

# Brazil



Name of Resource	Ministry of Labour and Employment Decree No. 540/2004 on Transparency List of Slave Labour
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Enacting authority	Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil
Entry into force / date of approval	2004
Description	<p>The 'dirty list' (lista suja) is an important means of eradicating slave labour in Brazil, and has spawned other important activities undertaken by civil society groups and the private sector, namely the Study on the Slave Labour Production Chain and the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labour.</p> <p>The 'dirty list' consists of a register of names of employers (persons or legal entities) caught exploiting workers in conditions analogous to slavery. Once included in the register, an employer will be monitored for two years. If, during this time, the offence does not occur again, all fines arising from the inspection have been paid and all labour and social security compensations have been remunerated, the employer's name may be removed from the 'dirty list'.</p> <p>The fact that an employer included on the 'dirty list' has been convicted provides fundamental information for banks in evaluating the economic and social risks of their dealings with that employer.</p>
Availability	ENG: <a href="http://reporterbrasil.org.br/2015/09/transparency-list-of-slave-labor-includes-names-of-employers-caught-perpetrating-that-crime/">http://reporterbrasil.org.br/2015/09/transparency-list-of-slave-labor-includes-names-of-employers-caught-perpetrating-that-crime/</a>

Name of Resource	Second National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labour (2008)
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Enacting authority	National Committee for Eradication of Slave Labour, Special Secretariat for Human Rights

Entry into force / date of approval	17 April 2008
Description	<p>While the First Plan emphasized the institutional coordination essential to those actions taken to combat slave labour up until 2008, the second National Plan focuses on specific actions, first and foremost with regard to the effective eradication of the practice. Economic pressure on employers using slave labour is therefore one of the document's main objectives. It highlights the need to restrict access to credit for those employers included on the 'dirty list', and that this must involve both public financial institutions and private ones. On the subject of economic sanctions, the Second Plan stresses the need to prohibit such employers from participating in the public sector.</p> <p>The 66 actions set out in the Second Action Plan are based on the demands of civil society, and should: lead to prevention measures and reinsertion of workers; emphasize matters related to land reform and coordination of government actions in the fight against slave labour by extending social policies such as income transfer programmes to freed workers; and highlight the need to involve the business sector in addressing the problem.</p> <p>The Plan also grants the Mobile Inspection Unit a broader field of action, in that a complaint will no longer be needed before it can inspect a farm in areas with high incidence of forced labour. Several of the Plan's measures aim to eradicate the illegal recruitment of workers, most notably by the establishment of local employment agencies in the areas from which forced labourers are recruited.</p>
Availability	<p>ENG: <a href="https://accountabilityhub.org/provision/second-national-plan-for-eradication-of-slave-labour/">https://accountabilityhub.org/provision/second-national-plan-for-eradication-of-slave-labour/</a>  POR: <a href="https://reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/novoplanonacional.pdf">https://reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/novoplanonacional.pdf</a></p>