

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

THE FIRST REPORT ON  
AN INQUIRY INTO  
SPORTS FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION

GOING FOR GOLD!

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
FINANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MARCH 1989

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## FOREWORD

Sport today is at the crossroads. The funding under the foreword estimates does little more than allow Australia's elite athletes to attend residential camps and compete against each other. It implies a withdrawal from international competition. Australians could still be represented at such competitions but it is doubtful if they would be competitive.

Such a proposal is not acceptable to those, indeed the majority of Australians, who encourage other Australians in their pursuit of excellence in sport.

This report has been produced after several months of inquiry and hearings which have been held in all states. We met with Australian Olympic medalists and those who might have been medalists as well as those who will probably be medalists.

I would pay tribute to the members of the sub-committee, Dr Charlesworth, Mr Gear, Mr McArthur and Mr Shipton, not only for the time they have given but the interest and commitment to the topic.

This report is a challenge to those who support sport in Australia and a government commitment to it.

If Australia is to continue to pursue excellence on the international sporting arena then there must be increased funding at the same time. There must also be accountability for the efficiency and effectiveness of those funds.



STEPHEN MARTIN, MP  
CHAIRMAN



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## **MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Mr S.P. Martin, MP

Deputy Chairman: Hon. I.B.C. Wilson, MP

Members: Mr R.A. Braithwaite, MP  
Dr R.I. Charlesworth, MP  
Mr M.R. Cobb, MP  
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Dr J.R. Hewson, MP (up to 20 October 1988)  
Mr H.A. Jenkins, MP  
Mr F.S. McArthur, MP  
Mr J. Saunderson, MP  
Mr R.F. Shipton, MP (from 20 October 1988)  
Mr D.W. Simmons, MP

Secretary: Mr P.F. Bergin

## **MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE**

The following Members served on the subcommittee during the course of the inquiry

Chairman: Mr S.P. Martin, MP

Members: Dr R.I. Charlesworth  
Mr G. Gear, MP  
Mr F.S. McArthur, MP  
Mr R.F. Shipton, MP

Secretary: Mr P.F. Bergin

Inquiry Staff: Ms D.M. Miles  
Ms S.L. Fisher

## TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Standing Committee on Finance and Public Administration is empowered to inquire into and report on any matters referred to it by either the House or a Minister including any pre-legislation proposal, bill, motion, petition, vote or expenditure, other financial matter, report or paper.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

On 1 November 1988 the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories referred to the Committee the inquiry into the funding and administration in sport in Australia.

The Committee adopted the inquiry at its meeting on 3 November, appointed a subcommittee to conduct the inquiry and agreed to the following terms of reference.

- (i) the nature and scope of Government assistance to the development of sport in Australia, with particular reference to elite sport;
- (ii) non-government assistance to sport in Australia, and
- (iii) the administration of sport and its development at Commonwealth and State level.

QUESTION 1

1.1.1. The following table shows the number of students who took the examination in each of the five subjects.

1.1.2. The following table shows the number of students who took the examination in each of the five subjects.

1.1.3. The following table shows the number of students who took the examination in each of the five subjects.

1.1.4. The following table shows the number of students who took the examination in each of the five subjects.

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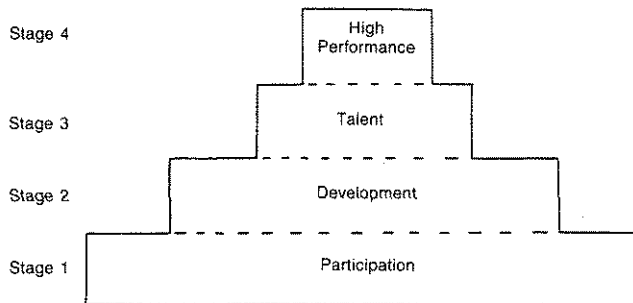
# SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## INTRODUCTION

The Committee has concentrated on the high performance or Stage 4 of the model of sport development (high performance or elite) (Para 4.3.4).

Figure 2

### SA Sports Institute The Accepted Model of Sport Development



*S.A. SPORTS INSTITUTE  
THE ACCEPTED MODEL OF SPORT DEVELOPMENT*

The Committee concludes that:

- . The Commonwealth has an essential responsibility for the funding of the pursuit of excellence by Australia's elite athletes (Para 4.4.4);
- . adequate funding is crucial for the development of Australian sporting excellence. The funding has been unco-ordinated, with too many organisations competing not only for funds but in the delivery of funds to the athletes (Para. 10.9.1);
- . the present Commonwealth financial commitment to high performance sport is inadequate (Para 10.9.2), and
- . the proposed forward estimates are unacceptable (Para 10.9.2);

The Committee recommends that there should be direct funding for the initiatives outlined elsewhere in this report (Recommendation 29) (Para 10.9.3).

## ELITE OR HIGH PERFORMANCE SPORTS

The Committee concludes that:

- . for Australia as a nation to provide assistance at the elite level to too many sports is overly ambitious and almost certainly ineffective (Para 6.4.3);
- . evidence suggested that from 15 to 25 sports was the appropriate number of sports in this category (Para 6.4.3), and
- . there cannot be set models for all sports rather each sport has its own requirements (Para 6.4.3).

The Committee recommends that:

- . Commonwealth financial support at the elite level should concentrate on those sports where Australia has established it can be internationally competitive, including, basketball, canoeing, cycling, hockey, rowing, track and field and swimming and where there is widespread support within the Australian community for the sport either by way of participation or spectators (Recommendation 5) (Para 6.4.4);
- . financially developed sports be supported only at the developmental level and that the ASC seek a contribution from the Association towards the cost of the unit (Recommendation 6) (Para 6.4.4), and
- . the number and type of sports to be supported at the elite level should be the subject of regular review and the review should take account of established international performance indicators (Recommendation 7) (Para 6.4.4).

## THE AUSTRALIAN SPORTS COMMISSION

The Committee concludes that:

- . there is a need to clarify the role of the residential units at the AIS (Para 6.3.17), and
- . the AIS has a specific role as a national training centre and scientific resource centre in sports and as an assembly venue for teams (Para 6.3.17).

The Committee recommends that:

- . the AIS Canberra facility concentrate its resources on short term residential programs for visitor sports (Recommendation 13) (Para 6.4.5);
- . the AIS continue to be developed as a centre of excellence in sports medicine and sports science, devoted to improving athlete performance. It should play a practical role in assisting athletes and coaches in their quest for high level performance, rather than purely developing into a high level research unit (Recommendation 14) (Para 6.4.5), and
- . non preferred donations to the Sports Aid Foundation that can be used to fund the general activities of the ASC also be eligible for an accelerated rate of depreciation above 100 percent (Recommendation 32) (Para 10.9.3).

Taking into account the:

- . geography of Australia;
- . age of participants;
- . facilities available;
- . quality of coaching available;
- . availability of State assistance and the nature of State based programs or Institutes;
- . views of national associations,

The Committee recommends that:

- . the AIS establish talent development programs throughout Australia in association with the States and national sporting associations (Recommendation 8) (Para 6.4.5);
- . these programs should feed into the national senior squads which represent Australia (Recommendation 9) (Para 6.4.5);
- . the National squads should have priority in funding (Recommendation 10) (Para 6.4.5);
- . the National squads should have access to centralised residential training opportunities as may be appropriate for each sport (Recommendation 11) (Para 6.4.5);
- . Commonwealth assistance should be provided to State and regional institutes that establish a relationship with the AIS (Recommendation 12) (Para 6.4.5);

## THE ATHLETE

The Committee is of the opinion that more could be done by the Commonwealth to provide Australia's elite athletes with a career path after they cease competition (Para 7.5.1).

The Committee recommends that:

- . a scheme should be introduced through the Sports Aid Foundation called the Taxation Incentive Scheme to allow business enterprises that employ designated elite athletes to be able to claim as a taxation deduction (at an accelerated rate) the additional costs of employing that athlete (Recommendation 30) (Para 10.9.3);
- . allowable costs include, training and competition time, expenses involved in local and international competition and other fees directly incurred as a result of employment of the athlete (Recommendation 31) (Para 10.9.3);
- . each Commonwealth Department and Authority give consideration to and report on the prospects for the employment of elite athletes in that department or authority and the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories raise the matter of State employment at the Sports Ministers' Council (Recommendation 16) (Para 7.5.2);
- . the ASC undertake a thorough review of the AIS Scholarship Scheme and STEP Grant Scheme in order to provide a means of rewarding performance and providing assistance to Australia's elite athletes. Such a review should provide for increased funding and particularly a cash payment for personal expenses of the athletes (Recommendation 15) (Para 7.5.2), and
- . the Minister for Employment, Education and Training draw to the attention of the appropriate educational institutions the need for flexibility when determining the time to be taken for elite athletes to complete their educational qualifications (Recommendation 17) (Para 7.5.2).

## COACHES

The Committee concludes that:

- . a career structure for coaches is not only desirable but essential (Para 8.5.1);
- . there is a need to establish a more uniform structure for salary determination of coaches which takes into account the wide variety of positions available (Para 8.4.3).

The Committee recommends that:

- . the STEP Scheme for coaches be abolished and replaced by a Coaches Assistance Grant and the funds available be increased. This could be used by coaches for travel with their athletes to competition both nationally and internationally or other such expenses (Recommendation 18) (Para 8.3.14);
- . the ASC review the appropriateness of the present structure of its salaries with the AIS and report on an appropriate scale for the future, taking into account, performance criteria and international standards (Recommendation 19) (Para 8.4.5);
- . the qualifications for the Coaches Assistance Grants be extended to allow coaches of elite athletes to be eligible for such grants (Recommendation 20) (Para 8.5.2), and
- . where the National Coach is not the AIS Head Coach the Commonwealth accept the responsibility for the funding of the National Coach in those sports where it has been agreed that Australia should pursue excellence at the international level (Recommendation 21) (Para 8.5.4).

## THE ADMINISTRATORS

It would appear that in general the administration of Australian sport has not kept pace with the development of modern coaching and competition (Para 8.6.1).

There is a need for improvement in the administration of sport (Para 8.6.14).

The Committee recommends that:

- . the ASC be provided with sufficient funds for establishment and operation of a professional Sports Marketing Organisation to assist the sporting organisations (Recommendation 22) (Para 8.6.15), and
- . the proposal by the Western Australian Institute of Sport (WAIS) for a national sporting competition be considered by the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council, the ASC and the National Sporting Associations (Recommendation 23) (Para 8.8.5).

The Committee sees merit in the proposal for the amalgamation of the Australian Olympic Federation and the Commonwealth Games Association and recommends the Government facilitate such an amalgamation (Recommendation 28) (Para 10.6.3).



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHLETES

The Committee concludes that the AUSSIE SPORTS Program is making a valuable contribution to the development of Australian athletes (Para 5.5.1).

The Committee recommends that:

- . funding of the AUSSIE SPORTS Program be increased (Recommendation 2) (Para 5.5.4);
- . full-time specialist physical education teachers be allocated equally to primary and secondary schools (Recommendation 3) (Para 5.5.4), and
- . the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories initiate discussions in the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council on the allocation of full-time physical education teachers to primary schools and the need to continue to develop curriculum material at the state level (Recommendation 4) (Para 5.5.4).

## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT

The Committee concludes that the economic impact of sport would be generally acknowledged by those who have considered the issue. However, there would appear to be a lack of statistical information in the industry (Para 2.5.1).

The Committee recommends that the finalisation of the economic impact study by Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories be given high priority (Recommendation 1) (Para 2.5.2).

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL IMPACT

Although the Committee received some evidence relating to the health and social impact of sport, it is unable to reach a conclusion without further investigation (Para 3.4.1).

## FACILITIES

The Committee concludes that appropriate facilities are important and essential to the development of Australian sport and information on facilities should be available to decision-makers.

The Committee recommends that:

- . the Commonwealth establish a Regional Sports Facilities Program to ensure that the needs of regional areas are provided for in the development of sports facilities (Recommendation 24) (Para 9.5.3);
- . the National Sporting Organisations negotiate access to facilities at the State and regional level for elite athletes at no cost to the athlete (Recommendation 25) (Para 9.8.2);
- . the ASC prepare and regularly update and publish an inventory of international standard sporting facilities in Australia and priorities of national need be established (Recommendation 26) (Para 9.8.2);
- . in the planning and construction of facilities for elite athletes, account should be taken of the uses which would be made of the facilities by the community (Recommendation 27) (Para 9.8.2).

## CHAPTER 1

### Introduction

#### 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Sport is a feature of the Australian way of life that is often remarked on by overseas visitors. That Australia is a sport mad nation cannot be denied, but rather confirmed by a weekend tour of the sporting ovals of any Australian town or city.

1.1.2 Australians take pride in their own personal achievements in sport but they also take a special pride in the achievement of Australian athletes at international level.

1.1.3 The moral support for the Australian athlete at the international level is support for the nation, it is part of nation building. For some Australian migrants their support for an Australian athlete or team is a recognition of the adoption of the Australian nation as much as any citizenship ceremony. In the same way support at the local level builds a sense of pride of the local community and of the region and state.

## 2.

1.1.4 While one can observe weekend participants, who may train two or three nights a week in preparation for their weekend activities, there are those whose commitment to sport is an everyday commitment. For these athletes it is the pursuit of excellence in sport in the same way that others pursue excellence in the arts, business science or any other field of human endeavour.

1.1.5 This inquiry was adopted by the Committee at its meeting on 3 November 1988. In undertaking the inquiry the Committee was concerned not only with the level of funding for sport by the Commonwealth but the accountability for and the efficiency and effectiveness of it. The Committee had planned a comprehensive inquiry but decided to present this interim report to deal with some issues of immediate concern to it.

1.1.6 During the course of the inquiry, the Members became aware of a sense of disillusionment and frustration by those who represent Australia at the international level. The athletes and those who are directly involved in preparing them in their quest for excellence did not consider they were receiving support, or even recognition, for their efforts.

1.1.7 Athletes achieve a momentary recognition but after that moment of glory they are left with the memories. It is the lack of opportunities for a long term career and life after sport for those athletes that became a principal concern to the Committee.

1.1.8 There is no long term plan to ensure that those athletes who strive for Australia in the international arena are offered, not only immediate recognition, and assistance but long term support to ensure that they can continue to make a contribution to the Australian pursuit of excellence.

1.1.9 The situation is perhaps best summed up in the following extracts from the transcripts of Committee hearings with two of Australia's 1988 Olympic medallists:

Mr Phil King (Coach of Debbie Flintoff-King)

So it has been a long grind. It has been done without complaint, but I point out that if Debbie were a male and had to support a wife, I do not think she would have had the success she has had, purely because of the financial restrictions (Evidence, p. 115).

Mr Gary Neiwand (cyclist)

I find it very hard. The only hours you can work are at night and, of course, that is when you are asleep and that is your recovery period for training the next day. However, when we come back from overseas each year we have a month of easy training, so you have time to look for a bit of employment then in part-time or casual jobs. At this stage you cannot really look for an apprenticeship or anything like that (Evidence, p. 527).

1.1.10 Ric Mitchell - a silver medallist at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, referred to the lack of financial assistance in the build-up to the 1984 Olympics:

In the end, I sold some of my furniture to pay some of my bills. That was demeaning, especially when I saw what my international contemporaries from the European countries were receiving (Evidence, p. 910).

## 1.2 Conduct of the Inquiry

1.2.1 On 3 November 1988, the Committee resolved to inquire into the funding and administration of sport in Australia. Further, the Committee resolved to appoint a subcommittee to conduct the inquiry. The subcommittee held its inaugural meeting on 3 November 1988 and agreed, inter alia, that it would concentrate on the funding of elite sport with the aim of presenting an interim report to the Parliament in February 1989.

1.2.2 On the weekend 5-6 November and on Friday 11 November 1988 the subcommittee advertised nationally, inviting submissions and registrations of interest. Ninety-eight submissions and supplementary submissions were received, largely from organisations representing a diverse range of sports and from sports related interest groups. A number was also received

from State Governments and different sections of the Australian Sports Commission/Australian Institute of Sport (ASC/AIS). A handful of submissions was received from private citizens. A list of submissions is contained in Appendix I.

1.2.3 Between November 1988 and February 1989, the subcommittee conducted inspections and took evidence at public hearings. Thirty-one exhibits were incorporated in the Committee's records. A list of exhibits is contained in Appendix II.

1.2.4 The subcommittee sat on 16 occasions and took evidence from 100 witnesses at public hearings. The transcript of evidence totalled over 2 000 pages. Hearings were held in:

.	Canberra	-	21 November 1988
		-	28 November 1988
		-	7 February 1989
		-	8 February 1989
.	Melbourne	-	25 November 1988
.	Brisbane	-	16 January 1989
.	Wollongong	-	17 January 1989
.	Sydney	-	18 January 1989
.	Adelaide	-	1 February 1989
.	Perth	-	2 February 1989
.	Hobart	-	15 February 1989

1.2.5 A list of the witnesses who gave evidence at the hearings is contained in Appendix III.

1.2.6 In order to familiarise itself with the practical aspects relating to the funding and administration of elite athletes, the subcommittee carried out inspections in:

- . Canberra - 21 November 1988
- . Brisbane - 16 January 1989
- . Wollongong - 17 January 1989
- . Sydney - 17 January 1989
- . Adelaide - 31 January 1989
- . Perth - 1 February 1989
- . Hobart - 15 February 1989

1.2.7 The transcripts of the public hearings and other evidence authorised for publication have been incorporated in separate volumes and copies are available for inspection in the Committee Secretariat and Parliamentary Library. References to evidence in the text of this report relate to page numbers in those volumes.



