecd.org](http://www.globalrecalls.oecd.org)
- ➔ [www.oecd.org/sti/consumer-policy/toolkit](http://www.oecd.org/sti/consumer-policy/toolkit)

## SUPPORTING THE VIABILITY OF THE GLOBAL STEEL INDUSTRY

The OECD Steel Committee brings together governments, including Brazil's, and industry stakeholders from major steel producing and exporting countries to monitor policies and structural changes affecting the development of the global steel industry. The themes addressed by the Steel Committee – such as subsidies, the restructuring of the steel industry, preventing excess capacity and trade frictions, and environmental issues – aim to promote the health and sustainability of the global steel industry. Brazil is covered regularly in OECD analyses and publications on steel and raw materials. The two-yearly publication *Steelmaking Capacity Developments in Non-OECD Economies* (2013 edition forthcoming) provides in-depth information on investment projects taking place in the Brazilian steel industry, including the technologies invested in and their capacity for steel production. In the area of steelmaking raw materials, Brazil participated in the 2012 report *Steelmaking Raw Materials: Market and Policy Developments*, which examines challenges related to raw materials availability and government policies to overcome these challenges.



*Steelmaking Capacity Developments in Steelmaking Capacity of Non-OECD Economies 2010*  
ISBN: 9789264110915

- [www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/steelmaking-raw-materials.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/steelmaking-raw-materials.pdf)
- [www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/developmentsinsteelmakingcapacityofnon-oecdeconomies.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/developmentsinsteelmakingcapacityofnon-oecdeconomies.htm)

## FUNDING TRANSPORT



*“Brazil’s active approach to develop innovative funding and financing mechanisms for transport infrastructure holds strong promise for future growth potential.”*

**José Viegas,**

Secretary-General, International Transport Forum.

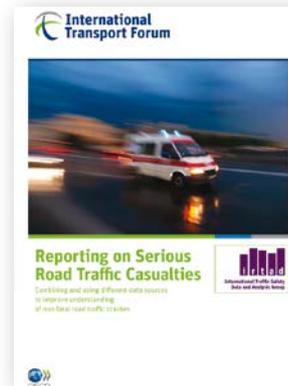
Global demand for mobility is set to rise dramatically in the coming decades, due to increasing prosperity in emerging economies. OECD estimates the need for transport-related investment at USD 11 trillion until 2030. But public budgets are under great strain, creating the need for innovative approaches to fund and finance transport infrastructure and operations. How to meet this gap will be at the heart of the 2013 Annual Summit of Transport Ministers being held 22-24 May 2013 in Leipzig, Germany. Brazil’s recently launched infrastructure projects in airports, roads and urban rail are significant and rely, in part, on public-private partnerships. The Annual Summit is organized by the International Transport Forum at the OECD is an intergovernmental organisation with 54 member countries. Brazil is not a member, yet has been invited to the Annual Summit.

→ [www.internationaltransportforum.org/2013](http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/2013)

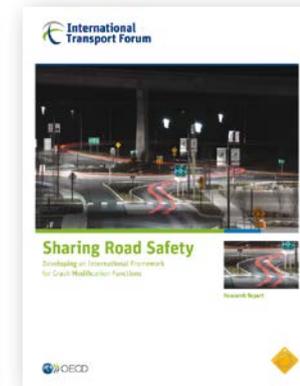
→ [www.2012.internationaltransportforum.org/](http://www.2012.internationaltransportforum.org/)

## ROAD SAFETY

The International Transport Forum has been assisting non-member countries to improve their collection of crash data. In November 2013, the International Transport Forum and the Ibero-American Road Safety Observatory (OISEVI), of which Brazil is a member will hold a conference in Argentina on “Better Safety Data for Better Safety Outcomes”. The conference will focus on data quality and its improvement.



