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**RANINDER SINGH**

*President, NRAI*

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## **Re-introduction of Shooting Sports in Birmingham 2022**

As you have no doubt been made aware, on the 21st of June this year; the Executive Board of the Commonwealth Games Federation, at its meeting in London, took the unfortunate and regrettable step of deciding to recommend to the General Assembly, the acceptance of the recommendations made by the panel appointed to finalise the exclusion or re-inclusion of any sport; to exclude the sport of Olympic shooting. They have recommended in turn to include the sports of Beach Volleyball, Women's Cricket and Para Table Tennis.

This decision is in my humble opinion a retrograde step for India as a nation and our Sub Continent in general. However, to take any view at all is the domain of the IOA and the Ministry of Sports. During the course of the perusal of this paper, we shall demonstrate exactly how this is a retrograde decision for us and our neighbours on the Indian Subcontinent.

Before we proceed any further it is important that we lay out all the important personalities and organisations involved in the decision making process of including or excluding any sport.

Briefly, the following organisations and personalities listed below are the empowered organisations and personalities that oversee



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such affairs in the domain of the Common Wealth Games (CWG) in context to its Birmingham edition of 2022.

Games Organisation

- A) Head of The Common Wealth
  - i) His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales
  
- B) Games Organisation
  - i) The Common Wealth Games Federation (CGF)
    - a) President - Dame Louise Martin DBE
    - b) CEO of CGF - Mr. Richard Graham
  
  - ii) Common wealth games England (CGE)
    - a) Chairman - Mr. Ian Metcalfe
  
  - iii) Birmingham City Council
    - a) Councillor Ian Ward
  
  - iv) Mayor of The West Midlands
    - a) Mr. Andy Street (CBE)
  
  - v) Birmingham 2020 CWG Organising Committee
    - a) Chairman - Mr. John Crabtree
    - b) Chief Executive Officer - Mr. Ian Reid
  
  - vi) Mayor of the West Midlands
    - a) Mr. Andy Street (CBE)





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vii) Birmingham 2022 CWG Organising Committee

- a) Chairman - Mr. John Crabtree
- b) Chief Executive Officer - Mr. Ian Reid

C) Government Ministers & Parliament

- 1) Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports
  - a) Rt Hon Matt Hancock MP (prior to a subsequent reshuffle)
- 2) Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (prior to a subsequent reshuffle)
  - a) Rt Hon Jeremy Wright QC MP
- 3) Minister for sport and civil society -
  - a) Rt Hon Tracey Crouch MP (prior to a subsequent reshuffle)
- 4) The West Midland all Party Parliamentary Group

D) Friends of Olympic Shooting

- 1) Lord Karan Bilimoria DL MP (House of Lords)
- 2) Rt Hon Alister Jack DL MP (House of Commons)
- 3) Lord Collin Moynihan (House of Lords)
- 4) Lord Sebastian Coe (House of Lords)
- 5) Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell MP (House of Commons)



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- E) International Shooting Sports Federation
- 1) Previous President ISSF (Ex)- Señor Olegario Vazquez Rana
  - 2) Previous Secretary General (Ex) - Herr Franz Schreiber
  - 3) President ISSF - Mr. Vladimir Lisin
  - 4) Secretary General ISSF - Mr. Alexander Ratner
  - 5) Bid Manager for the re-inclusion of Birmingham - Peter Underhill
  - 6) All ISSF member federations who are part of the Common Wealth.
- F) Common Wealth Shooting Federation (CSF)

As a first point, the NRAI naturally sought assistance from the Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs. Our Government, under the then Minister of Sports (Independent Charge) Col. RVS. Rathore, requested our Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi ji to take up this matter in all urgency with his UK counterpart, Mrs. Theresa May Prime Minister of the UK & Northern Ireland. Our Prime Minister did do so during Bilateral discussions upon his visit to London and the British PM did agree to look into the matter.

At the same time, the matter was also taken up by us with the IOA, seeking their good offices to work on reversing this issue. They in turn did take up the matter with the CGF.



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Prior to laying out in detail, through this paper, the efforts undertaken by the NRAI along side those organisation listed in “E & F” above, to seek redressal for the reintroduction of shooting at the Birmingham games 2022; it is necessary for us to substantiate our statement in the opening paras of this paper on how this is a damaging and retrograde decision for our country as a commonwealth nation and also for our neighbours on the Indian subcontinent.

To establish this in clear terms, you will find appended (app.#1), detailed published historical data for 3 different time periods for the 38 CW nations that competed in the shooting sports events in 2018, as well as those that did not in the format below:

Period Snapshot 1

From the commencement of the CWG in 1966 held at Kingston upto and including the 2018 CWG held at the Gold Coast (a period of 52 years - the long term view - app.#1, Page - 17).

Period Snapshot 2

Encompassing the last 3 CWG from commencing with New Delhi 2010, incorporating Glasgow 2014 and including the CWG conducted at the Gold Coast 2018 (the medium term view - a period of 12 year (app.#1, Page - 17).

Period Snapshot 3

Period 3 at the last CWG held at the Gold Coast in 2018 (A period of one year - Short term view. (app.#1, Page - 17).



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Period Snapshot 1 - The long term view (1966-2018)

Appended to this document (app.#1) is a detailed table depicting the 38 nations that competed in the shooting events at the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games where the following is established:-

1. Historical ranking of the 38 nations, that competed in shooting at the 2018 CWG broken up by medal type for 3 subsections, namely Total medals won as a nations at the Commonwealth Games for this period, Total number of shooting medals won in the Commonwealth Games of this period and the residual number of medals won as a nation in all other sports sans shooting. This data is accessible by reference to (app.#1, Pages - 1to 4 & 6).

2. You will also find within this table ranking as per Olympic protocol that has been ascribed individually to all 3 of these subsection (app.#1, Page-5). This table also highlights the ranking per nation achieved in all three subsections and the residual effect of shooting being removed. In such a case the ranking ascribed to the column “All Other Sports” shall constitute the end Games Ranking per nation, as it is sans the sport of shooting. In addition, a similar Non-Olympic ranking based merely on the total number of medals won in each subsection is also depicted. Finally this table shows how the removal of shooting has effected, for this period each nations ranking by both aforementioned ranking methodologies adopted.



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3. You shall also find appended to this document a table showing the impact of shooting sports omission from the sports program of the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham 2022 on the nations of the Indian subcontinent (app.#1, Page-16).

This table establishes that other than Pakistan (as it has never yet won a medal in shooting), severe consequences are apparent of the remaining 3 nations of the sub continent.

The measure as to what extent the actual achieved total shall be effected is alarming. In all the snapshot period that this table covers, the biggest loser is Bangladesh. Unfortunately to them the impact for each of these 3 Snapshot period is 100%. This means that sans shooting 100% of Bangladesh's medal tally is lost.

India suffers in a significant manner as well. India stands to lose between 24% & 27% of the medals it would otherwise win. Sri Lanka is also adversely impacted in long term views period by loosing 15% of its medals won to date. In terms of the impact to India on its ranking by Olympic Protocol (OP) India loses 2 positions in the long term view, 1 position in the Medium term view, and barely retains its ranking with the Gold Coast as the reference games.

Bangladesh, on the other hand has be uprooted. As a consequence of omitting shooting in every time phase it substantially loses out in terms of booth Olympic Protocol



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Ranking & Non Olympic ranking methodologies. Where this hapless nation shall lose upto 14 ranking positions (per OP).

4. On the (app.#1, Page -17), you shall also find a similar table depicting the impact of the same on all tier 1 (Top 7 medal winning countries) sporting nations.

What is apparent is that not a single so called tier one sporting nation, in which we include Australia, England, Canada, New Zealand, Scotland, Wales and South Africa, (India too is a tier one medal winning nation, Only India is affected adversely in terms of its national ranking as a consequence of shooting being dropped from the Commonwealth Games program. Indeed, one nation actually gains! Whilst the ranking of other nations remains constant, the ranking of New Zealand actually improves. India is the sole tier one nation whose ranking gets affected by 2 slots for this period (app.#1, Page - 16&17).

#### Period Snapshot 2 - The Medium Term View

A similar set of table is appended as app.#1, Pages 8 to 11. Where pages 8, 9 and 10 show games table and the OP ranking derived thereof - covering a period constituting 3 editions of the games and a time frame of 12 year. Tables 1,2 and 3 depict the total number of medals won in Delhi, Glasgow and Gold Coast. Then on page number 11, where for the period 2010 to 2018, ranking has been ascribed to each nation by both methodologies Olympic Protocol and on the basis of number of medals won. As you will



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observe that in the sports of shooting, India is ranked No 1 in both however India is ranked 4th in the games inclusive of shooting.

The last 2 columns of this table depict the changed fortunes of each nation when shooting is removed from the equation and is made available to encompass 3 editions of Commonwealth Games where once again Australia and England remain unaffected of any rank change; Canada, South Africa and Scotland gain one slot in terms of ranking, India and New Zealand both lose one slot in ranking and Wales the sole nation herein under-scribed, that loses five ranks as a nation. As a consequence of this decision, fortune seems to favour those nations that have not won any shooting medals in this period.

From the prospective of the Indian sub continent, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lank tend to lose in the ranking per Olympic protocol. India loses 1 rank, Sri Lanka 2 and Bangladesh loses 9. Pakistan over a 3 game period of 12 years, not having one a single shooting medal, at a total of 14 medals in other sports, gains 6 ranks.

You will further find appended as app.#1, Page13,14,&15 covering the period from 2010 to 2018, the games medal board for the shooting event only which shows the reduction of medals in the offing from 102 in 2010 to 57 for both 2014 and 2018. Similarly the total number of events conducted decreases sharply from 34 in 2010 to 19 events in to 2014 and 2018. On app.#1,



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Page -15, you'll find a table depicting the total number of events conducted and corresponding medals available for all 3 games covered under this period. In this period the number of events has been decreased by 15 events and the number of medals by 45.

The significance of this is felt most by India as in this period of both methodologies of ranking applied, India is ranked number 1. The fewer the events conducted and the corresponding medals in the offing, the acuter the loss to the number one nation which comes as no surprise is India. Therefore this is another indirect curb on the capability of our nation maximising its entry of athletes and medals in the offing. (app.#1, Pages 13,14 &15).

Inexplicably, a nation such as Nauru (NRU), which has only won 4 medals of which non are in shooting as a cumulative total of these 3 games gets a jump of 6 slots in the ranking. Similar examples are visible for Ghana - total 7 medals, Seychelles total 2 medals, Cameroon total 16 medals, Pakistan which improves its ranking position by 6 slots where it merely has 14 medal as a cumulative of these 3 games and has 0 in shooting. Small nations such as Bermuda, British Virgin islands, Guayana, St Lucia bear the brunt of loosing between 6 and 4 ranks as does Bangladesh which loses 9 ranking slots, Sri Lanka and Uganda suffer the most losing 11 slots with 2 medals with none in shooting (app.#1, Page - 12).





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Unfortunately the worst affected, which drops 9 slots as a consequence of this decision is Bangladesh. Bangladesh won a 100% of its medals in the sport of shooting and in nothing else over these 3 games, therefore with the removal of shooting it is left with a sum total of 0 medals and the ignominy for no fault of its own being ranked last in the brotherhood of CW nations (app.#1, Page -1).

#### Period Snapshot 3 - Short Term View

In this single game snapshot of the Commonwealth Games held at the Gold Coast 2018 (app.#1, Page - 7&12).

Prior to presenting the narrative for this one game period of 2018 at the Gold Coast it is necessary to first draw your attention to app.#1, Page-7. The table on this page depicts the 23 sports conducted at the Gold Coast. it further depicts the number and corresponding percentage of all competing nations having competed in the individual sports listed, in this chart shooting as a sport is depicted at serial number 4 of the total number of 23 sports conducted at the Gold Coast.

The highest is the sport of athletics where 68 countries that participated in the games participated in the sport of athletics. In Percentage terms, 96% of all the nations competing in the commonwealth games at the Gold Coast in the games participated in the sports of athletics. In terms of shooting the sport is ranked 4 with 38 countries participating with a



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corresponding percentage of 54% of all the nation present and competing in the commonwealth games.

The CGF has announced that with the omission of shooting and other sports from Birmingham 2022 the 3 sports being inducted in lieu of us are Para Table Tennis, Beach Volleyball and Woman's Cricket.

In this chart at position 5 is listed non Para TT which is 5% less popular than shooting. Since the main federation sport is below shooting it is logical to assume and state that the Para version of TT will find even lesser representation and thus will be even lower.

Similarly beach volleyball is ranked number 15 with only 16 countries participating in the sport. 16 countries with a corresponding percentage of 23% participating in this sport. It is pertinent to note that this sport is 31% less popular than shooting.

Finally woman's cricket. At the last ICC woman's World Cup a total of 14 countries participated of which 12 nations fall within the Commonwealth, therefore it is logical to assume that they will enter this chart at the same level as Netball which also had 12 countries that took part in it, this is a massive 37% less popular than shooting.



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app.#1, Page -12, you will find a table giving you the full analysis for this period converting the editions of the games between 2010 and 2018.

It is clearly established by us, that how this decision of eliminating shooting sports is retrograde for our nation and additionally for those small brother and sister commonwealth nations that in some cases have only won medals in shooting as indeed, some only compete in shooting due to the small population sizes.

Having established the affects and the reasons ascribed to this retrograde decision to omit shooting from the Birmingham sports program what did we do? - one is entitled to ask the question, given the affects - what efforts did we make and what did we do to try and remedy these ill effects?



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**Actions Taken to Remedy the Birmingham Commonwealth  
Games Issue**

**A) Debate in House of Commons**

Along side “Friends of International Shooting” (as listed under point D above) & “International Shooting Sports Federation” (as listed under point E above) as a starting point; we organised debates with the motion that, “shooting should be reincluded in the Commonwealth Games of 2022 in Birmingham” in both, at the House of Commons and in the House of Lords.

This debate was led by the Rt Hon Alistar Jack DL MP and was supported by MP’s representing every single major political faction/political party in the House of Commons. It was debated in the appropriate committee room - your pursuance of the following link shall allow you to view the entire proceedings.

<https://parliamentlive.tv/event/index/4a51d891-74cd-4dc4-be5f-842610aeb2c1?in=10:58:59&out=11:23:00>

In this debate the government was represented by the Rt Hon Mrs Tracey Crouch, minister of sports and civil society who responded to a spirited opening and representation by the Rt Hon Alistar Jack DL MP (the Hansard / text of his speech is also enclosed for your perusal in app. #2). In this debate, Mr Alistar Jack expressed his concern with regards to shooting not being included in the 2022 Commonwealth Games. He pointed out that



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by not adding shooting in the Commonwealth Games, 57 medal opportunities would be taken away from the games.

On behalf of the government in committee, the honourable minister declared that, “the government supports the notion of shooting being included” and vowed that they would, “work with partners to overcome logistical challenges if required” this on the face of it, seems to be confirmation of the governments intent to welcome any approach by the CGF / CWE / OC of the Birmingham Games both in spirit and in deed naturally with any additional requisite funding that may be required.

B) Debate in the House of Lords

Lord Karan Bilimoria also spoke in the House of Lords, during a debate on the introduction at a bill titled, “The Dangerous Weapons Bill” where this matter was again agitated and the then Secretary of State for Home; on behalf of the treasurer bench said that she was aware and supportive of his lordships motion (app#2).

<https://parliamentlive.tv/event/index/1646d7f6-f1db-4232-9a04-43721e74429e?in=16:57:37>

C) The introduction in the House of Lords by the Government - Birmingham Commonwealth Games Bill, 25th June 2019 - Hansard appended

The bill was moved for its second reading by the Parliamentary under Secretary of State department of digital, Cultural, Media



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and Sports; Lord Ashton of Hyde. during the proceedings the Hansard of debate enclosed as app.#, Lord Colin Moynihan in his address specifically on page number 19 of the Hansard, Para 4, states to quote

“Their (issf) ability to identify financial support to the value of £800,000 left little financial contribution necessary for the games committee. While I’m very supportive of the decision to include women’s cricket, beach Volley Ball and Para Table Tennis, I hope as a strong support of shooting, my noble friend the minister will give us his views on not including shooting in the sports program”.

D)Contacting and communicating with all concerned organisations and personalities in “B&C” along side personalities listed in “E&F”

On our behalf, Lord Karan Bilimoria communicated extensively and in detail both in letter as well as in person with all the personalities listed in “B&C” above - correspondence of which is appended app.# 3.

A Perusal of this correspondence along with a reading of the minutes of the meeting on the 12th of February 2019, titled “West Midlands all Party Parliamentary Group Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games” (app.#4) establishes an interesting observation. To understand this clearly we must approach the issue thrown up chronologically.



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You're aware that the ISSF despite not in anyway being affiliated to the CGF merely for the interest and promoting shooting as a sport, impleaded itself with both, the relevant government ministers in the UK, as well as and equally importantly with the CGF through its president Dame Louise Martin DBE

I) A Letter to this affect (August 2018) from the then President of the then ISSF, Señor Oligario Vazquez Rana and then ISSF Secretary General, Herr Franz Schreiber was written to Rt Hon Jeremy Wright QC MP who was the then incumbent Secretary of State for Digital Culture, Media and Sports, is appended as app.# 5.

II) Subsequently on December the 4th, 2018 Mr Peter Underhill (ISSF) in the presence of the newly elected President of the ISSF Mr Vladimir Lisin and the newly elected Secretary General Mr Alexander Ratner made a presentation to the review committee appointed by the CGF and the OC seeking the re-inclusion of shooting in the sports program for Birmingham.

In this presentation £740,000 pounds worth of endowment were offered so that the proposed venue of Bisley could be brought to a fine tuned optimum as a venue, should the committee recommend the venue for the inclusion of shooting sports in the sports program of Birmingham.



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Additionally, on query by the committee to the president of the ISSF on the matter of costs to be incurred on officials that will be required to conduct the games in the eventuality if shooting were to be included in the program, the ISSF through its president Mr Vladimir Lisin, pledged to provide an additional amount of £40,000 pounds to cover these costs as well.

To our limited knowledge, this is in it self unprecedented as usually it is for the OC of the games to undertake such necessary expenses. The presentation is appended as app. # 6.

III) A letter (June 2019) by President ISSF Mr. Vladimir Lisin and Secretary General Mr. Alexander Ratner to the President CGF Dame Louise Martin further extending assistance to CGF for Birmingham 2022 appended in app.#7.

Now, what is the interesting observation mentioned above?