### 1.3 Drugs in Sport

1.3.1 The Committee's inquiry was conducted at the same time as the Senate Standing Committee on the Environment, Recreation and the Arts was conducting an inquiry into drugs in sport. This Committee made a conscious decision not to duplicate or compete with the Senate inquiry.

1.3.2 The Senate inquiry should however been seen in perspective, in spite of the media interest it generated. It, in part, reflects the pressure on athletes to achieve success and the desperate efforts by some athletes to achieve that success. It should not, however, dominate discussion on sport in Australia.

1.3.3 The ASC established a Drugs in Sport Program in 1985 with an initial funding of \$112 000. Spending on this issue in 1987-88 exceeded \$750 000. More funds will probably be required. However such a requirement for funds should be part of the total sports package and not be considered in isolation from it.

1.3.4 The Committee is unanimous that the issues raised during the Senate inquiry, while important, should not dominate the discussion of sports funding and administration and it is felt that the reporting of the Senate inquiry could have been more responsible.

## CHAPTER 2

### The Economic Impact

#### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 It would appear that the contribution of sport, like the Arts, Environment and Heritage, to the economy is not recognised or acknowledged. Too often it is regarded as a froth and bubble industry, in much the same way as tourism was regarded a decade ago.

2.1.2 Commonwealth expenditure on sport and recreation has in recent years been of the order of \$40 million per annum. This expenditure which is less than one two thousandth of Commonwealth outlays understates the impact of sport and recreation on the economy. The following table (Table 1) prepared by the Statistics Group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library outlines the trend in Commonwealth spending.

Table 1  
Commonwealth Budget:  
Outlays on Sport and Recreation

Financial Year	Outlays at Current Prices  (\$thousand)	Outlays at Constant 1984-85 Prices  (\$thousand)	Outlays as Percentage of Total Outlays
1978-79	5785	9838	0.02
1979-80	6809	10540	0.02
1980-81	9054	12681	0.02
1981-82	13101	16459	0.03
1982-83	14544	16471	0.03
1983-84	22532	23894	0.04
1984-85	38964	38964	0.06
1985-86	31865	29780	0.05
1986-87	32655	28396	0.04
1987-88	31614	25536	0.04
1988-89	33239	25335	0.04

1988-89 is Budget forecast.

Source: Unpublished information. Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories. Constant price estimates use implicit deflator for gross non-farm product (ABS 5206-0).

2.1.3 In its submission to the inquiry the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories (DASETT) stated 'A major study currently being undertaken by this Department on the economic impact of the sport and recreation industry in Australia may provide useful background information for this Inquiry' (Evidence, p. S83).

2.1.4 The study's usefulness goes beyond the inquiry. It also provides evidence of the economic base of an unrecognised section of Australian industry.

## 2.2 Government Expenditure

2.2.1 One of the papers in the economic impact study examines 'the extent of government expenditure in Australia at all levels on sport and recreation' (Evidence, p. S84). Preliminary findings from the study give due recognition to the contribution of both local and state Government. The preliminary findings suggest that total government support for sport and recreation was of the order of \$900 million in 1985-86. The breakup by the three levels of government is:

	Percent
Local	73.3
State/Territory	20.6
Commonwealth	6.1

2.2.2 These figures do not give an indication of the investment by both state and local governments in facilities. For example, the Brisbane City Council suggested that investment in sporting facilities in that city is of the order of \$335 million.

## 2.3 Household Expenditure

2.3.1 The first of the five technical papers which form part of the economic impact study dealt with household expenditure and used information from the 1984 Household Expenditure Survey which found that 6.5 percent of a total weekly household expenditure, or \$31.18 of \$477.91, was on sport and recreation.

### 2.3.2 According to DASETT:

Technical paper No. 1, entitled 'The Economic Impact of Sport and Recreation - Household Expenditure', showed that in the total economy, sport and recreation accounts for between 19.2 and 22.6 percent of total private consumption and between 8.6 and 10.1 percent of GDP. It is estimated that household participation in sport and recreation activities contributed between \$22 and \$26 billion to the Australian economy and that about 600,000 people were employed in Australia (Evidence, p. S83).

2.3.3 The Study went on to suggest that 'Because the Household Expenditure Survey is broadly based, the information provided grossly underestimates the real value of sport and recreation expenditure' (Technical paper No. 1. 'The Economic Impact of Sport and Recreation - Household Expenditure' p. 2).

## 2.4 Sporting Events

2.4.1 Elite sporting events make a contribution to economic development. There is not only the initial expenditure but the expenditures generated by that initial expenditure, i.e the multiplier effect.

2.4.2 The Brisbane City Council referred to a study of the economic impact of the 1996 Olympic Games.

Elite sporting events have the potential to generate income and increase employment opportunities at regional and national levels. For example, a study on the economic impact of Brisbane bidding for the 1996 Olympics estimated the output of goods and services in the economies of the Brisbane region, Queensland and Australia. Initial expenditures of \$1091.834 million are estimated to generate a further \$1390.662 million of activity in the Brisbane region, a further \$1414.573 million of activity in the Queensland economy and \$1855.796 of economic activity in the Australian economy. The total impacts on the three economies are estimated to be \$2482.505 million, \$2506.416 million and \$2947.631 million respectively. That is, the hosting of the Games in Brisbane would result in spin-offs to the non-Queensland economy of some \$441 million (Evidence, p. S372).

2.5 Summary

2.5.1 The Committee concludes that the economic impact of sport would be generally acknowledged by those who have considered the issue. However, there would appear to be a lack of statistical information in the industry.

2.5.2 The Committee recommends that the finalisation of the economic impact study by Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories be given high priority (Recommendation 1).

## CHAPTER 3

### The Health and Social Impact

#### 3.1 Introduction

Sport has always been an integral part of the life of many Australians, but it is only recently that they are realising that it has many tangible health, economic and social benefits, (Exhibit No. 23, Professor Bloomfield, 'A case for additional funding to further develop sport in Australia', p. 1).

3.1.1 The impact of sport on the economy has already been examined in Chapter 2. The purpose of this Chapter is to examine the health and social considerations related to sports participation.

#### 3.2 Health Considerations

3.2.1 A number of claims have been made regarding the impact of sport on the health of Australians. One view is that the coverage of sport on television produced 'Norms' rather than



sports participants. Dr Allan Coles, Chairman Executive of the Australian Alliance for Physical Activity and Lifestyle claimed, inter alia, that:

For some, high performance sport undoubtedly serves to stimulate the desire to participate at a higher level but there is abundant evidence also to indicate the reverse - that watching sport becomes a substitute for participation (Evidence, p. S581).

3.2.2 A contrary claim was expressed by Professor Bloomfield; Chairman of the Australian Institute of Sport; Professor of Human Movement Studies, University of Western Australia; Chairman of the Australian Sports Council, and Chairman of the West Australian Sports Centre, who stated in his paper inter alia, that:

It has been fully established that regular physical activity not only has social, psychological and physical benefits, but that it also promotes better health. Health expenditure can be greatly reduced by preventative measures such as regular exercise, hence the generous funding for sport which is already occurring in Europe, China and North America (Exhibit No. 23, p. 1).

3.2.3 Professor Bloomfield further stated that:

Health costs are one of the largest areas of Commonwealth Government expenditure. In 1986/87 the health budget was \$7.5 billion and this rose to \$8.9 billion in 1987/88 and will be \$11.45 billion in 1988/89. Commonwealth expenditure on sport for 1987/88 on the other hand will be approximately \$30 million, i.e. only one third of 1% (Exhibit No. 23, p. 1).

3.2.4 A technical paper published by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories claims that:

Australia has a national health problem. Total health expenditure in Australia has more than trebled since 1974, increasing at a rate of more than 15 percent per annum. At the same time, expenditure on preventive health programs has fallen, and now represents less than one half of one percent of recurrent health costs .... Participation in regular physical activity is a preventive health program, with the potential to reduce the risk of two of Australia's most prevalent chronic health problems - heart disease and low back pain. Increased physical fitness resulting from participation in regular physical activity has also been shown to have

positive effects in reducing absenteeism and increasing productivity at the workplace, with likely economic benefits (The Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, Technical Paper No. 2, The Economic Impact of Sport and Recreation - Regular Physical Activity, AGPS, Canberra 1988, p. 1).

### 3.3 Social Considerations

3.3.1 Sport plays a major role in Australian society and according to Professor Bloomfield, 'sport has the ability to unite families, to bring people together and to cross class barriers' (Exhibit No. 23, p. 3). The Confederation of Australian Sport expressed a similar view, '(I)f the potential for reduction in national health costs are not the persuasive argument, we should look at what sport contributes to national pride and morale' (Confederation of Australian Sport - Position Paper, 19 August 1988).

3.3.2 This statement in relation to the AUSSIE SPORTS Program was supported and expanded upon by Mr Roy Masters, Chairman of

the AUSSIE SPORTS Program, teacher, coach and sporting journalist:

Not only, of course, do we refer to the benefits that it would bring our country in the saving on the national health cost; not only does AUSSIE SPORTS speak volumes for the overall socialisation process that exists within our country and the integration of people from different ethnic backgrounds, not only are there the sociological and the medical advantages of AUSSIE SPORTS ...

(Evidence, p. 764).

### 3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 Although the Committee received some evidence relating to the health and social impact of sport, it is unable to reach a conclusion without further investigation. The second report of the Committee will examine this issue in greater detail.

## CHAPTER 4

### Elite Sports

#### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The terms of reference for the inquiry make specific reference to elite athletes. The Committee is required to report on:

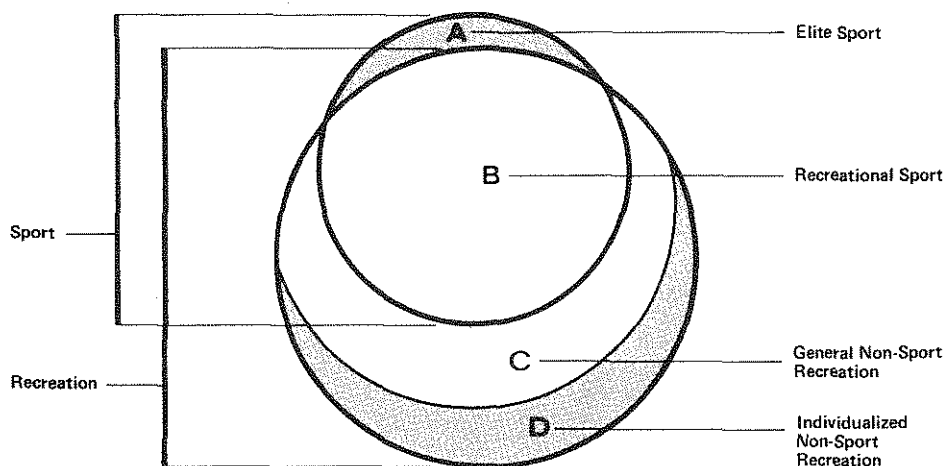
the nature and scope of Government assistance to the development of sport in Australia, with particular reference to elite sport;

4.1.2 The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Expenditure in its report 'The Way We P(l)ay - Commonwealth Assistance to Sport and Recreation - November 1983' defined elite sport as 'SPORT AT ITS HIGHEST COMPETITIVE LEVEL' (p. 4).

4.1.3 The report included a diagrammatic representation of sport and recreation activity in Australia which is reproduced at Figure 1.

Figure 1

Diagrammatic Representation of Sport  
and Recreation Activity in Australia



#### 4.2 Elite/High Performance Sport

4.2.1 During the course of the inquiry it was suggested that high performance is a more appropriate term. The inaugural director of the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), Mr Don Talbot, summarised the situation in regard to the AIS:

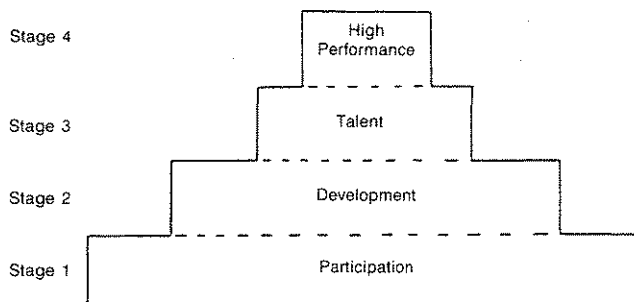
The original mandate of the institute was to provide an environment for athletes to come into. We are using the word "elite". The term was "high performance", which is subtly different which includes "elite" people. It implies more depth and indicates where we want to go (Evidence, p. 202).

#### 4.3 Responsibility for Elite

4.3.1 The high performance classification has been adopted by the South Australian Institute of Sport. The 1986-87 report of the Institute includes an accepted model for sport development which is reproduced at Figure 2.

Figure 2

SA Sports Institute  
The Accepted Model of Sport Development



S.A. SPORTS INSTITUTE  
THE ACCEPTED MODEL OF SPORT DEVELOPMENT

4.3.2 In evidence witnesses from the South Australian State Government advised that:

our resources of \$2 million ... have gone into the levels above participation (Evidence, p. 491).

And that:

the responsibility for participation ultimately ... rests with the sport itself (Evidence, p. 479).

4.3.3 In its submission the AIS/ASC noted that the Commonwealth Government had accepted responsibility for three major areas of sports development. One of those three areas is 'elite performance' (Evidence, p. S39).

4.3.4 The Committee has during this first stage on the inquiry concentrated on the high performance or Stage 4 of the model of sport development (Figure 2). Through visits to state and regional academies the Committee has gained the awareness of the earlier stages.



4.3.5 It was suggested to the Committee that:

Regional academies are very essential in the development of the structure and hierarchy of sport  
(Evidence, p. 384).

4.3.6 The Illawarra Academy of Sport should serve as the basis for the development of a regional academy. It is one of five such academies to be developed in New South Wales. The Academy draws support from the University of Wollongong for its sport science and from the local community for much of its financial assistance. If the talent is to be identified and then developed it will probably be through such academies. These are worthy of continued financial support not only from the local community but through Commonwealth and State programs.

#### 4.4 Summary

4.4.1 The Commonwealth has a direct responsibility for the elite or high performance athletes who represent Australia in international competitions.

4.4.2 It is these athletes who not only represent Australia to the world but are the role models for young Australians. It is in the long term interest of all Australians that athletes are able to have a career path which provides them with a life after competition. There is also an obligation to ensure that they have the appropriate advice and facilities to allow them to prepare for competition.

4.4.3 The Committee, in the limited time available to it, has been able to gain an insight into the conditions and challenges facing Australia's high performance athletes and is in admiration of them.

4.4.4 The Committee concludes that the Commonwealth has the prime responsibility for the funding of the pursuit of excellence by Australia's elite athletes.

## CHAPTER 5

### Development of Athletes

#### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 During the course of the inquiry the Committee received a great deal of evidence relating to the development of athletes. The evidence focussed on two aspects, in particular; the role of physical education in primary schools and the importance of developing children's sport. The Committee agrees with the view expressed by Mr Roy Masters, Chairman, AUSSIE SPORTS Program, ASC, that by increasing the base of sport, the top of the pyramid will expand, thereby producing elite athletes (Evidence, p. 763). Further, the Committee agrees with the evidence which indicates that if reasonably young children could be taught the basic skills of running, jumping, throwing, catching and perhaps swimming they could and would be more likely to participate in a variety of sports at higher levels once they grew older.

5.1.2 In recognition of this fact, the development of children's sport is sighted as a major priority of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC/AIS Commonwealth Assistance to Australian Sport 1987-88, Canberra, 1988, p. 26). The ASC provides assistance to sports development by junior development grants to national sporting bodies and through the AUSSIE SPORTS Program.

## 5.2 AUSSIE SPORTS Program

It is very firmly my (Mr Roy Masters) opinion that AUSSIE SPORTS is the only way in which can solve, on a broad base, the nation's ills (Evidence, p. 764).

5.2.1 The AUSSIE SPORTS Program is Australia's first national program of sports education for children. It was developed by the Australian Sports Commission with the assistance of the Australian School Sports Council and focuses on children in their last three years of primary school. It also has applications for children of other age groups, parents, teachers and coaches (Commonwealth Assistance to Australian Sport, p. 27).

5.2.2 The Program takes existing adult-sized games like cricket, basketball, football and softball and scales them down incorporating some changes to the rules, playing areas and equipment. New titles have been given to traditional sports such as 'Kanga Cricket, Flippa-Ball, Minkey and Mod-league'.

5.2.3 The following figures show the Commonwealth funding of the Program in recent years (Evidence, p. S62).

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
	Actual	Budget	Proposed
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
AUSSIE SPORTS Program	521.6	539.0	630.0

5.2.4 The introduction of the program into schools involves a financial outlay for the necessary AUSSIE SPORTS resources, eg the Activities Manual which costs \$25.00 per item. Evidence to the Committee indicates that after two and a half years the program has a penetration rate of 26 percent into Australian primary schools. But there are no accurate figures on how many schools are currently running the program (Evidence, p. 765). Approximately 3 000 Program Activities Manuals have been sold throughout Australia, 2 500 of them to schools (Evidence, p. 776). Approximately 70 000 are specifically enrolled in the awards program, which costs \$1.50 per child.

