

# OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN THAILAND

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## ABSTRACT

The Olympic Games is by far the most admirable competitions among athletes and the most spectacle sports tournaments among sports fans. The Olympic Games is built on their very core values when the games bring together people around the world to witness one of the amazing sports events in the world. It is a congregation of the Olympic Games, three core values, i.e., excellence, friendship and respect, are around the world.

The immense role of the dissemination of Olympic values and promoting and overseeing the Olympic Games falls on the shoulder of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) which is a decision – making organization regarding the Olympic affairs. Though a huge responsibility lied upon the IOC, the IOC alone cannot operate and function at this successful level. The National Olympic Committees (NOCs) from various countries need to provide considerable support to the IOC, and the accomplishment of the IOC’s objectives can be achieved only if the NOCs work efficiently and effectively.

The NOCs perform various functions and provide significant contribution to promote sports in a country. Thailand is one of the IOC members. The missions of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand (NOCT) under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the King include supporting and promoting amateur sports and physical education, sending delegated athletes and the international. Competitions, providing welfare and education for athletes and coaches, organizing a sports museum, and coordination with different management of the NOCT are highly essential. Effective management of the NOCT will lead not only to the increasing number of junior athletes and national athletes and the success of our national athletes in major international sports competitions, but also to gear Thailand to be a healthy society using sports as a means to this end.

In business, it is often argued that effective management is caused by competition. The term “creative destruction” coined by Joseph Schumpeter has continuously been proven through time that the most effective and innovative firms will thrive. Without competition, there is no real incentive and need for firms to be effective and efficient. Firms can do whatever they want bearing few or no consequences. Many sports governing bodies, e.g. the IOC and the NOCs, however, have no competition and, thus, are a monopoly. Yet, they organizations that need to be most effective.

In this paper, I will argue that corporate governance is the solution to make the NOCs and the IOC to be most effective by using an example of the NOCT. Corporate governance (CG) can be loosely defined as to how to institute integrity to organizations/industries. Similar to business, the IOC and the NOCs need to instill integrity to their members no matter who they are or what role they take. A cleverly tailored corporate governance process employing control from both top-down and bottom-up will provide a necessary means to make the NOCs or, in this paper, the NOCT become well managed.

**Keywords:** Olympics, Olympic Movement, Corporate Governance

## INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the modern era, the Olympic Games were intended as a vehicle for the promotion of Olympism, the philosophy which calls for international understanding, intercultural awareness, mass participation, fair play, greater education through sport and pursuit of excellence in all endeavors. The Games aimed to be a show case for these ideals in action with an accompanying message that everyone should incorporate the philosophy into their own lives. However, there are perceptions that the philosophical message has become closed by problems such as political intervention, commercialism, unethical behavior, elitism,

gender inequality and obsessive media presence. Some have even suggested that the Olympic philosophy and the Olympic Games are not necessarily, which is to say that Olympic ideals are not inherently present in the Games. While there is doubt regarding the effectiveness of the Olympic Games as a method to promote the Olympic philosophy, there are other programs within the Olympic Movement that have the promotion of Olympism as their primary goal.

Education is the core of the Olympic Movement, because all of the fundamental roles entrusted to the movement depend entirely on the educational values of the Olympic Movement. For that reason, all the key figures of Olympism put great emphasis on education. Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Movement and inspired educator, fully recognized the importance of education and said “Olympic Education and the Olympic Spirit have the power to contribute to resolving some of the most intensive social problems and teaching principles of honesty and respect.” Thus to him the Olympic Movement areas, in essence, a tool for education.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, Honorary IOC President, also indicated that “The wealth of people and countries lies in education, and sports play a major role in provide a lesson for life and should be a point of reference for youths. It is an appeal for the unity of people and for place” (IOC, 1994). While Jacques Rogge, IOC President showed his feeling about the sports as “Sport plays an important role in integration by contributing to the adoption of values such as respect and tolerance; he’s also made a conclusion that this should be the legacy of the Olympic Games (2004).” Looking at the Olympic Motto, Dr. Nikos Filaretos, IOA President (2005) said that “Citius-Altius-Fortius” was meant for every youngster to be, faster in sport performance and perception, higher in moral standing and stronger in fortitude for the struggle life.”