The ISSF presentation was made on the 4th of December 2018. The mandate of the committee to which this presentation was made, is to present its findings through the executive of the CGF for the acceptance, of these recommendations, first by the Executive Board of the CGF, and thereon for approval of these recommendations by the General House of the CGF which is to be held later this year in Rwanda.

Therefore the findings of this committee were first made public within the CGF on the 21st of June 2019, however surprisingly in





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the minutes of the meeting of the “West Midlands All Party Parliamentary Group” monitoring the Birmingham 2022 games, as early as 12th February 2019 - a full 4 months before the empowered committee submits its recommendation to the Executive Board of the CGF, (the minutes of the APPG appended as app.#4) upon the raising by Lord Bilimoria of India seeking the re-induction of shooting in the Birmingham games and similarly the raising by Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell MP seeking the induction of shooting in the sports program of 2022.

Mr Ian Reid (CEO of the Birmingham OC) states that, this has been considered but was unlikely to feature, thereby stating that, he is aware of an agenda that his Executive Board is not -this is a matter of record.

Further, following this meeting on the 12th of February 2019, in a bizarre contradiction of his recoded comment in the minutes of the APPG he writes to Lord Bilimoria on the 22nd of February, where he first establishes his lordships interest in shooting and the additional sports review and costing and then thereon suggests, that no final decision has been taken and in affect a proposal has not even been formulated to that date.

To quote;

“Originally games partners had planned to submit any recommendations to the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) for their consideration in March, however, to ensure that the process is as comprehensive as possible, we now expect to



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submit any proposals to the CGF by the end of May. We would expect any final decision to be made by the CGF shortly after this submission”.

Therefore Mr Reid, is on record to suggest to his lordship espousing his ignorance and knowledge of any likely outcome on that date in reference to shootings possible reintroduction.

Clearly even if one were to believe that the chronological statements on record reproduced above are a mere coincidence and with no intention of questioning the authority or credentials of anyone involved in this exchange of statements, or if such contradictory statements to MP's in this group constitutes a breach of that MP's privilege as a member of the house; the undeniable fact that is clearly established is that, not only is there more that meets the eye here, (as the same person and high functionary of the OC has made, two irrefutably contradictory statements as to his knowledge on the fate of shootings reintroduction or otherwise in the Birmingham 2022 at the Commonwealth Games); it irrefutably establishes the premeditated existence of closed minds with regard to the possible re-introduction of shooting at the sports program at Birmingham 2022.

This disappointing reality, virtually means, that the entire reassessment exercise is therefore questionable in its objectivity if nothing else. All available correspondence is appended as app.#3



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III) Therefore, without delving further into this mass of correspondence that is appended herein and remains the source of finding for the previous section of this paper, in our humble opinion there is an even more cogent and underlying reason where the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports Government of India, The Ministry of External Affairs and PMO can truly assist the sport.

While sporting organisations have sports to focus on; clearly HMG looks at the Commonwealth Games in additional ways not merely as a multi sports event as i now humbly opine.

Whilst it may be presumptive of me to suggest, it is my opinion that in conceiving the games, the then 'powers that be' would have observed that in the very thought of organising an event such as the Commonwealth Games as a multi sport event, a non-political public forum would present its self through which the Monarch & their successors would continue to exercise a warm & paternal relationship with their erstwhile colonial dominions. In doing so, this relationship would provide HM's Government an appropriate & unimpeachable platform through which it would continue to have a very visible relationship with nations which it once governed and now assists.

In equal measure, such a platform would also make such a relationship reciprocally acceptable for the then newly sovereign nations comprising the Commonwealth, as anti colonial political



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sloganeering by both domestic & international fora, would find it difficult to oppose the relationship under the umbrella of sport.

It would be logical to state that the unimpeachable nature of this platform only exists if without exception a common platform is provided to the Ambassadors (athletes & Officials) of all competing Commonwealth nations & through them, the mass populations of their respective nations; where equal opportunity is guaranteed in two forms. The first naturally in ensuring an impartial & fair conduct of the games, but perhaps even more importantly, providing an equalitarianism to nations competing as a whole.

By this one means the establishment of the principal of equal opportunity being the linchpin of their continued participation in numbers & the requisite spirit where all competing nations believe that they too have a chance of winning the games no matter how small, thus establishing the inclusiveness sought at the inception of the games & in so doing establishing the pillar & principle on which these magnificent games rest.

If this belief no longer exists amongst competing nations, then in large measure the inclusive spirit & the platform of equal opportunity is torn to shreds thereby defeating the very thought behind the Sovereign conceiving the Games at their inception. I humbly suggest that the removal of shooting as a sport from the Commonwealth Games does precisely that.



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To illustrate this point, please do consider that a majority at the Indian Subcontinent comprising of over 1.76 billion members of the commonwealth would in essence be excluded and denied the opportunity to aspire to win or attain equality with other competing nations of the Commonwealth in terms of ranking on the medal board (app.#1, Page-16).

Bangladesh (Population 168 million) would in these circumstances lose all of its medals (100%), India (Population 1.37 billion) would lose 24% of its total medal tally as does Sri Lanka which stands to lose 15% of its medal tally. This clearly would be a retrograde step for their sporting & national prestige. Whilst this is plain to see, the inequality is somewhat more hazy but visible to the eye.

As we have all no doubt noticed, the citizens of the Indian Sub Continent, as a general rule, are not suited to many sports such as swimming & other power sports that require prolonged physical power outlay (there are of course exceptions to this observation), while, nations such as those from the Oceania region & Britain, are more adept to brilliance in sports such as swimming and other such sustained power output sports. Irrefutably our athletes have consistently shown much greater brilliance in hand-eye coordination sports such as shooting.

Historical data appended, confirms that in SnapShot 1 covering a period from 1966 to 2018, over a period of 52 years (long term view), India is ranked No 2 in the sport of shooting. Similarly in



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SnapShot 2, covering the period of 2010 to 2018 a span of 12 years (medium term view) in the sport of shooting India is ranked No1. In the 3rd snap shot (Short term view- 2018 Commonwealth Games only) a period of one year- once again in the sport of shooting India is ranked 1(app.#1, Page -12).

This data reinforces that by excluding shooting as a sport, the inclusive spirit mentioned above is conveniently converted to an exclusionist spirit. It begs the question that why is the only sport where any other nation other than England, Australia, New Zealand, Wales and Scotland are not the leaders, is being deleted from the whole games?

If you were to examine the loss of medals to Australia, Canada, England & New Zealand and South Africa (all considered tier one Commonwealth sporting nations) as a consequence of shooting being dropped, the percentage of loss is minute, but for the nations of India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, the loss is devastating in its percentile impact.

Here I should like to highlight, that in no way does this suggest that there is any acceptance from our shooting family in these and similar nations to be denied the opportunity to win medals at the Commonwealth Games in our sport; nor indeed can one assume or observe anything except the steadfast & absolute support in equal measure from all these & other commonwealth shooting nations to ensure the continuance of our sport at Birmingham in 2022.



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This then clearly begs the question, that would not the exclusion of shooting be in contradiction of the very spirit that the Commonwealth Games rests upon?

Finally, does not this deny commonwealth citizens an equal platform both as athletes and more importantly as commonwealth nations when compared with the tier one Commonwealth sporting nations?

I think this is what any self-esteeming nation must mull over in its mind. National pride is equally important as is the Olympic Spirit and sportsmanship, but alas it takes two to tango.

Finally, when all other efforts and avenues had been exhausted, a few days prior to the CGF Executive Board meeting in June of this year, and as a last resort; I took the liberty of writing to HRH the Prince of Wales, who is the Head of the Commonwealth. In doing so we have sought His Royal Highness's intervention to correct this anomaly.

Though the Head Of The Commonwealth rarely exercises his overriding powers by intervening; this last appeal to HRH does still remain open and current (Publication withheld as the matter is current & protocol prohibits it).

Briefly its worth examining the reasons forwarded to justify the exclusion of shooting from the sporting program at Birmingham 2022 as under:-



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The two reasons forwarded by the Birmingham review panel, on the basis of which, the review panel has recommended the exclusion from the Birmingham 2022 CWG are as follows

A) The suggestion that providing security at the suggested venue (Bisley Shooting range) is too high.

B) Since the Bisley shooting range is 130 kms from the games village in Birmingham, A satellite village near Bisley shall have to be provided. The cost of doing so is too high.

C) Since then, we have also viewed the CEO of the OC, Mr. Ian Reid, suggesting since geographically Birmingham falls within the region referred to as the Midlands of England, it is naturally the priority for all stake holders organising these games to insure that any capital investment or cost outlay should on a priority be made within the Midland regions and not outside. Bisley at a distance of 130 kms from the city of Birmingham is considered to be outside the Midlands region (app#8, Page7)

I should now like to humbly present our opinion on these 3 axioms of this retrograde decision.

1) Cost of Security

Bisley is a running shooting facility and is a British army encampment, as such it would be logical to assume that unlike a





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green field venue, for a sport such women's cricket, that has been included a certain basis and cogent amount of effective security and control should already be present. Therefore, it is difficult to understand how securing Bisley will cost more than a cricket field that has no security cover as of now.

Further, Bisley was the range used to conduct our shooting sports events during the 2002 Manchester edition of the CWG. It is to be assumed that the organising committee of that time also provided adequate security cover at this site if that is the case then, it is difficult to understand how it cannot be done cost effectively now? If the suggestion is made to the contrary then it begs the question "were the athletes of 2002 less human of those that represent the CWG nations today?"

Secondly, as far as the field of play is concerned, at the behest of CWG nations that are members of the ISSF "bearing in mind that the ISSF is not affiliated or connected with the CWGF a presentation was made by the very able Mr Peter Underhill to the review committee on the 4th of December. Through this (PPT enclosed as app#6) and in the presence of the president Mr Vladimir Lisin and the Secretary General Mr Alexander Ratner, the ISSF very generously offered to completely finance at an estimated £780000 (including £40,000 to cover the cost of the officials that the OC would depute to conduct these games) the refurbishment of all equipment necessary to bring Bisley to a finely tuned mark for the conduct of the shooting events.



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No further investment is warranted on the range as all the infrastructure required to conduct the games is existent since 2002 Manchester CWG were conducted on this very range.

2) Proximity to the Venue

The second issue stated, that since Bisley is at a distance of 130kms from Birmingham, such a distance necessitates the requirements of a satellite village to be created to house the requisite athletes and official nearby Bisley itself. This is an additional cost to the OC that it may not be able to burden.

When one observes, that the OC shall be transporting cycling athletes to the London Velodrome and also for all equestrian events on a daily basis. Bisley is much closer to Birmingham than London.

Strangely the same standard and yardstick of finding a requirement for a satellite village for the cycling and equestrian athletes and official does not find mention, yet for shooting it does?

Shooting as a sport is quite adept to two hours there and back. This happens in some ISSF World Cups and The Asian Games quite regularly as given the use of firearms different nations have different predesignated areas where ranges are situated, mostly in the countryside on a stand alone basis hence long bus rides are not new to us.



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Ironically, I make reference in this paper of a letter date the 4th of July 2018 written by the Rt Hon Matt Hancock MP, the then Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (the equivalent of a full cabinet minister of sports in India) where he in his address to lord Karan Bilimoria DL MP in which he states to quote,

“the minister for sport and civil society Tracey Crouch MP, and I have discussed this issue at length and agree that all should be done to insure that shooting is added to the games program in 2022. I have therefore directed officials from the department of digital, culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) to work with the games partners to find a solution which will see shooting being included in the games sports program”.

he ends his letter as follows,

“please do rest assured that we shall explore all opportunities and that I shall make every effort to convince our games partners in the 2022 games. In line with Andrew Jack MP’s suggestion, I have instructed my officials to ascertain the full cost associated with using Bisley to stage the sport. I am hopeful that a feasible cost affective solitons may be identified - which works for all parties involved and, in particular, for athletes.

I would like to thank you for your support in this matter- it echoes the feeling of many across both the sporting and political spectrum and is very much appreciated.”



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The above narration seems to suggest that if the games partners so wished, the friendly hand of the central government along with its coffers would be made available to meet any exigencies that they raised as a reason for dropping shooting rather than including it where such a constructive and positive hand of friendship from the head of the nodal department of the central government, which is covering 75% of the total cost of the games cannot have been more embracing for shooting exclusion rather than its exclusion.

Unfortunately, however, quite correctly, DCMS on its own cannot and must not encroach on autonomous domain of CWGF/CWE, and the OC to insist on any sports inclusion. It is therefore the domain of the autonomous bodies to propose and DCMS to except, however far from proposing, as this paper shall seek to illustrate, closed minds have prevailed.

### 3) Issue of Investments to be Made Outside the Midlands

This last reason forwarded by Mr. Ian Reid, CEO of the Birmingham Organising Committee is a new dimension that has subsequently been brought forward to this vexed argument. Firstly, not being a citizen of the West Midlands or the Midlands in general, I must begin by rendering my deference to the CEO when he speaks of benefit accruing to the region. Rightly so, host nations must see to it that due Beirut in terms of legacy accrues



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to its subjects as a consequence of such a magnificent multi sport games such as the CWG.

Birmingham is the host city, and not the host nation.

It is the Host nation of England, & Her Majesties Government in London, the central government of the UK, which is providing 75% of the funding required to cover the cost of the games.

Memory recalls that the Manchester edition of the games in 2002, chose to host the Shooting events at Bisley, yet Manchester belongs to a region referred to as North West, in the County Of Greater Manchester (as Birmingham is synonymous with the West Midlands). Bisley is on the other hand synonymous with a region known as the South East in the County of Surrey.

Neither of the two host cities of Manchester or Birmingham find Bisley to have their regional acronyms ascribed to them, yet Manchester chose Bisley despite this reason & according to Mr. Reid, Birmingham has chosen to undertake the opposite. Both are part of the same host nation England.

In terms of investments referred to by my honourable friend, we are a little confused, and here is why:

(A). The field of play investment along with the costs of officials, has been offered by the ISSF, the civil works already exist and require little investment other than cosmetic improvements if



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any. So the investment is he referring to cannot be for the field of play or the sports conduct?.

(B). Once again if we assume he is talking of a possible sattalite village being required, (we have argued that it really isn't required) then such an investment must also be considered for the cycling & equestrian event venues in London. I wonder how any such investment made in London would satisfy the observation of 'little benefit accruing to the West Midlands that has been ascribed negatively for such an investment being undertaken in Bisley?

Finally, one must observe that the games are hosted for all the Commonwealth nations, where all must feel equally the possibility of winning exists in equal measure for all of them. Removing shooting because of the West Midlands not benefiting from this unquantifiable investment even if quantified, cannot overtake the import of this basic principle, for if it does, then any such OC, host city, or host nation effectively negates the very essence of the foundation that the CWG is based upon.

Her Majesty The Queen, in her 1970 Christmas Broadcast in reference to the Commonwealth said "Never before has there been a group of independent nations linked in this way by their common history and continuing affection".

Clearly, this clarion observation by Her Majesty encompasses the same spirit for the Games that find root in the Commonwealth



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movement its self. Therefore to belittle the aspirations of such a large sporting populous being effected by the exclusion of shooting; where the “West Midlands not gaining much by investing in Bisley” is to say the least, inconsistent from the aspect of the host nations view (Manchester 2002 chose otherwise); and narrow minded in context of viewing the member nations, their aspirations, and continuing affection for each other as her Majesty has so warmly and graciously observed as far back as 1970.

This argument is therefore quite inept and uncalled for in this manner or in this context.

Now let us also examine the 3 sports that we are being replaced with. Append to this document you shall find a historical record for all 3 snap shot periods. Also appended to this document you shall find (app.#1, Page -7). A table that focuses on the participation by sport of all competing nations for the last edition of the Commonwealth Games at the Gold Coast.

Highlighted in blue, you shall find that the sport of shooting is ranked at position No. 4, table tennis is ranked at position No.5, and Beach Volley at No 15. I bring to your notice that the three sports at the CGF is seeking to bring into the sports program in lieu of shooting are as follows:

A) Para TT

A table in appended The main (Non Para) TT event where 49% of the countries participating in the sport is 5% below shooting



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hence surely the Para version of TT cannot exceed the position of the non para version of TT, thus hence will certainly be lower that shooting (app.#1, Page - 7).

B) Women's cricket

There are a total number of 14 cricketing nations that competed in the 2017 ICC woman's world Cup. Of these only 12 nations fall within the preview of the common wealth. Thus assuming that all 12 compete and we plot this against the chart mentioned above of all the competing nations. They find entry at rank number 19, a massive 37% below shooting. A further point to be noted is that only 3 out of the maximum of 12 nations can win a medal and that too only 1 medal can be secured per one nation.

C) Beach Volleyball

Beach Volley ball is listed at rank 15 with a mere 23% of all competing nations. This is a staggering 31% below that of shooting (app.#1, Page - 7).

Finally you shall find a data sheet appended (app.#1, Page - 6) showing the top 10 medal winning nations from 1966 (Kingston) upto and inclusive of 2018 (Gold Coast).

A quick perusal of the table (app#1, Page-12) shows that Isle of Man and Bangladesh are the biggest losers as a consequence of not inducting shooting in the games. The Isle of Mann drops 10 ranking slots and Bangladesh 14 ranking slots.





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Having said all the above, we wish to make it abundantly clear that we respect each and every one at these three sports in their individual capacities. The exercise undertaken here, merely highlights the statistical facts relating to the popularity as compared to the merit of the shooting sport.

### **Conclusion**

The analysis in this paper clearly points out to a disadvantage targeted towards the nations in the Indian Subcontinent. It is pertinent to note that India and its neighbours contain a large population size that aspires to not only compete but also to promote the CWG. Shooting Sports events are popular in India and today India has attained the number one ranking in the world for shooting Sports.

As president of NRAI and also the Vice President of ISSF, it is my duty to promote the sport both in my native country and across the world. The president of ISSF also joins me in support for the re-inclusion of shooting sports at the Birmingham CWG in 2022. The president ISSF, Mr Lisin has extended his support, to the president CGF in terms of financial assistance to help negate costs incurred for the re-induction of Shooting Sports at



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Birmingham 2022, as well as offered any additional support in excess of this that the commonwealth Games may desire.

It is our recommendation, that in conclusion thereof, the Indian Olympic Association and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, take this matter up for the re-inclusion of our sport; where the Indian Olympic Association deals directly with the Commonwealth Games Federation.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports deals with their counterpart in the UK, and also the Ministry of External Affairs negotiates the same, with the Foreign and Commonwealth office of the UK.