5.2.5 By contrast it was claimed that the New Zealand equivalent, KIWI SPORTS, had a penetration rate of 56 percent:

The difference between the two programs is that Kiwi Sports has 14 coordinators on its program, while we have nine. There is one coordinator in Victoria and one in New South Wales and the population of New Zealand is roughly equivalent to that of those two States. The New Zealanders have 14 times the level of resources that we have in Australia. As a result they have more than twice our participation rate in less than one-fifth of the time. That is just on the need for resources (Evidence, p. 205).

5.3 Evaluation of the Program

5.3.1 In June 1987 the AUSSIE SPORTS Program was officially and independently evaluated by a team of researchers led by Dr Ron Traill, Head of the School of Education, Canberra College of Advanced Education. From the evaluation, Dr Traill concluded that:

Even in these early stages it would appear from an objective point of view, that AUSSIE SPORTS may well turn out to be one of the great success stories of Australian sport and education (ASC Promotional Literature).

5.3.2 However, Mr Roy Masters pointed out that:

The main danger to the continued success of the Program, and in particular the Awards Scheme, is not the cost but maintenance of the teachers' efforts because physical education branches are decreasing. There is very little curriculum material being developed at state level, and the Commonwealth will not move unless the states tell it to in the curriculum area (Evidence, p. 766).

#### 5.4 Physical Education Teachers in Primary Schools

5.4.1 Throughout the inquiry the Committee repeatedly heard evidence relating to the need for specialist full-time physical education teachers in primary schools, and the danger faced to the continuation of the AUSSIE SPORTS Program if this need was not recognised and met.

5.4.2 Evidence suggested that by the time most children are in high school they have lost interest in playing sport or are no longer active and become watchers, yet every high school in Australia has at least one specialist physical education teacher. However, in primary schools where children are the most interested and active there is no full-time physical education teacher. It was suggested to the Committee that at least a percentage of these full-time teachers should be reallocated to primary schools.

I (Mr Roy Masters) initially think that there should be a transfer in that direction. There are great advantages in starting a sports program for kids aged 10 to 12 - physiological advantages and also sociological ones - compared to trying to teach them from the ages of 13 to 15. They tend to be more compatible with learning, their bodies are more adaptable to it and they are not going through that gawky, objectionable adolescent phase in which they do not want to be seen participating physically in front of large groups unless they are very skilful (Evidence, p. 769).

5.4.3 A further problem compounding the lack of full-time PHYSED teacher resources in primary schools is the diminuation, in recent years, of courses related to sports training activities in Australian tertiary institutions.

## 5.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.5.1 The Committee concludes that the AUSSIE SPORTS Program is making a valuable contribution to the development of Australian athletes. The Committee is, however, concerned with the current funding trend for the AUSSIE SPORTS Program.

5.5.2 In the Committee's view, allocating full-time physical education teachers only to secondary schools is illogical and does not take into consideration the abundant evidence suggesting that children are more interested and active in sport at primary school age.

5.5.3 The successful continuation and penetration of the AUSSIE SPORTS Program depends on the allocation of full-time physical education teachers to primary schools.

5.5.4 The Committee recommends that:

. funding of the AUSSIE SPORTS Program be increased  
(Recommendation 2);



- . full-time specialist physical education teachers be allocated equally to primary and secondary schools (Recommendation 3), and
  
- . the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories initiate discussions in the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council on the allocation of full-time physical education teachers to primary schools and the need to continue to develop curriculum material at the state level (Recommendation 4).

## CHAPTER 6

### The Australian Sports Commission

#### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The AIS/ASC noted that the Commonwealth Government has accepted responsibility for three major areas of sports development, namely:

- . elite performance;
- . support of national sporting organisations, and
- . encouragement of greater participation by Australians in sport (Evidence, p. 39).

6.1.2 The Commonwealth Government's overall objectives in sport, recreation and fitness were set out in the submission from DASETT. They were to:

- . improve the health, fitness and well-being of people by encouraging and facilitating opportunities for participation in safe and satisfying sport, recreation and fitness activities;

- . facilitate and encourage sporting excellence, and
- . optimise the economic benefits of the sport and recreation industry (Evidence, p. S82).

6.1.3 The role in encouraging participation has been considered in the previous Chapter. This Chapter will consider the Commonwealth role through the AIS and the ASC.

6.1.4 The Queensland State Government suggested that the Commonwealth should provide assistance to national bodies of sport to assist with:

- . Australian representatives team travel;
- . staging of international events;
- . national administration costs;
- . National Director of Coaching;
- . National Coaching Accreditation Scheme;
- . national and international standard facilities;
- . world ranked athletes;
- . AIS, and
- . etc.

6.1.5 There would be little argument that the Commonwealth has the prime responsibility for support of Australia's high

performance athletes. However, Commonwealth involvement covers a wide range of activities and interests. The questions are; how much involvement, and in which activities and which are the most appropriate forms of assistance in each case.

## 6.2 The AIS/ASC

6.2.1 The proposal currently before the Parliament for the merging of the AIS and the ASC has much to commend it. It would appear that the roles of the two organisations overlap. The merging of the two organisations should provide a point of contact and overcome some of the confusion which currently exists. As the ASC noted in its submission that:

the issues of elite sport and sports participation are, although sometimes treated separately, not mutually exclusive (Evidence, p. S40).

## 6.3 Residential Sport Program

6.3.1 The AIS opened on Australia Day 1981 with eight residential sports. Those sports were:

- . . . basketball;
- . . . gymnastics;
- . . . netball;

- . soccer;
- . swimming;
- . tennis;
- . track & field, and
- . weightlifting.

6.3.2 Since then the AIS has expanded to cover seventeen residential sport programs, of which six are outside Canberra. Chronological representation of the expansion of the AIS is at Table 2.

Table 2

	Year Sport Introduced FY	1986/87 \$ '000	1987/88 \$ '000	1988/89 \$ '000
<b>Total Appropriation</b>		<b>12 455.0</b>	<b>13 447.0</b>	<b>13 625.0</b>
		ACTUAL	BUDGET	PROPOSED
1. Basketball	1980/81	551 142	523.8	554.0
2. Gymnastics	1980/81	532 150	484.8	430.0
3. Netball	1980/81	362 466	369.9	394.0
4. Soccer	1980/81	254 947	287.0	335.0
5. Swimming	1980/81	601 946	621.5	635.0
6. Tennis	1980/81	448 284	479.1	470.0
7. Track and Field	1980/81	636 837	624.9	708.0
8. Weightlifting	1980/81	321 363	297.9	240.0
9. Hockey	1983/84	544 614	500.0	560.0
10. Diving	1984/85	224 005	197.0	200.0
11. Squash	1984/85	241 981	247.0	250.0
12. Rowing	1984/85	497 798	536.9	590.0
13. Water Polo	1984/85	252 368	269.0	305.0
14. Cycling	1986/87	132 954	218.9	270.0
15. Cricket	1987/88		229.0	195.0
16. Canoeing	1987/88		150.0	145.0
17. Rugby Union	1987/88		15.0	195.0

6.3.3 The program for each sport is developed in consultation with the national sporting organisations concerned. The development of the AIS would appear in part to be a result of this consultation. It has had to respond to the wishes of varying sports. It should be noted, that this relationship between the AIS and some sporting associations was often shown to be a source of conflict.

6.3.4 Mr Walsh, Head Coach Cycling AIS, informed the Committee that:

We have the Australian Institute of Sport situation whereby we have invested money and gone away ourselves. I feel we conduct quite a professional operation in that, in terms of budgeting and handling our affairs. When I have gone away with the National Cycling Federation, unfortunately, that has not been the case ... I took the national team away last year and I was the only Cycling Federation official but never, ever could I get a budgetary figure out of the Federation to show what we were handling. So we were flying blind and that is a severe problem (Evidence, p. 529).

6.3.5 Some of the units at the AIS are truly national teams. Some units deal with a talent pool of relatively younger athletes

with the potential to represent Australia, other units are a combination of both. Some units are senior, some developmental and others a combination of both.

6.3.6 There are three essential features of each unit:

- . the elite arm is centralised at one venue;
- . the program is residential, and
- . training and coaching is intensive (Commonwealth Assistance to Australian Sport 1987-88, p. 37).

6.3.7 The AIS classification of each sport by category is set out below in Table 3. The Committee is unsure of the criteria for classification of each sport.

Table 3

Senior	Developmental	Both Senior and Co-Development
Canoeing	Basketball	Diving
Cycling	Cricket	Gymnastics
Hockey	Netball	Rowing
Swimming	Soccer	Track and Field
Water Polo	Tennis	Weightlifting
	Rugby Union	Squash



6.3.8 At present there are almost 300 athletes and more than 40 coaches at the AIS. A scholarship at the AIS provides for full board and accommodation as well as various other benefits including; access to training and support facilities as well as the costs of equipment, travelling, competition and education.

6.3.9 During the course of the inquiry the decision-making process provision related to the location of the AIS residential units was raised.

6.3.10 The Tasmanian State Government referred to the decision to locate the cycling unit at Adelaide shortly after the completion of what is still regarded as the best Velodrome Complex in the Southern Hemisphere at Launceston. The Government went on to claim that 'the basis for this decision has yet to be clearly revealed' (Evidence, p. S841). The Committee was advised that:

Adelaide was chosen because our studies into it reflected that the environment here in Adelaide in terms of the climatic conditions, the road topography, the road surface conditions, the traffic density, and things of that nature were very suitable to cycling and would enable us to fulfil our program. You must bear in mind that ... we have put in something like 32,000 kilometres on the road alone in training, and that is a very significant part of our program (Evidence, p. 525).

6.3.11 The canoeing unit is to be relocated from Maroochydhore to the Gold Coast. Grant Kenny suggested that the athletes were of the opinion that the unit should stay on the Sunshine Coast which offered better facilities. Mr Lavarch, MP, referred to the decision by the Canoe Federation to accept the Gold Coast.

There does not seem to be any overriding control over the internal decision of the Federation as to where government funds may end up going (Evidence, p. 303).

6.3.12 The Committee pursued the issue with the ASC and was advised:

Basically, that is the answer. The Australian Canoe Federation, together with the Commission, canvassed a number of sites for the permanent location, one of which was Maroochydhore. We looked at Lake Macquarie, the Brisbane River, Lake Manchester in Brisbane, the Nerang River and the lake at the Bond University. The other area which was of concern to the canoe unit and particularly to the Institute was the area of education and employment. The Gold Coast has not only a university but also colleges of advanced education, TAFEs and secondary schools. A whole range of educational opportunities are available for athletes in this area. Maroochydhore has only a TAFE and Brisbane was too far away for daily commuting (Evidence, p. 847-8).

6.3.13 On a more general note the Committee was advised by the ASC that:

The States themselves have to start looking at how much they put into it. If we put a large amount of money into a program for a sport in any State - I am talking about a quarter of a million dollars or something like that - we would expect something of a sizeable nature from the State Government also to go into that program. The other ingredient that is a problem for the States is that we deal with national sporting organisations; they deal with their State organisations (Evidence, p. 833).

6.3.14 The Committee is of the opinion that the role of the national associations in the decision-making process to determine the location of AIS units has not been recognised by the individual state governments or state institutes.

6.3.15 A most commendable initiative has been that of the decentralisation of the track and field unit. Mr Harvey, Director of the AIS, advised:

We have started to decentralise track and field in the true sense of the word. We have satellite coaches now in Melbourne and in Adelaide. That is all at this stage. We have been talking to Queensland and New South Wales but nothing has proceeded there as far as coaches are

concerned. We are trying to assist track and field athletes in the major population centres by bringing them and their coaches as much as we can into a centralised decentralised program in those areas (Evidence, p. 831).

6.3.16 Such a decentralised program will need to recognise the role of state and regional academies and for the Commonwealth to contribute to such academies.

6.3.17 There is also a need to clarify the role of the residential units of the AIS. From the evidence available to the Committee it would appear that there can not be set models for all sports, rather each sport has its own requirements. The AIS does however have a specific role as a national training centre and scientific resource centre in sports and as an assembly venue for teams. Other AIS units should however be able to avail themselves of local resources.

6.3.18 There can only be limited resources available to sport at any time and it would appear that the demands and expectations of the ASC and the AIS have been far in excess of the resources available. As Mr Harvey stated:

In the two years I have been there we have introduced cycling, cricket, canoeing and rugby union, all without any additional funding (Evidence, p. 837)

The introduction of the additional units has reduced the funds available for the other programs.

6.3.19 For Australia as a nation to try to provide for over 100 sports at the elite level is overly ambitious and almost certainly ineffective. The Committee would suggest that there be a reassessment of the guidelines for national sporting organisations with a view to reducing the number of sports eligible for assistance and for admission to the AIS as a residential unit.

6.3.20 During the course of the inquiry it was suggested to the Committee that there are certain sports such as cricket, tennis, golf and rugby union, whose national associations are in a financial position to make a significant contribution to the development of their sport.

6.3.21 Some sports, more so than others, have been able to promote the sport, through the television medium. This promotion has allowed not only the leading participants to provide financially for their future but for the sport itself to profit from the promotion. As is noted later in the report television is the key to the promotion of sport.

6.3.22 The Sports Science and Medicine Centre within the AIS provides the scientific backup to the coaches and athletes at the Institute. The services include physiotherapy, massage, psychology and biomechanics.

6.3.23 While appreciating the range of services available from the Sports Science and Medicine Centre it was suggested that the Centre should respond to requests from the residential units rather than undertaking studies which could disrupt training programs. The Centre should be a resource, not just for the residential units, but the development program.

#### 6.4 Other Assistance

6.4.1 The Commonwealth provides funds of \$6.1 million under the Sports Development Program. In addition to funds provided to the Australian Olympic Federation (AOF) and the Commonwealth Games Association the Commonwealth assists a number of other programs. These programs include Aussie Sports, Women in Sport, Youth Sports, Veteran Sports and assistance for sport for the disabled.

6.4.2 Commonwealth assistance has also been provided at community level and for national standard facilities. Since 1984-85, \$24.2 million has been provided under the National Sports Facilities Program. This topic is dealt with in Chapter 9.

#### 6.5 Summary

6.5.1 The Committee concludes that for Australia as a nation to provide assistance at the elite level to too overly ambitious and almost certainly ineffective. Evidence suggested that from

15 to 25 sports was the appropriate number of sports in this category. There cannot be set models for all sports, rather, each sport has its own requirements.

6.5.2 The Committee recommends that:

- . Commonwealth financial support at the elite level should concentrate on those sports where Australia has established it can be internationally competitive, including, basketball, canoeing, cycling, hockey, rowing, track and field and swimming and where there is widespread support within the Australian community for the sport either by way of participation or spectators (Recommendation 5), and
- . financially developed sports be supported only at the developmental level and that the ASC seek a contribution from the Association towards the cost of the unit (Recommendation 6).
- . the number and type of sports to be supported at the elite level should be the subject of regular review and the review should take account of established international performance indicators (Recommendation 7).

6.5.3 Taking into account the:

- . geography of Australia;
- . age of participants;
- . facilities available;
- . quality of coaching available;
- . availability of State assistance and the nature of State based programs or Institutes, and
- . view of national associations.

The Committee recommends that:

- . the AIS establish talent development programs throughout Australia in association with the States and national sporting associations (Recommendation 8);
- . these programs should feed into the national senior squads which represent Australia (Recommendation 9);



- . the National squads should have priority in funding (Recommendation 10);
  
- . the National squads should have access to centralised residential training opportunities as may be appropriate for each sport (Recommendation 11);
  
- . Commonwealth assistance should be provided to State and regional academies that establish a relationship with the AIS (Recommendation 12);

The Committee also recommends that:

- . the AIS Canberra facility concentrate its resources on short term residential programs for visitor sports (Recommendation 13), and
  
- . the AIS continue to be developed as a centre of excellence in sports medicine and sports science, devoted to improving athletes performance. It should play a practical role in assisting athletes and coaches in their quest for high level performance, rather than developing into a high level research unit (Recommendation 14).

## CHAPTER 7

### The Athletes

#### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 One of the concerns which led to this inquiry was the press publicity given to the plight of Australia's athletes on their return from the Seoul Olympics. Headlines such as:

**\$300,000: The Cost of Olympic Gold**

(Telegraph 30 October 1988)

**Ex Swim Star Slams Neglect of Athletes**

(Telegraph 4 January 1989)

**The Treatment of Battler Kerry is a National Disgrace**

(Telegraph February 1989)

evoke a sympathetic chord within the Australian community.

7.1.2 During the course of the inquiry the Committee met with, and was impressed by a number of Australia's leading athletes. As noted earlier in the report many of these athletes are role models for young Australians. One can only endorse the dedication of these Australians in their pursuit of excellence in their chosen sport. While the athletes acknowledged the difficulties they faced in this quest there seemed little chance of their giving up their quest. At the same time there is a sense of frustration among the athletes, not so much at the lack of support they receive but at what is required to obtain that support. Many don't seek to gain financially but believe they should not be financially disadvantaged from representing their country.

