



CDES

Conselho de Desenvolvimento
Econômico e Social

Diálogo para o **Desenvolvimento**



The Brazilian Economic and Social Development Council and the debate on the digital revolution

Presentation for the AICESIS Workshop on Digital Revolution
Session 2: Governance and the Role of Social Partners

March 9th, 2018
Abidjan – Côte d'Ivoire





Our experience and good practice

This presentation:

Growing role of social partners in Brazil

The CDES as a forum for civil society dialogue

Recent recommendations related to the digital revolution

Government feedback and the CDES effectiveness

The growing role of social partners in Brazil

- Social dialogue in Brazil strengthened after re-democratization in mid-1980s: growing societal demand to **influence the public policy decision-making processes**;
- **The 1988 Federal Constitution**: social participation becomes an integral part of how democracy is understood – core principles and chapters on social and political rights;
- Only a few **public policy councils** at this time with substantive participation of civil society;

The growing role of social partners in Brazil

- Since the 1990s, the participation in the policy processes of planning, monitoring and evaluation has been widened, becoming consolidated in the 2000s;
- Emergence of **new** civil society organizations, social movements and networks in many issue-areas;
- Business Confederations and Labor Unions strengthened;
- **Participatory budget** in many Brazilian cities: allows citizens to influence or decide on the local public budget;

The growing role of social partners in Brazil

- New country-level **sector councils** (nearly 50 councils in the federal public administration) and state/local-level councils created as forums for qualified debate and agreement;
- Noteworthy is the operations of the National Education Council, National Health Council, National Social Assistance Council and the National Nutrition and Food Security Council;
- Implementation of more than 140 National Conferences in nearly 40 policy-areas, many of which included local, State and Regional consultations organized by the administrations, aiming at collecting impressions and proposals from societal actors: consultation and development of guidelines.

CDES and the social partners

- The CDES emerges and grows precisely in such a fertile ground for the adoption of **participatory management of public policies**;
- Created 15 years ago, CDES differs from other councils and sector-oriented forums in the Federal Government. Broader thematic scope: **economic and social development**;
- It is by excellence a forum for the country to build its **future strategic vision**: CDES has not only been a forum for debating relevant specific themes, but paths or models to development;
- Similarly to CDES, approx. 30 economic and social development councils have been created at the State/local levels, therefore gathering social partners or actors;

CDES and the social partners

- It is amongst the **most important contemporary instruments of social participation in Brazil**;
- Its creation was inspired by experiences of economic and social councils from Europe, but a different **model** emerged: closeness to the government decision-making centre in order to amplify its effectiveness;
- Currently composed by 102 councilors, CDES is a **direct advisory body** of the President of the Republic;
- The Minister of the Chief of Staff's office of the Presidency is the **Executive-Secretary** for CDES;

CDES and the social partners

It represents

- a substantial share of GDP
- **the most dynamic** segments of the national economy
- a high percentage of trade/labor unions
- a wide range of social agendas

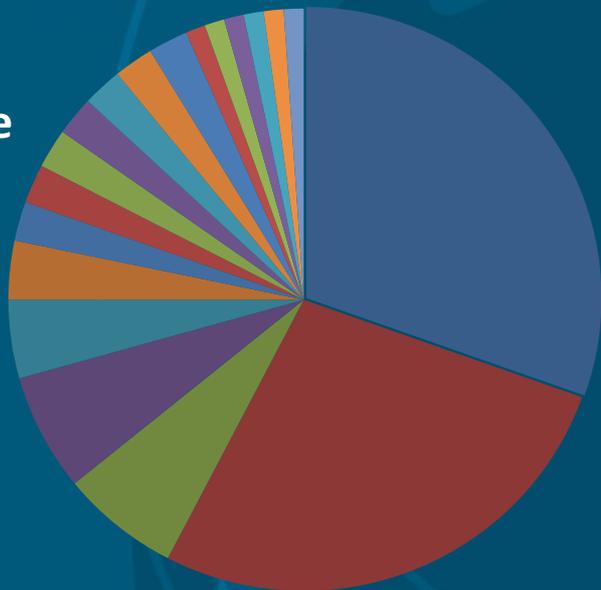
It allows

- **consensus-building**
- **bridging the gap** between politics and the policy agenda
- **new ideas** to improve public policies

