

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBMISSION OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TO THE
AUSTRALIAN SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON ENVIRONMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND THE ARTS
FOR ITS
*INQUIRY ON THE REPORTING OF SPORTS NEWS AND THE EMERGENCE OF
DIGITAL MEDIA*

Submitted by:

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Chairman McEwen, Deputy Chairman Birmingham, and members of the Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Communications and the Arts, we refer to the submission made by The Associated Press as prepared by their Associate General Counsel, Mr David Tomlin.

This submission is made by DLA Phillips Fox on behalf of The Associated Press as a supplement to its original submission.

Furthermore, we wish to advise that The Associated Press is eager to participate in any public hearings that the Committee may hold and would welcome the opportunity to make oral submissions at the appropriate time.

Introduction

When describing the 'essence of sport', the Australian Sports Commission states that:

"Australians are proud of their sporting ability and reputation as a nation of good sports, and our society expects high standards of behaviour from all people involved in sport.

It is vital that the integrity of sport is maintained. The main responsibility for this lies with decision makers, at every level of sport, who should ensure that all

*policies, programs and services are based on the principles of fairness, respect, responsibility and safety.*¹

News organisations, such as The Associated Press, play a vital role in upholding and defending the public interest. They do this by doing what they have always done, which is to report the news and keep the public informed. In the case of The Associated Press, a not for profit corporation based in New York that operates as a membership cooperative of news publishers, its objectives are summarized in its charter, which reads in part that the cooperative was “formed to gather with economy and efficiency an accurate and impartial report of the news. The union for a common aim and purpose of representatives of all shades of thought and opinion — political, social, economic, religious — is assurance the news gathered and distributed by The Associated Press shall be as objective and complete as human endeavour can make it.”

There is no doubt that the Australian public are lovers of sport. So much so, the Australian Parliament amended the *Broadcasting Service Act (Cth) 1992* on the grounds of social equity to ensure that key sporting events specified by the Minister are available to all Australians on free to air television.

Additionally, Australians have a legitimate expectation that all the news on sport will be reported to them. They want more than just football scores or match results, the Australian public want to know the conditions under which events are being held, that standards of behaviour are being maintained, that the integrity of a sport is being maintained or why an Australian bowls underarm in a one day international against New Zealand.

It is only by reporting news and keeping the Australian public informed that their right to know is upheld.

1 Balance of commercial and public interests in the reporting and broadcasting of sports news.

1.1 The interest of the Australian public in sport is significant. As a country, Australia is renowned as a nation of sports players and spectators.

1.2 Through an extensive array of grants and funding programmes provided by the Federal Government, the Australian public goes beyond simply having a passion for sport, it is also a significant source of funding for sporting organisations.

1.3 In 2007 - 2008 alone, public funding provided through grant allocations, totalled \$86,187,781. The table set out at Appendix A shows the full extent of grants given by the Australian Sports Commission for the year 2007 - 2008. Furthermore, the table below illustrates the level of public funding to sporting organisations over the last five years:

¹ See at http://www.ausport.gov.au/about/essence_of_sport

Australian Sports Commission Grants²	
Year	Amount
2007 - 2008	\$86,187,781
2006 - 2007	\$83,498,077
2005 - 2006	\$72,345,301
2004 - 2005	\$68,647,007
Total	\$310,678,166