*Reporting on Serious Road Traffic Casualties (2012)*



*Sharing Road Safety  
ISBN 9789282103753*

→ [www.irtad.org](http://www.irtad.org)

→ [www.internationaltransportforum.org/irtadpublic/pdf/Road-Casualties-Web.pdf](http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/irtadpublic/pdf/Road-Casualties-Web.pdf)

## PROMOTING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION



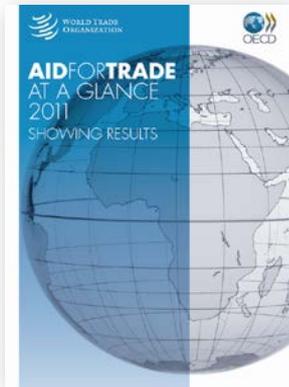
*Development Co-operation  
Report 2012- Lessons in Linking  
Sustainability and Development  
ISBN: 9789264178083*

Brazil is an important partner in South-South co-operation, especially to countries in Latin America, to Lusophone African countries and to Timor Leste. Brazil also gives high importance to supporting multilateral development co-operation and delivered three-quarters of its development co-operation grants through multilateral channels.

With the OECD's new development strategy, the organisation is focusing on sharing knowledge and policy experiences, useful analytical tools, and to learn and partner with those having different policy experiences and traditions. The OECD offers its experience of 50 years of "better policies for better lives" and of its development work with both member and non-member countries across the world. In this context, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) – a unique international forum where bilateral donors work together with key multilateral agencies to promote development cooperation and other development-related policies – welcomes closer co-operation with Brazil and stands ready to engage in policy dialogue and knowledge sharing, fostering joint action on development co-operation and other policies that contribute to sustainable development.

Collaboration between the OECD and Brazil in the area of development co-operation has been expanding. Brazil has attended several DAC Senior-Level Meetings and regularly participates in the OECD Global Forum on Development, as well as the OECD-WTO's tracking of aid for trade. Brazil has also contributed to OECD reports on triangular co-operation prepared in 2009 and in 2012. A dialogue on development co-operation statistics started in April 2011. In 2011, Brazil endorsed the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation which sets out shared principles, common goals and differential commitments for improving aid effectiveness.

## AID FOR TRADE



*Aid for Trade at a Glance 2011*  
ISBN: 9789287037800

*Aid for Trade at a Glance*, a joint OECD-WTO publication, provides an analysis of trends and developments in aid that aim to help developing countries integrate into the global economy and benefit from trade opportunities. Over 260 case stories and 140 self-assessments by partner countries, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, providers of South-South co-operation, and regional economic communities provide the basis for this analysis, coupled with OECD aid data and findings from evaluations and econometric studies. The focus on climate change and green growth represents the most important planned change to Brazil's strategy. Much of Brazil's aid for trade support is targeted at African countries in the area of biofuels and agriculture. The next *Aid for Trade at a Glance* will be published in July 2013 and will take a regional perspective and focus on global value chains and private sector development, with a view to managing results.

→ [www.oecd.org/dac/aidfortrade/](http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidfortrade/)

## SWAC-BRAZIL CO-OPERATION

Brazil played a key role in the Sahel and West Africa Club Forum on “West Africa and Brazil: addressing renewable energy challenges” (Praia, Cape Verde, 5-6 December 2011). Then, in March 2012, a group of West African farmers and ROPPA members conducted a field mission to the Ceará and Bahia States of Brazil. Building on various exchanges with Brazilian professionals involved in the biofuel sector; they learned on site about the challenges related to green fuel production. The results of this mission contributed to developing a joint position reflecting the viewpoints and concerns of West African agricultural producers. In December 2012, various West African and international stakeholders gathered in Ouagadougou to launch the “Global Alliance for Resilience- Sahel and West Africa” (AGIR) with the objective of achieving “Zero Hunger” in the Sahel and West Africa within the next 20 years.



*Pedro Araujo, BNDES/Brazil and Antonio Kfourir Aidar, FGV/Brazil at the Forum in Cape Verde*

→ [www.oecd.org/swac/events/swacforum2011.htm](http://www.oecd.org/swac/events/swacforum2011.htm)

→ [www.oecd.org/swac/](http://www.oecd.org/swac/)

## A LANDMARK PACT IN CIVIL AIRCRAFT TRADE

In 2007, major civil aircraft exporting countries, including Brazil, concluded a path-breaking Aircraft Agreement that paved the way for the establishment of a level playing field among main competitors in the area of civil aviation. This agreement rationalised government support for export deals across all commercial aircraft. It was renegotiated in 2010 and Brazil again played a major role in the 2011 version of the Aircraft Sector Understanding (ASU).



