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| Published principles of Good governance in sport | |
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| International and European sports associations | |
| European Olympic Committees & Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile | |
| 2001 | <i>Statement of Good governance principles</i> |
| Union Cycliste Internationale | |
| 2004 | <i>Rules of Good governance</i> |
| Commonwealth Games Federation | |
| 2006 | <i>Principles of conduct</i> |
| International Olympic Committee | |
| 2008* | <i>Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement (* 2 modifications in 2012 related to Structures, regulations and democratic process)</i> |
| European Team Sports Association | |
| 2008 | <i>Good governance by sports federations</i> |
| Union of European Football Associations | |
| 2009 | <i>Good governance and autonomy</i> |
| 2011* | <i>Good governance Menucard for UEFA Member Associations 2012-2016 (*to be approved)</i> |
| National sports associations and agencies | |
| Sport and Recreation South Africa | |
| 2004* | <i>Best practice principles of good governance in sport (*scanned document on dropbox)</i> |
| UK Sport | |
| 2004* | <i>Good Governance: A Guide for National Governing Bodies of Sport (*pdf document on dropbox)</i> |
| NOC*NSF | |
| 2005 | <i>Good Sport Governance Code</i> |
| United States Olympic Committee | |
| 2005 | <i>USOC Preliminary NGB Governance Guidelines</i> |
| Sport and Recreation New Zealand (Sport New Zealand) | |
| 2006 | <i>Nine steps to effective governance : building high performing organisations</i> |
| Wales Sports Council | |
| 2006* | <i>Sound governance and good management characteristics (* circa ; year of publication not disclosed but reference to the document appears in the 2006-2007 annual report)</i> |
| Australian Sport Commission | |
| 2007 | <i>Governance Principles: A good practice guide for sporting organisations</i> |
| Sport and Recreation Alliance (UK) | |
| 2011 | <i>Voluntary Code of Good Governance for the Sport and Recreation Sector</i> |
| Sport England | |
| 2011 | <i>Good governance guidance</i> |

Published principles of Good governance in sport

International and European sports associations

European Olympic Committees & Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile

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| 2001 |
| <i>Statement of Good governance principles</i> |
| <i>"The rules of the Game" First international Governance in sport Conference, Brussels</i> |
| http://www.fia.com/public/fia_structure/resources/governance_sport.pdf |
| The role of the governing body |
| Structures, responsibilities and accountability |
| Membership and size of the governing body |
| Democracy, elections and appointments |
| Transparency and communication |
| Decisions and appeals |
| Conflicts of interest |
| Solidarity |
| Recognition of other interests |

Union Cycliste Internationale

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| 2004 |
| <i>UCI Rules of Good governance</i> |
| http://www.uci.ch/Modules/BUILTIN/getObject.asp?MenuId=&ObjTypeCode=FILE&type=FILE&id=MzQxMDk&LangId=1 |
| Identity |
| Objectives |
| Representation |
| Decision-making process |
| Transparency |
| Communication |
| Sports Management |
| Rules |
| Commercial activities |
| Finances |
| Solidarity |

Commonwealth Games Federation

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| 2006 |
| <i>Principles of Conduct</i> |
| <i>Code of Conduct</i> |
| http://www.thecgf.com/about/constitution.pdf |
| Selflessness |
| Integrity |

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| Objectivity |
| Accountability |
| Openness |
| Honesty |
| Non discrimination |

International Olympic Committee

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| 2008 |
| <i>Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement</i> |
| <i>Seminar on Autonomy of the Olympic and Sport Movement</i> |
| http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences_Forums_and_Events/2008_seminar_autonomy/Basic_Universal_Principles_of_Good_Governance.pdf |
| Vision, mission and strategy |
| Structures, regulations and democratic process |
| Highest level of competence, integrity and ethical standards |
| Accountability, transparency and control |
| Solidarity and development |
| Athletes' involvement, participation and care |
| Harmonious relations with governments while preserving autonomy |

European Team Sports Association

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| 2008 |
| <i>Good governance by sports federations</i> |
| <i>Safeguarding the heritage and future of team sport Conference</i> |
| http://www.uefa.com/MultimediaFiles/Download/uefa/KeyTopics/74/35/95/743595_DOWNLOAD.pdf |
| Appropriate involvement of stakeholders in the decision making process |
| Operating in a democratic and transparent way |
| Fight against racism and corruption |
| Promotion of the principle of fair play |
| Work with public authorities on societal issues: violence; corruption; money laundering; trafficking/smuggling of minors; stadia and security; illegal betting; xenophobia, racism and other forms of discrimination; match fixing and doping. |

Union of European Football Associations

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| 2009 |
| <i>Good governance and autonomy</i> |
| <i>4th Value of UEFA Eleven Key Values</i> |
| http://www.uefa.com/uefa/elevenvalues/index.html |
| Openness |
| Democracy |
| Transparency |
| Responsibility |

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| 2011 |
| <i>Good governance Menucard for UEFA Member Associations 2012-2016</i> |
| <i>To be approved</i> |
| MESGO Master Thesis by Alex Phillips |
| Strategy |
| Democracy & Inclusiveness |
| Transparency |
| Accountability |
| Solidarity |
| Integrity |
| Effectiveness & efficiency |
| Legal stability |

National sports associations and agencies

Sport and Recreation South Africa

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| 2004 |
| <i>Best practice principles of good governance in sport</i> |
| <i>King II Report on corporate governance</i> |
| <i>(Scanned document on dropbox)</i> |
| Accountability |
| Responsibility |
| Transparency |
| Social responsibility |
| Independence |
| Fairness |
| Discipline |