7.1.3 The parents of Olympic medallist Duncan Armstrong referred to the time involved in obtaining a grant:

It takes a lot of time to get this money. The forms and figures that have to be given are mind-boggling at times. There are many detailed forms to complete and costs must be supplied (Evidence, p. 279).

## 7.2 Assistance Available

7.2.1 There are two main means of Commonwealth assistance available to athletes, a scholarship to the AIS and a Sports Talent Encouragement Plan Grant (STEP).

7.2.2 As noted elsewhere the AIS scholarship is conditional upon full time attendance at the AIS, at one of the residential units. The scholarship provides food and accommodation but no allowance for incidentals.

7.2.3 The following extract from the Adelaide transcript best sums up the situation:

Dr Charlesworth - Do you think it would be a reasonable thing if a small amount was available for just a living allowance?

Mr Neiwand - It would not go astray because, as you said, we are relying on our parents for money. I think an allowance would not go astray but it all depends on the money and if it is there to be handed out as an allowance (Evidence, p. 528).

One of the conditions of the scholarship is that the athletes are not eligible for unemployment benefits.

7.2.4 Not only does the ineligibility for unemployment benefits apply to AIS scholarship holders, it also applies to those athletes who are in fulltime training and as a result not looking for work.

I did not receive the dole. You cannot get the dole if you are not looking for work (Evidence, p. 463).

7.2.5 The Commonwealth also provides direct financial grants to elite athletes and coaches through the Sports Talent Encouragement Plan (STEP). During 1988, \$80,000 was available to coaches and \$619,000 to athletes. However, the steps involved in delivering the grants to the athletes are lengthy and often are not well communicated to the athlete. The Tasmanian State Government suggested athletes and squads can apply for grants from the AIS, ASC, State Institutes and State/Territory Departments of Sport and Recreation. It went on to claim that in a number of cases this has caused confusion with athletes being funded from more than one source under different criteria.

7.2.6 A review of these criteria for elite athletes was suggested with the aim of establishing some consistency between the AIS and State/Territories would perhaps create a national grant, based Australia-wide.

### 7.3 Motivation

7.3.1 That Australia's athletes are prepared to make sacrifices for their sport was obvious to the Committee:

I love my sport too much (Maree Holland, Sydney)  
(Evidence, p. 471).

I have been fortunate in that I have had support  
(Grant Kenny, Brisbane) (Evidence, p. 305).

... Why not do it with the sport you love. Living in the  
environment that we are living in may not be the best,  
but you have got to make the best of what you have got  
(Gary Neiwand, Adelaide) (Evidence, p. 535).

7.3.2 Duncan Armstrong's daily program, six days per week, is  
set out below:

Rise at	4.30am
Swimming training/gym work	5.00am - 8.00am
Breakfast/rest	8.00am - 9.30am
Road work/gym	9.30am - 11.30am
Mid morning meal	11.30am - 12.00nn
Sleep	12.00nn - 2.00pm
Lunch	2.00pm
Swimming training	3.15pm - 6.30pm

7.3.3 His parents went on to suggest:

Any of Australia's elite swimmers would spend similar  
time each day in training. They could possibly accept  
employment between the hours of 12 noon and 2.30 pm if  
an employer could be found. However, the lack of daytime  
rest would adversely affect their training performance  
(Evidence, p. S421).

7.3.4 One cannot help but admire the dedication of these young Australians but the Australian nation should be able to offer them a life after sport.

#### 7.4 A Career Path

7.4.1 There should be recognition of the need to provide our elite athletes with a career path which will allow them to contribute to the Australian nation throughout their life span.

7.4.2 The Committee is aware of a number of recent initiatives to assist our elite athletes.

... As an example, the management of Australian Airlines of which I am Chairman has nearly completed negotiations to employ two athletes who will have to measure up to very strict criteria. But we are not just employing them to use their names, we will be employing them to give them a career path. It is quite stupid to take an athlete and put him in the accounting department if he does not understand figures. It is equally stupid to put them into some other section of the business where there is no adaptability (Evidence, p. 411).

In 1989 the Queensland Education Department is to commence a PILOT PROGRAMME whereon selected high schools will offer extended periods (one year extension) for completion of secondary school studies (Evidence, p. S420).

7.4.3 The Queensland initiative is most welcome and the Committee would suggest it could be applied to other educational institutions.

7.4.4 The Commonwealth Government provides paid leave under certain circumstances. Regulation 2.3.35(1) provides for:

- . The Olympic Games;
- . The Commonwealth Games;
- . The Pacific Conference Games;
- . The Paraplegic Olympic Games;
- . The Stoke Mandeville Games;
- . The Commonwealth Paraplegic Games;
- . The Far Eastern and South Pacific Games for the Disabled, and
- . The International Games for the Disabled.

7.4.5 The Committee is of the opinion that more can be done by the Commonwealth to provide a career path for elite athletes and to encourage them to continue in their sport.



## 7.5 Summary

7.5.1 The Committee is of the opinion that more could be done by the Commonwealth to provide a satisfying long term career for Australia's elite athletes. The Australian Airlines initiative could be introduced into Commonwealth Departments and authorities. A review of the current assistance program is required.

### 7.5.2 The Committee recommends that:

- . the ASC undertake a thorough review of the AIS Scholarship Scheme and the STEP Grant Scheme in order to provide a means of rewarding performance and providing assistance to Australia's elite athletes. Such a review should provide for increased funding and particularly a cash payment for personal expenses of the athletes (Recommendation 15);
  
- . each Commonwealth Department and Authorities give consideration to and report on the prospects for the employment of elite athletes in that department or authority and the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories raise the matter of State employment at the Sports Ministers' Council (Recommendation 16), and

- . the Minister for Employment, Education and Training draw to the attention of the appropriate educational institutions the need for flexibility when determining the time to be taken for elite athletes to complete their educational qualifications (Recommendation 17).

## CHAPTER 8

### The Coaches and Administrators

#### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 While the athlete is the focal point in the quest for excellence, and should be accorded due recognition for their efforts it is not the athlete alone. During the course of the inquiry many athletes made reference to the role of the coach and administrators. While it is the athlete who undertakes the task it is the coach who generally provides motivation, assists in the development of the appropriate techniques and plans 'the campaign' or the preparation for the peak achievement. In addition to the coaches there are the administrators and the managers whose task it is to ensure the details are attended to and the campaign can continue. Details include fund-raising, registration, transport and accommodation.

#### 8.2 Support for National Organisations

8.2.1 The Sports Development Program provides for a range of grants to national sporting organisations, in a number of areas, namely:

- . **Administration**
  - employment of full or part time National Executive Director;
  - employment of full/part time support staff, and
  - general administrative costs.
- . **Coaching**
  - employment of full or part time National Coaching Directors, and
  - coaching projects.
- . **Competition**
  - attendance at international competition overseas, and
  - hosting of events in Australia.
- . **Meetings**
  - attendance at international administrative, coaching, technical and executive meetings.
- . **Development**
  - increased participation, safety, improved refereeing and umpiring standards and technical skills, talent identification, children in sport and centres of excellence.

8.2.2 The criteria for the grants is set out below:

- . be representative of the sport nationally;
- . be affiliated in at least three States;

- . be properly constituted;
- . be able to produce annual financial statements;
- . have an annual report, and
- . have been in existence for a prescribed period of time (normally three years).

8.2.3 Generally only one organisation per sport is considered eligible, although exceptions may be made, for example, where separate organisations exist for men and women. Ethnic and other section groups are ineligible for assistance.

8.2.4 During 1987-88, \$6.1 million was provided under the Sport Development Program of which \$5.9 million was provided to 104 national sporting organisations of the 130 sporting organisations who applied for \$75 million.

8.2.5 The Western Australian Institute of Sport claimed:

Too many sports are being funded by all levels of Government in Australia. Significant sums of money are being wasted on sports in which Australia has few competitors, poor developmental programmes, low public expectation and no historical record. (eg: fencing, modern pentathlon, synchronised swimming). The result of the failings of the current system and dissatisfaction

with it has been the birth of the State-based Institutes which are in competition with the National Institute (Evidence, p. S541).

It went on to suggest a ceiling of 35 sports. In Chapter 6 the Committee has recommended a limit on the number of sports eligible for Commonwealth assistance.

8.2.6 As noted earlier, the Committee considers the state and regional academies should be in support of and work in co-operation with the AIS.

### 8.3 Coaching

8.3.1 The Members of the Committee were able to meet with many of the head coaches of the Institute of Sport during the inquiry. A submission was received from the Australian Coaching Council and a number of coaches made personal submissions to the inquiry.

8.3.2 The ASC gives coaching a high priority and claims:

Effective, competent and accessible coaching is a key element in a national sporting performance (Funding of Australian Sport p. 10 ).

8.3.3 The ASC in 1987-88 provided \$1.706 million for coaching and estimated that the total Commission contribution to coaching in that year was the order of \$2 million. The provision of Commonwealth funding in recent years is set out in Table 4.

Table 4

## Coaching Grants \$000

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Subsidies for National Coaching Directors	809	825	784
Coaching Projects	367	414	445
Australian Coaching Council	140	147	175
Children in Sport Inc. (ACHPER Grant)		325	

8.3.4 Funds provided do not include the expenditure on the AIS head coach program. In some instances the AIS head coach is the national coach and the costs of that position has not been a charge on the ASC budget.

8.3.5 The motivation for a coach is undoubtedly the success of the athlete of the athlete coached, not only in terms of winning but in terms of improved performance.

A coach and an athlete have a special relationship which evolves over time (Evidence, p. 460).

People go into coaching for their own reasons, usually as a hobby because they enjoy it (Evidence, p. 461).

8.3.6 But there can be little doubt that there is a distinctive bond between the coach and the athletes and there needs to be recognition of the coaches. Mr Phil King suggested:

You may need athletes to work but the athletes need coaches to make it to the top (Evidence, p. 121).

Another athlete suggested:

For most athletes and coaches it is a partnership a special bond with the team spirit going all the time and the coach pointing us in the right direction (Evidence, p. 574).

3] The Australian Coaching Council was established by the Sport and Recreation Ministers Council in 1987 and its major role is the co-ordination of the national developing of coaching in Australia. The Council in its submission suggested 'coach education and development is one of the key elements in developing an effective sports system in Australia'.

8.3.7 Extra funds were required for:

. National Sporting Organisations to conduct extra courses to provide opportunities for all current and potential coaches to improve their coaching skills. This includes special efforts to develop coaches for children, disabled athletes and to attract more women into coaching;



- . A special program which is needed in the elite sport area to increase the number of coaches who are capable of developing talented athletes to international success and to provide greater career opportunities for those coaches, and
  
- . New support staff which will be needed to supported these programs both nationally and at state levels (Evidence, p. S814).

8.3.8 However, not all witnesses were enthusiastic supporters of the coaching schemes:

... the funding of coaching and the direction of coaching away from performance and more to quasi-scholastic endeavours are not really relevant to what is happening at the cutting edge of the sport and really are a sort of impediment to performances, to getting performances on the board (Evidence, p. 459).

8.3.9 It appears to the Committee to be somewhat ironic that the coach of the Australian Olympic Medallist, Mr Phil King, qualified physical education teacher, is not an accredited coach.

... I am not a member of the Coaching Council. That is not a problem for me, I am really in to bat for other people in this situation that are really talented people. In business, if you are a talented person and you are producing results, then you get the due credits. I think also in coaching that system should apply. Also, a lot of coaching people I think need to look at themselves because in coaching individuals in individual sport, often there is a lot of jealousy and competitiveness between one group and another rather than working as a team as individuals working in their own directions. As such, decisions are made on personality rather than on performance. I have made the comment a number of times over the last two or three years that coaches are the ones who produce athletes (Evidence, p. 121).

8.3.10 It was suggested to the Committee that there are other coaches who are 'not part of the system' (Evidence, p. 121) and that the 'results were obtained by maverick coaches' (Evidence, p. 191) 'whose athletes succeeded despite the system rather than a planned and organised administered system'.

8.3.11 Other evidence to the Committee related to the importance of the coach to the athlete not only in Australia but particularly overseas. Perhaps when selecting athletes consideration should be given to selecting a package, the athlete and the coach - a professional approach.

8.3.12 At present some coaches are eligible for grants under the STEP program. During 1988, 80 000 was provided under the scheme. The Committee believes such a scheme would appear to be more suitable for coaches than for athletes.

I got the \$2 000 last year, without which I could not have had any chance at all of travelling to Europe and overseeing the first phase of the Olympic peak (Evidence, p. 453).

8.3.13 The Committee recommends that the STEP scheme for coaches be abolished and replaced by a Coaches Assistance Grant and the funds available be increased. This could be used by coaches for travel with their athletes to competition both nationally and internationally or other such expenses. (Recommendation 18).

#### 8.4 Career Path for Coaches

8.4.1 In recent years the establishment of National and State Institutes of Sport, National and State Coaching Director positions and the appointment of full-time coaching positions in conjunction with the long standing private enterprise system have provided the nucleus of a career path for coaches.

8.4.2 Australian Swimming Inc. outlined a career path for the coach (Evidence, p. S677):

Career Path for Swimming Coaches

CLUB COACH

|

STATE COACH

|

CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE COACH

|

NATIONAL EVENT COACH

|

INSTITUTE OF SPORT COACH

|

COACHING DIRECTOR

|

NATIONAL COACH

8.4.3 Many coaches suggested there was a need for the recognition of coaching as a career and the establishment of an appropriate structure of remuneration for coaches. However, there was also concern expressed at the discrepancy between the coaching salaries received and requested by those applying for coaching positions. The view was put that there was a need to establish a more uniform structure for salary determination for coaches which takes into account the wide variety of positions available.

8.4.4 The AIS schedule of coaching fees/salaries tended to create an expectation which the State Institutes could not compete with. This was a cause for concern. The Director of the South Australian Sports Institute suggested:

There were expectations that because they were in the AIS or because they were associated with an AIS program they should get X amount of dollars. That has made it difficult, I think, from a State perspective (Evidence, pp. 505-506).

8.4.5 The Committee recommends that the ASC review the appropriateness of the present structure of its salaries with the AIS and report on an appropriate scale for the future, taking into account, performance criteria and international standards (Recommendation 19).

## 8.5 Summary

8.5.1 The development of the AIS and the State and Regional Coaching Academies and Institutes has provided Australia with a reservoirs of coaching talent. That talent must be directed. A career structure for coaching is not only desirable but essential. The Coaching Accreditation Scheme offers scope for this. However, there must be within this formalised structure scope for the recognition of achievement by coaches.

8.5.2 The Committee recommends that the qualifications for the Coaches Assistance Grant be extended to allow coaches of elite athletes to be eligible for such grants (Recommendation 20).

8.5.3 At para 4.4.4 the Committee conceded that just as the Commonwealth has the prime responsibility for Australia's elite athletes, so to does the Commonwealth have responsibility of the funding of national coaches, the top of the coaching heirarchy.

8.5.4 The Committee recommends that where the National Coach is not the AIS Head Coach the Commonwealth accept the responsibility for the funding of the National Coach in those sports where it has been agreed that Australia should pursue excellence at the international level (Recommendation 21).

#### 8.6 Administration

8.6.1 It would appear that in general the administration of Australian sport has not kept pace with the development of modern coaching and competition. The Australian Athletic Union (AAU) was the subject of some criticism. The board of the AAU was described as:

a lot of elderly but not necessary venerable ladies and gentlemen (Evidence, p. 455).

8.6.2 Mr Hurst went on to suggest:

is its own worst enemy because it has not promoted the sport very well (Evidence, p. 456).

8.6.3 Mr Roe, a former official of the AAU suggested:

The staging of events and good competition structures are an integral part of the development of sport and sportsmen and women. They are also the most likely means of self generation of income by sporting bodies (Evidence, p. S858).

8.6.4 He went on to note that there a few courses to train sports administrators professionally and as a result very few experienced sport administrators or event organisers.

8.6.5 As noted in para 8.2.1, the Commonwealth provides grants to national sporting organisations to help fund full or part-time executive directors or league administrators, employment of full-time support staff and administrative costs. In 1987-88, \$2.5 million was allocated, of which almost \$1.5 million was to assist with 55 administrative positions.

8.6.6 An encouraging feature was the evidence of Mr Peter Bowman, AIS, Track and Field Co-ordinator, who referred to the AAU's appointment of a marketing agent and the running of a grand prix series (Evidence, p. 799).

8.6.7 A number of submissions drew attention for the need to attract television coverage and this was supported by Mr Harvey of the ASC.

You cannot get a sponsorship or market a sport unless you have it on television (Evidence, p. 871).

8.6.8 In response to a question of the establishment of a Sports Marketing Institute to assist athletes and teams to gain sponsorship, Mr Harvey noted that the proposal was in its formative stages.

We are only at the initial, threshold, stage of looking at it (Evidence, p. 870).

8.6.9 He went on to suggest that a lot of national sporting organisations 'could learn a lot and get a lot of help from that sort of organisation' (Evidence, p. 870). The proposal is for a marketing advisory service.



8.6.10 The Committee can see value in such a proposal and would suggest it be one of the priority tasks for the Sports Aid Foundation.

8.6.11 The Committee could see a significant role for the Confederation of Australian Sport in the training of sports administrators. The Confederation appeared before the Committee in Melbourne and outlined its basic philosophy as 'basically sport for all and a fair go for the 125 national sporting organisations' (Evidence, p. 92).