Finally as he has most graciously done in the past, we once again look to our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji to take up the matter bilaterally with his counterpart Mr. Boris Johnston, Prime Minister of the UK at his earliest convenience.

I sincerely hope that shooting sports are inducted at Birmingham CWG 2022 and in future, become a permanent event under the CWG sports portfolio.

In ending this document, I sincerely hope that you as its reader do appreciate that the NRAI and its friends have virtually knocked on every door possible in their endeavour to correct the folly of dropping shooting from the sports program of the Birmingham edition of the CWG 2022.



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In conclusion, we assure you that we shall in our part continue this effort whole heartedly and should any other significant development take place, we shall bring them to your notice.

**Raninder Singh**

President, NRAI

Vice President, ISSF



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**Appendix**

1. app#. 1 - Data Charts from Page 1 to Page 17
2. app#. 2 - Hansard 27 June, 2018 (Page-4) - Text of Mr. Alister Jacks Speech in the Committee room of the House of Commons  
Hansard 25 June, 2019 (Page-19)- Text of Lord Moynihan's speech in the House of Lords
3. app#. 3 - Lord Karan Bilimoria's email correspondence to re-introduce shooting sports in the Birmingham CWG games in 2022
4. app#. 4 - West Midlands - All Party Parliamentary Group Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games
5. app#. 5 - Joint letter by the then President and the then Secretary General ISSF, Señor Olegario Vazquez Rana and Herr Franz Schreiber to Rt Hon Jeremy Wright QC MP, who is the incumbent Secretary of State for Digital culture, media & Sports.
6. app#. 6 - ISSF shooting sports bid presentation made to the CGF &OC
7. app#. 7 - Letter from President Vladimir Lisin & Secretary General Alexander Ratner to the President Commonwealth Games Federation, Dame Louise Martin.
8. app#. 8 - Article from Outlookindia.com on 15th August 2019 headlined - "We Want India at 2022 Birmingham Commonwealth Games: UK Govt On Ongoing Shooting Row"



# Historical Data Of Gold Medals Won (1966 Upto & Including 2018) By The 38 Nations That Competed In Shooting Events In 2018

S.NO.	ABB	Country/Territory Name	Gold (All Others Sports)	% Of All Gold Medals Won	Gold (Shooting)	% Of All Gold Medals Won	Gold (Total)	Gold (Total %)
1	ANT	Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2	AUS	Australia	862	92.49%	70	7.51%	932	29.35%
3	BAN	Bangladesh	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2	0.06%
4	BAR	Barbados	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.06%
5	CAN	Canada	445	91.94%	39	8.06%	484	15.24%
6	CAY	Cayman Islands	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
7	CAY	Cyprus	12	52.17%	11	47.83%	23	0.72%
8	ENG	England	665	93.14%	49	6.86%	714	22.48%
9	FIJ	Fiji	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.13%
10	FLK	Falkland Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
11	GGY	Guernsey	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1	0.03%
12	GHA	Ghana	15	100.00%	0	0.00%	15	0.47%
13	GIB	Gibraltar	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
14	GUY	Guyana	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.13%
15	IND	India	118	65.19%	63	34.81%	181	5.70%
16	IOM	Isle Of Man	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	3	0.09%
17	JAM	Jamaica	59	100.00%	0	0.00%	59	1.86%
18	JEY	Jersey	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1	0.03%
19	KEN	Kenya	85	100.00%	0	0.00%	85	2.68%
20	MAS	Malaysia	56	94.92%	3	5.08%	59	1.86%
21	MLT	Malta	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
22	NFK	Norfolk Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
23	NIR	Northern Ireland	25	83.33%	5	16.67%	30	0.94%
24	NIU	Niue	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
25	NZL	New Zealand	144	90.57%	15	9.43%	159	5.01%
26	PAK	Pakistan	25	100.00%	0	0.00%	25	0.79%
27	PNG	Papua New Guinea	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	0.16%
28	RSA	South Africa	128	98.46%	2	1.54%	130	4.09%
29	SAM	Samoa	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	0.16%
30	SCO	Scotland	106	89.08%	13	10.92%	119	3.75%
31	SGP	Singapore	26	72.22%	10	27.78%	36	1.13%
32	SHN	Saint Helena	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
33	SRI	Sri Lanka	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	0.13%
34	TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
35	TGA	Tonga	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
36	TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	10	0.31%
37	UGA	Uganda	16	100.00%	0	0.00%	16	0.50%
38	WAL	Wales	60	89.55%	7	10.45%	67	2.11%
Total:			2883	90.77%	293	9.23%	3176	100.00%



# Historical Data Of Silver Medals Won (1966 Upto & Including 2018) B y The 38 Nations That Competed In Shooting Events In 2018

S.NO.	ABB	Country/Territory Name	Silver (All Others Sports)	% Of All Silver Medals Won	Silver (Shooting)	% Of All Silver Medals Won	Silver (Total)	Silver (Total %)
1	ANT	Antigua & Barbuda	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0%
2	AUS	Australia	715	92.26%	60	7.74%	775	24.63%
3	BAN	Bangladesh	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	4	0.13%
4	BAR	Barbados	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.10%
5	CAN	Canada	476	92.25%	40	7.75%	516	16.40%
6	CAY	Cayman Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7	CAY	Cyprus	8	61.54%	5	38.46%	13	0.41%
8	ENG	England	655	91.61%	60	8.39%	715	22.73%
9	FIJ	Fiji	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	0.16%
10	FLK	Falkland Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
11	GGY	Guernsey	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3	0.10%
12	GHA	Ghana	18	100.00%	0	0.00%	18	0.57%
13	GIB	Gibraltar	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
14	GUY	Guyana	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	6	0.19%
15	IND	India	131	74.86%	44	25.14%	175	5.56%
16	IOM	Isle Of Man	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	3	0.10%
17	JAM	Jamaica	47	100.00%	0	0.00%	47	1.49%
18	JEY	Jersey	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
19	KEN	Kenya	75	100.00%	0	0.00%	75	2.38%
20	MAS	Malaysia	55	84.62%	10	15.38%	65	2.07%
21	MLT	Malta	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1	0.03%
22	NFK	Norfolk Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
23	NIR	Northern Ireland	36	92.31%	3	7.69%	39	1.24%
24	NIU	Niue	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
25	NZL	New Zealand	203	92.69%	16	7.31%	219	6.96%
26	PAK	Pakistan	24	100.00%	0	0.00%	24	0.76%
27	PNG	Papua New Guinea	6	85.71%	1	14.29%	7	0.22%
28	RSA	South Africa	110	89.43%	13	10.57%	123	3.91%
29	SAM	Samoa	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	0.25%
30	SCO	Scotland	116	87.88%	16	12.12%	132	4.20%
31	SGP	Singapore	22	81.48%	5	18.52%	27	0.86%
32	SHN	Saint Helena	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
33	SRI	Sri Lanka	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	8	0.25%
34	TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
35	TGA	Tonga	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
36	TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	20	95.24%	1	4.76%	21	0.67%
37	UGA	Uganda	16	100.00%	0	0.00%	16	0.51%
38	WAL	Wales	89	90.82%	9	9.18%	98	3.12%
Total:			2852	90.65%	294	9.35%	3146	100.00%



# **Historical Data Of Bronze Medals Won (1966 Upto & Including 2018) B y The 38 Nations That Competed In Shooting Events In 2018.**

S.NO.	ABB	Country/Territory Name	Bronze (All Other Sports)	% Of All Bronze Medals Won	Bronze (Shooting)	% Of All Bronze Medals Won	Bronze (Total)	Bronze (Total)%
1	ANT	Antigua & Barbuda	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0%
2	AUS	Australia	664	93.65%	45	6.35%	709	21.07%
3	BAN	Bangladesh	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2	0.06%
4	BAR	Barbados	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	7	0.21%
5	CAN	Canada	517	93.15%	38	6.85%	555	16.49%
6	CAY	Cayman Islands	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%
7	CAY	Cyprus	12	70.59%	5	29.41%	17	0.51%
8	ENG	England	649	90.77%	66	9.23%	715	21.25%
9	FIJ	Fiji	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	10	0.30%
10	FLK	Falkland Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
11	GGY	Guernsey	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	2	0.06%
12	GHA	Ghana	25	100.00%	0	0.00%	25	0.74%
13	GIB	Gibraltar	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
14	GUY	Guyana	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	6	0.18%
15	IND	India	121	81.76%	27	18.24%	148	4.40%
16	IOM	Isle Of Man	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	6	0.18%
17	JAM	Jamaica	54	98.18%	1	1.82%	55	1.63%
18	JEY	Jersey	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	3	0.09%
19	KEN	Kenya	77	100.00%	0	0.00%	77	2.29%
20	MAS	Malaysia	67	82.72%	14	17.28%	81	2.41%
21	MLT	Malta	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	5	0.15%
22	NFK	Norfolk Islands	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.06%
23	NIR	Northern Ireland	49	89.09%	6	10.91%	55	1.63%
24	NIU	Niue	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
25	NZL	New Zealand	256	92.42%	21	7.58%	277	8.23%
26	PAK	Pakistan	26	100.00%	0	0.00%	26	0.77%
27	PNG	Papua New Guinea	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.06%
28	RSA	South Africa	127	93.38%	9	6.62%	136	4.04%
29	SAM	Samoa	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	11	0.33%
30	SCO	Scotland	177	88.50%	23	11.50%	200	5.94%
31	SGP	Singapore	25	78.13%	7	21.88%	32	0.95%
32	SHN	Saint Helena	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
33	SRI	Sri Lanka	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	0.24%
34	TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
35	TGA	Tonga	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.09%
36	TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	22	88.00%	3	12.00%	25	0.74%
37	UGA	Uganda	23	100.00%	0	0.00%	23	0.68%
38	WAL	Wales	130	92.20%	11	7.80%	141	4.19%
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>3078</b>	<b>91.47%</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>8.53%</b>	<b>3365</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



# Historical Data Of Medals Won & Best Performances In 2018.(1966 Upto & Including 2018, For The 38 Nations That Competed In Shooting)

S.NO.	ABB	Country/Territory Name	Total (All Other Sports)	% Of Total Medals	Total (Shooting)	% Of Total Medals	Total Medals (All Sports)	2018 Best (Shooting)
1	ANT	Antigua & Barbuda	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	16th
2	AUS	Australia	2416	93.25%	175	6.75%	2591	Gold
3	BAN	Bangladesh	8	50.00%	8	50.00%	16	Silver
4	BAR	Barbados	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	12	8th
5	CAN	Canada	1555	93.00%	117	7.00%	1672	Silver
6	CAY	Cayman Islands	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	11th
7	CAY	Cyprus	53	71.62%	21	28.38%	74	Gold
8	ENG	England	2144	92.45%	175	7.55%	2319	Gold
9	FIJ	Fiji	19	100.00%	0	0.00%	19	6th
10	FLK	Falkland Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	12th
11	GGY	Guernsey	6	0.00%	5	45.45%	11	10th
12	GHA	Ghana	58	100.00%	0	0.00%	58	16th
13	GIB	Gibraltar	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	14th
14	GUY	Guyana	16	100.00%	0	0.00%	16	11th
15	IND	India	504	79.00%	134	21.00%	638	Gold
16	IOM	Isle Of Man	12	66.67%	6	33.33%	18	Silver
17	JAM	Jamaica	161	99.38%	1	0.62%	162	13th
18	JEY	Jersey	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	6	4th
19	KEN	Kenya	237	100.00%	0	0.00%	237	9th
20	MAS	Malaysia	205	88.36%	27	11.64%	232	Bronze
21	MLT	Malta	6	60.00%	4	40.00%	10	Bronze
22	NFK	Norfolk Islands	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	14th
23	NIR	Northern Ireland	124	89.86%	14	10.14%	138	Silver
24	NIU	Niue	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	13th
25	NZL	New Zealand	655	92.64%	52	7.36%	707	5th
26	PAK	Pakistan	75	100.00%	0	0.00%	75	5th
27	PNG	Papua New Guinea	14	93.33%	1	6.67%	15	9th
28	RSA	South Africa	389	94.19%	24	5.81%	413	4th
29	SAM	Samoa	24	100.00%	0	0.00%	24	19th
30	SCO	Scotland	451	89.66%	52	10.34%	503	Gold
31	SGP	Singapore	95	81.20%	22	18.80%	117	Gold
32	SHN	Saint Helena	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	21st
33	SRI	Sri Lanka	20	86.96%	3	13.04%	23	9th
34	TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	24th
35	TGA	Tonga	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	39th
36	TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	56	93.33%	4	6.67%	60	5th
37	UGA	Uganda	55	100.00%	0	0.00%	55	20th
38	WAL	Wales	306	91.89%	27	8.11%	333	Gold
Total:			9687		874		10561	



# Historical Ranking (1966 Upto & Including 2018) Of The 38 Nations That Competed In Shooting Events In 2018 Rankings

S.NO.	ABB	Country/Territory Name	OP Ranking In Terms Of Total Medals Won For All Other Sports (Minus Shooting)	Non OP Ranking In Terms Of Total Medals Won For All Other Sports (Minus Shooting)	OP Ranking In Terms Of Total Medals Won For Shooting	Non OP Ranking In Terms Of Total Medals Won For Shooting	OP Ranking In Terms Of Total Medals Won For All Sports (Including Shooting)	Non OP Ranking In Terms Of Total Medals Won For All Sports (Including Shooting)	Difference In National Ranking Per Olympic Protocol	Difference In National Ranking Per Non-Olympic Protocol in terms of the number of medals won.
1	AUS	Australia	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	ENG	England	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	0
3	CAN	Canada	3	3	4	4	3	3	0	0
4	NZL	New Zealand	4	4	5	5	5	4	1	0
5	IND	India	6	6	2	3	4	5	-2	-1
6	SCO	Scotland	7	5	6	5	7	6	0	1
7	RSA	South Africa	5	7	12	7	6	7	1	0
8	WAL	Wales	9	8	9	6	9	8	0	0
9	KEN	Kenya	8	9	21	0	8	9	0	0
10	MAS	Malaysia	11	10	11	6	10	10	-1	0
11	JAM	Jamaica	10	11	19	17	11	11	1	0
12	NIR	Northern Ireland	13	12	10	10	13	12	0	0
13	SGP	Singapore	12	14	8	8	12	13	0	-1
14	PAK	Pakistan	14	13	21	18	14	14	0	1
15	CAY	Cyprus	17	18	7	9	15	18	-2	0
16	TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	18	17	18	13	18	16	0	-1
17	GHA	Ghana	16	15	21	18	17	15	1	0
18	UGA	Uganda	15	16	21	18	16	17	1	1
19	SAM	Samoa	19	19	21	18	19	19	0	0
20	SRI	Sri Lanka	23	21	16	15	21	20	-2	-1
21	FJI	Fiji	22	20	21	18	22	21	0	1
22	IOM	Isle Of Man	25	25	14	12	24	24	-1	-1
23	BAN	Bangladesh	30	29	13	11	25	25	-5	-4
24	GUY	Guyana	21	22	21	18	23	22	2	0
25	PNG	Papua New Guinea	20	23	20	17	20	23	0	0
26	BAR	Barbados	24	24	21	18	26	24	2	0
27	GGY	Guernsey	27	28	15	13	27	26	0	-2
28	MLT	Malta	29	27	18	14	30	26	1	-1
29	JEY	Jersey	29	27	17	16	28	27	-1	0
30	TGA	Tonga	28	28			31	28	3	2
31	CAY	Cayman Islands	26	27			29	29	3	2
32	NFK	Norfolk Islands	29	27			32	29	3	2
33	ANT	Antigua & Barbuda			21	18			3	1
34	GIB	Gibraltar							3	1
35	FLK	Falkland Islands							3	1
36	NIU	Niue	30	29			33	30	3	1
37	SHN	Saint Helena							3	1
38	TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands							3	1



# Historical Data (1966 - 2018) Of The 38 Nations That Competed In Shooting Events In 2018.

S.NO.	ABB	Country/Territory Name	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total (All Other Sports Excluding Shooting)	%	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total (Shooting )	%	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total (All Sports Including Shooting )	%
1	AUS	Australia	862	715	664	2241	92.76%	70	60	45	175	7.24%	932	775	709	2416	100.00%
2	ENG	England	665	655	649	1969	91.84%	49	60	66	175	8.16%	714	715	715	2144	100.00%
3	CAN	Canada	445	476	517	1438	92.48%	39	40	38	117	7.52%	484	516	555	1555	100.00%
4	NZL	New Zealand	144	203	256	603	92.06%	15	16	21	52	7.94%	159	219	277	655	100.00%
5	IND	India	118	131	121	370	73.41%	63	44	27	134	26.59%	181	175	148	504	100.00%
6	SCO	Scotland	106	116	177	399	88.47%	13	16	23	52	11.53%	119	132	200	451	100.00%
7	RSA	South Africa	128	110	127	365	93.83%	2	13	9	24	6.17%	130	123	136	389	100.00%
8	WAL	Wales	60	89	130	279	91.18%	7	9	11	27	8.82%	67	98	141	306	100.00%
9	KEN	Kenya	85	75	77	237	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	85	75	77	237	100.00%
10	MAS	Malaysia	56	55	67	178	86.83%	3	10	14	27	13.17%	59	65	81	205	100.00%
11	JAM	Jamaica	59	47	54	160	99.38%	0	0	1	1	0.62%	59	47	55	161	100.00%
12	NIR	Northern Ireland	25	36	49	110	88.71%	5	3	6	14	11.29%	30	39	55	124	100.00%
13	SGP	Singapore	26	22	25	73	76.84%	10	5	7	22	23.16%	36	27	32	95	100.00%
14	PAK	Pakistan	25	24	26	75	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	25	24	26	75	100.00%
15	CAY	Cyprus	12	8	12	32	60.38%	11	5	5	21	39.62%	23	13	17	53	100.00%
16	TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	10	20	22	52	92.86%	0	1	3	4	7.14%	10	21	25	56	100.00%
17	GHA	Ghana	15	18	25	58	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	18	25	58	100.00%
18	UGA	Uganda	16	16	23	55	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	16	16	23	55	100.00%
19	SAM	Samoa	5	8	11	24	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	5	8	11	24	100.00%
20	SRI	Sri Lanka	3	6	8	17	85.00%	1	2	0	3	15.00%	4	8	8	20	100.00%
21	FIJ	Fiji	4	5	10	19	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4	5	10	19	100.00%
22	IOM	Isle Of Man	2	1	3	6	50.00%	1	2	3	6	50.00%	3	3	6	12	100.00%
23	BAN	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0.00%	2	4	2	8	100.00%	2	4	2	8	100.00%
24	GUY	Guyana	4	6	6	16	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4	6	6	16	100.00%
25	PNG	Papua New Guinea	5	6	2	13	92.86%	0	1	0	1	7.14%	5	7	2	14	100.00%
26	BAR	Barbados	2	3	7	12	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	2	3	7	12	100.00%
27	GGY	Guernsey	0	1	0	1	16.67%	1	2	2	5	83.33%	1	3	2	6	100.00%
28	MLT	Malta	0	0	2	2	33.33%	0	1	3	4	66.67%	0	1	5	6	100.00%
29	JEY	Jersey	0	0	2	2	50.00%	1	0	1	2	50.00%	1	0	3	4	100.00%
30	TGA	Tonga	0	0	3	3	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	3	3	100.00%
31	CAY	Cayman Islands	1	0	1	2	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1	0	1	2	100.00%
32	NFK	Norfolk Islands	0	0	2	2	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	2	2	100.00%
33	ANT	Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
34	GIB	Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
35	FLK	Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
36	NIU	Niue	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
37	SHN	Saint Helena	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
38	TCA	Turks & Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total:			3253	3115	3078	8813	90.98%	205	287	287	874	9.02%	3176	3115	3365	9687	100.00%



