



Play the Game



NSGO – ANALYSES FROM BRAZIL

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OVERVIEW



Legal and political framework in Brazil:

After a decade of mega events, many public investments and some scandals, the Brazilian sports environment is changing. Many entities have changed their statutes and their presidents. Public and private investment decreased substantially.

During our work we find the following situation:

Entity	External Analysis	Internal Analysis	Co-operation
Swimming	YES	YES	YES
Sailing	YES	YES	YES
Athletism	YES	YES	YES
Handball	YES	YES	YES
Triathlon	YES	YES	YES
Tennis	YES	YES	YES
Gymnastics	YES	NO	NO
Football	NO	NO	NO



TRANSPARENCY



In **TRANSPARENCY** vector, the highlights were the great adhesion of publication of documents that are obligatory by the Brazilian Law, and the little adhesion to documents of voluntary publication and destined to the social control of the the activities.



- 100% of entities publishes its statutes on it's website (legal obligation in Brazil);
- 71% provide its statute to internal stakeholders by e-mail or protect area on the website;
- 100% of entities publishes the agenda of its latest General Assembly meeting (legal obligation in Brazil) and 86% sent to internal stakeholders by e-mail;



- **0%** of entities publishes regulations and reports on the remuneration of their board members and management on the entity's website;
- **0%** of entities publishes board decisions on the entity's website;
- **14%** of entities provide, on it's website, biographical information about the board members;



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In **DEMOCRACY** vector, we verify that all organizations visited have clear and written procedures under the operation of the electoral process. However, considering that the Brazilian sport organizations are run on presidential system, it is difficult to establish independent and balanced boards.



- Athletes represented in 100% of the organizations (legal obligation in Brazil).
- Referees and coaches are represented in 57%;
- 100% establish term limits for board members/president (legal obligation in Brazil)



- The majority of board members are not elected. Usually appointed by the elect president.
- No organization take steps to achieve a differentiated and balanced composition of its boards (desired profile, responsibilities, background...)
- General Assembly quorum - Most organizations place 50% on the first call and any number on the second call.

ACCOUNTABILITY



In **ACCOUNTABILITY** vector, there is a great concern in complying with the law, some importance given to members and no intention to render accounts to society in general. It should be noted that Brazil has a wide range of legislation aimed at accountability of sports entities.



- 100% of the entities statutes or internal regulations establish that the general assembly approves the annual financial statements; (legal obligation in Brazil)
- 100% of entities have their financial statements and accounting records reviewed by an independent and officially approved auditor (legal obligation in Brazil);
- 86% of entities do not include acting national politicians in their boards;



- 0% of entities statutes define those circumstances in which, due to a serious conflict of interest, a person is ineligible to serve as a member of the board;
- 29% of the entities' boards conducted an appraisal with management during the past 12 months;
- 14% of entities has a multi-annual policy plan approved by General Assembly;



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SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY



The **SOCIETAL RESPONSIBILITY** vector presented the worst results in organizations that data was collected. That results demonstrated that the national sport organizations in Brazil are not worried about social issues that are involved in modern society.



- Doping Issues
 - 71% of organizations follow disciplinary rules in accordance with WADA.
 - 71% of organizations work in cooperation with the National Anti-Doping Authority.
- 57% of organization cooperate with other organizations with a view of improving the social, cultural, educational or psychological circumstances of marginalised and/or fractured communities through sport



- 0% of organization has policies to promote gender equality.
- 0% of entities have a formal policy that outlines objectives and specific actions aimed at helping athletes combine their sporting career with education or work
- 0% of organization have a formal policy that outlines objectives and specific actions aimed at combating sexual harassment in sport



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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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