8.6.12 Mr Hartung, a former General Manager of the ASC noted there was a varied performance among the sporting organisations:

... some are close to bankruptcy and others are well off (Evidence, p. 873).

8.6.13 The Committee considers that there is a need for an improvement in the administration of sport. There are initiatives underway which are most welcome but much relies on the members of the sports who appoint the administrators.

8.6.14 The Committee recommends that the ASC be provided with sufficient funds for the establishment and operation of a professional Sports Marketing Organisation to assist the sporting organisations (Recommendation 22).

## 8.7 Competitions

8.7.1 As noted earlier, assistance has been given under the Sports Development Program for attendance at international competitions and hosting of events overseas. During the public hearings in Tasmania, the Committee was informed of initiatives to foster competition with New Zealand. Such initiatives are worthy of encouragement as they offer international competition at a reduced cost.

## 8.8 A National Competition

8.8.1 The Western Australian Institute of Sport put forward to the Committee a comprehensive proposal for the development of an appropriate model for each sport. The proposal covered three models; state based squads, centralised national squads and a single state based squad. Under the proposal the Commonwealth Government would be required to fund coaching salaries, sports science and equipments costs. The state would have responsibility for venue hire, administration and individual scholarships. The detailed proposal is at Appendix IV.

8.8.2 The funding of a national league 'would be part of the Federal commitment' (Evidence, p. 668). The proposal if implemented would provided for competitions and in the opinion of the Director of WAIS.

... in developing a high profit competition on regular home-and-away basis, there is increased appeal firstly, for private sponsorship of a particular team in each State because it will be given a higher profile, and secondly, of the tournament itself, if you were to give naming rights to an organisation that supported the actual competition. There is no provision in there for corporate sponsorship so any corporate sponsorship that was obtained in relation to that particular hypothetical case would be a bonus obviously. (Evidence, p. 669).

8.8.3 The Committee is attracted to the proposal but not the suggestion that the Commonwealth fund the state coach. The Commonwealth has an obligation to fund the National Coach and as noted in 8.2.2 provided over a quarter of a million dollars for subsidies for the employment of National Coaching Directors.

8.8.4 The proposal as outlined would present a challenge to Australia's sporting administration and is worthy of more detailed consideration.

8.8.5 The Committee recommends that the proposal by the Western Australian Institute of Sport (WAIS) for a national sporting competition be considered by the Sport and Recreation Ministers' Council, the ASC and the National Sporting Associations (Recommendation 23).

## CHAPTER 9

### Facilities

#### 9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Facilities are one of the basic requirements for any sport. However, the facilities required, like equipment vary from sport to sport. The access to, and condition of facilities are part of the essentials for sport infrastructure.

#### 9.2 Local Government

9.2.1 In para 2.2.1 it was noted that local government accounts for around three quarters of government expenditure on sport and recreation. The greater part of this expenditure is on facilities which are generally in the form of ovals, swimming pools or recreational areas.

9.2.2 The Brisbane City Council provides a range of facilities from the international standard Jubilee Sports Centre and Sleemen Sports Complex, to 17 public swimming pools and 1,250 hectares of sporting ovals.

### 9.3 State Government

9.3.1 In Western Australia the Western Australian Institute of Sport (WAIS) Superdrome provides athletes with international standard facilities.

9.3.2 New South Wales has available an impressive array of facilities at its State Sports Centre at Homebush.

### 9.4 Commonwealth

9.4.1 The Commonwealth introduced the National Sports Facilities Program (NSFP) in 1984-85 ear marking \$27 million towards the development of international standard sports facilities in Australia. Table 5 sets out the facilities developed under this program. It would appear that out of the \$27 million earmarked only \$23.6 million has been expended.

9.4.2 In the 1988/89 budget, the Government announced a \$13 million program to be spent in this and the subsequent two financial years to assist with the development of community recreational and sporting facilities. Although the program places an emphasis on community facilities it also allows for regional and national facilities to be funded. To date, DASETT have received 734 applications totalling \$108 395 212 for the first years appropriation of \$4 million (figures provided by DASETT).

9.4.3 Table 5 provides an indication of the international facilities that are available to Australian Sporting Organisations. In any consideration of future facilities, there should be available, not only to decision makers but also to sporting organisations, a comprehensive listing of international standard sporting facilities. Such a listing or inventory of facilities should be prepared and regularly updated by the ASC.

Table 5

National Sports Facilities Program  
Commonwealth Expenditure (Note 4)  
1984/85 - 1987/88 (Note 4)

STATE/FACILITIES	Total Expenditure to 30/6/88	Total Anticipated Expenditure
<b>NSW</b>		
Cumberland Oval	7 500 000	7 500 000
Winter Sports Academy, Thredbo	124 000	124 000
Mt Panorama Motor Racing Circuit	250 000	250 000
State Hockey Centre, Homebush Bay	1 600 000	1 600 000
Indoor Sports Centre (Note 1)	902 868	902 868
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 376 867</b>	<b>10 376 867</b>
<b>VIC</b>		
State Water Sports Centre, Carrum	2 080 000	2 080 000
Olympic Park No. 2 Ground Warm-up Track	794 996	795 000
Squash Facility	109 529	120 00
State Baseball/Softball Centre	46 000	1 700 000
State Gliding Centre, Benalla	140 000	140 000
Motor Racing Circuit, Sandown (Note 1)	2 725 986	2 725 986
Athletic Track, Olympic Park (Note 1)	410 500	410 500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 307 011</b>	<b>7 971 486</b>
<b>QLD</b>		
Synthetic Hockey pitch, Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Sports Centre	1 500 000	1 500 000
Gymnastics Training Facility	1 992	750 000
AIS Canoe Unit	300	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 502 292</b>	<b>2 250 300</b>
<b>WA</b>		
Equestrian Centre, Brigadoon	1 400 000	1 400 000
Shooting Centre, Whiteman Park	1 125 000	1 125 000
WACA Ground, Perth	1 100 000	1 100 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 625 000</b>	<b>3 625 000</b>
<b>SA</b>		
State Hockey Centre, Gepps Cross	1 875 000	1 875 000
Track Resurfacing, Olympic Sports Ground Athletics Field	325 000	325 000
State Aquatic Centre (Note 1)	1 795 000	1 795 000
State Aquatic Centre	1 050 000	1 050 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 045 000</b>	<b>5 045 000</b>

STATE/FACILITIES	Total Expenditure to 30/6/88	Total Anticipated Expenditure
<b>ACT</b>		
Water Ski Facility	261 000	261 000
Softball Facility	200 000	200 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461 000</b>	<b>461 000</b>
<b>TAS</b>		
State Hockey Centre, Cornelian Bay	995 000	995 000
State Netball Centre, Launceston	635 000	635 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 630 000</b>	<b>1 630 000</b>
<b>NT</b>		
Hockey Centre, Darwin	475 000	475 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>475 000</b>	<b>475 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29 422 170</b> (Note 3)	<b>29 422 170</b> (Note 3)

**NOTES:**

1. Projects commenced under the International Standard Sports Facilities Program. The expenditure shown relates to expenditure under the National Sports Facilities Program necessary to complete these projects.
2. The total money expended in 1984/85 includes \$5 834 354 referred to in Note 1 and should be deducted from \$10 834 353 leaving a balance of \$49 999 999.
3. The total figure of \$29 422 170 includes \$5 834 354 referred to in Notes 1 and 2 and should be deducted from the total leaving a balance of \$23 587 816 being the total expenditure to 30/6/88 and total anticipated expenditure.
4. Sources: Australian Sports Commission Annual Report 1987/88, pp 55 and 94, and supplementary information provided by the ASC/AIS.



9.4.4 In any decision concerning the Commonwealth funding of sport facilities the issue of the long term cost of upkeep should be taken into account.

9.4.5 Although the program has been of assistance to the States, disappointment has been expressed over its demise. The Tasmanian Government stated:

It is with great disappointment that the Tasmanian Government notes the demise of the Federal Government's National Standards Sports Facilities programme, and its replacement by a regional facilities programme. This will greatly disadvantage the ability of smaller States/Territories to construct future international and national standard facilities (Evidence, p. S849).

#### 9.5 Regional Centres

9.5.1 The schedule indicates that facilities have been, with the exception of Tasmania, restricted to the State capitals. The non-availability of such facilities have country and regional athletes at a distinct disadvantage. This was drawn to the attention of the Committee during the visit to Wollongong.

9.5.2 A spread of facilities would probably allow more athletes to remain in their own areas and, therefore, in a more

settled environment. This is particularly important for the younger athletes. Mr Mike Hurst, an athletes coach, suggested, 'there should be regions around every major population area' (Evidence, p. 472).

9.5.3 It is recommended that the Commonwealth establish a Regional Sports Facilities Program to ensure that the needs of regional areas are provided for in the development of sports facilities (Recommendation 24).

#### 9.6 Priority for Facilities

9.6.1 The need for adequate facilities was drawn to the attention of the Committee during the inquiry. At the same time, caution was suggested against undue priority being given to facilities.

9.6.2 Mr Phil King noted:

... to me, facilities are not going to be the means for producing elite athletes. That is my opinion for track and field ... As far as track and field is concerned I think facilities are very important issues but we have to consider the whole of Australia. It is a huge area to

cover and to put three or four track and field success in every State is really not a realistic plan of attack to produce track and field athletes (Evidence, p. 129).

However, Mr Bowman, AIS Track and Field Co-ordinator, noted there is a need for an international standard training facility which is convenient to the athletes and open for generous periods (Evidence, p. 806).

9.6.3 It was also suggested to the Committee in Wollongong that:

The main reason is that the juniors are not going on; they just cannot continue because of the lack of facilities (Evidence, p. 367).

## 9.7 Access to Facilities

9.7.1 Facilities are an important consideration in any discussion on the future of sport. During the course of the inquiry the Committee visited a number of facilities and was impressed by them. However, facilities are just one element of the sport package, and not the primary consideration.

9.7.2 The Committee also noted some facilities that were under utilised and would suggest that the prospective long term use of the facilities by the local community should be taken into account.

9.7.3 In consideration of funding the first priority should be the athlete. However, the athlete should not account for all of the funds.

9.7.4 Access to facilities is a matter of some concern 'they have to pay \$1 every time they use the training track' (Evidence, p. 465) and Duncan Armstrong's parents the cost of pool entry charges and lane hire of \$12 per week.

9.7.5 The Brisbane City Council provided Gold Passes which allowed Olympic Athletes access to training facilities at no charge prior to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. This is an initiative which could be taken up by other local government authorities which operate the facilities.

## 9.8 **Summary**

9.8.1 The Committee concludes that appropriate facilities are important and essential to the development of Australian sport and information on facilities should be available to decision-makers.

9.8.2 The Committee recommends that:

- . the National Sporting Organisations negotiate access to facilities at the State and regional level for elite athletes at no cost to the athlete (Recommendation 25);
  
- . the ASC prepare and regularly update and publish an inventory of international standard sporting facilities in Australia and priorities of national need be established (Recommendation 26), and
  
- . in the planning and construction of facilities for elite athletes, account should be taken of the uses which would be made of the facilities by the community (Recommendation 27).

## CHAPTER 10

### Commonwealth Funding

#### 10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 As noted in this report, total government funding for sport and recreation is of the order of \$900 million each year. It is on the verge of, if not already, a billion dollar commitment of public funds. As noted earlier in Chapter 2, estimates of total funding are not specific and the Committee has suggested this be the subject of further study.

#### 10.2 Commonwealth

10.2.1 The trend in Commonwealth expenditure over the last ten years is set out in the Table 6. The table also includes the statistics from the forward estimates.

10.2.2 The table indicates a stop start approach to Commonwealth involvement with an emphasis firstly on the establishment of the AIS, then the funding of particular facilities and now a reduction in the funds available.

10.2.3 The Committee acknowledges that the method of delivery of Commonwealth funding could be improved, and has made recommendations to achieve this in the report.

10.2.4 The AAU believes there are too many agencies handling money for sport. eg

- . Australian Sport Commission;
- . Australian Olympic Federation;
- . Australian Commonwealth Games Federation;
- . Australian Institute of Sport;
- . Various State Institutes of Sport;
- . State Government Departments of Sport, and
- . Various private companies and foundation.

Not all of the above organisations work through the National body. The AAU believes that if all funds went to one co-ordinating body then the funds available to sport in Australia would be used in a much more economical and efficient way.

10.2.5 However the Committee also considers that the present level of funding (i.e. around \$30 million per year) is unacceptable not only to the Parliament but to the Australian people. The proposed expenditure as set out in the forward estimates published by the Department of Finance gives little recognition to the pursuit of excellence by Australian athletes

Table 6

Commonwealth Assistance for Sport and Recreation through the portfolio responsible for Sport and Recreation: 1978/71 - 1988/89 prepared by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories).

	Australian Sports Commission(1)	Australian Institute of Sport(2)	Facilities (3)	Total Sport and Recreation	Total Youth Sport and Recreation Item 6.4 \$M
1978/79	3 933 000		912 330	5 785 330	6
1979/80	5 245 000		524 000	6 809 000	11
1980/81	6 025 000(4)	1 077 780	432 000	9 053 780	10
1981/82	6 240 000	2 738 200	3 243 000	13 101 280	19
1982/83	4 021 070	4 504 700	4 909 190	14 544 460	25
1983/84	6 425 440	5 560 000	8 000 000	22 532 240	37
1984/85	8 268 570(5)	11 139 160	10 834 000	38 964 230	72
1985/86	8 703 000	13 200 000	7 000 000	31 865 000	64
1986/87	9 188 000	13 498 000	7 000 000	32 654 870	46
1987/88	10 852 000	13 447 000	5 200 000	31 614 000	43.0
1988/89	est.10 580 000	14 687 000	5 800 000	33 239 000	40.2
1989/90					37.6
1990/91					37.0
1991/92					33.0

Source: 1988/89 Budget Papers, Report on Forward Estimates 1989/90 to 1991/92 and information provided by ASC.



Notes:

1. Includes assistance for Olympic and Commonwealth Games, and sports assistance programs administered by the Department prior to the establishment of the Commission. It excludes facility programs managed by the Commission.
2. Includes National Sports Centre from 1984/85 onwards, and AIS plant and equipment costs.
3. Includes allocations made under the Capital Assistance for Leisure Facilities (CALF) program, the International Standard Facilities Program (1980/81-1983/84), the National Sports Facilities Program (1984/85-1987/88), and a proposed sporting and recreation facilities program intended to run for 3 years from 1988/89.
4. Includes 1980 Olympic Games alternate events.
5. Includes compensation payments to athletes not competing in the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

10.2.6 Table 7 sets out the forward estimates not only for sport but other 'areas of excellence' where there is a Commonwealth commitment to funding.

Table 7

## Forward Estimates \$M

	Sport	Film Industry	Arts	National	War		
	Development		Assistance	Gallery	Memorial	ABC	SBS
1988-89	27.1	91.4	63.7	16.9	13.4	450.0	56.0
1989-90	23.6	95.9	60.9	17.0	12.1	463.5	57.6
1990-91	23.6	82.5	63.5	17.2	11.5	479.6	59.6
1991-92	23.6	85.2	65.9	17.8	12.1	496.5	61.7

Source: Report on Forward Estimates of Budget Outlays - 1989-90 to 1991-92, Department of Finance, November 1988, p. 208.

### 10.3 Australian Sports Aid Foundation

10.3.1 The Foundation was established by the Commonwealth Government to promote public participation in sports funding and to complement the financial support provided by the ASC.

10.3.2 Under the existing taxation laws, sports sponsorship costs are tax deductible as a business expense provided there exists the required nexus with gaining or producing assessable income or that they are necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for that purpose and that they are not otherwise excluded from deductibility (SS. 51(1) Income Tax Assessment Act). It was also noted that under subpara 78(1)(a)(84) of that Act, gifts to the value of \$2.00 and upwards of money or property made to the Australian Sports Aid Foundation on or after 18 February 1986 are allowable as income tax deductions to the donor.

10.3.3 The Foundation has established a system of preferred donations whereby donors can indicate a preference for the use of donations. Since its inception in February 1986, over \$10 million in donations have been received by the Foundation. During 1987-88 the Foundation received over \$4 million in donations which were distributed to 35 registered sporting organisations.

10.3.4 Since its inception in February 1986 over \$10 million in donations have been received by the Foundation.

10.3.5 A major theme during the inquiry was the availability of generous taxation concessions for donations to sporting organisations. A formal proposal by the ASC was drawn to the

Committee's attention. Under the proposal, to be called the Australian Sports Investment Scheme, the Foundation would provide two rates of tax deductibility: 100 per cent for preferred donations, as is currently provided and 130 per cent for funding special development projects.

10.3.6 According to the ASC the main elements of the 130 per cent scheme would be:

- . the scheme would accept funding from both individuals and corporations although it could be expected that the majority of large contributions would come from corporations;
- . the Foundation in association with the ASC would develop special projects using criteria outlined in the Act;
- . funding would be sought by the Foundation using an incentive rate of tax deductibility;
- . donations would be provided to the Foundation which would pay funds to agencies administering the projects, and
- . the Foundation would liaise with the Taxation Office to legitimise claims for tax deductibility.