Olympic Education, in general, is the process by which people learn Olympism. With respect to pedagogy; Olympic Education is the grass root for general education. Dr.Lambis NIKOLAOU, President of Hellenic Olympic Committee (2003) said that, “Education is the corner stone of the Olympic Movement; its goal is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world, by educating youth through sport, without discrimination and in the Olympic Spirit, which require mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fairplay.

In Thailand, some of the most popular sports for Thai youth are: tennis, golf, basketball, volleyball, football, swimming, taekwondo and futsal. Unfortunately, not all young people can participate in such sports as they do not possess the skills high-level skill required. So, Physical Education classes can serve this youth population in terms of exercise and of physical fitness activities, which in any way still serves to promote a physical fitness and mental fitness. In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the need to include the values and the benefits of sport into the educational and sport program. Children who participate in sports can learn the sport moral values and become a better person, a better adult, a better athlete, a better member of the society and eventually a better citizen of the country. As administrators and educators of higher education, they need to set up educational strategies in order to provide the best program to our children. Thus, it is mandatory to introduce sport to all levels of education to let our children enjoy the best segment of their life with fun and friendships.

In the last decade, National Olympic Committee of Thailand (NOCT) providentially began activities in Thailand. These activities include workshops and seminars as well as the youth activities that were applied in order to promote the Olympic idea in Thailand. Olympism that was long forgotten began to enliven again by the TOA. In this connection, Thai people, in particular the youngsters have opportunities to acquire the idea of Baron Pierre de Coubatin and Chao Phraya Dharmmasakmontri. Their common quest is to build a peaceful society with knowledgeable people with strong body and mind. With the TOA lead, a goal is set to be achieved with a constructive plan. Thai youngsters should be able to understand the value, idea and principal of Olympism. It is aimed to inspire the society by using the Olympic philosophy in developing the young ones in the future. With the inspiration, legacy that was lost long ago should then be installed into the society once again.

## **OLYMPIC MOVEMENT**

The Olympic Movement is a global phenomenon that transcends the boundaries of sport and culture and extends to education, politics, economic and technology. The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organized, universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the International Olympic

Committee (IOC), of all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism. It covers the five continents. It reaches its peak with the bringing together of the world's athletes at the great sports festival, the Olympic Games. Its symbol is five interlaced rings. So, Olympism is a philosophy of life.....—What ideas or values are important in your philosophy of life? Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Games, said that participation in sport helps young people to develop a balance between body, will and mind.

Since the turn of the century, corporate governance (CG) has become a very serious issue due to the collapse of several big companies. CG pertains to explicit rules, laws or procedures, and implicit cultures in which and by which there is a conflict of interests between different parties in an organization. It aims to protect minor shareholders from the appropriation of major shareholders or managers in a company (Claessens & Fan, 2002, Mitton, 2002) A good established CG practice is believed to offer a solution to scrupulous management (Cato Institute, 2003).

CG for sports governing bodies, especially the IOC and NOCs, is very serious issue for three obvious reasons. First, since the IOC and the NOCs are organizations which need to balance the interests of many different types of parties. The IOC needs to find a mutual agreement or interest from an individual (e.g., athletes, coaches, referees) to a country (e.g., NOCs or Olympic bidding countries) and form a nonprofit organization (e.g. International Sports Federation or UN agencies) to a profit organisation (e.g., sponsors or broadcasting companies). The NOCs have the same burden as the IOC but at a smaller scale. With this difficult task, a conflict of interest can easily occur, e.g. the Fasel cast in 2009 where he was reprimanded by the IOC, or possible concerns for two sponsorship agreements of the South Korean bid for the Winter Olympic Games in 2014.

Secondly, the IOC and the NOCs are monopolistic organizations in their domain. The right to decide which country will host the Olympic Games belongs only to the IOC, while the right to send athletes to participate in the Olympic Games belongs only to the NOCs. Because of this monopolistic nature, the need for good CG is extremely important because without competition the need for improvement, adaptation, or effective management is minimal. This may lead to ineffective management of the IOC, unfair and/or dangerous competitions. Lastly, CG is highly essential for the IOC and the NOCs because of the role bestowed upon the IOC and the NOCs. It is the task of the IOC and the NOCs to encourage support and use sports as a tool to promote peace, fair play, health, and social equality among different races and genders.