- 1.4 By any measure, the Australian public has a considerable investment in both its sports people and sporting organisations. Additionally, the public has invested considerable sums in building sporting infrastructure and providing facilities.
- 1.5 Organisations such as Cricket Australia, the AFL and NRL are not just a product of their private development. They are also a product of the significant contributions of money and time made by the Australian public over many years and through the mechanisms of tax, grants and allocations provided by Federal, State and Territory governments.
- 1.6 From these figures alone, the importance of 'public interest' in any debate about sport in Australia is self evident and should be considered when determining the appropriate balance between commercial and public interests.
- 1.7 At law, the fact that that news worthy events, such as sport, are a matter of public interest is confirmed by the fair dealing provisions relating to the reporting of news as set out in sections 42 and 103B of the *Copyright Act (Cth) 1968 (Copyright Act)*. Notwithstanding the exclusive rights that the Copyright Act confers on owners of works or rights holders, it is clearly the intent of the Australian Parliament to preserve the right balance between the commercial interests in organizing and conducting sporting events and the public's interest in having independent news reports on the sporting events.
- 1.8 In light of the fact that sport and sports players are highly visible to the Australian public, there are many instances where the need to preserve the right balance between public interest, reporting of news and the commercial interests of sports organizations becomes clear. For example, given the significant level of funding to the Australian Olympic Team by the Australian Government, the public has a legitimate interest in knowing when team members behave in a manner that is unacceptable. Incidents, such as Nick D'Arcy's assault on a fellow swimmer are an example.

² See Australian Sports Commission, Annual Reports 2004 - 2008 published at http://www.ausport.gov.au/about/publications/corporate_documents

- 1.9 This is further evidenced by the legislative regime that specifically preserves the public's right to view key sporting events. Under the anti-siphoning regulations implemented in accordance with the *Broadcasting Services Act (Cth) 1992*, the Government ensures that key sporting events (such as the rugby league grand final, test cricket matches and the Australian tennis open) are available on free to air television.
- 1.10 When considering the balance that is ultimately required to be maintained between the commercial interests of sports organizations and the interests of news organizations, the Australian Parliament clearly has both the capacity and willingness to implement laws that modify the copyright/public interest paradigm and override commercial imperatives.
- 1.11 Any consideration of the public interest must also include an examination of the possible international ramifications of restrictions on news reporting organisations and the news content they create. While foreign news agencies are restricted in disseminating their news content by Australian sporting organisations, similarly Australian news agencies can anticipate commensurate restrictions. The Indian Premier League, notwithstanding its recent temporary relocation to South Africa, is an example of an organisation seeking to severely restrict the rights of news organisations. It will be difficult for Australian news organisations to argue for greater freedoms when Australia's own sporting organisations seek to curtail those same freedoms. The world long ago recognised the evils of protectionism in international trade and the principle has a logical extension to the freedom of news reporting.

2 The nature of sports news reporting in the digital age, and the effect of new technologies (including video streaming on the Internet, archived photo galleries and mobile devices) on the nature of sports news reporting.

- 2.1 Notwithstanding that the mode of sports news reporting may have changed with the emergence of new forms of digital technology, the essential characteristics of the content remain the same. A cricket score, a football score or the winner of a tournament remains the same regardless of whether the result is broadcast over free to air television, pay television, the internet or mobile phones.
- 2.2 Prior to the Melbourne Olympics in 1956, the International Olympic Committee held serious concerns regarding the introduction of what was then a new and unknown form of technology - television. The International Olympic Committee quickly learnt that embracing new technology is not always a threat to commercial interests and can, in fact, provide a way of further enhancing public interest and commercial opportunities.
- 2.3 It is important to recognise that, notwithstanding significant changes in technology, the essential nature and characteristics of sports news reporting remain unchanged in the digital age.
- 2.4 To the extent that new technologies have any effect on the nature of sports news reporting, the only effect of any relevance is that technology now allows news to be either reported or disseminated in different modes via a multiplicity of platforms. Which device or platform ultimately acquires primacy, will be a function of consumer choice.

- 2.5 Notwithstanding the evolution of content distribution platforms and devices, the interests of news organizations in having fair access to sporting events, to prepare and transmit independent news reports of the events and of the public in having news reported will remain constant. To that end, it is important that the current regime of fair dealing exceptions, and the public policy underlying that regime, are both protected and preserved.
- 2.6 This regime relating to the reporting of news is set out in sections 42 and 103B of the Copyright Act and has worked well in establishing the right balance between the commercial imperatives of the rights holders, and the public interest in ensuring the independent reporting of news.
- 2.7 The fact that there are remarkably few instances of proceedings coming before Australian courts regarding the application of sections 42 and 103B of the Copyright Act confirms our view that the current regime of fair dealing exceptions is working well and that the principles underlying it should be preserved.
- 2.8 Further, no distinction should be made regarding the form of the news content created by news organisations - whether it be text, photographs or video; it is still news content. Certainly the advent of new technologies only impacts on the delivery of the news content; it does not, and should not, change its categorisation as news content.