*Signing ceremony: OECD Aircraft Sector Understanding (ASU), February 25, 2011, Paris, France..*

The ASU covers all types of civil aircraft, from jumbo jets to small planes and helicopters, and sets binding rules for official financing of commercial aircraft; however, it does not address the alleged domestic subsidies associated with the production of aircraft. The ASU places limits on the loan guarantees and other official financing instruments granted by governments to their producers to support aircraft exports, anchoring these limitations to market conditions.

## MEASURING TRADE IN VALUE-ADDED TERMS

World trade has been experiencing a major structural change with the emergence of regional and global value chains, and traditional measures of trade that record gross flows of goods and services every time they cross borders may present an inaccurate picture of the importance of trade to economic growth and employment and also of the structural nature of bilateral trade balances. The OECD and WTO have thus undertaken a joint initiative to measure trade in value-added terms, and preliminary results were released on 16 January 2013. These indicate that Brazil's trade surplus is higher in value-added than in gross terms with the US, and lower with China. This reflects the fact that Brazil exports commodities to China that are incorporated in exports to third countries and in particular the US. The new data also highlight the importance of services embodied in manufacturing exports, and underscore that GVCs magnify the costs of tariff protection, since tariffs are cumulative when intermediate inputs are traded across borders multiple times.

- [www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/TiVA%20Brazil.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/TiVA%20Brazil.pdf)
- [www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/TiVA%20Brazil Portuguese.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/sti/industryandglobalisation/TiVA%20Brazil_Portuguese.pdf)

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK 2012-2021

The annual *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook* provides 10-year projections for the major agricultural commodities and biofuels as well as fish and seafood. The 2012 report foresees commodity prices, on average, well above the previous decade due to strong demand and rising energy-related input costs; noting that food price inflation remains a concern in many developing countries. A special feature examines the expected supply response, and concludes that productivity growth is essential to meet the rising demand for food given the limited scope for area expansion, rising resource constraints and growing environmental pressures on agriculture. Recommendations include encouraging better agronomic practices, creating the right enabling environment, strengthening the innovation system, and reducing crop losses and food waste. Brazil is an active collaborator in the preparation of the *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook*.



*OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook  
2012-2021*  
ISBN: 9789264173026

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

The publication *Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation: OECD Countries and Emerging Economies* provides biennial assessment of agricultural policy support instruments and policy developments in several countries, including Brazil. This publication highlights the structure of agricultural support policies, applies the OECD Producer Support Estimates (PSE) methodology to facilitate comparisons with OECD member and other countries, and suggests key areas for policy reform.

The 2011 edition examined Brazil's government interventions in the agricultural sector for the years 2009-10 and the corresponding impacts on trade and the domestic economy. The 2013 edition will provide up-dated PSE results for Brazil and will assess Brazil's agricultural policy developments in 2011-12.

→ [www.oecd.org/agriculture/agriculturalpolicymonitoringandevaluation2012oecdcountries.htm](http://www.oecd.org/agriculture/agriculturalpolicymonitoringandevaluation2012oecdcountries.htm)

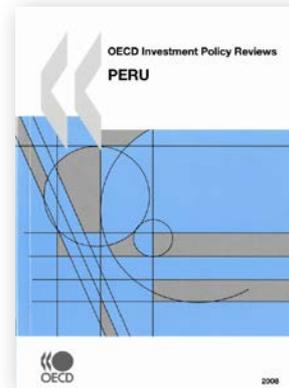
## AGRICULTURAL CODES AND SCHEMES

The OECD is the main global reference for the certification and standardisation of seeds, agricultural and forestry tractors, forest reproductive material, and fruit and vegetables. The OECD Agricultural Codes and Schemes facilitate international trade through the simplification and harmonisation of documentary, inspection and testing procedures. In 2012, 63 countries participated in one or more of the OECD Codes and Schemes. Brazil is an active member of the OECD Seed Schemes.

→ [www.oecd.org/agriculture/standardsforseedstractorsforestfruitandvegetables](http://www.oecd.org/agriculture/standardsforseedstractorsforestfruitandvegetables)

## DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

Since 1976, the Declaration has been setting standards for open and transparent investment policies and for responsible business conduct in employment, industrial relations, promotion of green investment, enhancement of business integrity, competition and taxation. Argentina, Brazil, Peru and, most recently, Colombia have adhered to the Declaration. The Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are far-reaching recommendations addressed by governments to multinational enterprises operating in or from adhering countries. They provide voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct in areas such as employment and industrial relations, human rights, environment, information disclosure, combating bribery, consumer interests, science and technology, competition, and taxation. They are supported by the unique implementation mechanism of National Contact Points which assist multinational enterprises to observe the Guidelines.



