

NSGO Australia



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OVERVIEW

- Project team
- Project status
- National Sport Organisations
- Metrics re: Transparency, Democracy, Accountability, and Societal Responsibility
- Interim conclusion



NSGO PROJECT TEAM

Dr Daryl Adair - Director

Prof Simon Darcy – Co-Director

Prof Tracy Taylor – Co-Director

Dr Peter Tanswell – Research Assistant

Dr Benjamin Sacks – Research Assistant

PROJECT STATUS

Stage 1 of the study

- Two research assistants were employed to assess **publicly available data** (i.e. web sites and reports).
- Focus on the 274 questions associated with NSGO template:
 1. Transparency
 2. Democracy
 3. Accountability
 4. Societal Responsibility

Stage 2 of the study

- Funding from UTS Business School will allow the research Assistants to follow up with NSO's the **various gaps** in publicly available data. UTS ethics approval to conduct interviews with relevant personnel at Australian NSOs. Time frame: Nov-Dec 2019.



NATIONAL SPORT ORGANISATIONS

Sport	Official name	Acronym
Athletics	Athletics Australia	AA
Australian Rules football	Australian Football League	AFL
Cricket	Cricket Australia	CA
Handball	Australian Handball Federation	AHF
Powerlifting	Powerlifting Australia	PA
Rugby League	National Rugby League	NRL
Rugby Union	Rugby Australia	RA
Soccer	Football Federation Australia	FFA
Swimming	Swimming Australia	SA
Tennis	Tennis Australia	TA