**GOLD COAST 2018 XXI COMMONWEALTH GAMES - PARTICIPATION BY SPORT**

S.No.	Abbreevation	Sporting Events	Total Number Of Nations Participating In The Games	% Of Nations Competing That Participated In The Sport	% Of Nations Competing That Did Not Participated In The Sport	Remarks	% Less Than Shooting
1	ATH	Athletics	68	96%	3		
2	BOX	Boxing	48	68%	23		
3	SWM	Swimming	47	66%	24		
4	SHO	Shooting	38	54%	33		
5	TTE	Table Tennis	35	49%	36	The main Federation is below shooting and logically the para wing shall be even lower	-5%
6	WLF	Weight Lifting	35	49%	36		
7	CRD	Cycling Road	34	48%	37		
8	BDM	Badminton	29	41%	52		
9	LBO	Lawn Bowls	28	39%	43		
10	SQU	Squash	28	39%	43		
11	TRI	Triathlon	24	34%	47		
12	WRE	Wrestling	23	32%	48		
13	GAR	Artistic Gymnastics	21	30%	50		
14	CTR	Cycling Track	17	24%	54		
15	VBV	Beach Volleyball	16	23%	55		-31%
16	RUG	Rugby Sevens	16	23%	55		
17	MTB	Cycling Mountain Biking	15	21%	56		
18	GRY	Rhythmic Gymnastics	13	18%	58		
19	NBL	Netball	12	17%	59	There are only 12 CW Nations that took part in the ICC Women's WC so at best they shall enter at this level	-37%
20	BKB	Basketball	11	15%	60		
21	DIV	Diving	11	15%	60		
22	HOC	Hockey	11	15%	60		
23	PWL	Para Powerlifting	11	15%	60		



Games Medal Board For The CWG 2010 (Delhi): All Sports

S.No.	Rank	CGA	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1	Australia (AUS)	74	55	48	177
2	2	India (IND)*	38	27	36	101
3	3	England (ENG)	37	60	45	142
4	4	Canada (CAN)	26	17	32	75
5	5	Kenya (KEN)	12	11	10	33
6	5	South Africa (RSA)	12	11	10	33
7	7	Malaysia (MAS)	12	10	13	35
8	8	Singapore (SIN)	11	11	9	31
9	9	Nigeria (NGR)	11	10	14	35
10	10	Scotland (SCO)	9	10	7	26
11	11	New Zealand (NZL)	6	22	8	36
12	12	Cyprus (CYP)	4	3	5	12
13	13	Wales (WAL)	3	6	10	19
14	14	Northern Ireland (NIR)	3	3	4	10
15	15	Samoa (SAM)	3	0	1	4
16	16	Jamaica (JAM)	2	4	1	7
17	17	Pakistan (PAK)	2	1	2	5
18	18	Uganda (UGA)	2	0	0	2
19	19	Bahamas (BAH)	1	1	3	5
20	20	Botswana (BOT)	1	1	2	4
21	21	Nauru (NRU)	1	1	0	2
22	22	Cayman Islands (CAY)	1	0	0	1
23	22	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)	1	0	0	1
24	24	Trinidad and Tobago (TRI)	0	4	2	6
25	25	Cameroon (CMR)	0	2	4	6
26	26	Ghana (GHA)	0	1	3	4
27	27	Namibia (NAM)	0	1	2	3
28	28	Sri Lanka (SRI)	0	1	1	2
29	29	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	0	1	0	1
30	29	Seychelles (SEY)	0	1	0	1
31	31	Isle of Man (IOM)	0	0	2	2
32	31	Mauritius (MRI)	0	0	2	2
33	31	Tonga (TON)	0	0	2	2
34	34	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	0	1	1
35	34	Guyana (GUY)	0	0	1	1
36	34	Saint Lucia (LCA)	0	0	1	1
Total:			272	275	281	828



**Games Medal Board For The CWG 2014 (Glasgow): All Sports**

S.No.	Rank	CGA	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1	England (ENG)	58	59	57	174
2	2	Australia (AUS)	49	42	46	137
3	3	Canada (CAN)	32	16	34	82
4	4	Scotland (SCO)	19	15	19	53
5	5	India (IND)	15	30	19	64
6	6	New Zealand (NZD)	14	14	17	45
7	7	South Africa (RSA)	13	10	17	40
8	8	Nigeria (NGR)	11	11	14	36
9	9	Kenya (KNY)	10	10	5	25
10	10	Jamaica (JMA)	10	4	8	22
11	11	Singapore (SIN)	8	5	4	17
12	12	Malaysia (MAL)	6	7	6	19
13	13	Wales (WLS)	5	11	20	36
14	14	Cyprus (CYP)	2	4	2	8
15	15	Northern Ireland (NIR)	2	3	7	12
16	16	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	2	0	0	2
17	17	Cameroon (CMR)	1	3	3	7
18	18	Uganda (UGA)	1	0	4	5
19	19	Grenada (GNR)	1	0	1	2
20	20	Botswana (BWA)	1	0	0	1
21		Kiribati (KBI)	1	0	0	1
22	22	Trinidad & Tobago (TRI)	0	3	5	8
23	23	Pakistan (PAK)	0	3	1	4
24	24	Bahamas (BAH)	0	2	1	3
25		Samoa (SAM)	0	2	1	3
26	26	Namibia (NAM)	0	1	2	3
27	27	Mauritius (MRI)	0	1	1	2
28		Mozambique (MZQ)	0	1	1	2
29	29	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	1	0	1
30		Isle Of Man (IOM)	0	1	0	1
31		Nauru (NRU)	0	1	0	1
32		Sri Lanka (SRI)	0	1	0	1
33	33	Ghana (GHA)	0	0	2	2
34		Zambia (ZAM)	0	0	2	2
35	35	Barbados (BAR)	0	0	1	1
36		Fiji (FIJ)	0	0	1	1
37		Saint Lucia (LCA)	0	0	1	1
Total:			261	261	302	824



**Games Medal Board For The CWG 2018 (Gold Coast): All Sports**

S.No.	Rank	CGA	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1	Australia (AUS)*	80	59	59	198
2	2	England (ENG)	45	45	46	136
3	3	India (IND)	26	20	20	66
4	4	Canada (CAN)	15	40	27	82
5	5	New Zealand (NZL)	15	16	15	46
6	6	South Africa (RSA)	13	11	13	37
7	7	Wales (WAL)	10	12	14	36
8	8	Scotland (SCO)	9	13	22	44
9	9	Nigeria (NGR)	9	9	6	24
10	10	Cyprus (CYP)	8	1	5	14
11	11	Jamaica (JAM)	7	9	11	27
12	12	Malaysia (MAS)	7	5	12	24
13	13	Singapore (SGP)	5	2	2	9
14	14	Kenya (KEN)	4	7	6	17
15	15	Uganda (UGA)	3	1	2	6
16	16	Botswana (BOT)	3	1	1	5
17	17	Samoa (SAM)	2	3	0	5
18	18	Trinidad and Tobago (TTO)	2	1	0	3
19	19	Namibia (NAM)	2	0	0	2
20	20	Northern Ireland (NIR)	1	7	4	12
21	21	Bahamas (BAH)	1	3	0	4
22	22	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	1	2	0	3
23	23	Fiji (FIJ)	1	1	2	4
24	24	Pakistan (PAK)	1	0	4	5
25	25	Grenada (GRN)	1	0	1	2
26	26	Bermuda (BER)	1	0	0	1
27		British Virgin Islands (BVI)	1	0	0	1
28		Guyana (GUY)	1	0	0	1
29		Saint Lucia (LCA)	1	0	0	1
30	30	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	2	0	2
31	31	Sri Lanka (SRI)	0	1	5	6
32	32	Cameroon (CMR)	0	1	2	3
33	33	Dominica (DMA)	0	1	1	2
34	34	Isle of Man (IOM)	0	1	0	1
35		Mauritius (MRI)	0	1	0	1
36		Nauru (NRU)	0	1	0	1
37	37	Malta (MLT)	0	0	2	2
38		Vanuatu (VAN)	0	0	2	2
39	39	Cook Islands (COK)	0	0	1	1
40		Ghana (GHA)	0	0	1	1
41		Norfolk Island (NFI)	0	0	1	1
42		Seychelles (SEY)	0	0	1	1
43		Solomon Islands (SOL)	0	0	1	1
Total:			275	276	289	840



# Games Medal Board for the CWG for the Period (2010 - 2018)

S.No.	COA	Gold	Bronze	Total All Sports (Inclusive Of Shooting)	%	OP Rank (All Sports Inclusive Of Shooting)	Rank In Terms Of Medals Won (All Sports Inclusive Of Shooting)	Gold	Bronze	Total Shooting Only	%	OP Rank (Shooting Only)	Rank In Terms Of Medals Won (Shooting)	Gold	Bronze	Total All Other Sports (Minus Shooting)	%	OP Ranking All Other Sports (Minus Shooting)	Rank In Terms Of Medals All Other Sports Won (Minus Shooting)	Difference In National Ranking Per Nait-Olympic Protocol in terms of the number of medals won.	Difference In National Ranking Per Olympic Protocol					
1	Australia (AUS)*	203	153	512	100.00%	1	1	12	7	5	24	4.89%	3	3	191	149	488	95.31%	1	1	0	0				
2	England (ENG)	140	143	452	100.00%	2	2	13	10	19	42	9.29%	2	2	127	154	410	90.71%	2	2	0	0				
3	India (IND)	79	77	231	100.00%	3	4	25	24	14	63	27.27%	1	1	54	53	169	72.73%	4	4	-1	0				
4	Canada (CAN)	73	73	238	100.00%	4	3	0	4	3	7	2.93%	10	8	73	69	232	97.07%	3	3	1	0				
5	New Zealand (NZL)	35	52	127	100.00%	5	5	2	1	0	3	2.38%	9	10	33	51	124	97.64%	6	8	-1	0				
6	South Africa (RSA)	38	32	110	100.00%	6	7	0	1	0	1	0.91%	13	12	38	31	109	99.09%	5	6	1	1				
7	Wales (WAL)	18	29	91	100.00%	7	9	2	3	2	7	7.89%	8	8	16	26	84	92.31%	12	9	-3	0				
8	Scotland (SCO)	37	38	123	100.00%	8	6	5	6	8	19	15.45%	5	4	32	32	104	84.55%	7	7	1	-1				
9	Nigeria (NGR)	31	30	95	100.00%	9	8	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	31	30	95	100.00%	8	8	0	0				
10	Cyprus (CYP)	14	8	34	100.00%	10	14	4	2	3	9	26.47%	6	7	10	6	25	73.53%	14	15	-1	-1				
11	Jamaica (JAM)	19	17	56	100.00%	11	13	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	19	17	58	100.00%	11	12	0	1				
12	Malaysia (MAS)	25	22	78	100.00%	12	10	2	3	5	10	12.82%	7	6	23	19	68	87.18%	10	11	2	-1				
13	Singapore (SGP)	24	18	57	100.00%	13	12	9	4	5	18	31.58%	4	5	15	14	39	68.42%	13	13	0	-1				
14	Kenya (KEN)	26	28	75	100.00%	14	11	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	26	28	76	100.00%	9	10	1	1				
15	Uganda (UGA)	2	0	2	100.00%	15	27	0	0	0	0	0.00%	16	13	2	0	2	100.00%	26	26	-11	1				
16	Botswana (BOT)	5	2	10	100.00%	16	19	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	5	2	10	100.00%	17	19	-1	0				
17	Samoa (SAM)	5	5	12	100.00%	17	18	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	5	5	12	100.00%	16	18	1	0				
18	Trinidad and Tobago (TTO)	2	8	7	100.00%	18	15	0	0	1	1	5.88%	14	12	2	8	16	94.12%	22	18	-4	-1				
19	Namibia (NAM)	2	2	8	100.00%	19	21	0	0	1	1	12.50%	14	12	2	2	7	87.50%	24	21	-3	0				
20	Northern Ireland (NIR)	6	13	34	100.00%	20	14	0	1	1	2	5.88%	12	11	6	12	32	94.12%	15	14	1	0				
21	Bahamas (BAH)	2	6	12	100.00%	21	18	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	2	6	12	100.00%	23	18	-5	0				
22	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	3	3	6	100.00%	22	23	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	3	3	6	100.00%	19	22	-3	1				
23	Fiji (FIJ)	1	1	5	100.00%	23	24	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	1	1	5	100.00%	29	23	-6	1				
24	Pakistan (PAK)	3	4	14	100.00%	24	17	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	3	4	14	100.00%	18	17	1	0				
25	Grenada (GRN)	2	0	4	100.00%	25	25	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	2	0	4	100.00%	25	24	0	1				
26	Bermuda (BER)	1	0	1	100.00%	26	28	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	1	0	1	100.00%	32	27	-6	1				
27	British Virgin Islands (BVI)	1	0	1	100.00%	26	28	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	1	0	1	100.00%	32	27	-6	1				
28	Guyana (GUY)	1	0	2	100.00%	26	27	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	1	0	2	100.00%	31	28	-5	1				
29	Saint Lucia (LCA)	1	0	3	100.00%	26	26	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	1	0	3	100.00%	30	25	-4	1				
30	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	3	4	100.00%	30	25	0	3	1	4	100.00%	11	9	0	0	0	0.00%	39	27	-9	-2				
31	Sri Lanka (SRI)	0	3	9	100.00%	31	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	3	9	100.00%	33	20	-2	0				
32	Comoros (COM)	1	6	16	100.00%	32	16	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	1	6	16	100.00%	27	16	1	0				
33	Dominica (DMA)	0	1	2	100.00%	33	27	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	1	2	100.00%	36	26	-3	1				
34	Isle of Man (IOM)	0	2	4	100.00%	34	26	0	1	1	2	50.00%	12	11	0	1	2	50.00%	38	26	-2	-1				
35	Mauritius (MUR)	0	2	5	100.00%	34	24	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	2	5	100.00%	34	23	0	1				
36	Nauru (NRU)	1	3	4	100.00%	34	25	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	1	3	4	100.00%	28	24	1	1				
37	Malta (MLT)	0	0	2	100.00%	37	27	0	0	1	1	50.00%	14	12	0	0	1	50.00%	38	27	-1	0				
38	Vanuatu (VAN)	0	0	2	100.00%	37	27	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	0	2	100.00%	37	27	0	0				
39	Cook Islands (COK)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	28	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	0	1	100.00%	38	27	1	1				
40	Ghana (GHA)	0	1	7	100.00%	39	22	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	1	7	100.00%	35	21	-4	1				
41	Norfolk Island (NFI)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	28	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	0	1	100.00%	38	27	1	1				
42	Seychelles (SEY)	0	1	2	100.00%	39	27	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	1	2	100.00%	36	26	3	1				
43	Solomon Islands (SOL)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	26	0	0	0	0	0.00%	15	13	0	0	1	100.00%	38	27	-1	-1				
Total:																892	810	2471		70	214	700	2257			