*OECD Investment Policy Reviews:  
Peru 2008*  
ISBN: 9789264053748



*OECD Investment Policy Reviews:  
Colombia 2012*  
ISBN: 9789264167728

## AN IMPROVED COMPETITION REGIME

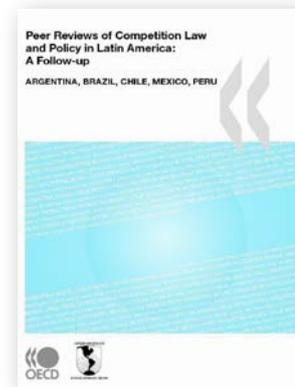


*“The Brazilian Competition Policy System (BCPS) has significantly benefited from the work of the OECD Competition Committee. Since 1998, Brazil’s competition authorities have participated in two peer reviews and one informal review which have contributed to enhancing competition law and policy in the country.”*

**Mariana Tavares,**  
Secretariat of Economic Law of the  
Ministry of Justice (SDE)

The government of Brazil has been working to modernise its competition law and policy since 2003. The OECD Competition Committee made up of the leaders of the world’s major competition authorities, is a source of policy analysis and advice to governments on competition law, effective law enforcement, and competition-friendly regulation. Brazil has undergone two Peer Reviews of Competition Law and Policy in 2005 and 2010.

Since 1998 the Committee has published reports of over 32 countries including Brazil and South Africa. These reviews assess how each country deals with competition and regulatory issues, from the soundness of its competition law to the structure and effectiveness of its competition institutions. The review includes an exam of the country report by an international panel of experts.



*Peer Reviews of Competition Law and Policy in Latin America - A Follow-up: Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Peru*  
ISBN: 9789264014985

→ [www.oecd.org/daf/competition](http://www.oecd.org/daf/competition)

## LATIN AMERICAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ROUND TABLE



*“The Roundtable meetings have raised overall awareness of corporate governance issues, particularly among Brazilian companies. The OECD presence has given the subject a much needed credential, setting it apart from previous perceptions of mere ‘wish lists’ from investors.”*

**Mauro Rodrigues da Cunha,**  
Executive Director, Brazil Association of  
Investors in Capital Markets (AMEC)

Brazil has always played a leading role in the OECD’s work on corporate governance, starting as a founding member of the Latin American Corporate Governance Roundtable, which has met annually since 2000. Brazil has hosted meetings of the Roundtable and its Companies Circle, which comprises leading Latin American companies including five Brazilian companies in a sustained effort to improve corporate governance implementation. Brazil is also an active participant in the Corporate Governance Committee, including the Committee’s comparative peer reviews.

The Roundtable supports governments' efforts to improve corporate governance, guiding the role of institutional investors, board effectiveness, enforcement and codes of conduct. The Roundtable brings together senior policy makers, regulators and market participants in the region's most active capital markets. Participating countries include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay. The Roundtable has also supported the work of several additional groups. In addition to the Companies Circle, launched in 2005, the Roundtable has supported the establishment of a Latin American Network on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises since 2011, and more recently, a specialised experts' task force, which has issued country-specific recommendations for preventing abuse of transactions between related parties.

→ [www.oecd.org/daf/corporateaffairs/roundtables/latinamerica](http://www.oecd.org/daf/corporateaffairs/roundtables/latinamerica)

## GLOBAL FORUM ON TRANSPARENCY AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES



*Our adherence to the 'Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes' demonstrates Brazil's firm and incontestable commitment to combat tax evasion and to the establishment of an equitable and sustainable global trade environment.*

**Carlos Alberto Barreto,**  
Head of the Secretariat of the  
Federal Revenue of Brazil.

The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes is the multilateral framework within which work in the area of tax transparency and exchange of information on request is carried out by 120 jurisdictions which participate in the work of the Global Forum on an equal footing. Since 2009, Brazil is a member of the Global Forum's Steering Group and Peer Review Group and, in February 2012, Brazil hosted the ninth meeting of the Peer Review Group. The Global Forum is charged with in-depth monitoring and peer review of the implementation of the internationally agreed standard of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes.