#### 10.4 Tax Deductibility versus Direct Grant

10.4.1 The issue of tax deductibility versus direct grants was considered during the previous inquiry - 'The Way We P(l)ay'. Both the Department of Finance and the Department of Treasury made submissions to the inquiry as did the Australian Taxation Office.

10.4.2 The points made then are still relevant to current considerations.

10.4.3 In considering an earlier proposal the Departments of Treasury and Finance and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) each indicated that no statistics or costs were maintained on the amounts of donations or sports sponsorships claimed as tax deductions by businesses. However the amounts could be relatively substantial.

10.4.4 Both the ATO and Finance commented that it was difficult to ascertain the level of inducement to giving which resulted from the granting of tax deductibility for gifts.

10.4.5 The ATO considered that the major disadvantage of a tax-based subsidy is that the cost to the revenue of the concession is not controllable by the Government. This is because

that cost depends upon the donors' generosity and their marginal rates of tax. That lack of control was said to limit the Government's ability to direct tax-based concessions to specific areas of need; that is, the level of support achieved by an eligible organisation is more likely to be a function of its fund raising skills rather than its level of need.

10.4.6 In commenting upon the effects of tax deductibility for private donations, Finance indicated that it cannot be predicted with any assurance whether the increase in donations (resulting from new tax deductibility status) would be greater than the total tax revenue forgone in the process. Finance concluded that, in general terms, when comparing the effectiveness of tax expenditures and direct outlays as vehicles for achieving Government objectives, the balance of advantages would seem to be on the side of direct outlays. The Department doubted whether it would be desirable for greater reliance to be placed on tax expenditures/concessions as a means of providing assistance in recreation areas. Assistance which is provided by way of direct expenditure seemed likely to be a more effective instrument for achieving the Government's policy objectives.

10.4.7 The Department of Finance also commented upon the respective merits of fixed and matching direct grants from the viewpoints of administrative costs and expenditure control. It concluded that if the Commonwealth grant was provided on the

basis of funding up to a fixed amount subject to its being matched by the recipient organisation, the Government would retain budgetary control and maintain the incentive for organisations to raise funds.

#### 10.5 **Employment of Athletes**

10.5.1 The Committee is conscious of the possibility of tax concessions or tax expenditures concealing the full cost of certain concessions.

10.5.2 Yet at the same time a tax concession could be a far more appropriate measure of assistance. A taxation concession would be an effective way of encouraging industry to provide an appropriate career path for athletes.

10.5.3 A direct grant to an athlete would provide direct assistance at the time but would not have the long term impact of providing the athlete with the prospect of a life after sport.

10.5.4 A scheme should be devised which would allow companies and firms to claim as a taxation deduction not only the costs of employment, i.e. the wage of an athlete but also, at an incentive rate, the cost of providing the athlete's salary during the times

when an athlete is not engaged on income generating activities for the firm. The following expenses should be allowed as an accelerated deduction:

- . salaries, wages, allowances, bonuses, overtime, payments or penalty rate payments made to officers or employees of the business who are directly in connection with elite sporting activities;
- . a proportion of annual leave, long service leave and sick leave entitlements occurred during the year which are attributable to the period spend on elite sporting activities;
- . a proportion of the business's annual pay-roll tax and workers' compensation premiums as the Taxation Commissioner considers reasonable. In normal cases this would reflect the proportion which the business's elite sporting expenditure bears to its total expenditure, and
- . other expenditure directly incurred in respect elite sporting activities.



10.5.5 Such a scheme should not be an open ended opportunity for the employment of any athlete. The athlete would be world ranked and must be one approved by the Sports Aid Foundation. It would not a be guarantee of continued employment, only an opportunity.

10.5.6 The introduction of the scheme would require an expansion of the role of the Sports Aid Foundation, which would need to work closely with the ASC. The Committee has not, in the time available to it been able to set out the full details of such an employment scheme but anticipates it would be similar to those introduced to encourage industrial research and development. It would operate as a sponsorship scheme.

10.5.7 The career path taxation incentive scheme would be in addition to the schemes already operated by the foundation. The scheme should limit the amount which could be claimed in respect of each individual athlete to \$100 000. The scheme should be reviewed after five years to determine whether it was achieving its objective, providing a rewarding long term career for Australia's elite athletes.

#### 10.6 Duplication of Appeals for Funds

10.6.1 Reference was made elsewhere to the appeals for funds for the Commonwealth and Olympic Games. The Committee was advised

that the Olympic Committee had not made decisions on funding because it was awaiting decisions by the Commonwealth Games Foundation.

The situation is that the Commonwealth Games Association is going to allocate funds for forward planning. For those sports that are in the Commonwealth Games, what was determined yesterday and the day before was that we would wait until we saw what was allocated to those sports, and then round about April and May we will look at, first of all, what was allocated by the Commonwealth Games Association and then look at those other sports to see what their program was, and then assist them (Evidence, p. 68).

Mr Tunstall of the Commonwealth Games Association responded:

We have an agreement with the Olympics that we will not cross their path and they will not cross ours, but now we are having discussions and we are looking at having a common fundraising effort so that in the future instead of my knocking on your door every second year and then the Olympics knocking on it, it will be based on a national fundraising effort for both Commonwealth and Olympic Games. The question that arises then from some of the Olympic people is that they have got twice as

many sports as we have and there is a change in the Olympics and we have been trying it for quite a number of years. It is very simple, as I told them, "You whip it out on a 60 : 40 basis"; we can come to the financial arrangements, that is no problem, but at the present moment we have waited until the Olympics have finished and we did not start until just before Christmas (Evidence, pp. 442-443).

10.6.2 It was suggested to the Committee that:

The Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association should be encouraged to amalgamate as is the case in many other Commonwealth countries (Evidence, p. S859).

10.6.3 The Committee sees merit in the proposal for the amalgamation of the Australian Olympic Federation and the Commonwealth Games Association and recommends the Government facilitate such an amalgamation (Recommendation 28).

10.7 Other measures

10.7.1 During the course of the inquiry a number of fund raising measures were drawn to the attention of the Committee. The measures include, a sportsman's card which would entitle

cardholders to a discount, and a form of bingo. The Committee also noted that in Western Australia, part of the money raised by an instant lottery was used for sports funding.

#### 10.8 The ASC - Off Budget Revenue

10.8.1 The ASC has endeavoured to raise more funds directly. Details of the funds on off-budget revenue raised are set out in Table 8.

10.8.2 While acknowledging the contribution made by off-budget revenue raising the main purpose of the ASC needs to be kept in perspective. The facilities at the AIS should not become just an entertainment centre; rather it is a national centre for excellence in sports.

#### 10.9 Summary

10.9.1 The amount of funding is crucial for the development of Australian sport excellence. Not only has Australian sport been inadequately funded but that funding has been unco-ordinated, with too many organisations competing not only for funds but in the delivery of funds to the athletes.

Table 8  
Off Budget Revenue -  
Australian Institute of Sport

	Sponsorship	Facilities	Resident	State Contribution	Sundry	TOTAL
1980-81	54.2				13.7	67.9
1981-82	201.8				27.4	229.2
1982-83	197.6				43.7	241.3
1983-84	234.1				79.9	314.0
1984-85	197.7			62.0	263.2	522.9
1985-86	254.2		290.6	104.4	491.3	1 140.5
1986-87	265.6	777.5	305.7	131.6	255.1	1 735.5
1987-88	660.9	1 130.9	460.0	183.8	206.9	2 642.5
1988-89 est	680.0	1 035.3	540.0	501.0*	176.0	2 932.3

\* 1988-89 includes state and national sporting organisation contributions for Cricket and Ruby Union.

10.9.2 The Committee concludes that:

- . the present Commonwealth financial commitment to sport is inadequate;
- . the proposed forward estimates are unacceptable.

10.9.3 The Committee recommends that:

- . there should be direct funding for the initiatives outlined elsewhere in this report (Recommendation 29);
- . a scheme should be introduced through the Sports Aid Foundation called the Taxation Incentive Scheme to allow business enterprises that employ designated elite athletes to be able to claim as a taxation deduction (at an accelerated rate) the additional costs of employing that athlete (Recommendation 30);
- . allowable costs include, training and competition time, expenses involved in local and international competition and other fees directly incurred as a result of employment of the athlete (Recommendation 31), and

- non preferred donations to the Sports Aid Foundation that can be used to fund the general activities of the ASC also be eligible for an accelerated rate of depreciation above 100 percent (Recommendation 32).

## CHAPTER 11

### Conclusion

#### 11.1 Conclusion

11.1.1 The Committee hopes that this report will provide the inspiration, not only for more positive discussions and deliberations on the role of sport in Australia but also for increased funding and accountability for expenditure in sport.

11.1.2 As noted in the earlier chapters, expenditure on sport has been characterised by duplication, confusion and perhaps, more importantly a lack of accountability.

11.1.3 In this report, the Committee has drawn attention to the plight of elite athlete, specifically the lack of career prospects. It is the high performance athletes who are the role models for young Australians and while they pursue excellence in their sport they should have the support of the nation. The Committee has recommended the present Sports Talent Encouragement Plan Grant Scheme be reviewed together with the AIS Sports Scholarship.



11.1.4 The Committee has recommended a Taxation Incentive Scheme which should provide athletes with employment during and after their competitive years.

11.1.5 There is a obligation on Commonwealth Departments to offer employment and a range of taxation incentives have been suggested to encourage the private sector. Details of the scheme will have to be worked out and implemented by the Sports Aid Foundation. The Foundation will also have responsibility for the development of a Sport Marketing Advisory role for the various sporting associations.

11.1.6 Government assistance cannot be spread too thinly. To suggest that Australia can effectively assist some 130 sporting organisations is to fragment the funding. The AIS cannot continue to operate both as a senior and development unit for athletes. Preference must be given to those sports with established units that cater for the senior level.

11.1.7 There is a need for increased spending on sports facilities but only as part of a co-ordinated program and only after an inventory of international sports facilities has been prepared and published and priorities of national need be established.

11.1.8 Australia's young athletes must be fostered and developed. In this regard the AUSSIE SPORTS Program has a significant role to play and increased funding for the program has been recommended.

11.1.9 Australia's regional areas and the facilities required by them require special consideration. The regional academies and institutes are worthy of special consideration.

11.1.10 This report has suggested both increased accountability and funding for Australian sport, in the expectation that those athletes who carry the Australian flag and the hopes of Australian people into international competition do so in the expectation that their contribution will be recognised by the Australian people.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Martin', is located above the typed name.

STEPHEN MARTIN, MP

1 MARCH 1989

## List of Submissions

Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
1	Mr J. Sheedy, J&K Sheedy Sports Consultants 14 November 1988	S 2
2	Mr R. Menzies, undated	S 23
3	Mr J.R. Moore, 14 November 1988	S 27
4	Doctors R.D. Traill and J.R. Clough, Canberra College of Advanced Education, 16 November 1988	S 28
5	Mr D. Huxley, undated	S 29
6	Ms B. Lamb, Public Communications Consultant, Women's Sport Promotion Unit, ASC, 16 November 1988	S 32
7	Mr P. Riggs, Director of Programs and Resources, The Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc., (ACHPER), 16 November 1988	S 36
8	ASC/AIS, 21 November 1988	S 38
9	Ms J.D. Harrison, Assistant Secretary, Sport and Recreation Branch, Department of the Arts, Sports, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, 21 November 1988	S 81

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Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
10	Mr P. Markey, 18 November 1988	S 88
11	Mr R. Masters, Chairman, Children in Sport, ASC/AIS, 17 November 1988	S 89
12	Mr R.J. Hopper, Executive Director, Sports Federation of Victoria Inc., 22 November 1988	S 90
13	Mr P. Shinnick, Chief Executive Officer, Little Athletics Association of NSW, 16 November 1988	S 99
14	Doctors R.D. Traill and J.R. Clough, Canberra College of Advanced Education, undated	S 102
15	Mr T.L. Sanders, National Executive Director, Australian Sports Medicine Federation Ltd., 21 November 1988	S 108
16	Mr K.B. Giles, November 1988	S 116
17	Mr D. Cameron, Assistant Coach, Water Polo Program, AIS, 28 November 1988	S 126
18	Mr G. Mitchell, National Development Manager, Australian Rugby Football League Ltd., 21 November 1988	S 140
19	Mr G. May, Honorary Secretary, New South Wales Junior Hockey Association, 21 November 1988	S 144
20	Ms Janice Crosswhite, 28 November 1988	S 146

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Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
21	Ms A. Isaacs, ACT Co-ordinator, AUSSIE SPORTS Program, ASC, 1 December 1988	S 148
22	Mr G. Hartung, 2 December 1988	S 152
23	Dr A.D. Roberts, National Vice-President, ACHPER, 29 November 1988	S 161
24	Mr P.A. Tahmindjis, 4 November 1988	S 172
25	Mr W. Johnson, General Secretary, Federation of Parents and Citizens Association of NSW, 1 December 1988	S 175
26	Mr K. Eadie, 29 November 1988	S 180
27	Dr I. Bennett, Chief Executive, 'Life. Be in it' Australia 28 November 1988	S 181
28	Dr A.D. Roberts, Head, Centre for Sports Studies, Canberra College of Advanced Education, 5 December 1988	S 183
29	Mr R.J.P. Marks, 2 December 1988	S 198
30	Mr M. Aitken Executive Director West Australian Pistol Association (Inc.), 2 December 1988	S 203
31	Mr Forbes Carlile, M.B.E, Master Coach (Swimming), Forbes and Ursula Carlile Swimming Organisation 4 December 1988	S 206

Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
32	Mr D. Robertson, National Executive Director, Softball Australia, 6 December 1988	S 217
33	Ms B. Simmons, Executive Director, ACHPER (NSW), 9 December 1988	S 221
34	Dr I. Bennett, Secretary, Executive Committee, Australian Alliance for Physical Activity and Lifestyle, 7 December 1988	S 232
35	Ms N. Dix, National Executive/Administrative Officer, All Australia Netball Association (Ltd.) 9 December 1988	S 234
36	Mr L. Rauert, Executive Director, Australian Schools Sport Council, 8 December 1988	S 238
37	Mr R. Aggiss, Head Coach Mens Hockey, AIS, 1 December 1988	S 242
38	Mr P.L. Brettell, Director of Coaching and Technical Services, The Jubilee Sports Centre, Hong Kong, 24 November 1988	S 245
39	Mr N. FitzGerald, NSW AUSSIE SPORT Co-ordinator, 12 December 1988	S 266
40	Ms B. Hosking, Executive Officer, ACHPER (SA), 15 December 1988	S 269
41	Mr P. Riggs, Director, Programs and Resources, ACHPER, 14 December 1988	S 272

Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
42	Mr K. Kirby, President, Australian Korfball Association Inc., undated	S 304
43	Mr B.H. Durston, Honorary Secretary, Amateur Rowing Association of Western Australia, December 1988	S 305
44	Ms S. Markham, 4 January 1989	S 308
45	Mr A. Hurley, Head Basketball Coach, AIS, 22 December 1988	S 310
46	North Eastern BOCCE Association, 28 December 1988	S 321
47	Mr F. Potts, 3 January 1989	S 322
48	Mr B.L. Hunt, Chief Executive Officer, Tobacco Institute of Australia Ltd., 10 January 1989	S 324
49	Mr O.M. White, Management Consultant for Advance Australia Sport, 1 January 1989	S 335
50	Mr A.E. Dyster, Secretary, Rothmans Foundation, 16 December 1988	S 363
51	Mr R. Pannell, General Manager, Australian Athletic Union, 9 January 1989	S 367
52	Brisbane City Council, undated	S 370
53	Queensland State Government, undated	S 389

Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
54	Dr I. Jobling, University of Queensland and Mr D. Keating, Queensland Manager, AIS, undated	S 413
55	Mr L. and Mrs B. Armstrong, undated	S 419
56	The Illawarra Academy of Sport, 17 January 1989	S 428
57	New South Wales Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing, January 1989	S 442
58	Mr H.R. Ritchie, Assistant Secretary, Australian Sport Aviation Council, January 1989	S 456
59	Mr B. McMillian and Mr M. Daws, Tennis Australia, 13 January 1989	S 503
60	Ms A. Dwyer, 10 January 1989	S 505
61	Mr M. Aitken, Executive Director, Western Australian Sports Federation, 17 January 1989	S 507
62	Mr F.C. Horsley, 4 January 1989	S 526
63	Mr W.R. Puckering, 5 January 1989	S 529
64	Mr G. Brien, Executive Director, Queensland Cancer Fund, 9 January 1989	S 532
65	Mr I. Chesterman, Director, SPORTCOM Sports Marketing Consultants, 6 January 1989	S 534



Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
66	Dr B. Elliott, Chairman, Western Australian Institute of Sport, 13 January 1989	S 536
67	Ms C.J. Roe, Honorary Secretary, Non-Smokers Movement of Western Australia, Inc., 22 January 1989	S 554
68	Ms M. Little, President, The Australian Sport and Recreation Association for People with an Intellectual Disability (AUSRAPID), undated	S 564
69	Mr G.R. Clack, President/Parents for Gymnastics Inc., 25 January 1989	S 570
70	Dr A.Coles, Chairman Executive, Australian Alliance for Physical Activity and Lifestyle, 12 January 1989	S 581
71	The Hon. D. Dale, MLA Minister for Health and Community Services, Northern Territory Government, 30 December 1988	S 583
72	Mr M. Stewart-Weeks, 23 January 1989	S 599
73	Mr J. Fuhrmann, Acting Director, Ministry of Sport and Recreation, Western Australian Government	S 607
74	Mr R.C. Hemery, JP, Honorary Secretary/Treasurer, Western Australian Olympic Council, 2 February 1989	S 630
75	Mr R. Poke, National Executive Director, Australian Rowing Council Inc., 31 January 1989	S 636