Games Medal Board of the CWG for the Period 2018

S.No.	COA	Gold	Bronze	Total All Sports (Inclusive Of Shooting)	%	OP Rank (All Sports Inclusive Of Shooting)	Rank In Terms Of Medals Won (All Sports Inclusive Of Shooting)	Gold	Bronze	Total Shooting Only	%	OP Rank (Shooting Only)	Rank In Terms Of Medals Won (Shooting)	Gold	Bronze	Total All Other Sports (Minus Shooting)	%	OP Ranking All Other Sports (Minus Shooting)	Rank In Terms Of Medals All Other Sports Won (Minus Shooting)	Difference In National Ranking Per Olympic Protocol	Difference In National Ranking Per Non-Olympic Protocol in terms of the number of medals won.	
1	Australia (AUS)*	80	59	198	100.00%	1	1	3	5	1	9	4.55%	2	2	77	54	189	95.45%	1	1	0	0
2	England (ENG)	45	46	136	100.00%	2	2	2	2	4	8	5.98%	3	3	43	43	128	94.12%	2	2	0	0
3	India (IND)	26	20	66	100.00%	3	4	7	4	5	16	24.24%	1	1	19	15	50	76.76%	3	4	0	0
4	Canada (CAN)	15	40	82	100.00%	4	3	0	1	0	1	1.22%	10	8	15	39	81	98.78%	4	3	0	0
5	New Zealand (NZL)	15	16	46	100.00%	5	5	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	15	16	46	100.00%	5	6	0	0
6	South Africa (RSA)	13	11	37	100.00%	6	7	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	13	11	37	100.00%	6	7	0	0
7	Wales (WAL)	10	12	36	100.00%	7	8	2	2	1	5	13.89%	4	5	8	10	31	86.11%	9	8	-2	0
8	Scotland (SCO)	9	13	44	100.00%	8	6	1	1	4	6	13.64%	7	4	8	12	38	86.36%	8	6	0	0
9	Nigeria (NGR)	9	6	24	100.00%	9	10	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	9	9	24	100.00%	7	10	2	0
10	Cyprus (CYP)	8	1	14	100.00%	10	12	2	0	1	3	21.43%	5	6	6	1	11	78.57%	12	13	-2	-1
11	Jamaica (JAM)	7	9	27	100.00%	11	9	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	9	7	9	27	100.00%	10	9	1	0
12	Malaysia (MAS)	7	5	24	100.00%	12	10	0	0	1	1	4.17%	12	8	7	5	23	95.83%	11	11	1	-1
13	Singapore (SGP)	5	2	9	100.00%	13	14	2	0	0	2	22.22%	2	7	3	2	7	77.78%	14	15	-1	-1
14	Kenya (KEN)	4	7	17	100.00%	14	11	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	4	7	17	100.00%	13	12	1	-1
15	Uganda (UGA)	3	1	6	100.00%	15	15	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	3	1	6	100.00%	15	16	0	-1
16	Botswana (BOT)	3	1	5	100.00%	16	16	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	3	1	5	100.00%	16	17	0	-1
17	Samoa (SAM)	2	3	5	100.00%	17	16	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	2	3	5	100.00%	17	17	0	-1
18	Trinidad and Tobago (TTO)	2	1	3	100.00%	18	18	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	2	1	3	100.00%	18	19	0	-1
19	Namibia (NAM)	2	0	2	100.00%	19	19	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	2	0	2	100.00%	19	20	0	-1
20	Northern Ireland (NIR)	1	7	12	100.00%	20	13	0	1	1	2	16.67%	9	7	1	6	10	83.33%	20	14	0	-1
21	Bahamas (BAH)	1	3	4	100.00%	21	17	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	3	4	100.00%	21	18	0	-1
22	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	1	2	3	100.00%	22	18	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	2	3	100.00%	22	19	0	-1
23	Fiji (FIJ)	1	1	2	100.00%	23	17	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	1	2	100.00%	23	18	0	-1
24	Pakistan (PAK)	1	0	4	100.00%	24	16	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	0	4	100.00%	24	17	0	-1
25	Grenada (GRN)	1	0	1	100.00%	25	19	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	0	1	100.00%	25	20	0	-1
26	Bermuda (BER)	1	0	1	100.00%	26	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	0	1	100.00%	26	21	0	-1
27	British Virgin Islands (BVI)	1	0	1	100.00%	26	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	0	1	100.00%	26	21	0	-1
28	Guyana (GUY)	1	0	1	100.00%	26	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	0	1	100.00%	26	21	0	-1
29	Saint Lucia (LCA)	1	0	1	100.00%	26	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	1	0	1	100.00%	26	21	0	-1
30	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	2	2	100.00%	30	19	0	2	0	2	100.00%	8	7	0	0	0	0.00%	44	22	-14	-3
31	Sri Lanka (SRI)	0	1	6	100.00%	31	15	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	1	6	100.00%	37	16	-6	-1
32	Cameroon (CMR)	0	1	3	100.00%	32	16	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	1	3	100.00%	38	19	-6	-1
33	Dominica (DMA)	0	1	2	100.00%	33	19	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	1	2	100.00%	39	20	-6	-1
34	Isle of Man (IOM)	0	1	1	100.00%	34	20	0	1	0	1	100.00%	10	8	0	0	0	0.00%	44	22	-10	-2
35	Mauritius (MRT)	0	1	1	100.00%	34	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	1	1	100.00%	40	21	-6	-1
36	Nauru (NRU)	0	1	1	100.00%	34	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	1	1	100.00%	40	21	-6	-1
37	Malta (MLT)	0	0	2	100.00%	37	19	0	0	1	1	50.00%	12	8	0	0	1	50.00%	42	21	-5	-2
38	Vanuatu (VAN)	0	0	2	100.00%	37	19	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	0	2	100.00%	41	20	-4	-1
39	Cook Islands (COK)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	0	1	100.00%	43	21	-4	-1
40	Ghana (GHA)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	0	1	100.00%	43	21	-4	-1
41	Norfolk Island (NFI)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	0	1	100.00%	43	21	-4	-1
42	Seychelles (SEY)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	0	1	100.00%	43	21	-4	-1
43	Solomon Islands (SOL)	0	0	1	100.00%	39	20	0	0	0	0	0.00%	13	9	0	0	1	100.00%	43	21	-4	-1
Total		276	288	840				19	19	57						270	783			4	1	



### Games Medal Board For The CWG 2010 (Delhi): Shooting

Games Medal Board For the CWC 2016 (Continued)						
S.No.	Rank	CGA	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1	India (IND)	14	11	5	30
2	2	England (ENG)	6	6	7	19
3	3	Singapore (SIN)	5	4	5	14
4	4	Scotland (SCO)	4	3	2	9
5	5	Australia (AUS)	3	2	2	7
6	6	Malaysia (MAS)	2	3	3	8
7	7	Cyprus (CYP)	1	1	1	3
8	8	New Zealand (NZL)	1	1	0	2
9	9	Canada (CAN)	0	1	2	3
10	10	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	0	1	1
11		Isle of Man (IOM)	0	0	1	1
12		Namibia (NAM)	0	0	1	1
13		Trinidad and Tobago (TRI)	0	0	1	1
14		Wales (WAL)	0	0	1	1
Total:			36	32	32	100

### Games Medal Board For The CWG 2014 (Glasgow): Shooting

S.No.	Rank	CGA	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1	Australia (AUS)	6	0	2	8
2	2	England (ENG)	5	2	8	15
3	3	India (IND)	4	9	4	17
4	4	Singapore (SIN)	2	0	0	2
5	5	Cyprus (CYP)	1	1	1	3
6	6	New Zealand (NZL)	1	0	0	1
7	7	Scotland (SCO)	0	2	2	4
8	8	Canada (CAN)	0	2	1	3
9	9	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	1	0	1
10	9	South Africa (RSA)	0	1	0	1
11	9	Wales (WAL)	0	1	0	1
12	10	Malaysia (MAS)	0	0	1	1
Total:			19	19	19	57

### Games Medal Board For The CWG 2018 (Gold Coast): Shooting

S.No.	Rank	CGA	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1	India (IND)	7	4	5	16
2	2	Australia (AUS)*	3	5	1	9
3	3	England (ENG)	2	2	4	8
4	4	Wales (WAL)	2	2	1	5
5	5	Cyprus (CYP)	2	0	1	3
6	6	Singapore (SIN)	2	0	0	2
7	7	Scotland (SCO)	1	1	4	6
8	8	Bangladesh (BAN)	0	2	0	2
9	9	Northern Ireland (NIR)	0	1	1	2
10	10	Canada (CAN)	0	1	0	1
11		Isle of Man (IOM)	0	1	0	1
12	12	Malaysia (MAS)	0	0	1	1
13		Malta (MAL)	0	0	1	1
Total:			19	19	19	57



#### Number Of Events Conducted At The CWG 2010 (Delhi): Shooting

S.No.	Event	Men	Women	Men's Pairs	Women's Pairs	Total
1	10 M Air Pistol	1	1	1	1	4
2	10 M Air Rifle	1	1	1	1	4
3	25 M Rapid Fire	1	0	1	0	2
4	25 M Pistol	0	1	0	1	2
5	50 M Pistol	1	0	1	0	2
6	50 M Rifle Prone	1	1	1	1	4
7	50 M Rifle 3 Position	1	1	1	1	4
8	Skeet	1	1	1	0	3
9	Trap	1	1	1	1	4
10	Double Trap	1	1	1	0	3
Total:		9	8	9	6	32

#### Number Of Events Conducted At The CWG 2010 (Delhi): Queens Prize Shooting Full Bore

S.No.	Event	Open to M & W	Total
1	Queens Prize Individual (Big Bore)	1	1
2	Queens Prize Pairs (Big Bore)	1	1
Total:		2	2

#### Number Of Events Conducted & Medals Available At The CWG 2010 (Delhi) As Compared to CWG 2006.

S.No.	Event	Men	Women	Men's Pairs	Women's Pairs	CWG Events Total	CWG 2010 Medals	CWG 2006 Events	CWG 2006 Medals	Difference In Events	Difference In Medals
1	10 M Air Pistol	1	1	1	1	4	12	4	12	0	0
2	10 M Air Rifle	1	1	1	1	4	12	4	12	0	0
3	25 M Rapid Fire	1	0	1	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
4	25 M Pistol	0	1	0	1	2	6	2	6	0	0
5	50 M Pistol	1	0	1	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
6	50 M Rifle Prone	1	1	1	1	4	12	4	12	0	0
7	50 M Rifle 3 Position	1	1	1	1	4	12	4	12	0	0
8	Skeet	1	1	1	0	3	9	3	9	0	0
9	Trap	1	1	1	1	4	12	4	12	0	0
10	Double Trap	1	1	1	0	3	9	3	9	0	0
Sub Total:		9	8	9	6	32	96	32	96	0	0
11	Queens Prize Individual (Big Bore)	1				3		1	3	0	0
12	Queens Prize Pairs (Big Bore)					3		1	3	0	0
Total:		2				34	102	34	102	0	0

#### Number Of Events Conducted At The CWG 2014 (Glasgow): Shooting

S.No.	Event	Men	Women	Total
1	10 M Air Pistol	1	1	2
2	10 M Air Rifle	1	1	2
3	25 M Rapid Fire Pistol	1	0	1
4	25 M Pistol	0	1	1
5	50 M Pistol	1	0	1
6	50 M Rifle Prone	1	1	2
7	50 M Rifle 3p	1	1	2
8	Skeet	1	1	2
9	Trap	1	1	2
10	Double Trap	1	1	2
Total:		9	8	17

#### Number Of Events Conducted At The CWG 2014 (Glasgow): Queens Prize Shooting

S.No.	Event	Open to M & W	Total
1	Queens Prize Individual (Big Bore)	1	1
2	Queens Prize Pairs (Big Bore)	1	1
Total:		2	2



Number Of Events Conducted & Medals Available At The CWG 2014 (Glasgow).

S.No.	Event	Men	Women	Men's Pairs	Women's Pairs	CWG Events Total	CWG 2014 Medals	CWG 2010 Events	CWG 2010 Medals	Difference In Events	Difference In Medals
1	10 M Air Pistol	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	12	-2	-6
2	10 M Air Rifle	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	12	-2	-6
3	25 M Rapid Fire	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	6	-1	-3
4	25 M Pistol	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	6	-1	-3
5	50 M Pistol	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	6	-1	-3
6	50 M Rifle Prone	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	12	-2	-6
7	50 M Rifle 3 Position	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	12	-2	-6
8	Skeet	1	1	0	0	2	6	3	9	-1	-3
9	Trap	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	12	-2	-6
10	Double Trap	1	1	0	0	2	6	3	9	-1	-3
Sub Total:		9	8	0	0	17	51	32	96	-15	-45
11	Queens Prize Individual (Big Bore)	1					3	1	3	0	0
12	Queens Prize Pairs (Big Bore)						3	1	3	0	0
Total:		2				19	57	34	102	-15	-45

Number Of Events Conducted At The CWG 2018 (Gold Coast): Shooting

S.No.	Event	Men	Women	Total
1	10 M Air Pistol	1	1	2
2	10 M Air Rifle	1	1	2
3	25 M Rapid Fire Pistol	1	0	1
4	25 M Pistol	0	1	1
5	50 M Pistol	1	0	1
6	50 M Rifle Prone	1	1	2
7	50 M Rifle 3 Position	1	1	2
8	Skeet	1	1	2
9	Trap	1	1	2
10	Double Trap	1	1	2
Total:		9	8	17

Number Of Events Conducted At The CWG 2018 (Gold Coast): Queens Prize Shooting

S.No.	Event	Open to M & W	Total
1	Queens Prize Individual (Big Bore)	1	1
2	Queens Prize Pairs (Big Bore)	1	1
Total:		2	2

Number Of Events Conducted & Medals Available At The CWG 2018 (Gold Coast).

S.No.	Event	Men	Women	Men's Pairs	Women's Pairs	CWG Events Total	CWG 2014 Medals	CWG 2014 Events	CWG 2018 Medals	Difference In Events	Difference In Medals
1	10 M Air Pistol	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
2	10 M Air Rifle	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
3	25 M Rapid Fire	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0
4	25 M Pistol	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0
5	50 M Pistol	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0
6	50 M Rifle Prone	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
7	50 M Rifle 3 Position	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
8	Skeet	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
9	Trap	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
10	Double Trap	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0
Sub Total:		9	8	0	0	17	51	17	51	0	0
11	Queens Prize Individual (Big Bore)	1					3	1	3	0	0
12	Queens Prize Pairs (Big Bore)						3	1	3	0	0
Total:		2				19	57	19	57	0	0



**Impact Of Shootings Ommision From The Sports Programme Of The CWG: Indian Subcontinent**

S.No.	Details	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Long Term Impact (Time Span of 52 years)</b>					
(A)	Medals Won (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports	370	75	0	17	462
(B)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports (Olympic Protocol)	6	14	30	23	
(C)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	6	13	29	21	
(D)	Medals Won (1966 - 2018): Shooting	134	0	8	3	145
(F)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): Shooting (Olympic protocol)	2	21	13	16	
(G)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): Shooting (Total Medals Won)	3	18	11	15	
(H)	Medals Won (1966 - 2018): All Sports	504	75	8	20	607
(I)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Sports (Olympic Protocol)	4	14	25	21	
(J)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	5	14	25	20	
	Impact On National Ranking (1966 - 2018): (Olympic Protocol)	-2	0	-5	-2	
	Impact On National Ranking (1966 - 2018): (Total Medals Won)	-1	1	-4	-4	
<b>2</b>	<b>Medium Term Impact (Time Span of 12 Years)</b>					
(A)	Medals Won (2010 - 2018): All Other Sports	168	14	0	9	191
(B)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Other Sports (Olympic Protocol)	4	18	39	33	
(C)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	4	17	27	20	
(D)	Medals Won (2010 - 2018): Shooting	63	0	4	0	67
(F)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): Shooting (Olympic protocol)	1	15	11	15	
(G)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): Shooting (Total Medals Won)	1	13	9	13	
(H)	Medals Won (2010 - 2018): All Sports	231	14	4	9	258
(I)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Sports (Olympic Protocol)	3	24	30	31	
(J)	Ranking Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Sports (Number Of Medals )	4	17	25	20	
	Impact On National Ranking (2010 - 2018): (Olympic Protocol)	-1	6	-9	-2	
	Impact On National Ranking (2010 - 2018): (Total Medals Won)	0	0	-2	0	
<b>3</b>	<b>Short Term Impact (Time Span of 1 Year)</b>					
(A)	Medals Won (2018): All Other Sports	50	5	0	6	61
(B)	Rank Achieved (2018): All Other Sports (Olympic Protocol)	3	24	44	37	
(C)	Rank Achieved (2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	4	16	22	16	
(D)	Medals Won (2018): Shooting	16	0	2	0	18
(F)	Rank Achieved (2018): Shooting (Olympic protocol)	1	13	8	13	
(G)	Rank Achieved (2018): Shooting (Total Medals Won)	3	9	7	9	
(H)	Medals Won (2018): All Sports	66	5	2	6	79
(I)	Rank Achieved (2018): All Sports (Olympic Protocol)	3	24	30	31	
(J)	Ranking Achieved (2018): All Sports (Number Of Medals )	4	16	19	15	
	Impact On National Ranking (2018): (Olympic Protocol)	0	0	-14	-6	
	Impact On National Ranking (2018): (Total Medals Won)	0	0	-3	-1	
<b>4</b>	<b>Demographic Impact (Indian Sub Continent)</b>					
(A)	Population	1370431041	205034578	168261643	21026762	1764754024
<b>5</b>	<b>% Of Impact On Total Medal Tally:</b>					
(A)	1. Period 1 (1966 - 2018)	26.59%	0.00%	100.00%	15.00%	
(B)	2. Period 2 (2010 - 2018)	27.27%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	
(C)	3. Period 3 (2018)	24.24%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	



Impact Of Shootings Omission From The Sports Program Of The CWG On All Tier 1 Nations: Australia, England, Canada, New Zealand, India, Scotland, & Wales.

S.No.	Details	Australia	England	Canada	New Zealand	India	Scotland	Wales	South Africa	Total
1	Long Term Impact (Time Span of 52 years)									
(A)	Medals Won (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports	2241	1969	1438	603	370	399	279	365	7664
(B)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports (Olympic Protocol)	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	5	
(C)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	1	2	3	4	6	5	8	7	
(D)	Medals Won (1966 - 2018): Shooting	175	175	117	52	134	52	27	24	756
(F)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): Shooting (Olympic protocol)	1	3	4	5	2	6	9	12	
(G)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): Shooting (Total Medals Won)	1	2	4	5	3	5	6	7	
(H)	Medals Won (1966 - 2018): All Sports	2416	2144	1555	655	504	451	306	389	8420
(I)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Sports (Olympic Protocol)	1	2	3	5	4	7	9	6	
(J)	Rank Achieved (1966 - 2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7	
	Impact On National Ranking (1966 - 2018): (Olympic Protocol)	0	0	0	1	-2	0	0	1	
	Impact On National Ranking (1966 - 2018): (Total Medals Won)	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	
2	Medium Term Impact (Time Span of 12 Years)									
(A)	Medals Won (2010 - 2018): All Other Sports	488	410	232	124	168	104	84	109	1719
(B)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Other Sports (Olympic Protocol)	1	2	4	5	4	8	12	6	
(C)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	1	2	8	5	4	6	9	6	
(D)	Medals Won (2010 - 2018): Shooting	24	42	7	3	63	19	7	1	166
(F)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): Shooting (Olympic protocol)	3	2	10	9	1	5	8	12	
(G)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): Shooting (Total Medals Won)	3	2	8	10	1	4	9	12	
(H)	Medals Won (2010 - 2018): All Sports	512	452	239	239	231	123	91	110	1997
(I)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Sports (Olympic Protocol)	1	2	3	5	3	8	7	6	
(J)	Rank Achieved (2010 - 2018): All Sports (Number Of Medals)	1	2	3	5	4	8	9	7	
	Impact On National Ranking (2010 - 2018): (Olympic Protocol)	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-5	0	
	Impact On National Ranking (2010 - 2018): (Total Medals Won)	0	0	-5	0	0	2	0	1	
3	Short Term Impact (Time Span of 1 Year)									
(A)	Medals Won (2018): All Other Sports	189	128	81	46	50	38	31	37	600
(B)	Rank Achieved (2018): All Other Sports (Olympic Protocol)	1	2	4	5	3	8	9	6	
(C)	Rank Achieved (2018): All Other Sports (Number Of Medals)	1	2	3	5	4	6	8	7	
(D)	Medals Won (2018): Shooting	9	8	1	0	16	6	5	0	45
(F)	Rank Achieved (2018): Shooting (Olympic protocol)	2	3	10	13	1	7	4	13	
(G)	Rank Achieved (2018): Shooting (Total Medals Won)	2	3	8	9	3	4	5	9	
(H)	Medals Won (2018): All Sports	198	136	82	46	66	44	36	37	645
(I)	Rank Achieved (2018): All Sports (Olympic Protocol)	1	2	4	5	3	8	7	6	
(J)	Rank Achieved (2018): All Sports (Number Of Medals)	1	2	3	5	4	6	8	7	
	Impact On National Ranking (2018): (Olympic Protocol)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	
	Impact On National Ranking (2018): (Total Medals Won)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Demographic Impact (Indian Sub Continent)									
(A)	Population	2,51,28,500	5,47,86,327	3,73,20,803	47,97,792	1,37,04,31,041	53,73,000	30,99,086	581,49,050	1,55,90,85,599
5	% Of Impact On Total Medal Tally:									
(A)	1. Period 1 (1966 - 2018)	7.24%	8.16%	7.52%	7.94%	26.59%	11.53%	8.82%	6.17%	
(B)	2. Period 2 (2010 - 2018)	4.69%	9.29%	2.93%	2.93%	27.27%	15.45%	7.69%	0.81%	
(C)	3. Period 3 (2018)	4.55%	5.88%	1.22%	0.00%	24.24%	13.64%	13.80%	0.00%	



House of Commons Hansard

Previous

Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games: Shooting

27 June 2018

Volume 643

11.00 am

Mr Alister Jack (Dumfries and Galloway) (Con)

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I beg to move,

That this House has considered the removal of shooting sports from Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games.