Figure 1: Australia NSGO 2019 index score

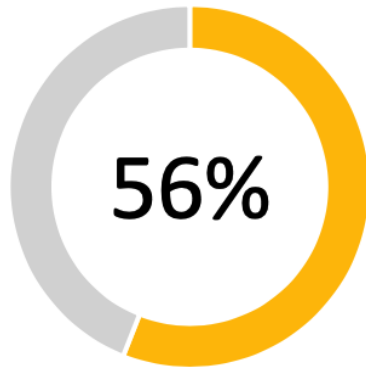
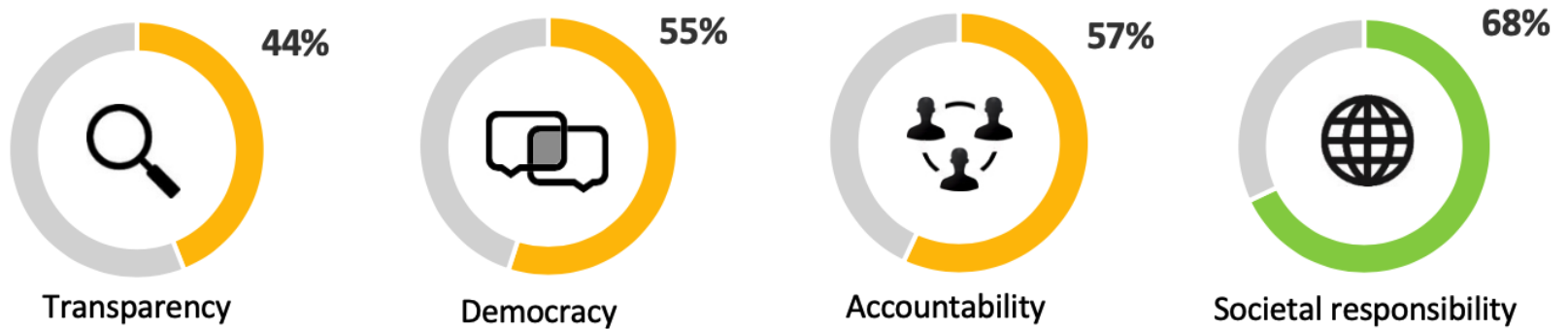
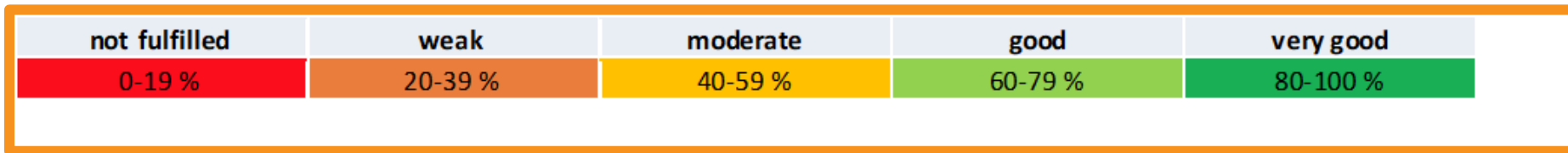
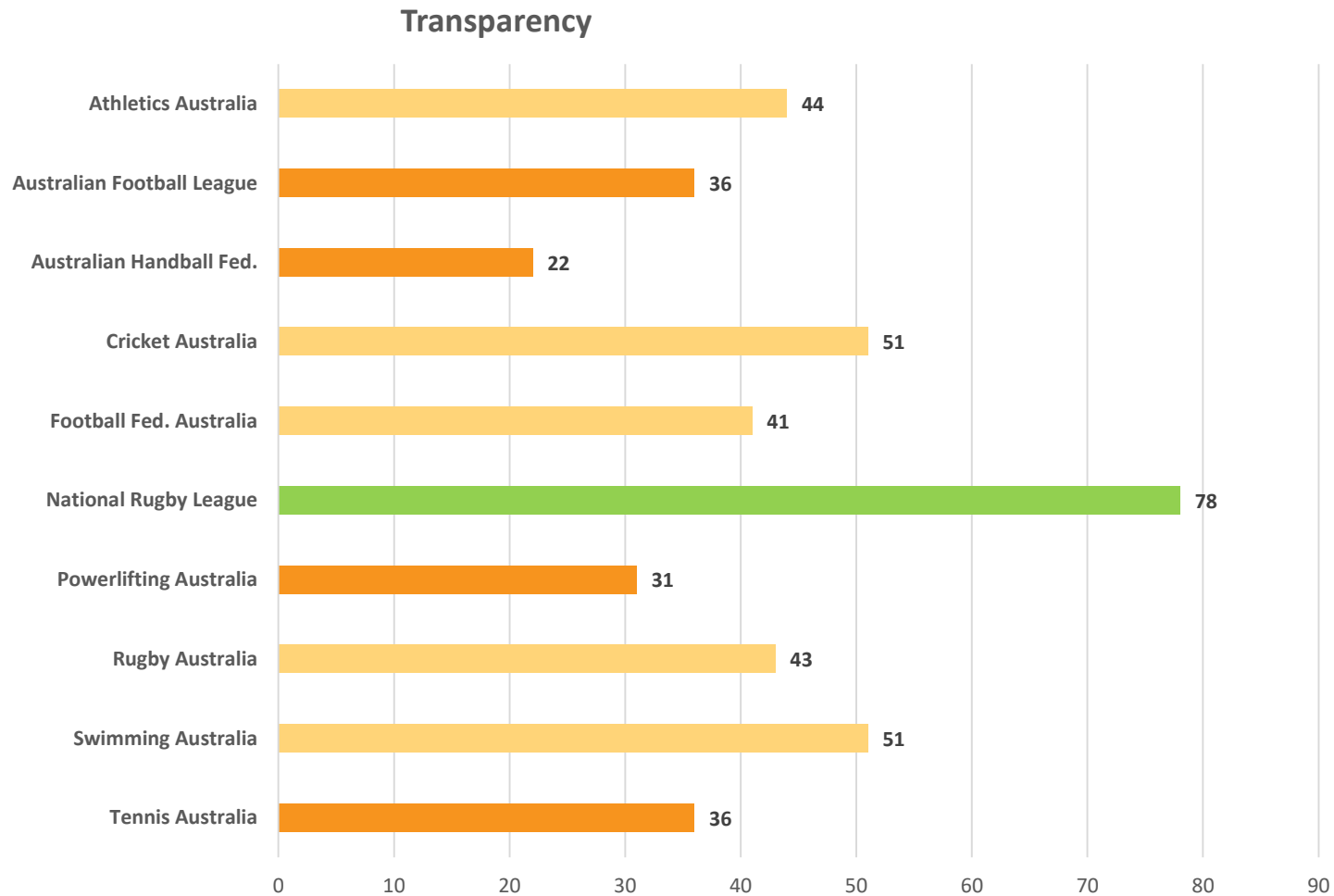


