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| **Topic Area 4: The role National Governing Bodies (NGBs) play in the development of their sport** | | |
| **4.1 National Governing Bodies (NGBs)**  **What NGBs do for their sport:**  National Governing Bodies (NGB’s) are independent bodies that have responsibility to govern and manage a specific sport within their country. There is a NGB for every sport. However, it is up to the organisation to apply to become the NGB for their sport. They must apply to one of the 5 sports councils   * Sport England * Sport Scotland * Sport Wales * Sport Northern Ireland     **Promote participation:**  A major role of a NGB is to promote participation. It is only when the sport is getting publicity that knowledge of the activity and participation will increase. It can be done through the following:   * Schemes * Media coverage * Equal opportunities  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) ‘Youth Start Scheme’**  **LTA Youth Start** | It is designed to help children who are new to tennis start playing, building their confidence and skills along the way. The LTA Youth Start programme is suitable for children aged between 4-11 years old who have never played tennis before. It cost £29.99 and you receive:   * Six top-class tennis sessions * Equipment * Branded t-shirt * Activity cards * Certificate upon completion from your coach | | **The football Association (FA) ‘Survive, Revive Thrive’** | Its aim is to harness the power of football to unite communities and improve the health of the nation. It has 7 objectives to improve:   * Male participation * Female participation * Club network * Facilities * Grassroots workforce * Digital products and services * Positive environment | | **England and Wales Cricket (ECB)**  **‘Inspiring generations’** | Inspiring Generations is the game-wide five-year strategic plan to  grow cricket in England and Wales from 2020-24. The five-year  plan will see the whole game united behind a clear purpose to connect communities and to inspire current and future generations through cricket. It is being delivered through six priorities:   * Grow and Nurture the Core * Inspire through Elite Teams * Make Cricket Accessible * Engage Children and Young People * Transform Women's and Girls' Cricket * Support our communities |   **Media coverage:**  An increase in media exposure can ensure more people are aware of the sport which generates more intertest and inspire people to participate. Examples of media coverage are:   * Social media – you can follow most NGB’s on Instagram * Community engagement – Many professional footballers do community coaching/visits * Press release – NGB’s will publicise upcoming events in newspapers/magazines/internet * Media deals – Many NGB’s will sign media deals e.g., Rugby league with Sky and channel 4 | **Equal opportunities:**  All NGB’s should encourage participation from all genders, religions, cultures and ages so that everyone feels the are welcome to take part. The intention is to remove any barriers that may stop you from participating  **The FA Charter Standard –** Equality policy: A footballclub will not  discriminate or in any way, treat anyone less favourably on grounds of  age, gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marital status,  race, nationality, ethnic origin, colour, religion or belief, ability or  disability. The club will ensure it treats people fairly and with respect  and that it will provide access and opportunities for all members of the  community.    **England Hockey** strives to ensure that our game is played, watched, delivered,  governed and enjoyed by all. We are committed to the principles of fair treatment  for everyone, embracing differences and creating a culture where everyone is  welcome.      **England Netball** is fully committed to the principles of equality of opportunity  and the elimination of unlawful and unfair discrimination. England Netball aims to  ensure that anyone participating or wishing to participate in netball can do so in a  discrimination free environment.  **Develop the sport’s coaching and officiating infrastructure:**  The role of a NGB is to help develop coaches and officials as well as performers, below is an example from the Football Association (fA)  **Coaching - Football (FA):**  FA Level 1 – 2 day course good for Under 7’s football  FA Level 2 – More experienced coaches, it takes 145 hours  FA Level 3 (UEFA B) – Link between a community coach and professional coach  FA Level 4 (UEFA A) - Coach in the professional game 18 day course  FA Level 5 (UEFA Pro) – For coaches in the Premier League. 