UK Sport

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| 2004 |
| <i>Good Governance: A Guide for National Governing Bodies of Sport</i> |
| <i>(Pdf document on dropbox)</i> |
| Governance vs. management |
| Role, responsibilities and liabilities of Board members (Selflessness, Integrity, objectivity, accountability to stakeholders, openness, honesty, leadership) |
| Specific role of the Chair |
| Board Members training |
| Board performance and evaluation |
| Conflicts of interest |
| Evaluating the CEO |
| Role of the CEO |
| Overview of the importance of international controls |
| The governing document |

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| Effective meetings and information needs |
| Sub committees |
| Supporting the Board |
| Organisational reporting lines |
| Strategic planning |
| Risk management |
| Policies and procedures |
| Internal audit |
| Monitoring, evaluating and KPI |
| Importance of participation and accountability |
| Open organisational culture |
| General Assembly |
| Consultation |
| Electronic communication |
| Annual reports |
| Volunteer management |
| Regulatory compliance |
| Financial reporting |
| Audit |
| Labour law |
| Child protection and working with vulnerable groups |

NOC*NSF

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| 2005 |
| <i>13 points of advice</i> |
| <i>Good Sport Governance Code</i> |
| http://www.nocnsf.nl/cms/showpage.aspx?id=1857 |
| Unity within the organisation |
| Existence and definition of statutes/policy |
| Good administration and healthy financial policy |
| Organisational structure |
| Members |
| Code of conduct for the board approved by the General Assembly |
| Liability of the board |
| Communication |
| Step down of a member of the board |
| Annual meeting of the board |
| Statutory for directors and managers |
| Responsibility of the board (regulate) for the general assembly to be sell able to do its monitoring job |
| The board should well-define the regulations of the following subjects: disciplinary regulation, sexual harassment, discrimination, racism and handling complaints |

United States Olympic Committee

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| 2005 |
| <i>USOC Preliminary NGB Governance Guidelines</i> |
| https://custom.cvent.com/EE7D9F1FF632436E9BD5A04565F24F99/files/1fe9e6f85e2c4675bda34c8e01b6137b.pdf |
| <i>NGBs should be governed by a board which shall have sole responsibility for governance</i> |
| <i>NGB boards should generally be between 7 and 12 in membership</i> |
| <i>NGB boards should have at least 20% independent directors as well as at least 20% athlete directors</i> |
| <i>NGB boards should have staggered term limits</i> |
| <i>NGBs must have at least the following 3 standing committees: Audit (which shall also have responsibility for ethics matters unless ethics issues are addressed by another committee), Compensation, and Nominating & Governance</i> |
| <i>NGB committees should be of the minimum number and size possible to permit both conduct of the sport and appropriate board governance</i> |
| <i>The role of management and the role of governance should be defined clearly, with each NGB being staff managed and board governed</i> |
| <i>NGBs must be financially and operationally transparent and accountable to its members and the USOC</i> |
| <i>NGBs must adopt best practices for not for profit organizations</i> |
| <i>NGBs must comply with all of the requirements for membership as defined in the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act, USOC Bylaws, and any USOC Board policies.</i> |

Sport and Recreation New Zealand (Sport New Zealand)

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| 2006 |
| <i>Nine steps to effective governance : building high performing organisations</i> |
| http://www.sportnz.org.nz/Documents/Sector%20Capability/effective_govt_2nd.pdf |
| Prepare the job description |
| Develop the work plan |
| Review the structure and content of the standard board meeting |
| Recast the strategic plan |
| The chief executive – recruitment, performance measures and evaluation |
| Enhance the board’s monitoring effectiveness |
| Regularly review the board’s performance |
| Ensure active succession planning |

Wales Sports Council

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| Circa 2006 |
| <i>Sound governance and good management characteristics</i> |
| http://www.scw.sequence.co.uk/performance-and-excellence/governing-bodies/governance |
| Strong accountability to all members, funders and stakeholders |
| Modern and efficient arrangements for governance |
| Appropriate legal structures |
| Appropriate business planning |
| Clear leadership which commands the respect of players |

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| A sport run with energy, enthusiasm and passion |
| Explicit roles and expectations to ensure the optimum contribution from board members, paid staff, volunteers and players |
| Transparent and compliant systems for managing and administering the sport |
| Commitment to ethical standards and fair play |
| Diverse sources of revenue without over-dependence on any one funder |
| Partnerships working to deliver national opportunities for sport |

Australian Sports Commission

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| 2007 |
| <i>Governance Principles A good practice guide for sporting organisations</i> |
| http://www.ausport.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/193027/ASC_Governance_Principles_2007.pdf |
| Board composition, roles and powers |
| Board processes |
| Governance systems |
| Board reporting and performance |
| Member relationship and reporting |
| Ethical and responsible decision making |

Sport and Recreation Alliance (UK)

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| 2011 |
| <i>Voluntary Code of Good Governance for the Sport and Recreation Sector</i> |
| http://www.sportandrecreation.org.uk/smart-sport/voluntary-code |
| Integrity: Acting as guardians of the sport, recreation, activity or area |
| Defining and evaluating the role of the board |
| Delivery of vision, mission and purpose |
| Objectivity: Balanced, inclusive and skilled board |
| Standards, systems and controls |
| Accountability and transparency |
| Understanding and engaging with the sporting landscape |

Sport England

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| 2011 |
| <i>Good Governance Guidance</i> |
| http://www.sportengland.org/funding/small_grants/want_to_apply-1.aspx |
| Board leadership |
| The Board in control |
| The high performance Board |
| Board Review and renewal |
| Board delegation |
| Board and trustee integrity |
| The open Board |