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Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
76	Mr C. McLatchey, Executive Director, Australian Swimming Inc., 30 January 1989	S 647
77	Ms D. Edman, Women in Sport Program Coordinator, ASC, 2 February 1989	S 717
78	Miss P. Browne, Executive Director, Australian Gymnastic Federation, 31 January 1989	S 730
79	Mr C. Rose, 26 January 1989	S 744
80	Ms A. O'Byrne, Convenor, National Women's Consultative Council,	S 746
81	Mr P. Bowman, Coordinator of Track and Field, AIS, undated	S 748
82	Mr P. Crosswhite, Secretary, ASC/AIS, 6 February 1989	S 752
83	Mr T. Naar, National Technical Director, Australian Volleyball Federation, undated	S 776
84	Mr P. Corcoran, OAM Chairman, Australian Coaching Council, 3 February 1989	S 810
85	Ms M. Nagel, Executive Officer, ACHPER (QLD) 2 February 1989	S 818

Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
86	Mr A.T. Shaw, President, Northern Territory Football League Inc., 3 February 1989	S 819
87	Mr E.W. Biggs, General Manager, National Football League of Australia Ltd., 10 February 1989	S 822
88	Mr C.A. Phillips, Executive Director, Australian Golf Union Inc., 13 February 1989	S 835
89	The Hon. R.T. Gray, MHA Premier, Tasmanian Government, February 1989	S 837
90	Mr B. Roe, General Manager, 1990 World Rowing Championships, 14 February 1989	S 857
91	Mr K.M. Brown, Director, Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing, NSW State Government, 9 February 1989	S 865
92	Mr J. Fuhrmann, Acting Director, Ministry of Sport and Recreation, Western Australian Government, 3 February 1989	S 883
93	Mr J. Purnell Manager, Marketing and Public Relations, AIS, 9 February 1989	S 900
94	Mr J.F. Pilbeam, Administrator, Australian Deaf Sports Federation Ltd., 16 February 1989	

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Submission No.	Person/Organisation/Date	Evidence Page No.
95	Mr A. Mitchell, National Coaching Director, Australian Yachting Federation Inc., 17 February 1989	
96	Mr M. Soust, Australian Executive Director, Australian Ski Federation, 17 February 1989	
97	Ms S. O'Dea, Senior Mistress Physical Education, Gawler High School, (Mother of Lisa Martin) 30 January 1989	
98	Mr J.C. Ostermeyer, National Executive Director, Australian Table Tennis Association Inc. 31 January 1989	

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## List of Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
1.	Document received from the Little Athletics Association of NSW Inc., entitled '18th Annual Report and Financial Statement 1987/88'.
1A	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Olympic Movement'.
2	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'Summary of Interviews Forward Planning Commission Proposed Grants - 1989'.
3	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'Forward Planning Grants to Sports Olympiads of 1980, 1984 and 1988'.
4	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled, 'Annual Report 1987'.
5	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Second Session of the Oceania Olympic Academy in Australia - Australian Institute of Sport Canberra, Australia, January 3-7 1988'.
6	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Australian Olympian - December 1987'.
7	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'The Australian Olympian - September 1988'.
8	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'Olympic Games '84 - Los Angeles/Sarajevo - Official Report and Complete Results'.

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Exhibit No.	Description
9	Document received from the Australian Olympic Federation, in Melbourne, 25 November 1988, entitled 'Strategic Plan for the Participation of the Australian Team at the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, South Korea'.
10	Press clipping received from Doctors Traill and Clough, in Canberra, 28 November 1988, entitled 'Elitism in Sport is not cost effective, says NZ expert', Canberra Times, November 1988.
11	Document received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra, 28 November 1988, entitled 'Suggested bibliography'.
12	Document received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra, 28 November 1988, entitled 'National Sports Registrations'.
13	Document received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra, 28 November 1988, entitled 'Public Communications Strategy'.
14	Press release received from Ms B. Lamb, in Canberra, 28 November 1988, entitled '\$1m campaign to get more women into sport', British Sports Council, 17 May 1988.
15	Document received from Mr P. Brettell, 'Participation to Excellence - An Australian Experience', paper presented by Mr P. Brettell, Director of Coaching and Technical Services, Jubilee Sports Centre to Seminar for Sports Leaders, Saturday 5 March 1988.
16	Document received from Mr O. White, 'The Lombardo Foundation Booklet' (attachment to Submission No. 49).
17	Documents received from the Queensland State Government, in Brisbane, 16 January 1989, entitled 'Sport Assistance in Queensland' and 'Report on the Activities of the Division of sport - Department of the Arts, National Parks and Sport for the year ended 30th June 1987'.
18	Document received from the Illawarra Academy of Sport, in Wollongong, 17 January 1989, entitled '1988 Annual Report'.
19	Document, 'Report to the Minister for Sport, Recreation and Tourism - Interim Committee for the Australian Sports Commission' dated March 1984.

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Exhibit No.	Description
20	Document received from Mr H. Ritchie (attachments to Submission No. 58).
21	Video tape received from Ms Marie Little, AUSRAPID, in Adelaide, 1 February 1989 entitled 'A Slice of the Action, Sport for People with Disabilities'.
22	Document received from Ms Marie Little, AUSRAPID, in Adelaide, 1 February 1989, entitled 'World Championships for Mentally Handicapped Persons in Athletics and Swimming'.
23	Document received from Professor Bloomfield, Chairman AIS, in Perth, 2 February 1989, entitled 'A Case for Additional Funding to further develop sport in Australia'.
24	Document received from Mr D. Foster, Chairman, Coaching Review Committee, in Perth, 2 February 1989, entitled 'Overview Statement', dated October 1988.
25	Document received from the Western Australian State Government, in Perth, 2 February 1989, entitled '1987-1988 Annual Report for the Department for Sport and Recreation - Western Australian Government'.
26	Video tape and brochure received from the Western Australian State Government, in Perth, 2 February 1989, entitled 'Sport Just for Fun'.
27	Document received from the Western Australian Institute of Sport, in Perth, 2 February 1989, entitled 'Alternative Sporting Models'.
28	Document received from the Australian Athletic Union, in Canberra, 7 February 1989, entitled 'Government Grants'.
29	Document received from the Australian Rowing Council, in Canberra, 7 February 1989, entitled 'A Model of Excellence for Australian Rowing'.
30	Document received from the Australian Rowing Council, in Canberra, 7 February 1989, entitled '1989-1992 Selection Policy'.
31	Sport Promotion Pak received from the Women's Sport Promotion Unit, in Canberra, 7 February 1989.

**List of Witnesses  
Who Gave Evidence at Hearings**

Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mr P. Crosswhite, Acting General Manager, ASC/AIS	21 November 1988 18 January 1989 8 February 1989
Ms J. Harrison, Assistant Secretary, Sport and Recreation Branch, DASETT	21 November 1988
Mr R.G. Harvey, Deputy Chairman, ASC/AIS	21 November 1988 8 February 1989
Mr R. Hobson, Assistant Director, Corporate Services, ASC/AIS	21 November 1988 8 February 1989
Mr G. Hunt, Head Squash Coach, AIS	21 November 1988
Mr A. Hurley, Head Basketball Coach, AIS	21 November 1988
Ms E.A. Reynolds, Director, Sports Policy and Research Section, DASETT	21 November 1988
Dr R. Smith, Acting Director, AIS	21 November 1988 8 February 1989
Dr R. Telford, Principal Sports Scientist, AIS	21 November 1988
Mr J.E. Barry, President, Confederation of Australian Sport	25 November 1988
Mr J.D. Coates, Vice President, Australian Olympic Federation	25 November 1988



Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mr P. Coles, Secretary-General, Australian Olympic Federation	25 November 1988
Mr G.J. Daly, Director Confederation of Australian Sport	25 November 1988
Mrs D. Flintoff-King Olympic medallist	25 November 1988
Mr T. Forsyth Finance Director, Sports Federation of Victoria Inc.	25 November 1988
Mr G.J. Henke, Vice-President, Australian Olympic Federation	25 November 1988
Mr R.J. Hopper, Executive Director Sports Federation of Victoria Inc.	25 November 1988
Mr J.F. Howson, Executive Member, Australian Olympic Federation	25 November 1988
Mr P.R. King, Coach	25 November 1988
Mr K. Oaten, Deputy Chairman, Sports Federation of Victoria Inc.	25 November 1988
Dr J.R. Clough, Principal Lecturer, School of Education, Canberra College of Advanced Education	28 November 1988
Mr K.B. Giles, Coach/Consultant, HALL ACT	28 November 1988
Mr D. Huxley, Athlete	28 November 1988

Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mrs B.A. Lamb, Sports Consultant	28 November 1988
Dr R.D. Traill Head, School of Education, Canberra College of Advanced Education	28 November 1988
Mr L.J. Armstrong, Private Citizen	16 January 1989
Mrs B. Armstrong, Private Citizen	16 January 1989
Mr D.J.A. Clark, Head Coach, Rugby, AIS (Qld)	16 January 1989
Mr S.N. Foley, Head Coach, Diving Unit, AIS (Qld)	16 January 1989
Mr G.W. Gilbert, Director of Sport, Queensland Department of Education Youth and Sport	16 January 1989
Dr I. Jobling, Department of Human Movements Studies, University of Queensland	16 January 1989
Mr D. Keating, Manager, AIS (Qld)	16 January 1989
Mr G.H. Kenny, Olympic Canoeist	16 January 1989
Mr H.L. Kenny, Coach	16 January 1989
Mr M.H. Lavarch, MP Federal Member	16 January 1989

Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mr R.T. Powell, Olympic Rower	16 January 1989
Mr F.C. Smith, Director of Recreation, Brisbane City Council	16 January 1989
Mr G. Anderson Administrative Director, Illawarra Academy of Sport	17 January 1989
Mr R. Lautier Branch President, South Coast Amateur Athletics Association Wollongong	17 January 1989
Miss V. Loomes, Regional Director of Coaching, South Coast Amateur Athletics Association Wollongong	17 January 1989
Miss S. Markham, Athlete	17 January 1989
Mr L.V. Markham, Private Citizen	17 January 1989
Mr T.F. Penrose, Deputy Chairman, Illawarra Academy of Sport	17 January 1989
Dr F. Pyke, Board Member, Illawarra Academy of Sport	17 January 1989
Mr I. Richardson, Treasurer, Illawarra Academy of Sport	17 January 1989
Mr E.W. Tobin, Chairman Illawarra Academy of Sport	17 January 1989
Mr B. Weir, Vice-President, Illawarra Academy of Sport	17 January 1989

Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mr K.M. Brown, Director, New South Wales Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing	18 January 1989
Mr A.E. Harris, Chairman, ASC/AIS	18 January 1989
Miss M. Holland, Athlete	18 January 1989
Mr M. Hurst, Coach	18 January 1989
Mr J. Stathers, Deputy Director, New South Wales Department of Sport, Recreation and Racing	18 January 1989
Mr A. Tunstall, Secretary-General, Australian Commonwealth Games Association	18 January 1989
Mr S. Bannan, Assistant Coach - Cycling, AIS (SA)	1 February 1989
Mr G. Beltchev, Chief Executive Officer, South Australian Department of Recreation and Sport	1 February 1989
Dr A. Colvin, Vice-President, Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc.	1 February 1989
Mr L. Cowell, National Executive Director, Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc.	1 February 1989
Mr B. Flynn, Administration Manager, AIS (SA)	1 February 1989
Mrs M.T. Little, President, Australian Sport and Recreation Association for People with an Intellectual Disability	1 February 1989

Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mr S.J. McGlede, Olympic Cyclist, AIS (SA)	1 February 1989
Dr E.M. Murphy, National President, Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation Inc.	1 February 1989
Mr G.M. Neiwand, Olympic Cyclist, AIS (SA)	1 February 1989
Mr M. Nunan, Director, South Australian Sports Institute	1 February 1989
Ms H. Oldenhove, National Physical Education Coordinator, Australian Council for Health, Physical, Education and Recreation Inc.	1 February 1989
Mr J. Potter, Head Coach - Cricket, AIS (SA)	1 February 1989
Mr P.R. Spence, Assistant Coach - Cricket, AIS (SA)	1 February 1989
Mr D.B.V. Walsh, Head Coach - Cycling, AIS (SA)	1 February 1989
Mr R.J. Aggiss, Former Australian Coach, Australian Hockey Association	2 February 1989
Mr M.J. Aitken, Executive Director, Western Australian Sports Federation	2 February 1989
Professor J. Bloomfield, Professor of Human Movement Studies, University of Western Australia	2 February 1989
Mr G. Brimage, Member, Coaching Review Committee, Western Australian Ministry of Sport and Recreation	2 February 1989

Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mrs E.C. Clement, Vice-Captain, Australian Women's Hockey Team, Australian Women's Hockey Association	2 February 1989
Mr B. Cook, Member, Coaching Review Committee, Western Australian Ministry of Sport and Recreation	2 February 1989
Mr C. Davies, Captain, National Hockey Team, Australian Hockey Association	2 February 1989
Dr B.C. Elliott, Chairman, Western Australian Institute of Sport	2 February 1989
Mr W.J. Foreman, Director, Western Australian Institute of Sport	2 February 1989
Mr D. Foster, Chairman, Coaching Review Committee, Western Australian Ministry of Sport and Recreation	2 February 1989
Mr J.F. Fuhrmann, Acting Director, Western Australian Ministry of Sport and Recreation	2 February 1989
Mr B. Glencross, Head Coach, Australian Women's Hockey Team, AIS (WA)	2 February 1989
Mr R.C. Hemery, Honorary Secretary/Treasurer, Western Australian Olympic Council Inc. and Western Australian Division Australian Commonwealth Games Association Inc.	2 February 1989
Mr T. Hoad, President, Western Australian Sports Federation	2 February 1989
Mrs S.L. Patmore, Player, Australian Women's Hockey Team, Australian Women's Hockey Association	2 February 1989

Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mr A.H. Pereira, Consultant, Western Australian Ministry of Sport and Recreation and Member, Coaching Review Committee	2 February 1989
Mr P.J. Bowman, Coordinator, Track and Field, AIS	7 February 1989
Mr M.D. D'arcy, Acting Manager, Sports Participation Section, ASC/AIS	7 February 1989
Mr J.T. Devitt, Coordinator, Overseas Planning Committee, Australian Swimming Inc.	7 February 1989
Ms D. Edman, Secretary of the Women's Sports Promotion Unit, ASC/AIS	7 February 1989
Mr T. Gathercole, AM, Coaching Coordinator and Board Member, Australian Swimming, Inc.	7 February 1989
Mr R.J. Masters, Board Member, ASC/AIS	7 February 1989
Mr C. McLatchey, Executive Director, Australian Swimming Inc.	7 February 1989
Mr R. Pannell, General Manager, Australian Athletic Union	7 February 1989
Mrs M. Pewtress, Commissioner, ASC/AIS	7 February 1989
Mr R.A. Poke, Executive Director, Australian Rowing Council Inc.	7 February 1989

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Names of Witnesses	Date(s) of Appearance Before Committee at Public Hearings
Mr R.M. Talbot, OBE, Swimming Coach, Australian Swimming Inc.	7 February 1989
Mr G.N. Hartung, Consultant	8 February 1989
Mr D. Williams, Director, Tasmanian Department of Sport and Recreation	15 February 1989
Mr M.A. Peters, Assistant Director, Tasmanian Department of Sport and Recreation	15 February 1989
Professor T. Dwyer, Chairman, Tasmanian Institute of Sport	15 February 1989
Mr R.C. Mitchell, Director, Tasmanian Institute of Sport	15 February 1989
Mr B.S. Roe, Sports Event Organiser	15 February 1989



Alternative Sportings Models  
 Submitted by  
 The Western Australian Institute of Sport  
 (Exhibit No. 27)

