

## AUDIT MONITORING IN HIGH PERFORMANCE SPORT

In 2010, the Court of Audit (TCU) conducted an audit in the program Brazil in High Performance Sports, and came to the following findings: a) large numbers of children and young people without access to sites for sports practice initiation; b) operational and infrastructure deficiencies of training centers installed; c) financing for the construction of new training centers without assessment of the needs of each modality and usability plan for high performance sport; d) the need to improve the focus of attention on the athlete's scholarship, keeping the priority for the Olympic and Paralympic sports, and ensure more timely process for granting the benefit; e) lack of public policy for the post-career of athletes.

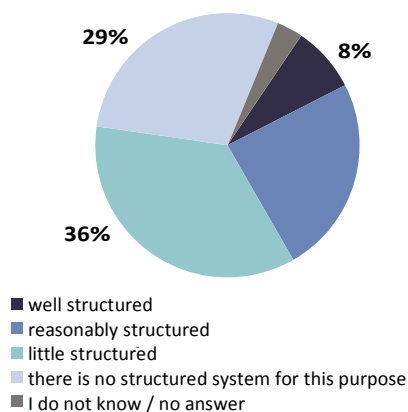
In 2014, TCU monitored the compliance with the Judgment 357/2011-plenary, and results from the audit concluded that six of the eleven recommendations (55%) were under implementation and the remaining five (45%) had not been implemented.

### Main findings and records of monitoring

The survey of athletes conducted by TCU signals that the training and sports development conditions are still far from ideal in items considered structural for performance sports. Problems remain related to the structuring of sports initiation systems and detection of talent. For 65% of the athletes who responded to the questionnaire, there is no structured system for this purpose for their sport or the system, although existing, is poorly structured, leaving the emergence of talents subject to unpredictability, without the intervention of a political formation of athletes (Figure 1).

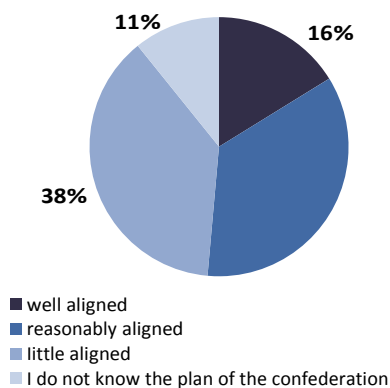
**Figure 1 - Perception of athletes on the structuring stage of actions aimed at detecting sports talents.**

*Structuring actions aimed at detecting sports talents*



**Figure 2 - Perception of directors of sports management entities on the alignment of plans for the development of the modality.**

*Alignment between the planning of the federation and the confederation*

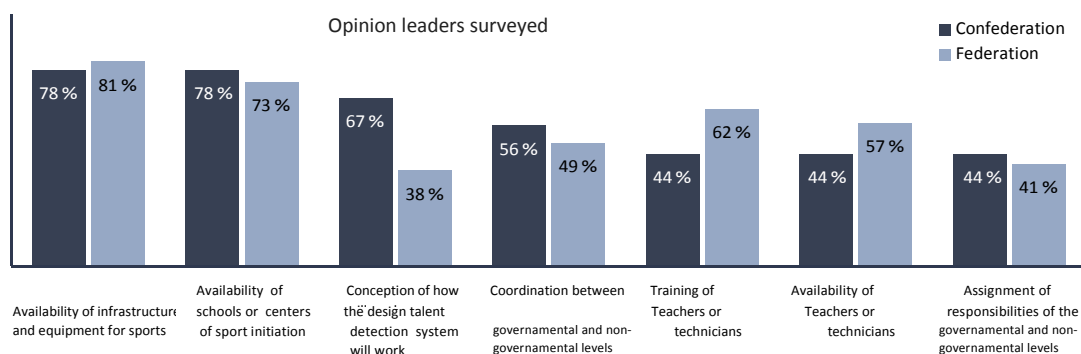


Source: TC 007333 / 2014-5.

Another important shortcoming concerns the low institutionalization plans or structured initiatives to prepare athletes in the short and long term. There are weaknesses in the governance of sports management entities as in the maturity of its institutional planning and alignment plans for the development of the sport (Figure 2). From the athletes surveyed, 52% expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of an athletes valuation policy or selections by the sports management entity. Among the factors that hinder the preparation of the athlete, are the small number of centers for training (52%) and lack of complexes or sports venues for competitions (41%).

The main problems associated with the low institutionalization and structuring of a talent detection system within the modalities go through basically three dimensions (Figure 3): institutional aspects (conception of system operation and allocation of responsibilities); sports infrastructure (equipment and qualified facilities); and human resources (availability and training of teachers and technicians).

**Figure 3 - Main challenges for the institutionalization and structuring of a talent detection system in the country.**



Source: TC 007333 / 2014-5.

They identified two measures declared by the federal government that should be constituted in sporting legacies of the Olympics and that will impact the high performance sports policy: the sports initiation centers and Olympic training centers, which will form the National Network of Training (Law 12,395 / 2011). The results from these measures, still in their early stage at the time of monitoring, will only be subject to investigation in future inspections by the TCU.

Between 2010 and 2013, there was an increase of 71% in the number of scholarships awarded to athletes, from approximately 3,600 to 6,154. However, the proportion of services to student and base athletes is still small. The average time between the request of the benefit and the completion of the first payment could be faster: reduced from 309 days in 2010 to 184 days in 2013.

As for sports science, it was found: a) insufficient staff trained to act as trainers; b) difficult access to multidisciplinary approach, in areas such as sports medicine, physiology and nutrition; c) downgrade in training methodology. For 64% of athletes interviewed, technical developments in the sport, at some point in his career, is subject to travel abroad.

Advances were not identified in a social and educational assistance system of institutionalization aimed at professionalizing and rehabilitation of athletes to exercise new career paths or activities. From the surveyed athletes, 25% stated that they were dissatisfied or unmotivated to continue with the sporting career and 42% would give up his career by the lack of prospects for their professionalization.

#### Data of the deliberations:

Case: 357/2011-TCU-Plenary

Session date: 02/16/2011

Rapporteur: Minister-substitute Augusto Sherman

TC: 003 701 / 2010-7

Responsible unit: Office of Oversight and Government Program Evaluations (Seprog)

Case: 1801/2015-TCU-Plenary

Session date: 07/22/2015

Rapporteur: Minister-substitute Augusto Sherman

TC: 007 333 / 2014-5

Unit responsible: External Control Secretariat of Education, Culture and Sport (SecexEducação)

[www.tcu.gov.br](http://www.tcu.gov.br)

[www.facebook.com/tcuoficial](https://www.facebook.com/tcuoficial) [www.twitter.com/tcuoficial](https://www.twitter.com/tcuoficial) [www.youtube.com/tcuoficial](https://www.youtube.com/tcuoficial)