

Digital Services Promoting Compliance, Integrity and Anti- Corruption the Case of Brazilian Cofen and Regional Nursing Councils System's Integrity Program

Marcelo Persegona¹, Betânia Santos¹, Matheus Cruz¹, Neyson Freire¹, Bruno Ferola², Flavia Bernardini³ and Julia Persegona⁴

¹Brazilian Federal Nursing Council (Cofen), Brasilia, Brazil)

²PB Compliance, São Paulo, Brazil

³Institute of Computing, Federal Fluminense University (UFF), Niterói, Brazil

⁴Research and Development Institute (IDP), Brasília, Brazil

Abstract

The Program of Integrity is a set of ethical guidelines and procedures aimed at ensuring transparency, accountability, and responsibility in the public and private sectors. This concept emerged in response to widespread corruption, fraud, and unethical practices that were becoming increasingly common in the business world. The Program of Integrity is important for Brazil because it helps to build trust in the government and private sector. This program sets clear standards for conduct, provides a framework for reporting potential violations, and establishes a set of consequences for individuals or organizations that engage in unethical practices. The goal of this program is to promote a culture of ethics, integrity, and transparency in all aspects of Brazilian society. The use of technology, specifically information technology (IT), can help to increase transparency and reduce the risk of corruption. For example, IT can be used to create systems that monitor and track government spending, as well as provide instant access to information and data to the public. This can help to reduce the opportunity for corruption and increase accountability in government.

Keywords


Integrity, Compliance, Transparency, Management and Public Governance Program


1. Introduction


The Anti-Corruption Plan: Diagnosis and Actions of the Federal Government was launched in Brazil on December 9, 2020. It is a product of the work of the Interministerial Committee to Combat Corruption (CICC). This document aims to “structure and implement actions to improve mechanisms for prevention, detection and accountability for acts of corruption within the competence of the Federal Executive Power” in the period between 2020 and 2025. This is an unprecedented experience in Brazil due to its scope, ambition and even the public visibility that was sought to give an effort to systematize a wide range of anti-corruption actions. 142 actions were proposed, 42 normative and 100 non-normative. They were also classified according to

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EMAIL: marcelo.persegona@cofen.gov.br (A.1); brunoferola@hotmail.com (A.2); fcbernardini@ic.uff.br (A.3); julia.marcolino@idp.com.br (A.4)

 0000-0002-8430-9317 (A.1); 0000-0002-9038-9974 (A.2); 0000-0001-8801-827X (A.3) 0000-0002-4636-9706 (A.4)

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their final dimension: 78 for prevention, 34 for detection and 30 for accountability. Despite its uniqueness in Brazil, the elaboration of national anti-corruption plans or strategies has become a common practice in the international sphere, having already occurred in more than 70 countries [1]. Recommended by international organizations such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), these plans were also discussed by the Group of 20 (G-20), which developed the High Principles for the Development and Implementation of National Anti- Corruption Strategies [2]. Therefore, the institutions of the Brazilian Federal Public Administration have to adapt and adopt the measures proposed in the Anti-Corruption Plan. One of these bodies is Cofen, the Federal Nursing Council, which systematized all these actions in an Integrity Program.

2. Implementation of the Integrity Program in the Cofen and Regional Nursing Councils System

It becomes a mistake to try to copy integrity mechanisms and already-made Integrity Systems. It was based on this premise that the Cofen and Regional Nursing Councils System designed and implemented its Integrity Program, based on the definition of general lines of what it should contain and, specifically, what should be done. Thus, the objective of this work is to present how the planning, execution, monitoring and results obtained with the integrity, compliance and anti-corruption actions at Cofen, Federal Council of Nursing, were carried out.

3. Conclusion

The figure 1 presents the summary of the LGPD adequacy assessment obtained by Cofen in comparison to other organizations. Cofen had a higher average than the other organizations in all evaluated dimensions.



Figure 1: Cofen values and average values of other organizations by dimensions.

References

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