Figure 2: Australia scores on the four NSGO dimensions



Not relevant	Not fulfilled	Weak	Moderate	Good	Very good
	0-19 %	20-39 %	40-59 %	60-79 %	80-100 %

TRANSPARENCY

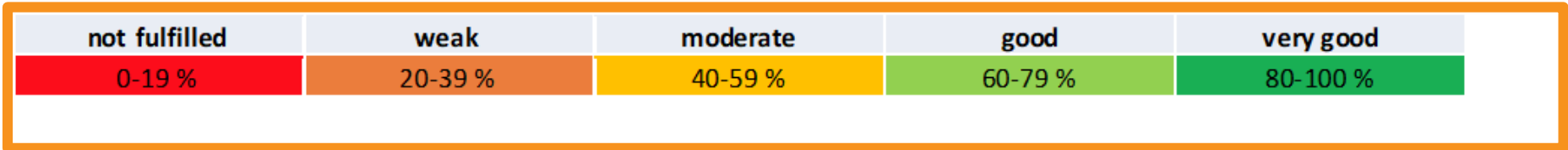
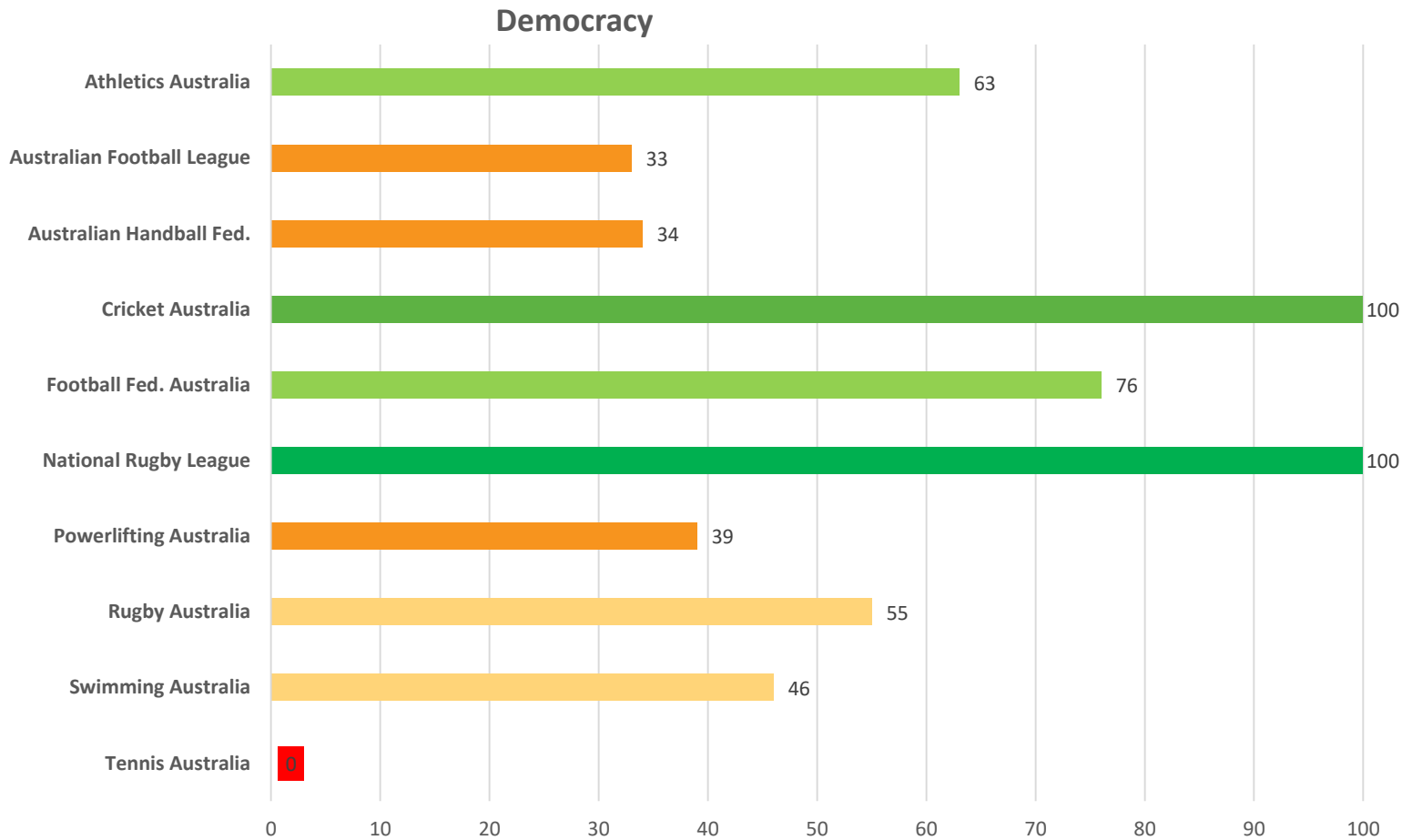




