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| Supplementary Table 3: Example citations of political governance studies | | | |
| Author | Year | Purpose | Key findings |
| Brand, A., Niemann, A., Spitaler, G. | 2013 | To examine the europeanization of sport through two case studies | Our analysis reveals some important differences: the domestic countermeasures regarding the nationality aspect of the Bosman ruling were more subtle and European Union-law-compliant in Germany, while the actions undertaken in Austria were, at best, questionably compliant. As for the second case, although Austrian football had undergone an important (Central) Europeanization period long before Bosman, some more recent developments at the European level such as pan-European club competition and the parallel formation of top clubs' representatives have constituted much stronger dynamics within German football. |
| Cooley, L., Mujanović, J. | 2015 | To compare the reform attempts of power sharing institutions (EU and FIFA/UEFA in Bosnia-Herzegovina | It argues that, in contrast to the EU, which has been vague about the precise reforms expected of Bosnia-Herzegovina’s politicians, leaving the details to be negotiated by domestic political elites, FIFA and UEFA were more precise in their demands and were also willing to capitalise on popular frustration with the governance of the sport and to bypass nationalist elites who stood in the way of reform. |
| Donaldson, S. | 2007 | The author explores the paradox of a burgeoning accepted definition of regeneration need together with a finite pot of money with which to fund it, and debates as to what consequently constitute the best funding-distribution structures and funding-allocation principles. | National lottery has a role in regeneration as it enables active contestation of the dominant status quo (ii) NL has created artificial competitiveness, the consequence of which is the need for trade-offs |
| Gammelsaeter, Hallgeir & Jakobsen, Stig-Erik | 2008 | To examine the different models of organising in norweigian professional soccer | Those which have the support of a booster/alumni coalition of political and economic elite who can generate needed funds and political influence for these athletic operations. The cost of athletic success, however, will be an erosion of the institutional control of athletics by academic administrations and faculty. |
| García, B., Weatherill, S. | 2012 | The paper examines how sport governing bodies engaged with the EU in order minimize its impact | Sport organisations exerted influence over conventions and conferences in order minimize the impact of EU on sport organisations |
| Geeraert, A., Drieskens, E. | 2015 | This article demonstrates that the EU can curtail the autonomy of the FIFA and the UEFA by building upon insights from the principal-agent model. | 1. explores and explains the EU's control over these organizations by mapping the actors and instruments that define EU control of FIFA and UEFA and discussing their activation and mitigation 2. introduces a new perspective (exogenous control) and instrument (steering). |
| Grix, J. | 2009 | This article explores the impact of UK sport policy on the governance of athletics in the UK | 1. Traces the impact this has had on UKA policy and how this has led UKA management to develop a narrow, short-term target-centred approach to athletics 2. Argues that the modernisation of UKA along ‘new managerialist’ lines has led to a shift in national governing body (NGB) accountability away from its stakeholders, including the grass-roots, and up towards UK Sport. |
| Lusted, J., & O'Gorman, J. | 2010 | To examine impact that government policy interventions have had on the grassroots football workforce through two recent strategies - The English FA Charter Standard Scheme and The Equity Strategy | The data collected from interviews across a broad spectrum of grass-roots football personnel suggest a general uneasiness around the imposition of modernisation at this level. |
| Strezhneva, Marina V. | 2016 | The article is devoted to the exploration of governance modes transformation in European and international football, influences by the European integration process. | Nevertheless, their activity does have an impact on the lives of those who are involved in it. Unsatisfied stakeholders (football clubs, players and fans) turn to the EU for support when seeking alternative ways for settlement of disputes, when they do not find resolution in the internal structures of football governance. Vertical pathways, established in the traditional pyramid of the European football governance are subsequently undermined. Thus, the EU influence makes it easier to turn to structures of network governance. |
| Nichols, G., Grix, J., Ferguson, J., and Griffiths, M | 2016 | Critically examines Sport England's Sport Makers programme \_ which aimed to generate new sports volunteers as part of a 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games legacy | performance indicators imposed by Sport England distorted the programme: CSPs were obliged to meet targets Ð the process forcing a focus on 'soft’ targets and incentivising double counting with existing programmes instead of using their autonomy to promote volunteering most effectively. |