**Table 1: Example Sport Governance Definitions**

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| Author | Definition |
| Australian Sport Commission (2015). | “Governance is the system by which organisations are directed and managed. It influences how the objectives of the organisation are set and achieved, spells out the rules and procedures for making organisational decisions, and determines the means of optimising and monitoring performance, including how risk is monitored and assessed.” (p. 2) |
| Ferkins, Shilbury, and McDonald (2009) | “the responsibility for the functioning and overall direction of the organization and is a necessary and institutionalized component of all sports codes from club level to national bodies, government agencies, sport service organizations and professional teams around the world” (p. 245). |
| Hoye and Cuskelly (2007) | “the structure and process used by an organization to develop its strategic goals and direction, monitor its performance against these goals and ensure that its board acts in the best interests of the members” (p. 9). |
| Hums and Maclean (2017) | “the exercise of power and authority in sport organizations, including policy making, to determine organizational mission, membership, eligibility, and regulatory power, within the organization’s appropriate local, national or international scope” (p. 5). |
| King (2014) | Distinguishes between political and administrative governance: Political governance focuses “on how power is exercised, who has influence, who decides and who benefits from decisions and action” (p. 5). Administrative governance – “where governance is fundamentally concerned with: setting the rules and procedures for making organizational decisions; facilitating effective, entrepreneurial and prudent management; determining the means of optimizing performance; ensuring statutory and fiduciary compliance; monitoring and assessing risk; and meetings ethical standards” (*ibid*) |
| O’Boyle (2013) | “the process of granting power, verifying performance, managing, leading and/or administrating within an organization” (p. 1). |
| Sawyer, Bodey, and Judge (2008) | “how governing bodies and directed and controlled. The governance mechanism (e.g., formal documents, organizational structure) specifies how rights, authority, and responsibility are distributed among the participants in order to monitor performance and achieve goals” (p. 11) |