3 Whether and why sporting organisations want digital reporting of sports regulated, and what should be protected by such regulation.

- 3.1 There is no compelling argument in favour of any regulation on the digital reporting of news.
- 3.2 Regardless of whether the subject matter of the news is 'sport' and the mode of its dissemination is 'digital' technology, it does not alter the fact that, absent of extreme circumstances, Australians have a legitimate expectation that the news will be reported with impartiality and without restriction.
- 3.3 Any regulation of the digital reporting of sports sets a dangerous precedent whereby the commercial interests of special interest groups are given a higher priority than fundamental rights that Australian citizens have come to expect.
- 3.4 This becomes increasingly relevant as sporting organisations themselves begin to own, operate and generate content for their own media platforms such as websites. Sporting organisations are potentially in competition with content users and/or licensees and consideration must be given to the extent that this may lead to anti competitive behaviour.

4 The appropriate balance between sporting and media organisations' respective commercial interests in the issue.

- 4.1 When considering the appropriate balance between sporting and media organisations it is important to distinguish the scope of each of the respective sector's commercial interests and to consider the extent to which they are or are not in conflict.

- 4.2 The primary function of sporting organisations is to organise, conduct and promote the sport with which they are aligned. Their commercial interest comes from raising revenue from a variety of sources, including:
- 4.2.1 Sales of tickets to the sporting events that they organise;
 - 4.2.2 Sponsorship;
 - 4.2.3 Merchandising activities and exploitation of ancillary rights;
 - 4.2.4 Licensing of rights, especially, the grant of certain exclusive simulcast broadcasting and Webcasting rights, to individual sporting events;
 - 4.2.5 Government grants; and
 - 4.2.6 General fundraising activities.
- 4.3 Media organisations use the sporting events conducted by sporting organisations as a source of news content that can be editorially presented through traditional media activities over various media platforms. To support their editorial interests in communicating the news, they seek to derive income from the:
- 4.3.1 Sale of advertising space; or
 - 4.3.2 Licensing or sub-licensing of news content under subscriptions.
- 4.4 News organisations exist to gather and report news independently including news on sporting events. Their primary interest in sporting events is editorial. Their commercial interest comes from providing the news that they gather to their subscribers. Organisations such as The Associated Press do not have any other interest in sporting events and do not purport to exercise any of the rights which historically have been regarded as within the domain of the sporting organisations.
- 4.5 From the perspective of news organisations, their editorial interest is not in conflict with the commercial interests of sporting organisations. To the contrary, news organisations serve a vital role in:
- 4.5.1 Generating and enhancing public interest in sporting events through their independent reporting of those events;
 - 4.5.2 Raising public awareness about sport;
 - 4.5.3 Providing commentary on sport and, when necessary, holding sporting organisations or players, accountable for their actions; and
 - 4.5.4 Placing non-local sporting events in a local context.
- 4.6 The Associated Press does not believe that it is in the interests of either sporting bodies or media organisations to introduce any law, regulation or code which would reset the current balance against the reporting of news. The Associated Press believes that all possible measures should be taken to prevent any limitation on the right of news organisations to independently gather and report the news and to disseminate their news content to the public.

- 4.7 Since the advent of the digital age and the opportunities created by technology, sporting organisations have the capacity to themselves become media organisations. This transformation is already evidenced by sporting bodies creating websites and by the extension of their exclusive rights in attempt to protect themselves against the warehousing or uncontrolled use of rights by other media organisations.
- 4.8 The balance between the sporting organisations and their media rights holders on the one hand and the news organisations on the other was understood and protected before the advent of the new technologies. It is difficult to see the justification for altering this balance simply because a new means of delivering news is available. It certainly should not justify any claim of a proprietary nature over a sporting event by the organisation that arranges the event. Such a claim would not only create an unreasonable imbalance between the sports organisations and news organisations, but also between the sports organisations and the Australian public.