It is a pleasure to serve under your chairmanship, Mr Hanson. I would like to push forward with the efforts started by the hon. Member for Strangford (Jim Shannon)—I am pleased to see him present—to make the case for the reinstatement of shooting sports at the 2022 Commonwealth games in Birmingham. I have picked up many of the points raised during his Adjournment debate, and I will expand on them in the wake of the home nations' phenomenal performance at the Gold Coast Commonwealth games this year.

The decision not to include shooting in the 2022 Commonwealth games in Birmingham has left many in the UK, particularly in my constituency, confused and unhappy. The matter is of particular importance to a constituent of mine, David McMath, a 21-year-old young man who recently won gold in the men's double trap competition at the games this year. He set a games record with a total of 74—four ahead of his nearest rival, Tim Kneale from the Isle of Man, who took silver.

Without a doubt, shooting is a source of extreme national pride for the home nations of the United Kingdom, as it is one of our strongest sports. In fact, we are the second strongest group in shooting events and managed to collect 38% of the medals on offer this year. Not adding shooting to the 2022 games has taken away 57 medal opportunities. Every one of the home nations and Channel Islands participated in the shooting events, which proves the sport's popularity. In fact, it was the only sport for which the Isle of Man won a



medal this year. Given that England came second in the medals table for the past three games, it seems odd and counterproductive that shooting has been removed from the programme.

The Birmingham organisers cited venue issues as the reason not to include shooting in 2022, stating that the only suitable venue would be Bisley, which, at 130 miles from Birmingham, is too far away.

Mark Garnier (Wyre Forest) (Con)

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I am grateful to my hon. Friend for allowing me to intervene so early in his speech. The notion that Bisley is too far away is simply nonsensical. It was upgraded for the Commonwealth games a number of years ago and is a perfect, ready-made and ready-prepared venue for these events. In addition to the fact that we have lots of medal opportunities in shooting, it is a totally egalitarian sport. People with disabilities, and people of different genders and abilities can compete on the same basis; there is no better sport to demonstrate that.

Mr Jack

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My hon. Friend makes a number of excellent points and he will be pleased to know that I will cover them all. As I have said, the organisers said that Bisley, at 130 miles from Birmingham, is too far away. They also claimed that it would be too expensive to renovate Bisley. That argument has little merit when we consider that they decided to use the London velodrome track for cycling, which is 135 miles away.

As my hon. Friend has said, Bisley shooting ground was deemed adequate for the Commonwealth games held in Manchester in 2002. Manchester is significantly further north than Birmingham, at a total of 215 miles from Bisley.

Jim Shannon (Strangford) (DUP)

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I congratulate the hon. Gentleman on securing this debate on a topic that we are all interested in. The fact that more of those who participated in the Adjournment debate are not here does not mean it is any less of a concern today. Does he agree that the removal of shooting sports from the Birmingham games appears to have more to do with misconceptions about the sport than with a lack of facilities? Will he join me in sincerely urging the Minister to use her influence—I know she is keen to do so—to incorporate this very popular and successful sport into the schedule before it is too late?

Mr Jack



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The hon. Gentleman makes very good points and I agree with him.

Manchester used Bisley in 2002, although it is 215 miles from the shooting ground. I therefore argue that it can be done and that Bisley can provide the required facilities. I concede that Bisley is not in tip-top condition, but the venue remains fully operational and would require only light modernisation to bring it up to scratch. With 95% of the competition venues already in place, minor refurbishment of the Bisley shooting ground would not add an unfeasible workload to the games organisers.

A second solution is to build a new site alongside the new national shooting centre for which UK Sport and British Shooting are currently securing funding and planning permission. If the organisers of the Birmingham games were to link funding to the national governing body, it would be a fantastic opportunity to ensure that the games leave a lasting legacy.

Shooting is currently on a list of optional sports, from which the host city must choose seven. The organisers of Birmingham 2022 have opted to include table tennis, for which England has only ever won 15 medals. That pales in comparison with the 168 medals won for shooting. They have also opted for 3x3 basketball, which is a novelty in the Commonwealth games. I think shooting is a more important sport.

Given that I have just presented a counter-argument and an alternative option to the venue issue cited by the Birmingham organisers, I see no logical reason why England would want to cheat herself of a significant number of medals by removing shooting from the agenda.

Shooting has been on the Commonwealth games agenda at every games bar 1970. It was originally introduced in 1966 and, as my hon. Friend the Member for Wyre Forest (Mark Garnier) has said, it is one of the most diverse and inclusive sports on offer. Two of the 13 shooting events—the fullbore rifle competitions—are open to men and women. They are the only competitions at the Commonwealth games in which men and women compete equally on an open field. The sport gets people of all backgrounds out and competing. Competitors do not have to be incredibly fit to be active in the sport, which means that people can compete in it for longer. At this year's games on the Gold Coast, Scotland had twomedallists, a man and a woman, aged 21, and two medallists, also a man and a woman, over the age of 50. There was even a competitor from Canada who was in his 80s.

In the spirit of inclusivity, it is worth mentioning that, for many of the small Commonwealth nations, such as Cyprus, Malta, the Falkland Islands, Niue, Norfolk Island and Papa New Guinea, shooting is a dominant sport. Without



shooting, some of those nations would not be able to send teams to the games at all. Norfolk Island only sent shooters and bowlers to the 2018 Gold Coast games, and the Turks and Caicos Islands only sent teams for shooting and athletics. To remove shooting from the games would possibly be to deny those small nations access to the competition altogether.

**This debate has taken on an international flavour, as I have been contacted by the Crown Prince of Patiala, India, His Highness Raninder Singh, who is also president of the National Rifle Association of India. He stresses how important it is for his country to be involved. I have also had support from Lord Bilimoria, who is in Kenya and has similar strong feelings.**

Let me also highlight the impact that this decision would have on India's medal standing. India is the largest member state, and shooting sports contributed to 24% of the medals she won at the Gold Coast Commonwealth games. At the previous games in Glasgow, 23% of her medals came from shooting sports. Not to include shooting sports in Birmingham will deny India the ability to maximise and showcase her shooting athletes' skills, which have enabled them to secure the No. 1 position in shooting in the past two games.

Birmingham was only recently announced as the host of the 2022 games. Although I am obviously pleased for the city, it should be noted that the original host, Durban, had confirmed that shooting would be on the agenda. The sudden removal of the sport will deprive the home nations not only of the chance to excel on the medal table but of the opportunity to test their skills on an international stage before the Olympic games in 2024.

The support for the shooting competitions only increases with each games. That is highlighted by 38 of 72 nations competing in the sport at this year's Gold Coast games. Additionally, the *Shooting Times* recently launched a petition to get shooting back on the agenda for 2022, and in just four months it has already been signed by more than 60,000 people. To include shooting sports in 2022 will have the threefold effect of boosting the home nations' performances in the medal table, offering a more diverse and inclusive competition, and creating a forum for the numerous shooting athletes who use the Commonwealth games as a stepping stone to the Olympics.

Therefore, for the reasons I have outlined, I urge the organisers of the Birmingham Commonwealth games to reconsider their decision and to reinstate shooting on the agenda.

11.10 am

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (Tracey Crouch)



Share

As always, it is a pleasure to serve under your chairmanship, Mr Hanson. I thank my hon. Friend the Member for Dumfries and Galloway (Mr Jack) for leading today's debate, which follows the recent Adjournment debate tabled by the hon. Member for Strangford (Jim Shannon). I am grateful to the hon. Member for Wyre Forest (Mark Garnier) for his intervention. He contributed to the Adjournment debate, and he made a powerful point about the egalitarian nature of the sport.

This is clearly a matter that invokes much passion and is of personal interest to a number of Members across the whole House and their constituents. I am happy to confirm right at the outset that both the Secretary of State and I support the request for the Birmingham games to include shooting, but I should explain our limitations as Ministers of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, and the other challenges that need to be overcome.

First, let us remind ourselves of the phenomenal success of shooting at the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games, hosted at the Royal Artillery barracks. The tears of joy of double trap gold medallist Peter Wilson was a lasting image of the emotion felt by dedicated athletes at the top of their sport. His success was followed by incredible performances at the Gold Coast Commonwealth games by our home nation athletes. They returned from Australia with an impressive 21 medals – 22 including the medal won for the Isle of Man. The athletes included David McMath, who won gold in the double trap and, as has been mentioned, is a constituent of my hon. Friend the Member for Dumfries and Galloway. I am sure that Members will join me in recognising and applauding the efforts of our athletes on the international sporting stage. It is a testament to the efforts of these athletes, and to the wider high-performance sporting framework in the UK, that British athletes continue to produce medal-winning performances that inspire us all.

Being the next host city for the Commonwealth games will bring a huge number of positive opportunities to the city of Birmingham, the wider west midlands and the UK as a whole. They will showcase to the world the best of Britain as a destination for international trade, provide new economic growth and social benefits and maximise legacy opportunities for the west midlands. Government have been working closely with their partners Birmingham City Council, Commonwealth Games England, West Midlands Combined Authority and the Commonwealth Games Federation to begin preparations. The process to set up the board of the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth games organising committee is well under way.

Hosting the games is a significant undertaking that, despite presenting enormous opportunities for Birmingham and the UK, must be done within the requirements of the Commonwealth Games Federation and in a



pragmatic way. As custodians of public funds, we must recognise that any changes to the sport programme agreed by games partners will have a financial implication. It is our duty to ensure that the event is delivered in a cost-effective way. As my hon. Friend and hon. Members who contributed to the Adjournment debate will be aware, the host city is bound by regulations that prescribe the delivery of 16 core sports. Contrary to what my hon. Friend the Member for Dumfries and Galloway said, table tennis is a core sport, not an optional sport. In addition, the host city is able to select a small number of sports from the optional list, of which shooting is one.

Shooting is one of the top five most popular sports among participating Commonwealth nations and territories. At Glasgow 2014, more than 350 athletes represented 39 nations and territories. At Gold Coast 2018, 281 athletes from 38 nations and territories took part in the shooting disciplines. I am conscious of my hon. Friend's point that large Commonwealth countries such as India participate in shooting, but so do very small nations, who contribute a great deal. The list of nations and territories that participated in Glasgow and in Gold Coast include Norfolk Island and Niue, which my hon. Friend mentioned. I am trying to work out whether they are the two smallest; Norfolk Island has a population of about 1,700 people, yet it had eight athletes competing in the shooting discipline at the Gold Coast Commonwealth games.

When selecting optional sports, the games partners should take into account the delivery of a diverse sport programme that will appeal to spectators domestically and abroad; hosting a sport programme that features gender equity and appropriate para-sport inclusion; sport operational staging costs; and the existence of suitable, well-located venues.

Although I hear what my hon. Friend says about Bisley and the London velodrome being equidistant, by the time the games take place, the Bisley venue will be nearly 20 years old. Advancements in the sport and the scale of the events in shooting dictate that the upgrade would incur significant costs. Satellite accommodation would also be required. I understand his point about the geographical aspects—that is not necessary the argument in this case—but there is a cost incurred. He and the hon. Member for Strangford, who are passionate about shooting, will, I am sure, appreciate that if we are to host a shooting event, we must have the best venue, to attract the world's best shooters.

Mr Jack  
Share

The Minister says that Bisley is 20 years old; it has been 20 years since its last refurbishment, but it is much older than that. As a teenager, I shot at Bisley, so I can assure the Minister it is a lot older. It is not a significant cost to bring



it up to standard. Could the Minister speak to the games organisers, to put some form of costing in place and to assess generally how expensive it would be to go to Bisley? My understanding is that there is not much to do.

Tracey Crouch

Share

I am grateful for my hon. Friend's clarification, but it is not just about the cost; it could also be about the accommodation. We are looking at the issue and, as I said at the outset, the Secretary of State and I both support the inclusion of shooting, but as core partners in the delivery of the Commonwealth games, we must ensure we deliver a cost-effective games. These are not necessarily challenges that we cannot overcome, but they are challenges.

Jim Shannon

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Perhaps there is a glimmer of hope in the Minister's response. Bisley is a world-renowned championship venue for many events. The skeletal frame is in place, but if some edges need to be sharpened—if accommodation needs to be arranged and some other small things need to be done—that is not impossible. It is an acceptable venue, and a wee bit more effort would make it conform to all requirements. Surely we should do our best to make that happen.

Tracey Crouch

Share

I do not disagree with the hon. Gentleman or with my hon. Friend the Member for Dumfries and Galloway, but there are logistical and cost challenges. They are not necessarily ones that we cannot overcome, and both Members are right to place their points on the record, to ensure that anyone reading this debate, particularly from the Commonwealth Games Federation, understands that there is a real desire to support everybody in overcoming the challenges.

Mr Jack

Share

I thank the Minister for her detailed response. The point about the accommodation could be a spurious argument from the games organisers, because the athletes competing in the other sports that replace shooting will still need accommodation. Whether that is near Bisley or Birmingham, there is still a cost. There may be an opportunity cost, but it is not a saving in real terms.



Tracey Crouch

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I am grateful to my hon. Friend. We can further discuss the assumptions in his point after the debate.

In selecting optional sports, the games partners have to take into account the four considerations I just outlined while complying with the athlete and team official quota restrictions set by the Commonwealth Games Federation, which is one of the assumptions my hon. Friend alluded to. The games partners have developed a sport programme that includes three-on-three basketball and three-on-three para-basketball, track cycling and para-track cycling, mountain biking, diving, rhythmic gymnastics and para-triathlon.

I will have to disagree slightly with my hon. Friend about the value of some of those optional sports, which are popular within particular communities that we are trying to engage in sport. In looking at an overall sporting programme, we must ensure that we are inspiring a large number of people across all sectors of society. More than 2 million people in the UK regularly participate in the sports I just listed, and the home nations collected 37 medals from those events on the Gold Coast.

I do, however, understand my hon. Friend's concerns, and I sympathise with his position. Shooting's popularity across the Commonwealth nations and territories, from the largest nation to the smallest, is enormous, and the home nations have had a particularly strong track record at previous games.

In recognition of that and of the value that shooting brings to the games, the Secretary of State and I are exploring with games partners the potential for including shooting in the sport programme. However, I stress that that decision is beyond our remit, and we have an enormous challenge in that Birmingham was awarded the games with just 4.5 years to deliver, rather than the usual seven years. While I have no doubt that the city will deliver an outstanding event, despite that timeframe, a number of practical considerations must be taken into account to ensure that the games are delivered successfully. While planning for the games continues, we continue to invest in shooting and its athletes' medal-winning aspirations. Colleagues will be pleased to hear that UK Sport is providing £6.9 million of funding for the Tokyo 2020 shooting performance cycle and £2.5 million for para-shooting.

The Government support the notion of shooting being included, and will work with partners to overcome logistical challenges, if required. We will continue to work with games partners. In the meantime, I am sure my hon. Friend and



others will join me in supporting all those involved to ensure the delivery of a fantastic Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth games.



**House of Lords**  
**Birmingham Commonwealth Games Bill**

Second Reading

15:10:00

Moved by

Lord Ashton of Hyde

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (Lord Ashton of Hyde) (Con)

My Lords, I hope this Bill will be welcomed across the House. I am excited to be moving the Second Reading of it, not for the operational details outlined but because of the beneficial effect the Games will have on Birmingham and the West Midlands, and because of the enthusiasm that has already been shown by many in the region.

The 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham will be the biggest sporting and cultural event ever held in the city and the region, featuring thousands of world-class athletes and over 1 million spectators. With an estimated TV audience of 1.5 billion watching 11 days of action-packed competition, the Games will showcase Birmingham, the West Midlands and the entire country to the rest of the world as a destination for sport, business, leisure and education.

Of course, the Games are about more than just two weeks of sport. They will unlock opportunities for people across the region and the UK, delivering benefits and leaving a lasting physical legacy in the form of three major capital projects as well as transport infrastructure upgrades. They will bring wider opportunities, including cultural engagement, trade and business, tourism, volunteering, physical activity, jobs and skills and education. That is why the bid for the Games was underpinned by cross-party support at national and regional level.

I remind the House of the circumstances under which Birmingham was awarded the Games. In March 2017, following its inability to meet a number of hosting requirements, the Commonwealth Games Federation removed hosting rights from Durban. In December 2017, following a bidding process, Birmingham was awarded the right to host. This means delivering the Games in a truncated timeline of four and a half years rather than the more typical seven. I am delighted that the recent co-ordination commission, which met to review progress on Games preparations, expressed its confidence that partners would deliver a fantastic Games.

Delivering the Games at speed relies on effective and collaborative relationships with Games partners. It was in this spirit that partners worked closely together to identify the small number of temporary legislative measures included in the Bill. Noble Lords may



recall that similar measures were provided for the 2012 London Olympics and Paralympics and the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. I take this opportunity to remember the work of Baroness Jowell in preparing London for the Olympics. Of course, this is not the Olympics; the requirements for hosting the Commonwealth Games are different, and the narrow scope of the Bill reflects that.