The Global Forum's peer review process examines both the legal and regulatory

aspects of exchange (Phase 1 reviews) and the exchange of information in practice (Phase 2). The Global Forum's Phase 1 peer review report of Brazil was published on 5 April 2012.

→ [www.eoi-tax.org](http://www.eoi-tax.org)



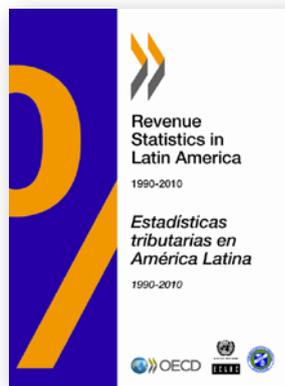
*Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes Peer Reviews: Brazil 2012*  
ISBN: 9789264168718

## REVENUE STATISTICS IN LATIN AMERICA

*Revenue Statistics in Latin America* is a joint publication by the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, the OECD Development Centre, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations (CIAT). The report provides an overview of the main taxation trends in 15 Latin American countries, including Brazil. This annual publication examines changes in both the level and the composition of taxation plus the attribution of tax collection by sub-levels of government between 1990 and 2010.

This publication provides tax policy officials in the region with essential tools to enable policy decisions on the overall size of the tax burden, the tax mix, setting rates and thresholds for individual taxes, and their attribution by level of government. The second edition of this publication was launched at the IMF/CIAT Conference on “Taxation and Economic Growth in Latin America” (November 2011, Brasilia).

- ➔ [www.oecd.org/ctp/globalrelationsintaxation/RevenueStatsCountryNotes2012.htm](http://www.oecd.org/ctp/globalrelationsintaxation/RevenueStatsCountryNotes2012.htm)
- ➔ [www.oecd.org/tax/lacfiscal](http://www.oecd.org/tax/lacfiscal)
- ➔ [www.oecd.org/tax/revenuestatistics2012edition.htm](http://www.oecd.org/tax/revenuestatistics2012edition.htm)



*Revenue Statistics in Latin America* 2012  
ISBN: 9789264180741



*Revenue Statistics* 2012  
ISBN: 9789264180284

## CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE IN TAX MATTERS

This multilateral Convention facilitates international co-operation for a better operation of national tax laws, while respecting the fundamental rights of taxpayers. The Convention provides for all possible forms of administrative co-operation between states in the assessment and collection of taxes, in particular with a view to combating tax avoidance and evasion. The Convention was amended in 2011 to bring it up to the international standard and open it up to all countries. Brazil signed the amended Convention at the G20 Summit in Cannes, France in November 2011. Since the Convention was updated over 50 countries have signed the Convention or have committed to do so.



*Guido Mantega, Minister of Finance, signs the Multilateral Convention during the G-20 meeting in Cannes in 2011.*

## MEMORANDUM OF CO-OPERATION ON TAX MATTERS

In November 2012, the Secretary of the Federal Revenue of Brazil and the OECD signed a Memorandum of Co-operation to enhance co-operation through a programme of joint high level policy meetings and technical events to be hosted by Brazil on key areas of mutual concern to Brazil and the OECD, focusing on international taxation and tax administration.



*The Memorandum of Co-operation (MoC) between the OECD and Brazil on strengthening co-operation in tax matters was signed by Mr. Carlos Alberto Freitas Barreto, Secretary of Federal Revenues of Brazil and OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration Director Pascal Saint-Amans.*

## DEVELOPING A GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY

Brazil's contribution to progress in the global green-growth agenda is crucial, given the size of its economy, its wealth of biodiversity and natural resources and its research capacity in agriculture and natural sciences. The country has applied innovative solutions in waste management, biofuels and plantation technology as well as gained from green technology transfers in the region. Looking forward, the country will have to find ways to grow greener even as it becomes a major oil producer. The OECD's *Green Growth Strategy* identifies ways to cost-effectively manage natural resources, while spurring eco-innovation and grasping employment, investment and trade opportunities of green growth.