Friedman (1999) and Zakus (2000) argued for the immediate needs of corporate governance and of management paradigm shift for the IOC. The Governance is Sport Working Group (2001) provided a guideline for good governance. The guideline includes nine principles, as follows:

1. The role of the governing body pertains to how sports governing bodies (SGB) govern their stakeholders to the best interest of their sports domain. The role of SGB, thus includes how SGBs enact, establish, and enforce rules of the games as well as promote and represent its sports.
2. Structure, responsibilities, and accountability are roles and responsibilities of groups of SGBs.
3. Membership and size of the governing body pertain to the number and qualification of members of SGBs and how SGBs operate
4. Democracy, elections, and appointments deal with the process of acquiring member of SGBs.
5. Transparency and communication cover how SGBs communicate with their members. Thus, it provides a good in indicator showing the quality of good governance.
6. Decisions and appeals pertain to how the process that SGBs settle disputes and derive their decisions as well as the process of appeals.
7. Conflicts of interest ensures that every member of SGBs act to the best of their interest. Hence, clear demarcation is encouraged.
8. Solidarity deals with how SGBs appropriately distribute their financial revenue. As a result, it is very important to the development of sports.
9. Recognition of other interests: SGBs are required to recognize other special interest groups which may affect the decisions and interests of SGBs.

Instead of nine principles, Burger & Goslin (2005) summarized that seven values were required in order to successfully have good governance sports organizations. Seven pillars of good governance for sports organisations include: 1) fairness 2) accountability 3) responsibility 4) transparency 5) social responsibility 6) independence and 7) discipline

## OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN THAILAND

Thailand recognizes the results of the Olympic Movement as the cooperation of internal and international sport development for human better lives. Utilization of sport as means of personal efficiency development because sporting and exercising are the means to develop physical, mental principles which reflect to individual and society existing and also national reputation. The quotation from our Great Sport King Rama IX, "Sport is the most significant to individual and nation lives with correct conducting, with efficiency and capability, of which will gain reputation to oneself and the country, if conducted with politeness will also gain the same reputation and national unity"

Sport in Thailand has been promoted and developed by public and private sectors long time ago. The Department of Physical Education was established in 1933 for the promotion of sport and physical education to pupil and youth in school, while the Sport Authority of Thailand (SAT) was established in 1967 for coordination and promotion of sport among people and young all over the country. Government also has a policy for local and central government agencies to promote sport and exercise for their own personal.

National Sport Development Plan is the master plan to indicate policy, direction and boundary of sport development and promotion for sport organization including organizations e.g. Sport Authority of Thailand, Physical Education Department and National Olympic Committee of Thailand, etc. This Master Plan consists of 6 developments as the development for fundamental exercise and sport, the development for mass sport, the development for elite sport, the development for professional sport, and the development for technology and sport science and development for sport management, National Sport Development Plan coverage 2012-2016. The improvement of Thailand sports development is indicated by the number of medals gained in SEA Games, Asian Games and Olympic Game. At the regional in the Asian world to host the Asiad for 4 times in 1966, 1970, 1978 and 1998 and 6 times for SEA Games in 1959, 1967, 1985, 1995 and 2007 also we have bidding for hosting the Summer Olympic Games in 2008.

The National Olympic Committee of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the King (NOCT) was established on June 20, 1948, was granted his Royal Patronage by His Majesty King Bhumipol Adulyadej on December 26, 1949 and was unanimously approved form recognition by the IOC on May 15, 1950 at its IOC General Assembly Session in Copenhagen, Denmark. Headquarter is in Bangkok. For the beginning its working, the first four sport associations affiliated to the National Olympic Committee were the Football, Lawn Tennis, Rugby Football as well as the Athletics Association. Currently there are 33 Sport Associations under the umbrella of NOCT.

The structure of the NOCT consists of one executive committee, thirteen commissions performing various assigned responsibilities, the Thailand Olympic Academy and the Olympic Athletes Club. According to the Olympic Charter, the members of the executive committee are elected from the general assembly of the NOCT. The members of the general assembly include 33 representatives from sports organizations, one IOC member, one Olympian, who can reinforce the effectiveness of the NOCT and render distinguished services to the cause of sport and Olympism.