TRANSPARENCY

- Eight of the ten NSOs ensured that statutes and regulations are publicly available on their web site.
- None of the NSOs makes publicly available the agenda and minutes of board meetings, nor do they release Board decisions via their web site.
- Only four of the ten NSOs included in their annual reports a statement on salary/benefits paid to the Board and Executive.
- Only three of the ten NSOs included clear statements about conflicts of interest and exploration/awareness of risks.

DEMOCRACY



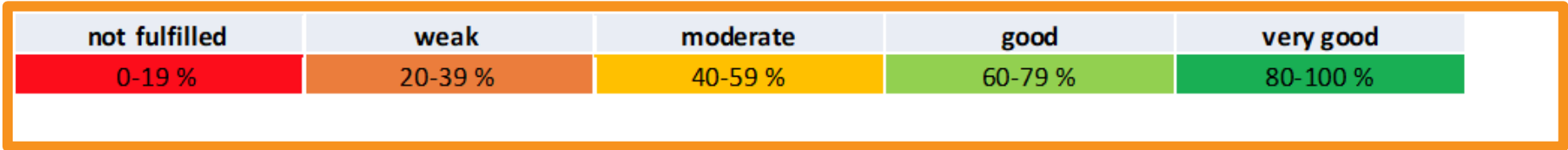
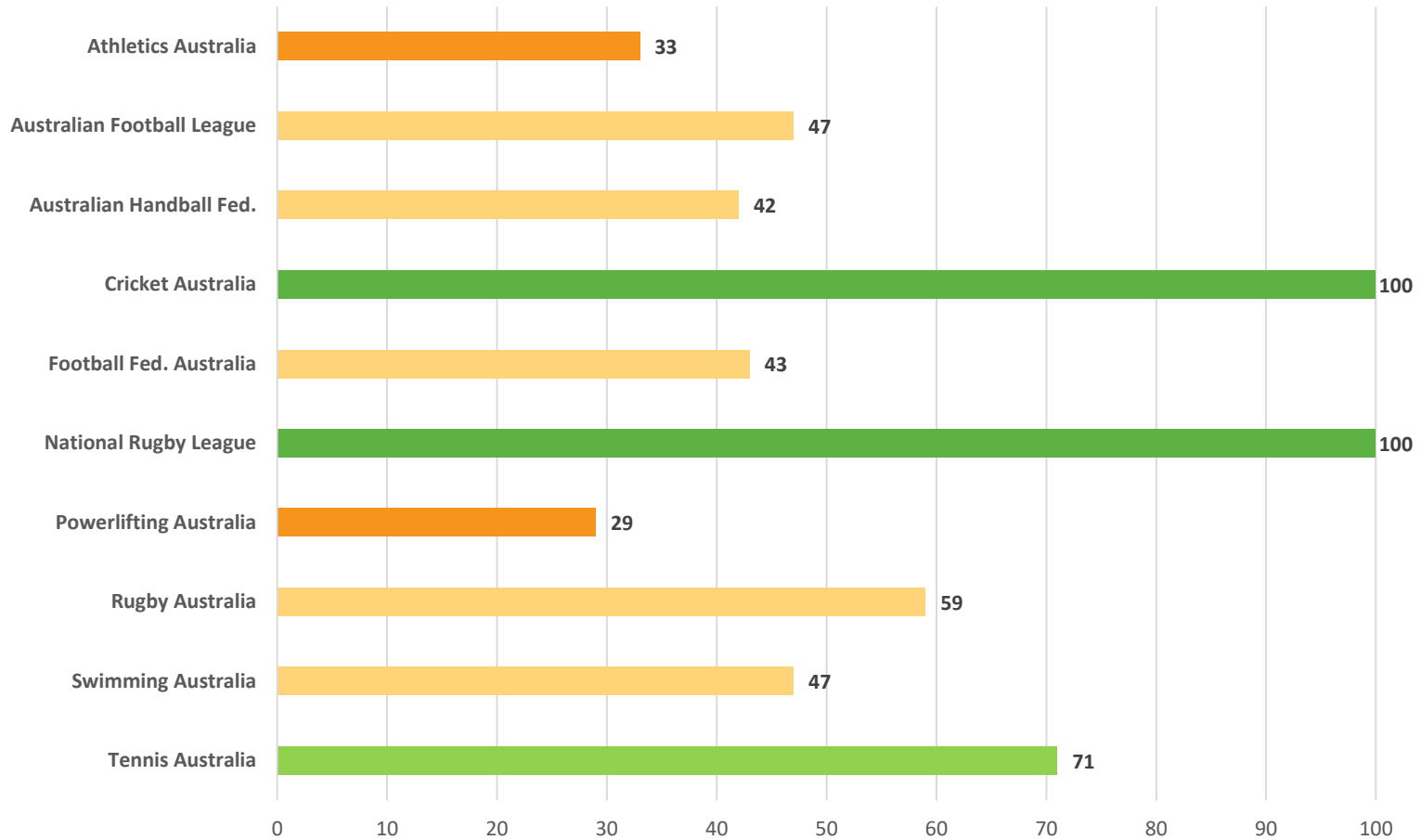