OECD Green Growth Studies  
ISBN: 9789264181120



Towards Green Growth  
ISBN 9789264094970



*Towards Green Growth – Monitoring Progress: OECD Indicators*  
ISBN: 9789264111349

An important milestone as part of the OECD efforts to promote sustainable development is the report *Green Growth and Developing Countries*. Building on the findings of the *Green Growth Strategy*, the report aims to connect developing countries to the wealth of OECD's experience on green growth and to document the experience and potential for green growth policies in developing countries. It focuses on the ways to reconcile environmental sustainability with economic growth and poverty reduction objectives.

- [www.oecd.org/rio+20](http://www.oecd.org/rio+20)
- [www.oecd.org/greengrowth](http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth)

## ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLOOK AND PERFORMANCE REVIEWS



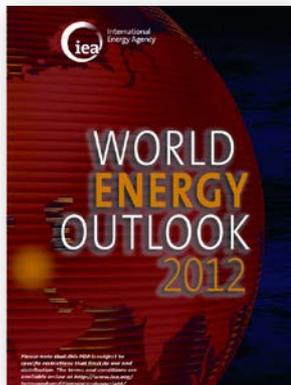
*The OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050: The Consequences of Inaction* (OECD, 2012)  
ISBN : 9789264122161

The *OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050* provides analyses of economic and environmental trends to 2050 and simulations of policy actions to address the key challenges in four priority areas: climate change, biodiversity, water and health impacts of pollution and chemicals. Of key partner countries, Brazil, India and South Africa actively participated in some of the preparatory meetings for this report.

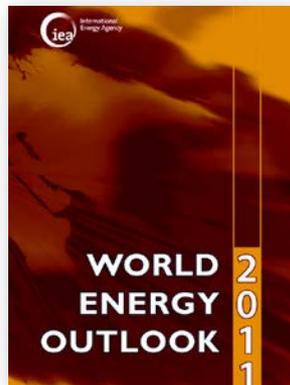
The OECD's *Environmental Performance Reviews* (EPRs) provide independent assessments of OECD and key partner countries' progress in achieving domestic and international environmental policy commitments. Reviews are conducted to promote peer learning, to enhance countries' accountability to one another and to the public, and to improve governments' environmental performance, individually and collectively. Recommendations are designed to reinforce national environmental policy initiatives. During 2013-14, reviews of Mexico, Italy, Austria, South Africa, Colombia, Iceland, Sweden, Poland and Spain will be published.

- ➔ [www.oecd.org/environment/outlookto2050](http://www.oecd.org/environment/outlookto2050)
- ➔ [www.oecd.org/env/countryreviews](http://www.oecd.org/env/countryreviews)

## WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK



World Energy Outlook 2012  
ISBN: 9789264180840



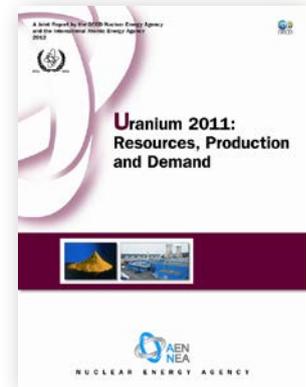
World Energy Outlook 2011  
ISBN: 9789264124134

The International Energy Agency's *World Energy Outlook* (WEO) 2012 presents authoritative projections of energy trends through to 2035 and insights into what they mean for energy security, environmental sustainability and economic development. The WEO is widely considered as a key benchmark publication for data, analysis and projections for the energy sector. Analysis of consumption, production, trade, investment and energy-related carbon dioxide emissions is broken down by region or country, by fuel and by sector. The 2012 edition has a special focus on the energy outlook for Iraq, on the impact of unlocking the potential for energy efficiency, on the links between energy and water use and on progress in providing universal access to modern energy services - including Brazil's Luz Para Todos ("Light for

All") programme. The 2013 publication, to be released in November, will include a special focus on the outlook for energy in Brazil, examining both the growing energy needs of the domestic economy as well as the perspectives to develop further the country's resource base, from renewables and biofuels to the major offshore hydrocarbon discoveries.