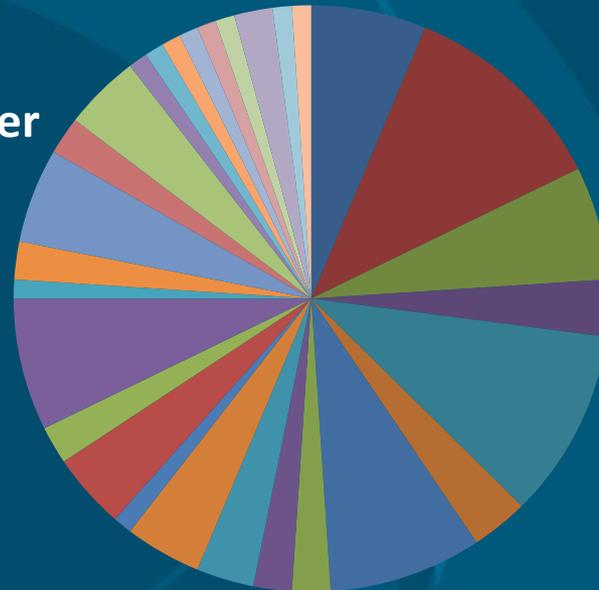
Current composition favored the appointment of councilors that are involved with the agendas of **innovation and digital society**, in addition to other traditional groups.

Councilors' main areas of expertise (%)

Before



After



Increased
diversity

- EMPREGO E RENDA: 6,3% (antes: 30,4%)
- GESTAO: 6,3% (antes: 6,5%)
- INOVACAO TECNOLOGICA: 10,4% (antes: 4,3%)
- POLÍTICA MACROECONÔMICA: 8,3% (antes: 2,2%)
- DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTAVEL: 2,1% (antes: 2,2%)
- C&T: 3,1% (antes: 2,2%)
- CULTURA: 1,0% (antes: 2,2%)
- AGRIBUSINESS: 2,1% (antes: 1,1%)
- DESENVOLVIMENTO REGIONAL: 1,0% (antes: 1,1%)
- TICS: 5,2% (antes: 1,1%)
- REFORMA TRIBUTARIA: 4,2% (antes: 0,0%)
- PRIMEIRA INFANCIA: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)
- SEGURANCA PUBLICA: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)
- QUESTAO URBANA: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)
- LGBT: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)

- POLÍTICA INDUSTRIAL: 11,5% (antes: 27,2%)
- EDUCAÇÃO: 3,1% (antes: 6,5%)
- JUSTIÇA, CORRUPÇÃO E TRANSPARÊNCIA: 3,1% (antes: 3,3%)
- RELIGIAO: 0,0% (antes: 2,2%)
- QUESTAO RACIAL: 2,1% (antes: 2,2%)
- INFRAESTRUTURA: 4,2% (antes: 2,2%)
- SAÚDE: 4,2% (antes: 1,1%)
- EMPREENDEDORISMO: 7,3% (antes: 1,1%)
- ESPORTE: 2,1% (antes: 1,1%)
- ADMINISTRACAO PUBLICA: 2,1% (antes: 0,0%)
- DIREITOS DO CONSUMIDOR: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)
- RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)
- DEFICIENTES FISICOS: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)
- REFORMA POLITICA: 2,1% (antes: 0,0%)
- MEIO AMBIENTE: 1,0% (antes: 0,0%)

Improved effectiveness

- Capable of **fostering solid consensus and producing relevant recommendations** to the country 's development agenda;
- The support, commitment and unwavering presence of the President and the Minister of the Chief of Staff's Office of the Presidency during the Council meetings have been paramount to assure the empowerment and effectiveness of CDES;
- The Secretariat as part of the Chief of Staff's Office of the Presidency: improves the inclusion of the CDES topics at the center of government **decision-making**;

Improved effectiveness

- Participation of **high-ranking decision-makers** in all stages of the recommendation process: successful strategy;
- This rapprochement between government and civil society within the Council **helps to overcome eventual resistance** to implementing the recommendations issued;
- Many proposals put forth by CDES in 2016 and 2017 have been either implemented or are being implemented by the Federal Government;
- CDES has been strengthened both **inside and outside the government**, increasing its credibility and effectiveness to support the making of a better country;