DEMOCRACY

- Seven of the ten NSOs set term limits for Board members in their statutes.
- Seven of the ten NSOs have clear rules about nomination and election of Board members.
- Only one of the ten NSOs demonstrate evidence that employees are actively involved in the policy creation and reform process.
- Five of the ten NSOs demonstrate evidence that athletes are actively involved in the policy creation and reform process.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability



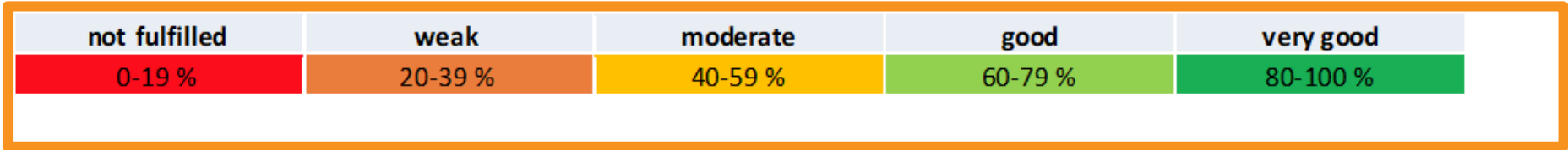
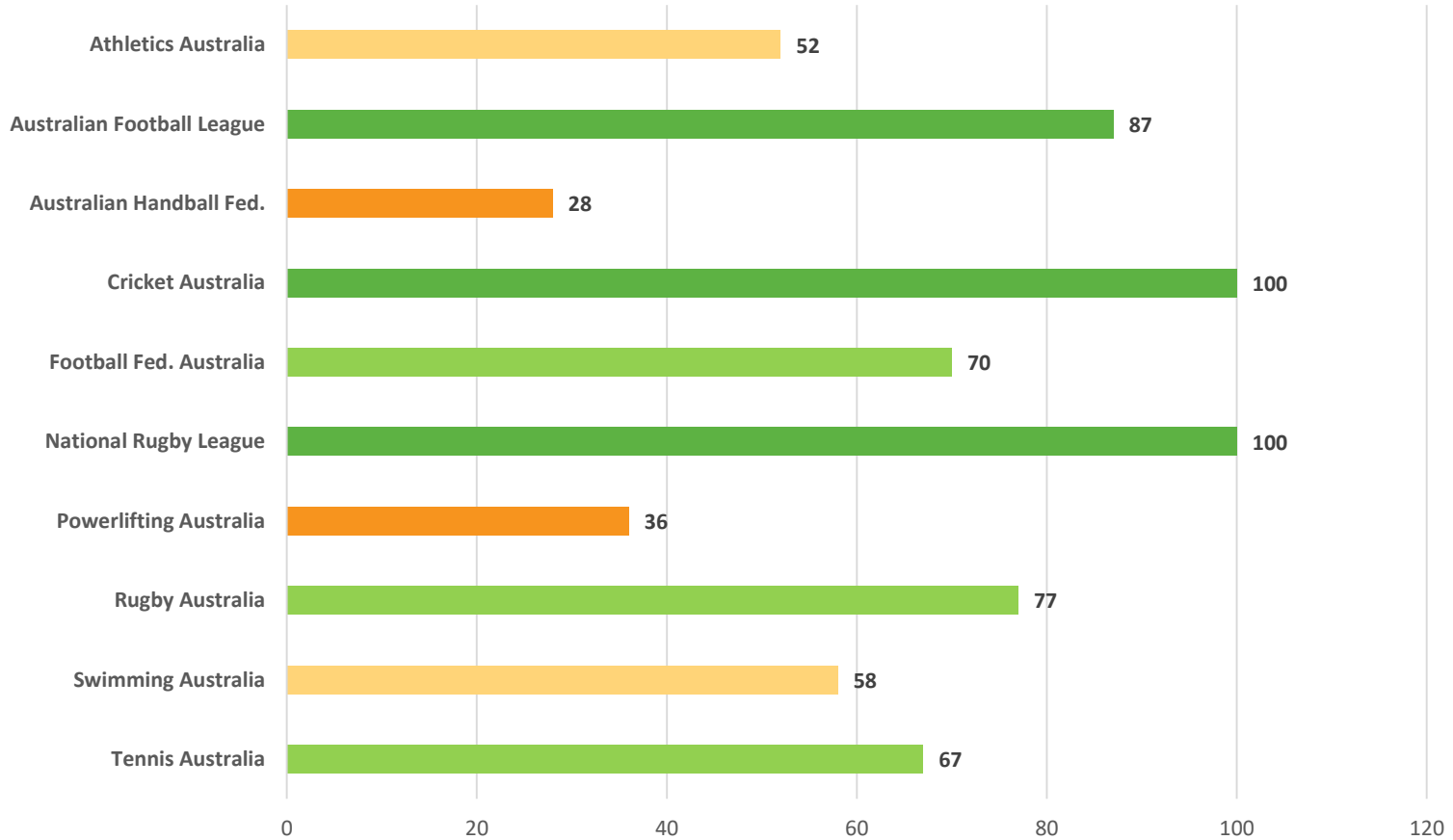


ACCOUNTABILITY

- Seven out of the ten NSOs demonstrate a governance structure unperpinned by separation of powers.
- Seven out of the ten NSOs have formal provisions to allow for managerial decisions to be contested – either through internal or external mechanisms.
- Eight out of the ten NSOs have formal Code of Conduct mechanisms that apply to the Board, management, and administrative employees.
- Five out of the ten NSOs have an internal audit or finance committee to offer checks and balances around fiscal responsibility.

SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY

Societal Responsibility





SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Seven out of the ten NSOs have clearly articulated social inclusion policies and implementation strategies.
- All of the ten NSOs have clearly articulated policies to combat discrimination and harassment.
- Six of the ten NSOs have clearly articulated policies to promote gender equality in sport.



CONCLUSIONS

1. The Code of Good Governance
2. An improved sponsorship law
3. A solid social network built around sport
4. Transition from bureaucratic to social system