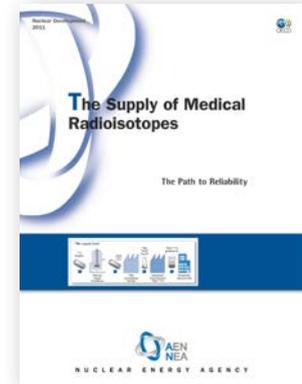
## NUCLEAR ENERGY AND SECURITY

Brazil has two nuclear power reactors which provide about 3% of Brazil's electricity, and a third reactor is under construction. Its nuclear activities include both uranium enrichment and nuclear fuel fabrication. Brazil figures among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of its identified uranium resources. As for other countries using nuclear power and following the Fukushima Daiichi accident, nuclear safety reviews have been carried out. In June 2011, Brazil participated in the G8-OECD/NEA ministerial seminar and regulators' forum held on this subject. Although not currently active in the Generation IV International Forum (GIF), for which the NEA acts as the Technical Secretariat, Brazil is one of its founding members. The GIF is carrying out international research to develop reactors with improved performance in terms of safety, proliferation resistance, economic performance, better use of natural resources and waste minimisation.



*Uranium 2011: Resources, Production and Demand*  
ISBN: 9789264178038

In January 2011, Brazil signed a co-operation agreement with Argentina for the construction of one nuclear research reactor in each country. These reactors are to be used for the production of medical radioisotopes and for fuel and materials irradiation testing. In July 2011, Brazil joined the NEA High-level Group on the Security of Supply of Medical Radioisotopes to contribute to global efforts to ensure a reliable supply for patients worldwide.



*The Supply of Medical Radioisotopes:  
The Path to Reliability*  
ISBN: 9789264991644

→ [www.oecd-nea.org](http://www.oecd-nea.org)

## SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES



*Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs  
2012: An OECD Scoreboard*  
ISBN: 97892620282

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are important engines of growth, jobs and social cohesion, but their creation, survival and growth is often hampered by difficulties in access to finance.

In 2006, Brazil hosted an OECD global conference which resulted in the “OECD Brasilia Action Statement for SMEs & Entrepreneurship Financing”. Recognising that a lack of data impedes a complete analysis of the financial situation of SMEs, the Statement was at the origin of the annual publication on *Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs: An OECD Scoreboard*. The Scoreboard has established a comprehensive framework for monitoring SMEs and entrepreneurs’ access to finance over time. It currently covers 25 countries, providing governments and other stakeholders with a powerful tool to understand SME financing needs, support the design and evaluation of policy measures and monitor the implications of financial reforms for SMEs. This work also contributes to the work of the G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion.

→ [www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/](http://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/)

## TOURISM TRENDS AND POLICIES



*Tourism Trends and Policies*  
ISBN: 9789264177550

*OECD Tourism Trends and Policies* is considered an international reference on how effectively countries are supporting competitiveness, innovation and growth in tourism, and provides an analysis of key policy reforms and developments to boost competitiveness and sustainability in tourism. The 2012 edition covers more than 50 countries, including all OECD and EU members and major emerging tourism economies such as Brazil, India and South Africa.

The report provides comparative knowledge, both policy and data, through thematic chapters and country-specific policy and statistical profiles. The current edition focuses on issues that are particularly relevant to maintaining and improving tourism jobs and growth, notably effective governance, the evaluation of policies and programmes, and skills development. Country-specific trends and policies are described in greater detail in individual country profiles.

→ [www.oecd.org/cfe/tourism](http://www.oecd.org/cfe/tourism)

## REACHING OUT TO TRADE UNIONS



The Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) is an international trade union organisation which has consultative status with the Organisation and its various committees. TUAC works closely with the International Trade Union Confederation and the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas to ensure that the voice of workers in non-OECD countries are also heard. The Central Única dos Trabalhadores and other union centres participate in work undertaken in TUAC to prepare the positions taken by Global Unions in the G20 and other fora.

→ [www.tuac.org](http://www.tuac.org)



*“The OECD, through its Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC), has made a significant contribution to the dissemination of good labor practices in countries where it operates. In particular, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are an important tool for trade union activities in Brazil.”*

**Quintino Marques Severo,**  
Secretary General, Central Unica dos Trabalhadores (CUT).

## LEVELING THE PLAYING FIELD FOR BUSINESSES



The OECD has given the business community a seat at the table in major policy discussions. The Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC), serves as the voice of business on behalf of major industrial and employer organizations. Brazil, represented by the Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI) (National Confederation of Industry), interacts actively with major business organizations from OECD and non-OECD member countries.