5 The appropriate balance between regulation and commercial negotiation in ensuring that competing organisations get fair access to sporting events for reporting purposes.

- 5.1 Australian courts have consistently stated that what is 'fair' in the context of the fair dealing provisions is a question to be considered in all the circumstances of a particular case.³ Regulation of what is 'fair' places an artificial construction over what the Courts have rightly identified is a question of degree to be determined in the context of the facts applicable to each individual set of circumstances that arise.
- 5.2 Regulation which would, in any way, circumvent the fair dealing provisions relating to the reporting of news or otherwise constrain free access to sporting events for reporting purposes would lead to the diminution of the independence of the news media. Such an outcome is contrary to the public interest and is to be resisted at all costs.
- 5.3 Having fair access to sporting events is the practical manifestation of having the right to report news. It is inconsistent for the Parliament, on the one hand, to create a right permitting the reporting of news and, on the other hand, permitting the curtailing of access to events that are newsworthy and the ability to use and disseminate the news content generated from such access.
- 5.4 It is important that a general right of access to sporting events for reporting purposes is preserved and enhanced. This right must also be accompanied by the protection of the news organisation's rights to use what it has created in its business.

³ See *University of New South Wales v Moorhouse* (1975) 133 CLR 1, per Gibbs CJ at 12; *De Garis v Neville Jeffress Pidler* (1990) 37 FCR 99 per Beaumont J at 109

5.5 The principle underlying the regime, namely that the public has a right to access such news, must be re-enforced by ensuring that news organisations are able to access sporting events, gather the news for editorial presentation, and thereafter disseminate their news content using these new technologies. Any attempt by the sporting organisations to fetter these rights, whether through an accreditation process or by claiming some proprietary interest in the events they organise, would be inconsistent with the public's right to know. That right should exist irrespective of the means by which news is reported.

6 The appropriate balance between the public's right to access alternative sources of information using new types of digital media, and the rights of sporting organisations to control or limit access to ensure a fair commercial return or for other reasons.

6.1 It needs to be recognized that the evolution of technology and change in modes of dissemination, does not change the essential characteristics of the content or the need for reporting of news: it merely impacts on the value of the commercial exploitation of the content.

6.2 Getting fair access to sporting events and to sports content for news reporting purposes and the ability to use the news gathered by news organisations is essential if the new electronic communication networks, like 3G mobile and broadband internet are to develop into new media delivery platforms.

6.3 The Chairman of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, Mr Graeme Samuel, stated:

Crucial to the success of any ventures using these new technologies, though, will be content rights, and control of premium sporting content, such as AFL, Rugby, Rugby League, Cricket and Tennis, could be pivotal. It is vital therefore that no single network owner acquires exclusive rights to all that content and effectively locks out the potential competition.⁴

Graeme Samuel has also stated:

So it is pretty clear that the internet will be a key driver of the next wave of competition to the current media players, and the markets we have traditionally defined as 'media' will change. And the possibility is there for not one, but hundreds of new competitors to today's broadcasters.

...

Therefore, a crucial factor for the success of any ventures using these new technologies will be content rights...there is a risk that the exclusive acquisition of such rights for new and emerging markets like DSL broadband and 3G mobiles will allow the rights-holders to shut out competition across a range of services delivered over the new networks. Ultimately, this could deprive consumers of choice and quality not only

⁴ Graeme Samuel, 'Media convergence and the changing face of media regulation', Henry Mayer lecture, 19 May 2005, p7, available on the ACCC's website at acc.gov.au

for broadcasting, but also voice, internet and innovative services, such as video calls and the success or failure of a new competitor.⁵

