

EXAMPLES FROM EU OF
RECRUITMENT AND
SELECTION PROCEDURES PRODUCT 2
DIALOGUE BRAZIL- EU ON

PUBLIC ADMISSION IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

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ISSUES IN BRAZIL

- High instances of individuals or groups seeking redress from failure in the examination process through the courts.
- Recruitment bodies simplify the process to avoid lawsuits but end up neglecting important aspects that should be considered at the entry point
- The image of the federal government is tarnished through instances of fraud (real or alleged) in the admission system
- Competency requirements of future public servants are not always considered in the recruitment process.
- High turnover of staff, partly because civil servants apply through other public exams, to attain a position with a higher salary and/or don't identify themselves with the current job. There appears to be many instances of jobs of an equal character and responsibility having a higher salary attached.



Features

All EU states try to combine

- the right to equal access of every qualified citizen to the civil service
- recruitment of the best available candidates for the civil service.



Types of system

- Member States with career based systems (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Greece, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal) offer a career until retirement, with security of tenure. This is normally on a statutory basis. The selection method is normally by open competition.
- In Member States with job-based systems (Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Sweden, Slovakia and the United Kingdom), employment is contract based. Pre-selection is based on documents supplied by candidates (curriculum vitae, motivation letter, diplomas, references, etc.) followed by a recruitment interview based on competence, skills and professional experience. Other Member States (Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands and Slovenia) use a mixed career and job-based system.



Centralised/Decentralised

- Most EU states now deploy a decentralized system where the ministry or agency is responsible for recruitment, using their own particular procedures within an overall framework. This is the case in Austria, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Czech Rep., Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherlands, Sweden, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.
- In France and Spain the system is centralised in a ministry, while in Belgium, Cyprus, Greece Ireland, Malta, Poland, and Slovakia there is an independent office or commission in charge of the recruitment and selection process. In Luxembourg recruitment is either centralised within the Civil Service Ministry or decentralised within the various administrations, depending on the nature of the post.



Centralised/Decentralised

Whatever the system what seems to be important is the administrative system



What does it look like?

Central Ministry

Ministry/Agency seeking staff

Recruitment company/agency



The central ministry/agency..

Ensures the integrity of the system

Issues regulations and guidelines

Helps and advises the system

Monitors the system



The administrative system would have

Complaints Procedures

Integrity and Quality Control

Codes of Conduct

Other Issues



Administrative System

Complaints Procedures.

Integrity and Quality Control

Codes of Conduct



Administrative System

Self-testing.

Advertising and the internet

Contract and Application

Specific Groups



Other Issues

- Probation Period
- Movement across the civil service



Help and Monitoring Issues

- Courses
- Publications and expertise on best practice in recruitment
- Data