I shall outline the main contents of the Bill. It provides a technical measure to ensure that financial assistance given to the organising committee continues to comply with spending rules set out by Her Majesty's Treasury. The organising committee has been established as a non-departmental public body. It is subject to standard public sector controls, including a full management agreement. The Government have also committed to provide regular budgetary and financial updates to Parliament over the life cycle of the Games.

I am also pleased to be able to set out the agreed 2022 budget. Birmingham and the West Midlands will receive a £778 million investment to stage the Games. The public funding will be split approximately 75:25 between investment from central government and from Birmingham City Council and partners, setting a significant investment in Birmingham and the region that will deliver benefits for years to come.

The Bill also introduces measures, similar to those for London and Glasgow, to protect against unauthorised association with the Games. Securing commercial sponsorship is critical to staging a world-class event and managing public investment in the Games. This can be achieved only when the rights of sponsors are protected. By way of comparison, the Glasgow Games raised over £100 million in commercial revenue.

The Bill introduces a new civil offence which will ensure that only those authorised to associate with the Games, such as those who have contributed to the costs, may do so. This offence will apply only to those acting in the course of business. Association will be permitted only where an organisation has made the financial or other commitments required of an authorised business.

Importantly, enforcement must be sensible and proportionate. We recognise that residents, schools, faith and community groups want to show their support, so the organising committee is developing a "community brand" for use by not-for-profit organisations that share the Games' vision and mission and want to proudly celebrate their community association. Information is key, which is why the Bill places a duty on the organising committee to produce guidance to ensure that people are clear about activity that may be an infringement.

We are determined to ensure that those who want to be a part of the Games can be, so the organising committee will put in place an accessible and affordable ticketing strategy. The Bill introduces a criminal offence for the unauthorised sale of Games tickets, ensuring that buying tickets will be clear, simple and affordable. This offence will apply to any unauthorised attempt to sell tickets, whether carried out in a public place, in the course of business, or for profit.



The Bill also creates offences for unauthorised advertising and trading. The restrictions on unauthorised trading will improve the spectator experience by ensuring that trading does not obstruct easy movement in the vicinity of Games locations, and the restrictions on unauthorised advertising will ensure that Games locations and their surrounding areas offer a consistent celebratory look and feel. These measures are proportionate and temporary. These restrictions can be in place for no more than 38 days; we will ensure that they take effect for the shortest possible time.

Regulations will be brought forward specifying when and where the advertising and trading provisions apply. This may differ by Games location to ensure that the restrictions are proportionate and apply only where necessary. We will also consult on whether further exceptions to the offences should apply.

There is a duty on the organising committee to produce guidance to support understanding of the provisions. Local authorities will be required to share this guidance with traders known to them who may be affected by the offence. Affected traders could also seek authorisation, free of charge, from the organising committee to continue trading or apply to the local authority for consent to trade on a street not specified in the regulations. Similarly, should an advertiser wish to carry out Games location advertising at a restricted time, it will be able to make an application, without cost, to the organising committee.

We provide a suite of powers to enable effective enforcement of these offences. These powers build on those already available to enforcement officers under the Consumer Rights Act 2015, ensuring that, where needed, swift and robust action can be taken. Work is already under way with the organising committee, police and local trading standards to ensure that any enforcement activity is proportionate. Experience demonstrates that the effect of these powers is mainly one of deterrence: we are not aware of any court cases for similar offences at Glasgow 2014 and only a small number of court cases in London for the ticketing offence.

Finally, key to a successful Games is ensuring that transport works efficiently for those living and working around Games locations, and those involved in the Games. The transport provisions in the Bill enable this. They set a statutory basis for the Games transport plan, which will be subject to public consultation later this year.

The measures also provide bespoke traffic regulatory powers, allowing short-term changes of road use—where needed—to ensure minimal disruption. Also included are powers for the Secretary of State to provide for concurrent regulation of road use by the person directed to prepare the transport plan, where they are not already a traffic authority, and provided there is agreement from the relevant local traffic authority. We believe that these powers facilitate co-ordination of Games transport planning. The Bill further provides a power of direction for the Secretary of State to safeguard the delivery of essential Games traffic-regulation measures. This would be used only if absolutely necessary.



I must make it clear that the organisers intend that any road regulation measures are kept to a minimum. Local residents and businesses will be kept closely informed of the proposals. Also, work is under way to deliver a clean and green Games supported by the delivery of new and accelerated infrastructure, additional services and effective use of the transport network.

I look forward to the comments and advice on improvements from noble Lords. I beg to move.

15:21:00

Lord Hunt of Kings Heath (Lab)

My Lords, I welcome the Bill and the Minister's opening statement. In view of the remarks I will make on health and well-being, I declare an interest as a member of the advisory board of Sweatcoin, a healthy walking app.

It was a great day when the Commonwealth Games Federation selected Birmingham as the host city in 2022. Congratulations are due to Ian Ward, the leader of the city council, to Birmingham as a whole, and to partners such as Andy Street, Mayor of the West Midlands, the West Midlands Combined Authority, the department the Minister speaks for and Commonwealth Games England. This is a fantastic opportunity for Birmingham and the West Midlands, which we need to grasp enthusiastically and with both hands, as the Minister said. The sports that will feature are in themselves very interesting, and the Commonwealth Games' track record of ensuring that the Paralympic Games have equity with the other Games is to be commended and will be continued in Birmingham. Living half a mile from Edgbaston cricket ground, I also know that women's cricket is being considered for a place in the final list of games. I hope that the Minister will use his best offices to encourage such a decision.

Lord Ashton of Hyde  
It has been decided.

Lord Hunt of Kings Heath

My Lords, the Minister's powers of persuasion are remarkable.

My one item of concern is that noble Lords have found it very difficult to get any briefing from the city council, the mayor or the West Midlands Combined Authority. I suspect that they have been told by the Minister's department not to provide briefing. This is a great pity. We should ask for the leader of the city council and Andy Street to brief Members before we reach Committee. I have never known a Bill affecting a sector on which we have not had formal briefing from the people concerned. Frankly, it is very disappointing that we had to beg the organising committee for the paucity of information that we have received. If this is going to be the approach in the future, it worries me—because, goodness knows, we are here to help the Games be as successful as possible.



There are only two issues I wish to raise. The first is funding and the second is the question of legacy. In relation to funding, today the Minister announced what I understand to be the final budget figures for the Games, and confirmed the split as 75:25. Can the Minister explain where financial liability lies for ensuring that that resource is spent wisely, and who is responsible if there is a cost overrun? Since the organising committee is, as I think he said, a non-departmental public body, I assume that its responsibilities are covered by the department. But what happens to the money that is to be provided through the city council? I would be grateful if the Minister could provide some information.

It will strike those of us in particular who have observed Olympic Games that clearly, because Birmingham was a late entry after the failure of the original bid on financial grounds, the financial liabilities are pretty huge. Even a city the size of Birmingham is particularly vulnerable in relation to its current financial situation. It is a fact that only a few months ago it faced warnings that hosting the Commonwealth Games could bankrupt the city; an audit report by Grant Thornton revealed an £84 million hole in its budget, at a time when vast sums of its emergency reserves had been spent. We know from newspaper cuttings that the West Midlands Combined Authority has said that the lack of a secure funding plan is:

“The most significant risk regarding the Commonwealth Games”.

I realise that that is partly in relation to the budgetary figure that the Minister has announced today, but it is in part based on the vulnerability of Birmingham City Council's finances. It is reasonable for us to ask the Minister to spell out what he considers to be the impact on Birmingham City Council's finances before your Lordships give the Bill their approval.

I turn to the legacy. Clearly, the Games are to be enjoyed in the moment—that is what they are all about—but legacy is important, too. It is not just the use of the stadia after the events but the environmental regeneration and, I hope to persuade the House, the health and well-being of the people of Birmingham and the West Midlands. We know that legacy was very important in relation to the London Olympics. They were a fantastic and very successful Games, and a lot of their legacy has been successfully undertaken. But, in relation to participation in sports and well-being, I do not think that the organisers have achieved what they set out to achieve. I really hope that we learn those lessons and translate them into a plan for Birmingham that will help us to make a real impact on people's health and well-being.

Lord Campbell of Pittenweem (LD)

I am most grateful to the noble Lord for giving way. Unfortunately, I have a prior engagement so I could not fulfil all the obligations necessary were I to make a speech. But I most certainly wish to support not only the fact of the Games and the legislation but the point that the noble Lord has just made about participation. Using the exploits



of those who are successful, there is every opportunity to encourage people to take up the myriad sports that will be encompassed. I would like to hear from the organising committee just how much effort will be put into participation, along with infrastructure and the other things mentioned by the noble Lord.

Lord Hunt of Kings Heath

My Lords, I do not think that the noble Lord was really allowed to do that—but it was a very helpful intervention none the less. I will come to that point in a moment. This is why it is a great pity that we were not offered a briefing with people from the city to see, from their eyes and faces, whether they really are committed to the kind of legacy that the noble Lord has just put forward.

In relation to legacy, I will ask the Minister questions on three areas. The first is in relation to housing. I understand that there are ambitious plans to redevelop the athletes' village in Perry Barr into 1,400 homes for local people, which will in turn encourage other housebuilding in the area as well. That is very welcome and much needed. However, the allegation has been made that only a very small percentage of those homes will be either affordable or for social housing. Given that this is a major infrastructure project, we are entitled to know exactly what the figures are. I would want to amend the Bill to make sure that the percentage of social and affordable housing was a decent proportion. That needs to be an important legacy.

I come to the noble Lord's question. Much though I love Birmingham, we are not the healthiest community in the country. The improvement in overall health has levelled off. There is a big gap between the richest and poorest in the city, and we have one of the highest levels of obesity in the country as a whole. NHS Digital figures show that more than one in four children who finished primary school in Birmingham in 2017-18 were obese—25%, a massive number—of whom 6.5% were severely obese. In addition, 15% of year 6 children were overweight. That means that 41% of Birmingham children are unhealthily overweight when they finish primary school, which is a frankly shocking figure. As someone concerned about health in the city, I know how difficult it will be to deal with the impact of that in 20 or 30 years' time.

If anything lasting is to come out of the Commonwealth Games, we must surely have a concerted programme to encourage healthier lifestyles, including participation not only in sport because of the relationship between what kids will see in the Commonwealth Games and what they can enjoy, but in activity more generally. I understand that work streams within the organising committee are looking at this, but it is not unreasonable to ask the Minister to ensure that, before we reach the end of the Bill in this House, we see a concerted plan for how we can use the Games to improve the health and well-being of young people, alongside a budget to make it happen.

These Games will be wonderful. It is a great opportunity for my city and the West Midlands. I know that we are going to really enjoy it, but I hope that, at the end of the day, we also see a lasting legacy for the people of Birmingham.



15:32:00

Baroness Burt of Solihull (LD)

My Lords, I do not as a rule speak on DCMS matters, but when I learned that there was to be a Second Reading of the Commonwealth Games Bill and the Games were being held in the young, vibrant and diverse city of Birmingham, where I just happen to have been born and brought up, I wanted to speak and express my delight. That delight is not just at the fact that the amazing city of Birmingham is to be the focus of attention for an estimated 1.5 billion viewers; it is not just because we anticipate that the Games will attract more than £1 billion of revenue to the area; it is not just because we will show the world just how to organise a successful set of Games—she said with confidence—despite having had only four and a half years to do so, instead of the normal seven; and it is not just because of the income that they will bring to the local area. It is also because the Games should leave a legacy that will remain long after the athletes have departed and the visitors have gone home.

It is on the legacy aspect that I want to focus. I look today for some assurances from the Minister, as far as he is able to give them, on what that legacy will look like. I understand that the village to be built will house 6,500 athletes and officials. This accommodation in Perry Barr has been described as “homes away from home”. What is rather more exciting for me is how many homes will be available after the Games for local residents to live in. I understand that the 1,400 new homes for the athletes’ village will constitute the first phase of a regeneration project to provide some 5,000 homes in the longer term. However, in his letter to noble Lords of 24 June, the Minister said that “a proportion” of properties across the site will be built to “lifetime homes” standards. That begs the question of what standards the rest will be built to. Will the Minister please elucidate? I also echo the comments of the noble Lord, Lord Hunt, about the proportion of affordable homes, which are desperately needed. Can the Minister give the House any further details on that?

Building homes is only part of the legacy that the Games will bring. On wider infrastructure improvements, we are having a remodelled Alexander Stadium, a world-class swimming pool—sorry, aquatics centre—two upgraded stations, local access improvements, an interchange and a Sprint rapid bus service along the A34. All are very welcome in areas that really need some regeneration. The council has secured a commitment from the lead contractor to sign up to the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility. This charter aims to help the community by supporting local businesses, creating jobs and making sure that workers are paid a fair wage. Four hundred new jobs will be created, including 50 apprenticeships, although at the peak of construction around 3,000 people will be working on the project. Those workers will be paid at least the voluntary living wage of £8.75, as opposed to the national living wage of £7.50. The charter covers training, including pre-employment training, apprenticeships and on-site training. Local people from marginalised communities in the area will get a look-in, and talent and skills will not just be shipped in from outside. Afterwards, construction trainees will have the qualifications to continue to other work. This should



come in handy in tackling the huge construction skill shortage we have now—and will have even more as HS2 continues its development.

This is all great, but will the Minister press the organising committee to ensure that the supply chain is paid properly too? The Carillion affair has left a very bad taste in the mouths of subcontractors, many of which went to the wall because Carillion and others used their suppliers to fund their own cash flow. This can be avoided by using project bank accounts where the funding is held in one central account, untouchable by the lead contractor. Suppliers will be paid on time and in accordance with contract terms. Does the Minister think project bank accounts would be a good thing, and will he recommend their use to the organising committee? The Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility expresses the sentiments and behaviour that all companies should express. All companies should have an implicit contract with the area—and its people—in which they operate.

In Birmingham we have talent of all kinds and diversity in spades. The Minister has today announced an investment of £778 million and a 75:25 split between the Government and Birmingham. I hope and trust that Birmingham City Council can meet its 25%, despite its cash-strapped situation, which has led it to sell off some of its key assets. The noble Lord, Lord Hunt, has already expressed his concerns about the vulnerability of funding. Will the Minister bear this in mind and ensure that the Government will review that percentage if Birmingham struggles to meet it? No one wants to be left with the bitter taste of these Games being won only at the expense of the vulnerable.

It is incumbent on us to make every penny that we receive, from whatever source, work to create a legacy of infrastructure and skills for the future and to showcase some of the best talent in the world—not least our own.

15:40:00

Lord Coe (Con)

My Lords, I guess it is quintessentially the human condition to permanently ponder the passage of time, probably more so as the years roll by. It seems barely credible that it is now 14 years since London snuck across the line in Singapore and secured the right to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games of 2012. Only eight days after that momentous decision I witnessed First Reading of the Olympic Bill in the other place. Rather like today's Commonwealth Games Bill, it created the crucial framework, foundations, provisions and protections that provided for their seamless delivery. A modern multisports event or Games demands project management of inordinate complexity. No city or its agencies is ever so tested under normal circumstances. So today's Bill is not a "nice to have" or à la carte menu: it enshrines the essential safeguards needed to underpin the success of the event. If it is not successful, be under no illusion that it will severely dent local, national and international reputations in the aftermath. If I may digress momentarily, we seem to be doing that quite well enough of late without further fragilities.



A successful Games is the prerequisite platform for securing a lasting economic, social and cultural legacy once the athletes have left town. If the Games are a damp squib, there will be little or no appetite to leverage from the sporting celebration. As the Minister observed, the Commonwealth Games were not originally destined for Britain's second city: Durban was the original host. Two and a half years after winning that right, it concluded that it could not deliver the project, so Birmingham has the additional challenge of a curtailed timeline, which makes the need for bipartisan support across Parliament even more critical. This approach served us well in London and is a crucial ingredient: I am delighted that there are so many noble Lords in the Chamber today who contributed to that bipartisan approach.

The provisions of the Bill, as in that for London, bring forward a small number of temporary measures to ensure the successful delivery of Birmingham 2022. They are necessary and proportionate. For instance, no sporting event of such scale can be delivered without commercial partners. Those businesses that commit sizeable discretionary spend and risk their brand reputation need to know that neither will be put at risk by rogue advertising, rogue trading or ambush marketing. The Bill will also ensure that spectators are not ripped off by ticket touts and that there are adequate transport arrangements to fulfil the needs of the athletes—the most important client group in the delivery of any Games—and of course the fans, many of whom will have come from overseas. This particular provision allows for the Secretary of State to prepare a transport plan that can be delivered locally and with relevant consultation before implementation Games time.

Measures such as these are essential in themselves, but not a prerequisite for a successful Games. You need to support and produce a conducive atmosphere for their delivery. My experience in London is clear. The most demanding stakeholder any organising committee has is not the Secretary of State or the mayor, the federation president or the member federations and associations. No, its most demanding stakeholder is, as it should be, the people for whom these Games are being delivered and in whose neighbourhoods they are being located. They will ask demanding questions, often far more penetrating and perceptive than those of the media and with far greater proprietorial interest: an emotional connection, if you like. That needs to be tapped into.

My humble advice to the Birmingham Organising Committee, again from the London years, is that it should be as assiduous about articulating why these Games will be such a powerful vehicle for change as it is on how they will come together. If they are seen by local people as only a discussion about ducting, tunnelling and construction timelines, they will at best zero out and at worst chip away from the sidelines. They need to see vision, purpose and shared values. They need to know how, through sport, the Games can change the lives of their children and grandchildren. This needs to be communicated liberally and often.

They themselves can become life changers by offering to volunteer. As we know from London, our Games makers, as they were known, made the difference between a good



and a great Games. Their sheer competence and friendliness set the tone and style in London and other cities throughout the UK. Many of them continue to this day to volunteer for myriad events and good causes. I am sure that many will want to offer Birmingham that generosity of spirit.

For the organising committee—here I speak from seared experience—the herculean hard work of getting the Games across the line can sometimes feel a little life-shortening. Not long after London won the bid, I invited Sandy Hollway, the former chief executive of the Sydney Games, to share his insights with our newly formed organising committee when we took our first tentative steps. Hollway captured the challenge in five immutable phases. The first was the euphoria of winning a tough global battle. The second was blind panic at the realisation of the scale of the undertaking—and that is just the organising committee. Then came the “persecution of the innocent” phase; every calamity that befalls the nation will be blamed on the Games. Then you head into the Games before yours—in our case, Beijing—and, if the athletes underperform, the media concludes not only that they are costing too much but that you do not have any athletes capable of stealing the show at your own party in four years’ time. That tends to be the low point in the delivery cycle. Then the volunteers and sponsors come on board, and the plans for the torch relay—or baton relay for the Commonwealth Games—and Cultural Olympiad that touch cities and hamlets alike are unveiled. Slowly but surely, the public begin to get behind the Games. The Games are then successful, as they will be in Birmingham.