- 6.4 The important role played by content in promoting competition between the old media platforms (TV stations, radio stations and newspapers) and the new media platforms (DSL Broadband, 3G mobiles and the internet) has been recognised by competition regulators in other jurisdictions such as the European Commission.⁶
- 6.5 Market definition can be problematic in this area. Markets can be divided into two broad categories.
- 6.6 Upstream markets are responsible for the creation of content and these works are generally the subject of copyright protection pursuant to the Copyright Act.
- 6.7 Downstream media markets are responsible for the supply of content to consumers. Whether there is effective competition in these markets will depend on their structure, in particular, the number of competitors in each market and the barriers to entry to each market.
- 6.8 Barriers to entry are burdens or limitations facing any firm not presently operating in a market from participating therein. Economists distinguish between structural barriers to entry and strategic barriers to entry.
- 6.9 Structural barriers to entry result from inherent structural characteristics of the market. The most significant structural barriers are statutory restrictions on entry or regulatory requirements.
- 6.10 The existence of copyright protection can be seen as a structural barrier to entry since it represents a statutory restriction on competitors using or gaining access to the work the subject of copyright protection.
- 6.11 The fair dealing provisions of the Copyright Act ameliorate the severity of this structural barrier to entry. Any attempt to weaken or dilute the fair dealing provisions would raise or increase the severity of this barrier to entry.
- 6.12 Barriers to entry such as the Copyright Act and the attempts by sporting organisations to limit the use by others such as news organisations of their own content may confer a measure of market power on the owners of the copyright works/sporting organisations.
- 6.13 The owners of copyright in the content of sporting events in upstream markets may take advantage of their market power and leverage their power from the upstream markets into downstream media markets. The same principle applies to sporting organisations seeking to claim some proprietary interest in the events they organise.

⁵ Graeme Samuel, 'Cartels, media and telecommunications – the rapidly changing face of Australian competition regulation', Deakin University School of Law Oration, 11 May 2005, p10. Available on the ACCC's website at acc.gov.au

⁶ See Damien Geradin, 'Access to content by new media platforms: a review of the competition law problems' (2005) 30 *European Law Review* 68 at 70-71 and 80-91.

- 6.14 Similarly sporting organisations seeking to limit the dissemination of editorial content created by news organisations could be seen as taking advantage of their market power to limit and prevent competition.
- 6.15 The ACCC in its report to Senator Alston, Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, on emerging market structures in the communications sector (June 2003) expressed the view that access to premium content such as premium local sport was a barrier to entry (at p10). The ACCC also recognised that:
- A particular concern is that the relationships between the markets will mean that the major firms in the existing markets will be able to leverage market power into emerging markets and for the delivery of new services. (at p22)
- 6.16 Section 46 of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* (Cth) (**TPA**) prohibits a corporation with a substantial degree of power in one market from taking advantage of that market power for the purposes of substantially damaging a competitor in another market or deterring or preventing entry into another market or deterring or preventing a person from engaging in competitive conduct in another market. However, it is not an effective solution to the problem to require those adversely affected to incur the significant costs and risks associated with bringing legal proceedings to enforce their rights in the event that they are the victims of a misuse of market power.
- 6.17 Any attempt to restrict or limit the current fair dealing provisions in the Copyright Act or indeed impose limitations on the dissemination of news content will lessen competition in the downstream media markets. It will restrict the ability of new media outlets to determine how they report the news and result in more consumers switching from the new media sites to the sites of the sporting organisations that will host more video clips and thus be more attractive sites.
- 6.18 News organisations should be free to make use of whatever amount of the video or other news content they independently gather and create they feel is appropriate for reporting on a story without artificially made up limitations from the sporting organisations; otherwise, competition and consumer welfare will be adversely affected.
- 7 Should sporting organisations be able to apply frequency limitations to news reports in the digital media.**
- 7.1 For the reasons set out in Section 4 above, we do not believe that any frequency limitations should be imposed on news reports.
- 7.2 We do not see in what way it is in the interests of sporting organisations to apply frequency limitations to news reports in the digital media. News reporting should not be confused with the mere provision of content by media organisations whether that be by way of simulcasting a sporting event or providing a play-by-play, ball-by-ball description of the event. These are not activities that news reporting organisations seek to participate in.
- 7.3 As news organisations enhance the public's understanding and interest in sporting events through their reporting of news, whether via traditional platforms or via digital media, it benefits sporting organisations and the sports they seek to promote.