18 months course  **Officiating – Football (FA):**  Level 1 – National List (Football League and Premier League)  Level 2a – Panel Select (Conference Premier)  Level 2b – Panel (Conference North and South)  Level 3 – Contributory (Contributory Leagues)  Level 4 – Supply (Supply Leagues)  Level 5 – Senior County (County Leagues)  Level 6 – County (County leagues)  Level 7 – Junior (Amateur leagues)  Level 8 – Youth (Junior Referee below age of 16)  Level 9 – Trainee    **Organise tournaments and competitions:**  NGB’s organise tournaments and competitions for different levels of performance for example:  **Football Association (FA) -** Below is a list of some of the competitions the FA organise:  The Emirates FA Cup.  The Vitality Women's FA Cup.  Barclays Women's Super League.  Barclays Women's Championship.  The Isuzu FA Trophy.  The Isuzu FA Vase.  UEFA Women's EURO England 2022.  The FA Disability Cup  Youth and Grassroot competitions      **Rugby League (RFL)** below is a list of some of the competitions the RFL organise:  Super League (men’s and women’s)  Challenge Cup (men’s and women’s)  Championship  League 1  Wheel chair rugby  National conference  Community Leagues | **Amend the existing rules and apply disciplinary procedures for rule breaking:**  NGB’s usually have some role when it comes to changing rules within the sport. In football  rules are changed by the International Football Association Board which includes 8 seats.  Four are held by FIFA and four are held by the FA. No rules can be changed without a  majority. In rugby union, the world Rugby Executive Committee decides any rule changes.  Each country’s NGB ensures the rule changes are followed. NGB’s are responsible for any  rule breaking and any disciplinary procedures which can result in fines and bans.    **Ensure safety within their sport:**  NGB’s have to ensure safety within the sport. They are responsible for the equipment  used in competitions. For example, using the correct weight shot-puts in athletics or  wearing boots and shin pads in football. NGB’s are responsible for safeguarding which is  the action taken to protect the welfare of children and protect them from harm. NGB’s  promote safety by promoting anti-doping procedures and guidance. England Athletics lists  the banned substances and gives advice to athletes on their website. NGB’S also promote  positive behaviour in their sport encouraging sporting etiquette, positive role models and  fair play.    **Provide support, insurance and technical guidance to members:**  NGB’s provide support for players coaches and administrative staff in a club. This is  available through a website or telephone helplines. Support includes insurance guidance.  They often have partnerships with insurance firms that give advice on what insurance is  needed for a club. This ensures financial help is available for any breaches of insured  rules. Technical advice is available on equipment, clothing, footwear and Rules. Other  advice may include details of local clubs, training times and upcoming events.    **Develop policies and initiatives:**  NGB’s introduce many procedures campaigns and strategies that lay out the direction and vision of the sport. NGB’s will have policies such as: equal opportunities or safeguarding. They may introduce campaigns to fulfil the policy. Examples include:  The FA **‘Kick it out’ campaign** that has lasted over 25 years with the aim of equality  in football. **‘Tell us, we’ll tackle it’** was another campaign from The FA to encourage  victims or witnesses of discrimination to speak up. The Rugby Football league (RFL)  has similar campaigns The **‘Enjoy the game’** campaign stresses the importance of  behaving with Respect at all levels of the game, there is a fresh emphasis on  promoting positive environments throughout all levels of Rugby League. The RFL also  has **‘Tackle it’** which is an anti-discrimination campaign.      **Lobby for funding:**  NGB’s have to lobby to get funding for their sport. Lobbying is providing an argument that seeks to influence another’s decision. Funding for sport comes mainly from the Government. Funding can often depend on the success of the sport. Examples of the Tokyo Olympics funding is:  Athletics = £23,007,531  Badminton = £946,779  Boxing = £12,084,436  Cycling = £24,559,306  Karate = £630,000  NGB’s are responsible not only to fund the international athletes but to develop grassroots sport. NGB’s provide support and advice for local clubs to apply for funding to develop their facilities. This funding may not come directly for the NGB, but the bid/application will need to be endorsed by them. Funding may come from the lottery of Sport England. Although the government provide much of the NGB’s funding other sources include:   * Grants * Lottery funding * TV rights * Sponsorship * Private donations * Merchandise * Ticket prices * Fundraising   NGB’s also provide advice and funding for individual athletes. The Lawn tennis  Association (LTA) provide information on how to apply for a 12 month funding for  elite players, or to help pay for individual trips and expenses. The LTA also provides  information on how to apply for funding individual scholarships. |