### Table of Contents

Module 1: Managing Clubs

Module 2: Leadership Development

Module 3: CSR & Professional Sport Organisations

### MODULE 03: MANAGING CLUB

#### WHAT ARE THE **FINANCIAL DRIVERS** OF PROFESSIONAL CLUBS?

## First driver: scale & length of the league the club belongs

- Not all competitions are equal
- Some have access to a much larger **global & domestic consumer base** & therefore commercial revenue
- KEY: Consider the seasons & schedules

# Second driver: the clubs' current performance level & the size of its supporter base

- **On-field success**: coaching & player quality, marquee players, football department, etc.
- **Off-field factors**: membership base, sponsorship list, club culture, commercial revenue

#### Third driver: the history & tradition of the club

- The development of its **brand status/ reputation** 
  - Clubs with a rich history have the capacity to develop very strong brands
  - Collingwood & South Sydney compared with newer organisations i.e. GWS
- Strong & rich traditions are created by: (EG of the St George Dragons)
  - Iconic players/ coaches i.e. Reg Gasiner, Norm Proven & Harry Bath
  - Iconic venues i.e. SCG
  - Winning 11 titles in a row
  - Creates widespread fan support within a broader state & national support

## Fourth driver: the stadium – capacity, the quality of facilities, location & accessibility

- The SCG for cricket
- ACER Dome for netball vs. State Sports Centre
- MCG (i.e. Olympic history, CBD location, transport links, membership base, host of big events – AFL GF, Boxing Day Test Match & 2006 Commonwealth games)
- Government funding i.e. state & federal → without this, infrastructure would not be built
- Stakeholder funding i.e. AFL & the MCG have been instrumental with this

#### Fifth driver: the city or region

- Sport as a cultural practice may be more ingrained in some places/ regions
- One team towns also have advantages over clubs that are part of a region with many teams
- EG: Brisbane Broncos great adv bevcause:
  - TV & media coverage
  - Sponsorship capacity

## Sixth driver: the attributes of the owner & the culture of the club

- Some owner will do whatever it takes to win a championship (i.e. Leeds United) while others will maintain cost discipline to ensure a long-term future for the entity (i.e. Oakland A's – have a limited budget but were able to develop significant value)

#### **OWNERSHIP**

- Profit maximisers: Strong history in North American sport/ Teams owned by individuals or businesses
- **Utility maximisers**: Strong history in Europe EG League United & Australia / Winning becomes the main aim & often overtakes the business rationale
- Mixed orientation: Winning is important but so is generating some profit or at breaking even

### A MODEL FOR SPORT-TEAM OWNERSHIP (GERRARD 2005)

- Gerrard's model is more nuanced towards sport than the first framework
- This model supports the view that on & off-field performance is highly interdependent i.e. as Leeds United performance greatly diminished, so did all of its revenue streams
- Gerrard argues that on-field performance is shaped by the availability of playing talent & coaching while off-field performance is influenced by a strong fan-base, corporate support & management competence
- Playing talent is crucial to the performance trade-off: playing talent → costs → financial performance → revenue → sporting performance → playing talent (and it goes around it circles)
- The "virtuous circle of success": Pro-team sports have an intense business dynamic high-intensity performance circles: sporting success → player trading-up → increased revenues
- The "virtuous circle of decline": sporting failure → reduced revenues → operating losses → excess debt burden → player trading-down

THE COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE OF PROFESSIONAL SPORTS