- 7.4 The central problem with accreditation agreements is that they seek to confer on sporting organisations exclusive rights which enable sporting organisations to engage in a form of quasi editorial and competitive control. In addition to specifying that the use of an entire means of news delivery, such as mobile phones, is off limits to news organisations, they also purport to limit frequency and extent of reporting. This is particularly the case with respect to the supply of news to international subscribers. When accreditation agreements seek to prevent news being disseminated to third party organisations, it prevents international organisations from placing sporting events in a local context for local audiences that enhances their enjoyment and understanding of the sport.
- 7.5 Enhanced public interest has positive commercial implications for both sporting and media organisations in the form of greater numbers of the public either attending events or viewing events on media platforms.
- 7.6 To the extent that sporting organisations seek to place frequency and medium restrictions on news organisations to drive traffic to their own websites, such behaviour risks breaches of Part IV of the TPA.

8 The current accreditation processes for journalists and media representatives at sporting events, and the use of accreditation for controlling reporting on events.

- 8.1 The difficulty with the accreditation process is that it seeks to alter or even displace the fair dealing provisions contained in the Copyright Act, the public policy underlying it and the right of news organisations to exercise their rights as copyright owners in the material they create. There is also a significant risk that the accreditation process may reduce competition in certain markets. This immediately raises two significant policy issues. Firstly, the question of whether and to what extent contractual mechanisms should be used by rights holders as means to circumvent the public's interest in independent sports coverage. Secondly, the way in which contractual mechanisms are used to displace the copyright balance or, to put it another way, to construct a private fence around a public law.
- 8.2 Indeed, in its report on Copyright and Contract, the Copyright Law Review Committee went so far as to recommend that:

"the Copyright Act be amended to provide that an agreement, or a provision of an agreement, that excludes or modifies, or has the effect of excluding or modifying, the operation of ss. 40, 41, 42, 43, 43A, 48A, 49, 50, 51, 51AA, 51A, 52, 103A, 103B, 103C, 104, 110A, 110B, 111A of the Act, has no effect.⁷"

- 8.3 Additionally, in circumstances where sporting organisations impose accreditation conditions which have the effect of restricting the use or resupply of data or news information created by the news organisations, this may breach one of more of the anti competitive conduct provisions under Part IV of the TPA.

⁷ Copyright Law Review Committee, "*Copyright and Contract*" at page 274, Canberra: Australian Government, 2002

9 Options other than regulation or commercial negotiation (such as industry guidelines for sports and news agencies in sports reporting, dispute resolution mechanisms and codes of practice) to manage sports news to balance commercial interests and public interests.

- 9.1 As stated at paragraph 6, regulation which would, in any way, circumvent the fair dealing provisions relating to the reporting of news or otherwise constrain free access to sporting events for news reporting purposes is not in the public interest.
- 9.2 We are unclear as to what benefit is hoped to be achieved for the public interest resulting from the introduction of industry guidelines or codes of practice and do not support their introduction.

Conclusion

The symbiotic relationship between sports and sports news reporting should not be underestimated - the success of one leads to the success of the other. Any attempt to restrict news organisations' access to sporting events or the ability of news organisations to disseminate their independent news reports from sporting events should be resisted. News organisations are not seeking to erode or trespass on the legitimate and long recognised business interests of sporting organisations; rather they are seeking to protect their own legitimate and long recognised right to report the news and use and distribute the news content they generate.

1. The Associated Press is of the view that no further legislation or regulation is necessary to clarify the overlapping, but distinctly different interests of sports organizations and news organizations in reporting on sporting events;
2. The Associated Press would welcome the opportunity for more efficient interaction around the accreditation process of each sports organization;
3. Finally, the Associated Press would like to see the continued protection and preservation of the rights of news organisations to independently report the news without restriction and cover sporting events for the public at large.