BIAC members participate in discussions and policy formation through consultations with leadership, government delegates, committees, and working groups, and provide first hand insight, advice and industry perspective. As a result, policies and programs are strengthened and better positioned to really work in the marketplace

→ [www.biac.org](http://www.biac.org)



*“OECD and BIAC are an important source of studies, information and benchmarking for CNI’s growth agenda for Brazil. We value Brazil’s participation at OECD”*

**José Augusto Coelho Fernandes,**  
CNI Strategy and Policy Director

## A SNAPSHOT OF COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION

A OCDE é um lugar de encontro de autoridades governamentais de todo o mundo. As reuniões da OCDE são realizadas em formato de comitê para avançar idéias e avaliar os progressos em domínios específicos, tais como economia, comércio, ciência, emprego, educação ou os mercados financeiros. Existem cerca de 250 comitês, grupos de trabalho e grupos de peritos. Cerca de 40 000 altos funcionários das administrações nacionais atendem às reuniões do comitê da OCDE a cada ano para solicitar, analisar e contribuir para os trabalhos desenvolvidos pela Secretaria. A OCDE tem 34 países-membros que atendem a todas as reuniões do comitê. Além disso, Brasil, Índia, África do Sul, China e Indonésia são participantes ativos em diversas comissões.

## OECD's Engagement with Key Partner Economies: A Snapshot

OECD BODIES, PROJECTS AND INSTRUMENTS		Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa
<b>ASSOCIATES</b>	Freedom of Investment, National Security & Strategic Industries project (Investment Committee)	*	*	*	✓	*
	Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Governing Board of the Development Centre	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Joint OECD/ITF Transport Research Committee			✓		
	Council Working Party on Shipbuilding		*			
	Steel Committee	✓	*	*		
	Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions (Investment Committee)	✓				✓
	Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED) Programme					✓
	For work related to the <i>Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises</i> : • Investment Committee	✓				
	OECD Network on Fiscal Relations across Levels of Government			✓		
	Board of Participating Countries of the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies		*	*	*	
	Teaching and Learning International Survey Board of Participating Countries	*				
	Working Party on Indicators of Educational Systems (INES) and its Networks	*				
	For Mutual Acceptance of Data only: • Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology ○ Working Group on Good Laboratory Practice ○ Working Group of National Co-ordinators of the Test Guidelines Programme	✓		✓		✓
	Governing Body of the Co-operative Research Programme: Biological Resource Management for Sustainable Agricultural Systems					✓

\* Invited; acceptance pending    ✓ Invited and accepted

OECD BODIES, PROJECTS AND INSTRUMENTS		Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa
PARTICIPANTS	Committee for Agriculture <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	✓		✓		✓
	Committee on Consumer Policy			✓		
	Working Party on Consumer Product Safety of the Committee on Consumer Policy	✓		✓		
	Committee on Fiscal Affairs <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>		✓			✓
	Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	*	*	*		✓
	Committee on Statistics <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	✓	*	*		✓
	Competition Committee <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	✓	✓			✓
	Investment Committee <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	✓				
	Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology					✓
	Joint Working Party on Agriculture and Trade	✓				✓
	Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment	✓				
	Education Policy Committee		*			
	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓ <sup>2</sup>	✓	
	Public Governance Committee <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	✓				✓
	Tourism Committee					✓
	Steel Committee			✓		✓
	Territorial Development Policy Committee <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>					✓
	Trade Committee <i>and its subsidiary bodies</i>	✓				
	Working Party on Private Pensions (Insurance and Private Pensions Committee)	✓		✓		✓

1. Shanghai is a PISA survey participant (not PISA Governing Board participant)

2. Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are PISA survey participants (not PISA Governing Board participants)

## PUBLICATIONS IN PORTUGUESE

iLibrary has over 200 publications in Portuguese and more than 150 Multilingual Summaries. Over 100 academic and public institutions in Brazil have free-at-the-point-of-use access to the publications and databases and may download in various formats.

→ [www.oecdilibrary.org](http://www.oecdilibrary.org)



### Relatório Territorial da OCDE: Brasil [Forthcoming]

ISBN: 9789264189058



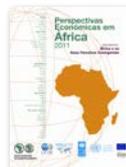
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ISBN: 9789264175693



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ISBN: 9789264177659



### Perspectivas Económicas em África 2011 - África e os Seus Parceiros Emergentes

ISBN: 9789264113602



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ISBN: 9789264086982



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ISBN: 9789264110618



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ISBN: 9789264086098



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The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalised economy. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

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