MONITORING SYSTEMS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

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MONITORING & MONIRORING SYSTEMS AS PREREQUISITES FOR A REFLECTON ON GOVERNANCE

- WHY, WHAT, HOW AND WHO – synthesis of the theoretical relevant issues when monitoring debate is at steak
- WHY – motives:
- review, assess existing, past, future performance
- Introduce a change
- To learn
- To fulfill the obligations
- Something else….
- WHAT – the content of the data/indicators/indexes: MACRO vs. MICRO information on inputs, process, outputs, impacts
- HOW – methodology: qualitative vs. quantitative; primary vs. secondary
- WHO – data gatherers: internal (reports, statistics…) vs. external (surveys, experts, data/statistics)

‚OUTSIDE' sport monitoring practices

Transparency International

- World Governance Index

- Global Reporting Initiative

- Common characteristics:

- Monitoring governance, democracy and transparency practices of/in the wider political-economic-social environment

- What if what, how and why could be applicable for the purposes of the monitoring of governance in sport

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

- the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption

- A key element of TI's work is the analysis and **diagnosis of** corruption, measuring its **scope, frequency** and **manifestations** through surveys and indices, as well as other research.

- TI has developed 4 particular indexes and other measurements to measure and assess corruption which is defined as »the abuse of entrusted power for private gain«

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

Name of index	Application (first and last edition)
Corruption Perception Index (CPI)	1995 - 2011
Global Corruption Barometer	2003 – 2010
Bribe Payers Index	1999, 2002, 2006, 2008, 2011
National Integrity System	2001-

TI: CPI

- *CPI is an aggregate indicator that ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption in perceived to exist among public officials and politicians.*
- The data sources used to compile the index include questions relating to the abuse of public power and focus on:
- bribery of public officials,
- kickbacks in public procurement,
- embezzlement of public funds, and on
- questions that probe the strength and effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts in the public sector.

TI: TGC & BPS

Transparency International's *Global Corruption Barometer* is the set of **worldwide public opinion survey data on views and experiences of corruption by citizens**:

-frequency of bribery,

-reasons for paying a bribe in the past year,

-attitudes towards reporting incidents of corruption

-general public's perceptions about how key institutions are affected by corruption

The *Bribe Payers Survey* also captures perceptions of international bribery, specifically focussing on bribes paid by the private sector. A set of survey data on **views and experiences of corruption by the by senior business executives**

TI: NIS

- The NIS assessment offers an evaluation of the key public institutions and non-state actors in a country's governance system that are **relevant to the overall anti-corruption system** with regard to (1) their overall capacity, (2), their internal governance systems and procedures, and (3) their role in the overall integrity system.

- The organisation sets up an advisory group which provides guidance on the NIS assessment. It also works with an individual researcher (or a group of researchers), who is an expert on political-institutional analysis and transparency, accountability and integrity issues, in carrying out the NIS assessment. The researcher is responsible for collecting the data, scoring the indicators and drafting the NIS report.

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE

- The GRI Reporting Framework is intended to serve as a generally accepted framework for reporting on an organization's economic, environmental, and social performance.

- It is designed for use by organizations of any size, sector, or location. It takes into account the practical considerations faced by a diverse range of organizations – from small enterprises to those with extensive and geographically dispersed operations.

- The GRI Reporting Framework contains general and sector-specific content that has been agreed by a widerange of stakeholders around the world to be generally applicable for reporting an organization's sustainability performance

GRI

- **Economic Performance Indicators**: the economic dimension of sustainability concerns the organization's impacts on the economic conditions of its stakeholders and on economic systems at local, national and global levels. The Economic Indicators illustrate: Flow of capital among different stakeholders; Main economic impacts of the organization throughout society.

- **Environmental Performance Indicators**: the environmental dimension of sustainability concerns an organization's impacts on living and non-living natural systems, including ecosystems, land, air and water. Environmental Indicators cover performance related to inputs (e.g., material, energy, water) and outputs (e.g. emissions, effluents, waste). In addition they cover performance related to biodiversity, environmental compliance, and other relevant information such as environmental expenditure and the impacts of products and services.

- **Social Performance Indicators:** the social dimension of sustainability concerns the impact an organization has on the social systems within which it operates. The GRI Social Performance Indicators identify key performance aspects surrounding labor practices, human rights, society and product responsibility.

WORLD GOVERNANCE INDEX

- WGI has a twofold dimension: a) an analytical dimension which tries to provide as true a reflection as possible of the state of world governance and b) and operational dimension which must enable players to act or to react in the direction of a more efficient, more democratic world governance more in phase with the environment.

- The WGI was designed mainly to offer political decision maker, whatever their level (national, regional or international), companies and NGOs reliable, independent and scrutinized information that will allow them:

- to evaluate the state's degree of governance;

- to identify its governance strengths and weaknesses

- to monitor its evolutions over time.

WORLD GOVERNANCE INDEX

Basic indicators that constitute WGI in general are:

•**Peace and Security** (broken down into two sub-indicators: the National Security sub-indicator and the Public Security sub-indicator. The The National Security sub-indicator comprises: Conflicts, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, and Displaced Persons. The Public Security sub-indicator comprises: Political Climate, Degree of Trust among Citizens, Violent Crime, and Homicides per 100,000 Inhabitants);

•**Rule of Law** (Rule of law, refers exclusively to how laws are designed, formulated, and implemented by a country's legal authorities);

•**Human Rights and Participation** (this indicator is broken down into three sub-indicators: the Civil and Political Rights sub-indicator, the Participation sub-indicator, and the Gender Discrimination / Inequality sub-indicator);

•**Sustainable Development** (The concept of sustainable development is based on two core principles: on the one hand, intergenerational solidarity (seeking improvement of the well-being of future generations); on the other, intragenerational solidarity (sharing well-being or the conditions for well-being within the same generation). These two principles are expressed in the normative statement of the goals that make up the different dimensions of sustainability: the economic sphere, the social dimension (inequality and poverty), and the environmental sphere);

•**Human Development** (In the realm of human development, the most fundamental of an individual's possibilities consists in leading a long and healthy life, being well-informed, having access to the resources necessary for a decent standard of living, and being able to take part in the life of the community).