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Appendix A⁸
Australian Sports Commission grant allocations to sports, 2007–2008

Sport	Australian Institute of Sport	High performance	Sport development	Other*	Total
Funding to national sporting organisations (by sport)					
Archery	681 000	354 800	27 200	0	1 063 000
Athletics	1 493 800	3 782 600	146 400	450 000	5 872 800
Australian football	200 000	0	216 000	74 000	490 000
Badminton	0	185 000	27 000	340 000	552 000
Baseball	0	1 347 000	146 000	9 000	1 502 000
Basketball**	1 512 900	2 552 584	216 400	90 000	4 371 884
BMX	0	0	140 000	0	140 000
Bocce	0	26 000	25 000	0	51 000
Bowls	0	417 200	146 800	80 000	644 000
Boxing	671 200	141 000	54 000	0	866 200
Canoeing**	984 300	257 000	108 000	10 000	1 359 300
Cricket	528 500	0	216 000	89 000	833 500
Cycling	1 607 400	3 984 500	110 000	76 200	5 778 100
Diving	719 100	761 800	27 200	75 000	1 583 100
Equestrian	0	2 242 000	87 000	16 300	2 345 300
Fencing	0	35 400	26 600	0	62 000
Football	1 391 600	5 331 600	216 000	225 000	7 164 200

⁸ See Australian Sports Commission, 2007- 2008 Annual Report at page 183

Golf	383 300	478 400	151 600	170 300	1 183 600
Gymnastics	1 035 400	1 225 000	216 000	32 000	2 508 400
Hockey	1 252 700	3 785 200	161 800	193 317	5 393 017
Ice racing	0	83 000	0	0	83 000
Indoor cricket	0	61 000	150 000	0	211 000
Judo	0	467 800	16 200	295 000	779 000
Karate	0	3 000	83 000	0	86 000
Lacrosse	0	0	50 000	0	50 000
Motor sport	0	304 200	64 800	0	369 000
Motorcycling	0	382 600	64 400	4 500	451 500
Netball	629 800	1 897 100	279 900	662 000	3 468 800
Orienteering	0	86 000	0	0	86 000
Polocrosse	0	61 000	60 000	0	121 000
Pony clubs	0	30 000	25 000	0	55 000
Roller sport (skate)	0	0	206 000	2 850	208 850
Rowing	1 612 100	3 853 600	89 400	40 000	5 595 100
Rugby league	200 000	2 000 000	216 000	60 000	2 476 000
Rugby union	200 000	0	216 000	54 000	470 000
Sailing	824 600	2 830 600	146 400	20 000	3 821 600
Shooting	0	1 349 800	76 200	93 250	1 519 250
Skiing	0	767 600	16 400	0	784 000
Softball	396 300	1 439 200	161 800	50 000	2347
Squash	439 100	437 600	118 400	0	995 100
Surf lifesaving	0	355 400	161 600	40 000	557 000
Surf riding	0	423 400	86 600	25 000	535 000
Swimming	1 262 200	4 400 000	216 000	105 480	1668
Table tennis	0	103 800	48 200	0	152 000

Tennis	517 900	0	216 000	35 000	768 900
Tenpin bowling	0	80 000	150 000	0	230 000
Touch	0	70 000	200 000	54 000	324 000
Triathlon	532 800	878 600	96 400	98 000	1 605 800
University sport	0	210 000	0	2 730 000	2 940 000
Volleyball	1 148 000	1 286 000	64 000	117 000	2 615 000
Water polo	488 500	1 875 000	61 000	20 000	2 444 500
Water skiing	0	157 000	0	0	157 000
Weightlifting	0	362 600	21 400	0	384 000
Wrestling	0	50 000	0	0	50 000
Total	20 712 500	53 212 984	5 826 100	6 436 197	86 187 781