The National Olympic Committee of Thailand Executive Board comprised of 25 members; The President, four Vice Presidents Secretary General, IOC member for Thailand and 19 members by as an one female. Recently, the Executive Members of NOCT were elected to join with the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) commissions since April 2007 as follows:

Major General Charouk Arirachakaran:	OCA Vice President
Professor Chareon Wattanasin:	OCA Rules and Regulations Commission
Mr.Preeda Rodphothong:	OCA Cultural and Olympic Education Commission
Professor Dr.Supitr Samahito:	OCA Women and Sport Commission
Mr.Pipat Paniangvait:	OCA Sports Commission
Dr.Varin Tausupasiri:	OCA Medical Commission
Dr.Thana Chaiphaisit:	OCA Treasure Commission

**TABLE I** OLYMPIC GAMES, NOCT JOINED 16 OLYMPIC GAMES WITH 9 GOLD MEDALS, 6 SILVERS AND 13 BRONZES, OLYMPIC GAMES 1952 – 2016 PARTICIPATION OF THAI CONTINGENT.

No.	Year	Host		Medal
		City	Country	
15	1952	Helsinki	Finland	first participated at the Olympic Games
16	1960	Melbourne	Australia	-
17	1964	Rome	Italy	-
18	1964	Tokyo	Japan	-
19	1968	Mexico City	Mexico	-
20	1972	Munich	Canada	-
21	1976	Montreal	Canada	1 bronze from boxing
23	1984	Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1 silver from boxing
24	1988	Seoul	Korea	1 bronze from boxing
25	1992	Barcelona	Spain	1 bronze from boxing
26	1996	Atlanta	U.S.A.	1 gold, 1 bronze from boxing
27	2000	Sydney	Australia	1 gold, 1 bronze from boxing and 1 bronze from weightlifting
28	2004	Athens	Greece	<b>3 gold, 1 silver, 4 bronze medal</b> <i>(1 gold from boxing and 2 golds from weightlifting--1 silver from boxing--1 bronze from boxing, 1 bronze from weightlifting and 1 bronze from taekwondo)</i>
29	2008	Beijing	China	<b>2 gold, 2 silver medal</b> <i>(1 gold from boxing and 1 gold from weightlifting--1 silver from boxing--1 silver from taekwondo)</i>
30	2012	London	Great Britain	<b>2 silver, 1 bronze medal</b> <i>(1 silver from weightlifting --1 silver from boxing and 1 bronze from taekwondo)</i>
31	2016	Rio de Janero	Brazil	<b>2 gold, 2 silver, 2 bronze medal</b> <i>(2 golds from weightlifting--2 silver from weightlifting and taekwondo--2 bronzes from weightlifting and taekwondo)</i>

**TABLE II** ASIAN GAMES, THAI CONTINGENTS HAVE PARTICIPATED TO ALL ASIAN GAMES SINCE 1950 TILL 2018 AND HOSTED 4 TIMES: ASIAN GAMES V 1996, ASIAN GAMES VI 1970, ASIAN GAMES VIII 1978, ASIAN GAMES XIII 1998, AND NUMBER OF THAI CONTINGENTS' PARTICIPATION HAS BEEN SHOWN ON TABLE II.

Asian Games		Host		Medal			Ranging No.
No.	Date	City	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1	4-11 March 1950	Delhi	India	-	-	-	-
2	1-9 May 1954	Manila	Philippines	-	-	-	-
3	24 May - 1 June 1958	Tokyo	Japan	-	1	3	4
4	24 August - 4 Sep 1962	Jakarta	Indonesia	2	5	5	7
<b>5</b>	<b>9-20 December 1966</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>9-20 December 1970</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>
7	1-3 September 1974	Tehran	Iran	4	2	8	8

<b>8</b>	<b>9-20 December 1978</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>
9	19 Nov - 5 Dec 1982	Delhi	India	1	5	4	12
10	20 Sept - 5 Oct 1986	Seoul	Korea	3	10	13	7
11	22 Sept - 7 Oct 1990	Beijing	China	2	7	8	9
12	2-6 October 1994	Hiroshima	Japan	3	9	14	12
<b>13</b>	<b>6-20 December 1998</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
14	29 Sep - 14 Oct 2002	Busan	Korea	14	19	10	6
15	1-15 December 2006	Doha	Qatar	13	15	26	5
16	12-27 November 2010	Guangzhou	China	11	9	32	9
17	19 Sept - 4 Oct 2014	Incheon	SouthKorea	12	7	28	6
18	18 Aug. – 2 Sep. 2018	Jakarta/Palembang	Indonesia	11	16	46	12

**TABLE III** SEA GAMES: THE SAME AS ASIAN GAMES, THAI CONTINGENTS HAVE PARTICIPATED SINCE 1959 TO 2017 TOTALLY 29 TIMES AND HOSTED 6 TIMES AT TABLE III--PARTICIPATIONS AND MEDALS IN SEA GAMES OF THAI CONTINGENTS.