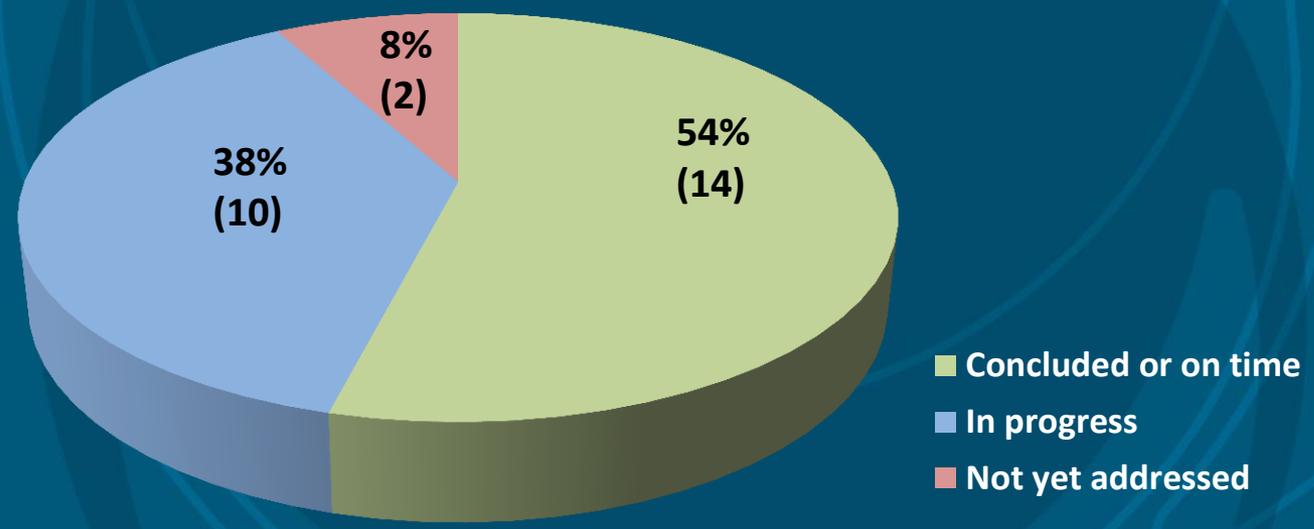
Improved effectiveness

Main accomplishments in 2017

- Labor Law modernization
- Consolidated Commission on Normative Decrees
- Modules for the Foreign Trade Internet Portal
- National Council for De-bureaucratization
- Policy proposal for training and continued development of teachers and education managers
- Online education (Broad band)
- Census on agricultural and livestock activities
- National Network for Streamlining the Registering and Formalization of Companies and Businesses (Redesim)
- Inter-sectoral Committee on Early Childhood Public Policies

Improved effectiveness

1st cycle of Working Groups Implementation status



By February 2018: approx. 92% of the presidential determinations on the CDES recommendations for this Working Group cycle has been implemented or are “in progress”.

Monitoring activities



- The recommendations developed during the working groups are presented to the president during the plenary meetings;
- Once briefed by the substance of the recommendations, the president may determine their immediate adoption in public institutions or the development of further measures to implement them;
- The decision of the president triggers the monitoring activities of the presidential determinations;

Monitoring activities

- Meetings with the Minister of the Chief of Staff's Office of the President (executive-secretary of CDES), of the Secretariat and the management board with the councilors-rapporteurs and working groups, in order to give substance to the determinations and discuss implementation strategies.
- Meetings between the CDES Secretariat and public institutions to assess the progress of implementation and the fulfillment of goals and deadlines.
- Coordination activities between the CDES Secretariat and the deputy heads of the Chief of Staff's Office of the President to include the Council's determinations in the monitoring processes of the government activities.

Monitoring Activities



- **Ministerial Meetings** with the working group councilors-rapporteurs to monitor the implementation process. Ministers and other public authorities introduce the progress of each presidential determination, highlighting what has already been delivered, what is ongoing, and the outstanding bottlenecks and challenges to implementation.

Participation of public authorities

- **The engagement strategy** for public authorities in the CDES activities takes place since the initial stages of working group debates;
- Aims at smoothing the implementation of the CDES recommendations and, consequently, the effectiveness of dialogue;
 - Identifying and coordinating with ministries and other public institutions involved with the topics of the working groups
 - Side meetings with deputy-secretaries, secretaries and the remaining public authority of ministries and other public institutions to introduce the new work methodology of CDES
 - Invitation to attend the working group meetings

Working groups - first cycle

Councilors recommended 4 actions related to digital transformation:



3 Recommendations

3 Recommendations

3 Recommendations

3 Recommendations

3 Recommendations

15 Recommendations

1 related to digital transformation

Create a national computerized unified licensing system, establish mechanisms for the coordination of the various licensing agencies

Ensure the implementation of connectivity infrastructure through open WiFi and broadband internet in the classrooms + development of a digital culture

Formulate and implement state policies for the development of logistic, digital, telecommunication and energy infrastructures

Implement a program of bureaucracy reduction and digital government, associated with the Presidency of the Republic, presenting in three months a goals plan with emphasis on actions prior to 2018. Among the actions of this plan, the resumption of the Civilian Identity Registry (RIC) and the creation of service portals for citizens and businesses should figure

Demands by the CDES President

President has demanded authority to implement 3 actions



Brazilian Strategy for the Digital Transformation

Present a long-term strategy for the digital economy



Broadband in Public Schools

Universalize access of schools to digital tools and platforms until 2022. Provide access to quality broadband to around 22,400 public schools until 2018



National Civilian Identity

Use of the TSE biometric database for civil identification in the country. Seek approval of Draft Bill 1.775-B / 2015 (creates the Civil Identification Registry). Improve the Citizen Services Portal



THANK YOU!

MERCI BEAUCOUP!

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