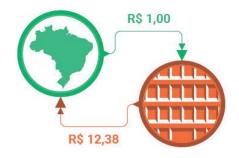While presenting the results of his term, Minister President Raimundo Carreiro also highlighted advancements in the selection of objects of control actions, which now give priority to chronic national problems. Such themes are grouped in the High-Risk List (LAR) and are classified according to the operational or financial risks they present due to their vulnerability to fraud, waste, abuse or mismanagement. "This is an unprecedented initiative, which will enable us to present to the future administration the most relevant challenges to be faced by the Court, also allowing a better planning of control actions", said Carreiro.

Investment return in

R$ 1,00

R$ 12,38

External control at the service of improving public policies

RELATÓRIO
DE POLÍTICAS
E PROGRAMAS
DE GOVERNO 2018

In the exercise of its mission to improve the Federal Public Administration through external control, since 2017 the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) has been forwarding a specific report to the Federal Government, which identifies recurrent institutional deficiencies that compromise the

results of policies and the quality of public spending.

The Government Policies and Programs Report (RePP) presents an overview of risks, irregularities and relevant deficiencies that affect the achievement of goals repeatedly in the public policies assessed.

The document presented in 2018 (Judgement 2608/2018 Plenary) is based on audits carried out of 18 government policies and programs covering priority areas of great social interest for Brazil, such as health, education, housing, the prison system, and water infrastructure.

This report included programs such as the *Minha Casa Minha Vida* housing program, the National School Meals Program (PNAE), the Broadband in Remote Regions Policy, projects funded by the Rouanet Law, and measures to eradicate *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes.

The deficiencies presented by the Court of Accounts are associated with governance and management practices. They encompass issues such as failure in public policy transparency, failure in the quality of services rendered or their discontinuity, absence of efficiency, cost-benefit and effectiveness analyses, and inaction of policymakers.

For instance, the report highlights that out of 15 policies analyzed, 87% presented shortcomings in the selection process of beneficiaries and in policy targets; out of 13 policies evaluated, and 62% were not preceded by an appropriate demand survey or problem diagnosis. Furthermore, out of 13 policies examined, 46% were evidently unaware of the problem they intended to address.

The RePP was prepared to meet Article 124 of the Budgetary Guidelines Law (LDO) for 2019 and it was forwarded to the Mixed Committee for Plans, Public Budgets, and Oversight to support the National Congress's discussion on the Annual Budget Law Project (PLOA).