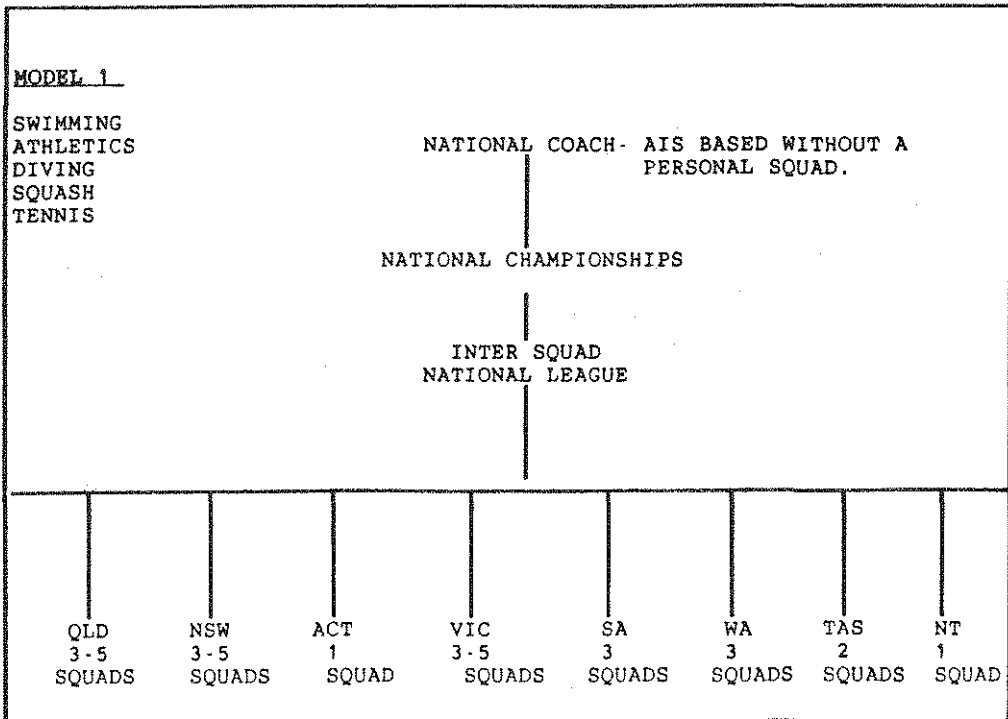
ALTERNATIVE SPORTING MODELS

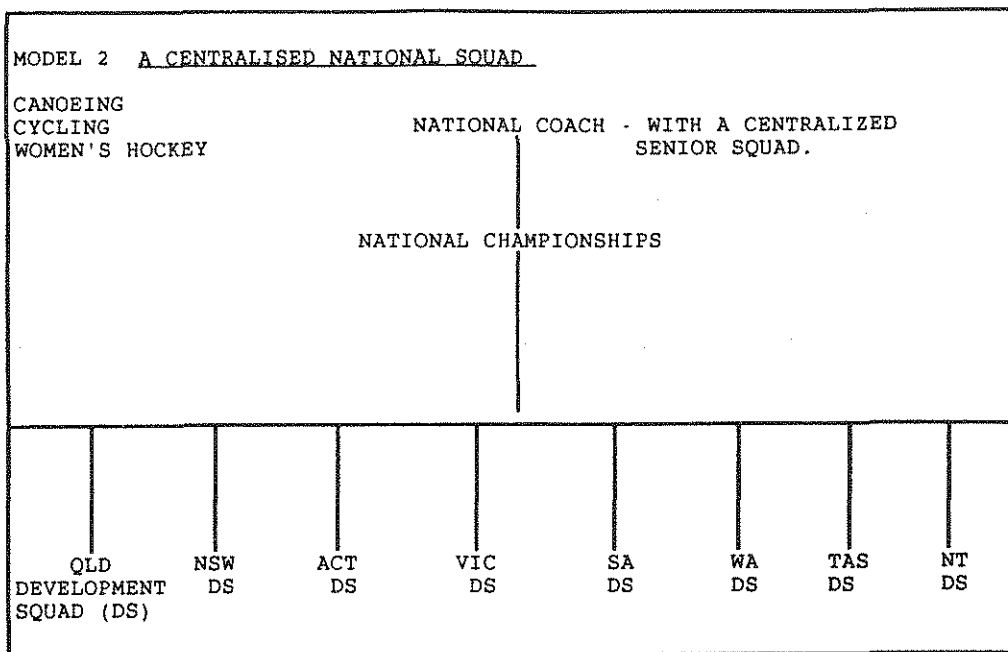
Most sports in Australia could adopt one of three models.

MODEL 1 - STATE BASED SQUADS

ATHLETICS, CANOEING, CYCLING, DIVING, GYMNASTICS, ROWING,  
 SWIMMING, SQUASH, TENNIS.

In some sports there may need to be as many as 3 - 5 squads per state (eg: athletics, swimming). In others it maybe a developmental squad that feeds to a centralized unit (eg: canoeing, cycling).





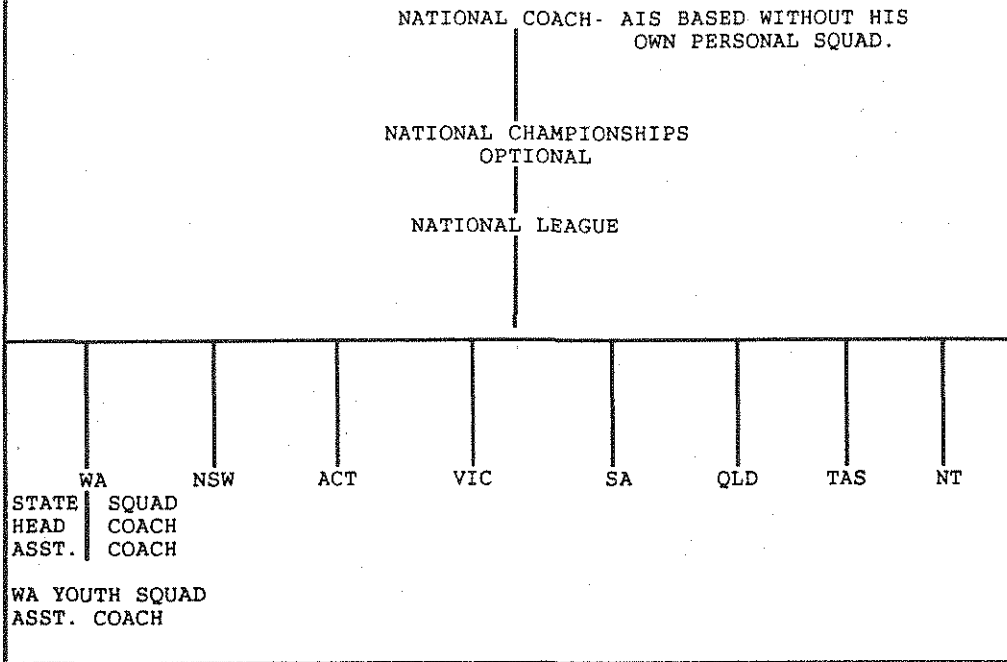
NOTE: The state-based development squads must also provide for the national class senior athlete who can't attend the centralized unit.

The advantages of models 1 and 2 are;

1. It promotes competition within Australia.
2. It ensures the widest possible talent identification programme.
3. It preserves and promotes the coaching network.
4. It creates the desirable situation of allowing the athletes (in model 1) to develop in their own environment.
5. It reduces the chances of selection injustice. (model 1).

MODEL 3 - A SINGLE STATE BASED SQUAD.

This model is appropriate for team sports such as baseball, basketball (men's and women's), cricket, hockey (men's and women's), netball, volleyball (men's and women's), water polo.



NOTE: 1. The national coach would have input into all State coaching appointments and programmes.

2. The model ensures maximum talent identification.
3. The model ensures more regular quality competition through the national league.
4. The model ensures the development of coaching appointments for elite level coaches.
5. It ensures all athletes have an equal opportunity of selection.

The above model provides a systematic development programme for the sports mentioned almost within the current combined expenditure on each sport of WAIS and the AIS. That is, it is financially viable (see water polo budget, Appendix I).

**WAIS'S REQUIREMENTS**

WAIS currently invests approximately \$850,000 in its programmes, \$700,00 of which is contributed by the WA Government.

Most programmes need to be substantially upgraded and others need to be initiated. In accordance with the WA Minister for Sport's personal submission to the Federal Minister, WAIS respectfully seeks support for the following programmes. All figures are based on the preceding models.

NOTE: 1. In all programmes WAIS has identified coaching salaries, sport science and equipment costs as the appropriate components for the Federal Government to fund.

2. All other costs associated with each squad, such as venue hire, administration and individual scholarships are to be met by WAIS.

3. The funding of national coaches and national leagues would be additional to the costs shown for each squad.

1. ATHLETICS - (MODEL 1) 3 SQUADS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HEAD COACHES (3 X \$33,000)	\$ 99,000
ASST. COACHES (3 X \$10,000)	\$ 30,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST	\$ 30,000
SPORTS SCIENCE DISPOSABLES	\$ 40,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT (GAS ANALYSIS)	\$ 40,000
	<u>\$ 239,000</u>

2. SWIMMING - (MODEL 1) 3 SQUADS

HEAD COACHES (3 X \$33,000)	\$ 99,000
ASST. COACHES (3 X \$15,000)	\$ 45,000
SPORTS SCIENTISTS (3 X 30,000)	\$ 90,000
SPORTS SCIENCE DISPOSABLES	\$ 60,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT (LACTATE ANALYZERS)	\$ 30,000
	<u>\$ 319,000</u>

3. DIVING (MODEL 1) 2 SQUADS

HEAD COACHES (2 X \$33,000)	\$ 99,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$10,000)	\$ 20,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST	\$ 30,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT	\$ 30,000
	<u>\$ 146,000</u>

## 4. GYMNASTICS WOMEN'S (MODEL 1) 1 SQUAD

HEAD COACH	\$	33,000
ASST. COACH	\$	20,000
TRAINEE COACHES (5 X \$5,000)	\$	25,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$	15,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT	\$	10,000
PHYSIOTHERAPIST (.5)	\$	15,000
EQUIPMENT	\$	30,000
		<u>\$ 158,000</u>

## 5. GYMNASTICS MEN'S (MODEL 1) 1 SQUAD

HEAD COACH	\$	33,000
ASST. COACH	\$	30,000
TRAINEE COACHES (5 X \$5,000)	\$	25,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$	15,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT	\$	10,000
PHYSIOTHERAPIST (.5)	\$	15,000
EQUIPMENT	\$	30,000
		<u>\$ 158,000</u>

## 6. ROWING MEN'S (MODEL 1) 2 SQUADS

HEAD COACHES (2 X \$33,000)	\$	66,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$10,000)	\$	20,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$	15,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT	\$	30,000
EQUIPMENT (BOATS)	\$	100,000
		<u>\$ 231,000</u>

## 7. ROWING WOMEN'S (MODEL 1) 2 SQUADS

HEAD COACHES (2 X \$33,000)	\$	66,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$10,000)	\$	20,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$	15,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT	\$	30,000
EQUIPMENT (BOATS)	\$	100,000
		<u>\$ 231,000</u>

## 8. SQUASH (MODEL 1) 1 SQUAD

HEAD COACH	\$	33,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$15,000)	\$	30,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$	15,000

SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT	\$ 25,000
	<u>\$ 103,000</u>
9. TENNIS (MODEL 1) 1 SQUAD	
HEAD COACH	\$ 33,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$15,000)	\$ 30,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$ 15,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT (.5 CAMERA)	\$ 25,000
	<u>\$ 103,000</u>
10. HOCKEY MEN'S (MODEL 3) 1 SQUAD	
HEAD COACH	\$ 33,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$10,000)	\$ 20,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$ 15,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT/DISPOSABLES	\$ 30,000
	<u>\$ 98,000</u>
11. HOCKEY WOMEN'S (MODEL 3) 1 SQUAD	
HEAD COACH	\$ 33,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$10,000)	\$ 20,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST (.5)	\$ 15,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT/DISPOSABLES	\$ 30,000
	<u>\$ 98,000</u>
12. WATERPOLO (MODEL 3) 1 SQUAD	
HEAD COACH	\$ 33,000
ASST. COACHES (2 X \$10,000)	\$ 20,000
SPORTS SCIENTIST	\$ 30,000
SPORTS SCIENCE EQUIPMENT/DISPOSABLES	\$ 20,000
	<u>\$ 103,000</u>
	<u>TOTAL \$1,987,000</u>

In the event of Model 3 being adopted on a national basis for hockey (men's and women's), only 1 squad would be required but it would be appropriate for two WA teams to contest the national league because of the State's playing strength.

In addition to the above WAIS will continue to fund developmental programmes and individual athletes from its own funding sources in

BASEBALL	BASKETBALL (MEN'S AND WOMEN'S)
CANOEING	VOLLEYBALL (MEN'S AND WOMEN'S)
CRICKET	CYCLING
NETBALL	

CONCLUSION

Recent results in international competition indicate that the Australian sports system is in need of overhaul as the best use is not being made of existing funding.

It is also apparent that greater levels of funding need to be made available for the development of high performance sport in Australia.

It is recommended that:

1. A working party be established to determine suitable sports for funding in the Australian system.
2. The working party design an appropriate development model for each sport.
3. Where possible, National Leagues be incorporated into the development models.
4. Federal funding for the State component of each model be directed through the State Institutes.
5. National coaches be based at the Australian Institute of Sport and be independent of all state based squads.

NOTE: Recommendations (1) and (2) were agreed upon at a recent AIS-State Institutes meeting.

WATER POLO - A NATIONAL PROGRAMME

1. Background: The following review and recommendations of the national development programme for water polo emanates from discussions with the immediate-past National Coach, Mr. Tom Hoad and the W.A.I.S. Coach, Mr. David Neesham.

It follows criticism of the current national system and trends that threaten the game at State level. These trends are not camouflaged by an encouraging performance in Seoul.

2. Introduction: The following questions have been raised in Western Australia as a result of the current development programme which has as its axis the centralised development training squad at the A.I.S. Those questions are:

1. Is a centralised programme the best and most practical programme for a sport in which the athletes have a relatively late maturation age?
2. If a centralised programme is appropriate, is it best located in Canberra where there are few competitive opportunities?
3. If a centralised programme is maintained, what steps should be taken to curb the migration of young players to Sydney in particular? States are now questioning the value of developing young players when they are being "poached" so readily. This trend will inevitably cause coaches and programmes at State level to disappear.
4. Should the coach of the centralised programme be the national coach or will this lead to selection prejudices?

In answering these questions, it is apparent that:

- a. There is room for improvement in the national team's performance. The centralised A.I.S. programme has not made any substantial difference to that team's performance. (Seoul was our lowest ranking since 1976).



- b. It is impossible in a country of Australia's geographical nature to get the whole Australian national team together for an extended period of time in a sport where the age of an athlete is 25 or over.

Male athletes of this age have family and employment responsibilities that prevent them from moving interstate for more than 2-3 weeks at a time.

- c. As a result of (b), most of the funding to high-performance water polo in Australia is directed at the A.I.S. group, which is a development squad, at the expense of the national senior team.

There is evidence in a number of sports that programmes such as this are developing soft athletes and creating a false or premature sense of achievement.

- d. The two coaches mentioned (namely Messrs. Hoard and Neesham) agree the lack of regular, hard competition is a major hindrance to the development of the top players in this country.

The two major failings of the centralised water polo programme in Australia are:

- a. It doesn't provide support to Australia's best players.
- b. It doesn't capitalise on the highly competitive and parochial spirit that is engendered by the vast distances between the country's cities.

#### Suggested Model for a Systematic Development Programme for Australian Water Polo

This model is designed to provide the maximum support for the country's best players while still catering for the development of the potentially elite. It also maximises available competitive opportunities within the country.

##### 1. Squads

A squad should be developed in all appropriate centres. In major cities, such as Sydney and Melbourne, more than one squad may be appropriate.

The squad should be based on the best 12 players (ie. a State team) with a development squad of 5 - 8 players attached. The ages of the development group should range from 16 - 20 years.

2. Coaches

National Coach - a neutral national coach should be appointed. It would be his duty to travel to each programme regularly and to have input into it. He should also have input into the appointment of each squad coach.

Squad Coaches - each squad should appoint a head coach (ie. State coach) and the necessary assistants. It would be their responsibility to work into the national coach's programme.

3. Sports Science

Each squad should be provided with access to an Exercise Physiologist/fitness advisor and any other appropriate sports science requirements (eg. biomechanist).

This would be provided through the State-based institute where such an operation exists.

4. Competition

a. Development Squad. This squad could play in the local State League or Pennant as a team.

b. Elite Squad. A genuine National Water Polo League should be developed to play, as near as possible, a home-and-away competition.

The N.W.P.L. could supersede the national championships. However, the latter should be retained for all under-age groups.

c. National Squad. The appropriate quantity of international competition would still be required.

5. Budget (p.a.)

		<u>SOURCE</u>	
		<u>STATE</u>	<u>A. I. S.</u>
a.	State Squad - Venue Hire	2000	2000
	- Coaches-Head Coach	35000	35000
	-Asst Coach	10000	10000
	- Sports Science	12000	12000
	- Equipment	2000	2000
	- Clothing (Caps, Tracksuits)	2000	2000
*	- Travel (4 trips x 12 people x \$700)	33600	33600
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		96600	63000 33600
		<hr/>	<hr/>

\* This figure is based on a seven team competition. A W.A. team would play 3 double headers away, plus the finals. They would also play six home games. On a fare equalisation basis, this amount would be less.

b.	National Squad		
	- Head Coach	40000	40000
	- Asst Coach	30000	30000
	- Coach's Travel	20000	20000
	- Squad Travel - Camps	20000	20000
	Overseas	90000	90000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		200000	200000
		<hr/>	<hr/>

COST BREAKDOWN - PER SQUAD 63000  
A.I.S. 233600

CONCLUSION

This programme requires considerably less Federal government funding than the current system. It embraces all levels of a systematic development programme and it caters for the peculiarities of the country. It will also eliminate the grievances being endured by the States.

A greater level of funding than is currently being provided by the States would be necessary. However, additional Commonwealth funds could be sought and utilised to assist with the State component of each programme