No.	YEAR	Host		Medal			Ranging No.
		City	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
<b>1</b>	<b>1959</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
2	1961	Yangon	Myanmar	21	18	22	2
3	1963	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	38	33	35	1
<b>4</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>
5	1969	Yangon	Myanmar	32	35	45	2
6	1970	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	44	27	38	1
7	1973	Singapore	Singapore	47	24	28	1
<b>8</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>
9	1977	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	37	35	33	2
10	1979	Jakarta	Indonesia	50	46	29	2
11	1981	Manila	Philippines	62	45	41	2
12	1983	Singapore	Singapore	49	40	38	3
<b>13</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>Bangkok</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
14	1987	Jakarta	Indonesia	63	58	67	2
15	1989	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	62	63	66	3
16	1991	Manila	Philippines	72	80	71	3
17	1993	Singapore	Singapore	63	70	63	2
<b>18</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>Chiangmai</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>
19	1997	Jakarta	Indonesia	83	97	77	2
20	1999	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei	65	48	56	1
21	2001	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	103	86	89	2
22	2003	Hanoi, Hojimin	Vietnam	90	93	98	2
23	2005	Manila	Philippines	87	78	118	2
<b>24</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Nakon Ratchasima</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1</b>
25	2009	Vientiane	Laos	86	83	97	1

26	2011	Jakarta, Palembang	Indonesia	109	100	120	2
27	2013	Nay Pyi Taw	Myanmar	107	94	81	1
28	2015	Singapore	Singapore	95	83	69	1
29	2017	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	71	84	88	2

### **SPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION IN THAILAND**

Olympic Movement in Thailand along with Sport Master Plan [2017-2021] intend to promote the better quality of lives of citizen through public and private sector concerning with sport. The target groups of populations are

1. Children and youths, gaining sport knowledge through the development plan for fundamental sport. They will recognize basic skill of playing and watching sport, within educational system. Ministry of Education and Physical Education Department and Institute of Physical Education will handle and the outside educational system runs by SAT.

2. General Citizen, the development of sport passes through the development plan for mass sport as better health is the target. Ministry of Tourism and Sport and Ministry of Health and also SAT handle this plan.

3. Elite Sport developed to the top cream through the development plan for elite sport at all levels. SAT, NOCT, NFs and PFs handle this target group.

4. Professional Athletes, top calibrate of elite sportsmen and women will be larger to professional athletes through the development plan for professional athletes through the development plan for professional sport by SAT and NFs.

5. Sport technical, the development of sport science and technology will be done according to the plan directions by Bureau of University and SAT.

6. Sport personal, sport administrators, coacher, referees will be developed and promoted under the development plan for sport administration by NOCT, NFs, PFs and SAT.

### **THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THAILAND**

Corporate Governance on the National Olympic Committee of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the King. The conduct of the NOCT is required to follow the Olympic Charter strictly: otherwise the IOC can take appropriate measures to act upon possible misconducts performed by the NOCT. Hence several rules governing the NOCT and their members follow the Olympic Charter, for example, the composition of the NOCT, the recognition of the NOCT member, the acquisition of the NOCT executive committee, the responsibility of the NOCT executive committee, and the general operations of the NOCT. With a clear and well establish charter, and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. As a result, the NOCT acts upon the guidelines provided by The Governance in Sport Working Group in 2001.

Moreover, the NOCT has divided its tasks, roles, and responsibilities to thirteen commissions. The thirteen commissions include: (NOCT, 2013)

1. Office of the Secretariat Commission is mainly responsible for monitoring and assisting  
2. Olympic Solidarity Commission is mainly responsible for planning and developing a financial strategy of the NOCT for Olympic Solidarity received from the IOC.

3. Marketing and Privilege Commission is mainly responsible for reviewing and studying possible sponsorships to finance the NOCT.

4. Sport for All Commission is responsible for promoting sports practice for public interest.

5. Rules and Laws Commission is responsible for drawing up rules and laws governed by the NOCT.

6. Information and Technology Commission is responsible for collecting and circulating important and interesting news, statistics, and knowledge relating to sports, the Olympic Movement, and Olympism.

7. Sports Commission is responsible for sending delegates to participate in the international competitions.

8. Medical and Sport Science Commission is responsible for planning for appropriate intervention of medical doctors and sports scientists during the preparation phase of athletes before competitions to ensure maximum benefit for athletes and the NOCT.

9. National Sports Associations and Media Relationships Commission is responsible for coordinating is responsible for auditing the budget of the NOCT.

10. Evaluation Commission is responsible for evaluation policies of the NOCT.

11. Sport for Elite Development Commission is responsible for finding, training, coaching, and maintaining international competitions medalists.

12. Women and Sport Commission is responsible for promoting sports in women and for ensuring gender equality in sports.

13. Policy and Monitoring Commission is responsible for policy making, monitoring, and Evaluation policies of the NOCT.

The demarcation should render the NOCT to be highly productive. It is obvious from Thailand's post-Olympic history that Thailand has Asian Games. However, the success of Thai athletes at junior level. In the 2010 Youth Olympic Games in Singapore, Thailand won four gold medals and ranked 14th of the medal table. But in previous Olympic Games Thailand has never enjoyed more than three gold medals in a single Olympic Games, and the best place for Thailand was 25th in Athens 2004. This problem is widely recognized in Thailand where Thailand has excellent junior athletes but few elite senior athletes. Good corporate governance would provide a solution to the problem.

CG relates to how an organization morally operates in its challenging situation. Personnel are one of the most critical factors, if not the most important factor, affecting good CG. Though the NOCT has its clear demarcation and delegates its tasks to thirteen commissions, several commissions and delegates its tasks to thirteen commissions, several commissions are chaired by the same person. As a result, the demarcation has little effect. For example, Office of the Secretariat Commission, Olympic Solidarity Commission, and Marketing and Privilege Commission are also chaired by one person. Technically, several commissions can be chaired by one person. Three problems can occur when one person chairs several commissions, the first problem is ineffectiveness. Given the huge responsibilities of each commission. It is hard to see how these commissions can be run at their most effectiveness. Secondly, the NOCT lacks accountability because the commissions shared by one person many quarrel about their real responsibilities among commissions. Lastly, conflicts of interests many occur more easily because of more power obtained from chairing more commissions.

This problem may arise because Thailand does not have enough pool of interested and qualified candidates for being a chair. This can be resolved by promoting the significance of Olympism to our next generation. Moreover, poor transitions from junior level to senior level can result from poor coordination and limited future career for Thai athletes.

Moreover, several members of the NOCT executive committee have been a member for quite some time. The need for new generations is intense. Thailand is now in the transition of chairperson or president of sports organizations from the old generations who often are retired military generals or bureaucrats to new generations who often are more adept to changes. The research Foreman (2006) found that sports organizations are less effective if managed by elder board members and meet infrequently. Fortunately, the NOCT executive committee will soon consist of executive members from young generations who are passionate in sports. Though they are inexperienced, effective and frequent meetings help them understand the rules of the games.

Equally important with personnel, structure is another area that the NOCT lacks because it does not have a clear organizational structure and authority or means to exert its influence on its members as it may hope for. While the IOC can exercise its full authority on the NOCs, the NOCT cannot exert full authority on its sport organization members due to several reasons. The first reason is the conflicts of interest. The NOCT has several responsibilities, but the most important one is to send athletes rests upon sport organizations which are varied from organization to organization. Many sport organizations do not establish certain rules or criteria in the selection process, while some sports organizations often suddenly change their selection criteria without any prior notice and reasonable explanations. This is, of course, an act against good governance. The NOCT can only reprimand the wrong-doing sports organizations at best. It is argued with certain number of notices given by NOCT, the NOCT should reserve its right not to send delegates from sports organizations to participate in major international competitions. By doing so, the NOCT reduces the possibility of obtaining more medal s

from competitions which is against the interest of Thai people, but by not banning wrongdoing sports organizations, the NOCT cannot promote the principle of CG on sports organizations and may even promote wrong doings.

Therefore, the NOCT should find its role between sports organizations member and the Sports Authority of Thailand (SAT) which acts as a government agency providing funding for its sports organizations members. As a result, the NOCT can exert its influence on sports organizations. Without its clear structure and means to exert its influence on sports organizations, it is unlikely that sports organizations will hear from the NOCT no matter how good the advice the NOCT offers. With the drawbacks on its personnel and structure, the NOCT cannot hope for their best outcome. Good practice of corporate governance, i.e. by selecting and strictly enforcing rules, is required for the NOCT.

Olympism offers not only a way to best practice in CG but an effective management in the NOCT. The core values of excellence, friendship, and respect emphasize on the need of brilliant personnel with a strong passion, and promote better working culture among organizations through mutual understanding and expectation. Without a doubt, Olympism is fundamental of good governance.

## CONCLUSIONS

The needs for CG have never been greater, especially for the IOC and the NOCs. In a highly competitive and morally deficit economy, several regulations are enacted to ensure the best possible practice among business corporations. However, the IOC and the NOCs are a monopoly in the sports domain and in a highly profitable industry. They are not required to change from competition however they are required to reform according to their very core value which is integrity. As a result, the urgency of CG for the IOC and the NOCs is more intensified to set up examples for business corporations. However, testing mass sport media communicative efficiency in environmental motivation development as the important thing to made regarding the requirements which are to supposed to be put forward as to contents, structure and the process of video information distribution, aiming at development of environmental awareness among the consumers. (Pongpeng, P., 2018)

The NOCT, as a member of the IOC, needs to practice CG to ensure the maximum benefit of their stakeholders who mainly are athletes and the citizens of Thailand. The Governance in Sport Working Group (2001) established nine statements of principle for good CG of which the NOCT can mostly follow. However, I found its limitations on the practice CG due to personnel and structure. The NOCT lacks enough qualified and interested candidates, and it does not have a clear organizational structure which can exert influence on its members. As a result, the promote Olympism to the next generation and develop a role among different partners so that the NOCT can exercise its authority with appropriate measures to wrongdoers.

Olympism and the Olympic Movement in Thailand along with the National Sport Development Plan as the Master Plan, sport activities in Thailand flow along side by side with public and private sectors concerning sport under the same umbrella. Chain of flow crisis crossing have made Thai people try to support each other for the improvement of quality of lives and better try to support each other for the improvement of quality of lives and better healthy people. This happening proved by hosting the Asian Games SIII successfully.

The reason I wrote the above essay was to inform everyone what the NOCs should really do and not divests its capacity, resources, time and funds to carry out non-core business. Some of this non-core business, such as teaching values, etc., belongs to the government and in particular to the Ministry of Education, to religious organisations, parents, etc.

I find that in today's world people are not focus and just jump on to the band wagon to carry out tasks that are already being carried out efficiently and effectively by others are competent and relevant experts.

I often ask whether the sports people are saying that the parents, teachers, professors are not educating the youths of the world on values? If they are not, then why not? If they are doing we need to duplicate and interfere in their core business, which is education, where as our core business is participation in sports?

For me, sports education is playing and competing in sports, not teaching in class rooms. When youths compete with each other, then the practice of sports values, such as play fair, no violence, no match fixing, unfair judging. Unfortunately, when youths compete they often are encouraged by their coaches and sports officials to forget all their values and to win at all cost, even by cheating or violence.

I was at the Singapore 29<sup>th</sup> South East Asian Games and I was utterly disgusted by the bias judging and refereeing and the dirty play by some of the athletes. I say let's not be hypocrites and try to show the world that we are good and pure when actually, we are not that pure and good, because we are human beings after all.

Further step of Olympic Movement in Thailand even under this economic crisis, we believe that the circumstances of good cooperation between national and international sport organizations will achieve the objectives of Olympism. The Movement under scopes and Directions of sport master plan will fertile fruitfully to children, youths and citizens with good physical and mental health, living peacefully with fraternity in society by means of Olympism and Olympic Movement we hope that Thailand can pave the path to host Summer Olympic Games in the near-future.

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