After his scene setter, I thanked him. He then said, “No, there’s a final phase. It’s the one that always comes once the Games have left town”. I asked him to expand. “The final phase”, he explained, was the “glorification of the uninvolved”. I am sure that in Birmingham, in a little over three years’ time, the people of that great sporting city will want to do more than sit out the dance. I know they will want to be truly involved. That is why today’s Bill is so important.

15:48:00

Lord Rooker (Lab)

My Lords, I agree—and no doubt I will with future speakers—with every contribution that we have heard so far. I will not repeat them, but the sage advice we have just listened to from someone who has been at the coalface should be taken on board really seriously.

This will be a big event in the West Midlands—one of the biggest we have ever had—but 2022 will be a busy year: it is a general election year; there is a nine-month festival of Britain proposed for 2022, which the Government plan will transform the whole year; and so this is not just a one-off. Therefore, it is really important that we keep our eye on the ball so that we do not get deviation on to other issues.

The Games will be a good showcase of the West Midlands for millions. Although the Games will be centred on the city of Birmingham, it is a West Midlands enterprise—the



great region of the country that has never really pulled its weight in the way that other regions have. In this case, more than one local authority is involved, and there has been a coming together, which is good news. However, time is short, as has been said, simply because of Durban pulling out.

The city council's finances are not good. For several years now, there has been an oversight committee on the governance of Birmingham City Council, put in by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. I understand from reading the press that it has just finished but that it has recommended that there be another oversight committee, simply because of the issues that have arisen in the past. As such, the delivery of this exercise needs watching very carefully indeed from the centre, because it is the Government who will get it in the neck.

Without going into detail, I reinforce the points my noble friend Lord Hunt of Kings Heath made. Trying to get some information has proven to be incredibly difficult. My bits have come from a couple of items in the Birmingham Post a few weeks ago. I do not live in Birmingham any more, but I have close connections there, including family. There is complete ignorance in the city council about your Lordships' House. At least 20 Members of your Lordships' House have detailed connections with Birmingham; the cream of them are here today, but not all are present. But the fact is that there has been no connection—no phone calls or emails over the last few days. Even the speakers list, which is publicly available—you can check who is putting their name down—seemed to be unknown. We want to help, as we told the Minister, but we need a good flow of information. That is my only negative point. It is meant to be positive, because things have to improve from now on if we are going to help. Members of the Commons would not put up with this, because they represent people, but we represent ourselves. Some of them will have much more detailed questions than we would put.

I agree with what is in the Bill; the commercial rights have to be protected. There will be enough spivs and crooks in the West Midlands trying to exploit this, and therefore it is important that there are legal barriers to protect the sponsors. Sponsors, big and small, need protecting. The transport improvements, some of which might be controversial, are nevertheless much needed. The Bill also brings government funding. Like my noble friend Lord Hunt, I was not clear about what the legacy is, simply because we have not been told. What is the supreme legacy of this exercise that the city council and its partners want for their 25% share? That is not a small amount of money, and we are talking about a legacy that is to last for decades.

It has not been mentioned so far, but there will have to be a large and tightly run security envelope for this exercise. I trust that the resources will be made available to the brilliant West Midlands Police—I declare an interest as I have a close family member who is a serving officer there. That is important; it was a key element in the Olympic Games in London. I know that things were different then, but the fact is that there are nutcases galore out there, and therefore the security needs to be considered and tightly run.



The stadium—this is my local bit—is located in Perry Park, in my former constituency. In fact, it was my local park when I was growing up as a kid. Last Friday, I attended a meeting at the stadium, where the changes to the stadium, both permanent and temporary, were to be outlined. I went there purely to listen. The proposals for the stadium are awesome—there is no question about that; it will leave a fantastic sporting legacy, and the stadium can be used for things other than sport. That is the point about it—the upgrading of the stadium makes it really flexible. However, as I listened, I was a little disappointed to discover that the Friends of Perry Park had been utterly ignored over the past few months as they were trying to be helpful by finding out what was happening. From my point of view, it was no good to sit there, listening to the dozen bosses from Arup say, “Oh well, the consultation starts today”. To be honest, if you are on the ball, trying to bring local people and opinion-formers along with you, you do not wait until the last minute to bring them on board, even in an informal fashion. I hope that that has been taken on board after the meeting. It makes good sense to do that, as the noble Lord, Lord Coe, said.

It is an urban environment, but it is very outer city. It is about a mile and a half from the city boundary, most of it built in the 1920s and 1930s. Until then, it was farmland. It has mainly semi-detached houses and a very few tower blocks. A lot of industries disappeared from the area, but there is a community.

I was very pleased when the home of Birchfield Harriers moved from its previous stadium into the park, but not everybody was pleased. When I went for a tree-digging ceremony, I was lobbied by constituents—I will not name the road they were from, because that is not fair, but it is on the other side of the canal—complaining against it. People who live around a park think it is their back garden. Well, it is not. That was a difficulty. I was really upset.

In the old stadium, I remember in the 1950s seeing E McDonald Bailey, the famous sprinter. I am that old that I can remember that. It was an important part of growing up in that northern part of Birmingham.

As I said, the city will get a maximum flexi-venue of very high grade, and I think it should be exploited. I know that people who live around stadiums, such as the football grounds in the city, get pressure on parking and noise, but this is a high-grade, futuristic enterprise which I think we should benefit from. My noble friend Lord Snape will probably talk about Sandwell, which should benefit similarly from the aquatic provision and diving centre.

The Bill is important. I support it. My noble friend Lord Hunt made the point about the legacy in housing. When I grew up, the site to be used was a small school, Birchfield school. In recent years, it was part of the University of Central England—a Birmingham Polytechnic site—which has been virtually flattened. It is a good location. It is right next to a suburban railway station as well as a main feeder road into the city and a motorway, so it will be premium-priced housing, but it should be a mixed community. You cannot



enable that unless you ensure that there is enough social and affordable housing as part of the exercise. I wish the exercise and the Bill all the best.

15:57:00

Baroness Berridge (Con)

My Lords, I declare my interest as an executive member of CPA UK and thank my noble friend the Minister for his meeting with interested Peers, which was really useful.

Although the hosting of the Commonwealth Games by Birmingham in 2022 is undoubtedly great news for the West Midlands region, or what is now called the midlands engine—I am from the East Midlands, so I prefer that phrase—I am sure that noble Lords will share my regret that that is because Durban in South Africa was unable to do so. In its modern format since 1978, the Commonwealth Games has been held outside the ABC and Z countries of the Commonwealth only twice: in 1998 in Kuala Lumpur and in 2010 in Delhi, India. This is regrettable, as this is the Games of 53 nations, 94% of whose people live in Asia or Africa. I hope that the Games federation will look at how the Games, which are the part of the Commonwealth most known to many people, can go to every corner of the Commonwealth.

I hope that the Bill's framework for the protection of commercial rights, creating civil offences for a limited period to protect intellectual property rights, will be a template for other nations to use. This could then limit the legislative work for the creation of essential safeguards needed by the next host of the Games. I hope that Her Majesty's Government are already looking for the legacy of these Games to be an operational structure that is streamlined and will assist the Games moving to countries and continents of the Commonwealth which have yet to host them.

I lived in Manchester during the time of the Commonwealth Games there and I worked for three years at the University of Birmingham on a Commonwealth project. Part of the reason we chose the university for such a project was the fact that, like the Commonwealth, where 60% of the population of 2.4 billion is under the age of 30, Birmingham is the youngest city in Europe, with 40% of the population aged under 25.

Also, much of the migration to the West Midlands is from the Commonwealth. The 2011 census stated that 13.5% of migrants in Birmingham were of Pakistani origin, 6% were Indian and 4.4% were Caribbean. Birmingham is more ethnically diverse than London. It is important to see such an international event outside London. Although I accept that it is not under the direct control of Her Majesty's Government, much of the budget will come from central government. I therefore hope that the employment opportunities that come with these Games will reflect the diverse nature of the West Midlands population; that is one area where the London Olympics and Paralympics struggled. Ensuring that local people are employed to deliver their Games is really important; it would be disappointing if people were predominantly relocating temporarily from London or elsewhere to take up jobs.



He cannot be here today but it was good to learn from the right reverend Prelate the Bishop of Birmingham at the Minister's meeting of the support of faith communities for the Games. In the Manchester Commonwealth Games, one of the key services offered by faith communities was the opportunity to host athletes' families in the homes of local residents, rather than them having to spend money on hotels. Many athletes struggle financially; if their family can afford the flight to the UK to watch them, the accommodation costs can often be one step too far. I hope that my noble friend the Minister will do what he can to nudge the right reverend Prelate to see whether this scheme could be of use in the Birmingham Games.

Often with these large events, what happens in the margins is also valuable. CPA UK is looking at whether to hold an event on the importance of regional governance across the Commonwealth. The Birmingham Games will, I hope, be a great model of both that and of different authorities controlled by different political parties working together. Often in Commonwealth nations, regional governance structures can also deliver changes, such as the state governors in Nigeria. I am grateful to my noble friend the Minister to hear about the transport plan in the Bill. As someone who lives in the West Midlands, I repeat my request: remember that people do not always travel north-south on trains—the east-west routes can often be problematic—and ensure that this is taken into account in the delivery of the Games.

I hope that looking outside London for such events will remain a focus for Her Majesty's Government. It was really encouraging that when we last hosted the NATO summit in 2014, it was in Newport, Wales. The year 2022 will be a time of great national celebration, with the 70th, platinum anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. What more fitting tribute to the Head of the Commonwealth than having the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham?

16:02:00

Lord Snape (Lab)

My Lords, I join noble Lords on both sides of the Chamber in welcoming the Bill and I congratulate the Minister on the comprehensive way in which he introduced it.

I have been a resident and ratepayer of the city of Birmingham for more than 40 years, although noble Lords will notice that I have not yet managed to acquire the correct accent. When I get off the train, either at Birmingham International or, in particular, at Birmingham New Street, I am always struck by the changes that have taken place in the city during that period. I first went to Birmingham as a railwayman in the 1960s. I have to say, I thought that it was a pretty depressing place. It was obviously built around the motor car, which was seen as king at that time. By and large, pedestrians in the city centre spent their time scurrying through underpasses in an attempt to get from A to B. As a stranger to city, it was a pretty baffling place. People tell me that it still is; motorists who drive to the city now tell me that it is difficult to find their way round. The transformation that has taken place in Birmingham over the 40 years I have lived there has been enormous.



I know that 40 million people visit Birmingham each year, more than a million of whom are international visitors. Again, 30 or 40 years ago, if someone had said that people would come from abroad to visit Birmingham, people would have regarded such a thing as laughable. Recently, I read in one of the Sunday Times colour supplements that the nightlife in Birmingham is considered among the best in Europe. Alas, that comes 30 or 40 years too late, but imagine what it could have been like in the 1970s and 1980s if the city had merited such a description back in those days. According to the 2011 census, the city has 187 nationalities and 6% of its residents are Commonwealth citizens. The fact that it is such a diverse city these days indicates the support behind the concept of the 2022 Commonwealth Games.

I was interested in the comments of the noble Lord, Lord Coe, about the press, cynicism and how newspapers habitually report these matters. He has been around in politics and the media for quite a while, so he knows how these things are done. Someone writes an article in praise of a project, and the editor tells some journalist to find somebody to write an article against it; that is how newspapers are sold. I always love the word “fury” in newspapers. One of the local newspapers in the West Midlands described “fury” at the projected cost of the Commonwealth Games. To a newspaper editor, “fury” means you ring up someone who falls in line with the story already written—and it is a nice, short word that always fits well across a column. These things are not really to be taken seriously, I am afraid. The fact is that this Bill has been widely welcomed in the city by all age groups and most residents.

I would like to strike just one discordant note. The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for nominating three non-executive directors to the Commonwealth Games board. It has appointed Ellie Simmonds and Lyndsey Jackson; I will come to the third in a minute. I have no criticism of the first two. Ellie Simmonds was rightly awarded an honour for her contribution to sport. I understand that Lyndsey Jackson played a major role in the Edinburgh Fringe, so presumably has been nominated because of her expertise in these matters. But the third is none other than Mr Nick Timothy. I would like to know what the Minister thinks are the qualifications that merited the appointment of Nick Timothy as a non-executive director of the organising committee of the 2022 Games. I remind noble Lords that it was said that he and his partner at No. 10 Downing Street, Fiona Hill, were responsible for the 2017 election campaign. If he is going to repeat that example of expertise at the Commonwealth Games, no one will turn up at all.

This Government in particular are adept at what I call “jobs for the boys”. I have no doubt that someone said to Jeremy Wright, the Minister at the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, “We need a non-executive director with some tenuous connection to Birmingham”. He would know where Birmingham was, because he represents Rugby; I would not say that of all Ministers in the present Government. Presumably it was then said, “Well, Nick Timothy lives in Birmingham. What’s he doing since the Conservative Party insisted that he and his partner in crime were ejected from No. 10 Downing Street following the 2017 election? Oh, Minister, he’s writing for the



Telegraph and the Sun". Presumably that qualifies him to be inflicted on Birmingham and to be a non-executive director of the Commonwealth Games in 2022. I want to know seriously from the Minister what qualifications Mr Nick Timothy has in order to be inflicted on our city, and what expertise he thinks Mr Timothy will bring as a non-executive director.

I have to say, in closing on this subject, that it is not envy that makes me say this. During the first Blair Government, I was approached by a Cabinet Minister who asked if I would be interested in a non-executive public-sector position in the West Midlands. It was not an area in which I had taken much interest or had any expertise; I thanked him for the approach but declined it. As far as these matters are concerned, Mr Timothy obviously has more self-confidence than me.

The Games will take place from 27 July to 7 August 2022. Of course, it will be the biggest ever sporting event held in the city: thousands of world-class athletes, a million or so spectators, an estimated TV audience of 1.5 billion and a showcase not just of Birmingham and the West Midlands but of this country as a whole. We should be justifiably proud of such an event and I congratulate the city council on its expertly picking up the baton so sadly dropped by Durban for the 2022 Games.

My noble friend Lord Rooker mentioned the benefits to transport. I had the honour for 27 years to represent the West Bromwich East constituency, in the borough of Sandwell. The aquatic centre that is to be built in Smethwick will be a great addition to that borough's facilities and I know it will be appreciated and well used.

Like every other speaker, I welcome the Bill. I hope the Games will be the success that is projected, and I honestly believe that will be the case. I again congratulate the city council and the Games organising committee for going ahead in the face of criticism, much of which was unjustified. I look forward to a successful Games—I hope to be around to see them—in 2022.

16:11:00

Lord Moynihan (Con)

My Lords, under the impressive leadership of president Thomas Bach, the International Olympic Committee has added human rights protections, anti-corruption and sustainable development standards to host city contracts, aligning the IOC with UN guiding principles on business and human rights. The French Government are collaborating with the trade unions and employer federations to introduce a charter for Paris 2024.

Through the work that the noble Baroness, Lady Benjamin, myself and others are undertaking through the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sport, Modern Slavery and Human Rights—for which I declare an interest as vice-chairman—I hope that together we can ensure that the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham can use the IOC guidelines as clear, practical steps necessary to document a mega sporting event charter



which can have a lasting legacy for future Commonwealth and Olympic Games. I define a “mega sporting event” as one which requires primary legislative support.

CWG can set standards for not only 2022 but beyond and the organising committee, under the leadership of Ian Reid is already meeting the objectives set out by the IOC. Its contents should include the many rights which need to be protected throughout the life cycle of a mega sporting event and the key practices which should be embedded at each phase, from vision, concept and legacy through bidding, planning and design, income generation, sustainable sourcing, construction, delivery and operations, completion and legacy.

After all is said and done, the Bill is in fact a request to restrict these everyday rights for local communities, individuals and businesses for the duration of the Games in order to ensure their successful and smooth running. That request, enshrined in this legislation, is necessary and deserving of the support of your Lordships, but should be granted only after detailed scrutiny of the consequences. We saw in London how delicate this balance of rights and responsibilities can be. The Committee stage will allow us the opportunity to explore this further, to the benefit of the rights of all parties involved in Birmingham, not least the athletes, and the success of the Games.

My second observation is that there are a number of key issues regarding parliamentary scrutiny to be analysed in Committee. As we meet, I am drawing to the end of my time on the Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee—I declare my interest there—and so today I speak in a personal capacity and not as a member of the committee, which has yet to meet to deliberate on this Bill. However, I draw the attention of the House to four key parts of the Bill which I believe move away from best practice as set out in the London Olympics Acts.

The first relates to Clause 12, which covers regulations concerning advertising in Games locations. On occasions this was perceived to be a heavy weapon in the hands of the London organising committee. This Bill makes it an offence for a person to carry out Games location advertising. The expression “Games location advertising” is defined to meet the doing of something,

“in, or in the vicinity of, a specified Games location at any time during a specified period”.

The “specified” here is subject to the regulations made by the Secretary of State. “In the vicinity of” a Games location has no precise meaning. Here again it will be for the Secretary of State to clarify this in regulations for particular cases.

All the regulations in this clause are subject to the negative resolution procedure, yet these issues were considered of such importance during the London Games that the affirmative procedure applied in respect of the equivalent advertising regulations made under the London Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Act 2006. Given the width of the powers and the breadth of scope, and the significant impact that the exercise of the



powers is liable to have—for example, prohibiting by means of a criminal offence a wide range of advertising in the affected areas; it covers all advertising, such as fliers for plumbers put through doors—I believe that it should be for this House to consider in greater detail any exercise of powers and therefore that they should be subject to the affirmative procedure. Regulations concerning trading in Games locations, set out in Clause 15, lead me to a similar conclusion.

Thirdly, Clause 24 confers a power on the Secretary of State to direct a person to prepare a Games transport plan. The provisions in Clauses 24 to 26 broadly replicate transport provisions contained in the London Olympics Act and the Glasgow Commonwealth Games Act. However, in London and Glasgow it was for named entities: the Olympic Delivery Authority and the organising committee of the 2008 Commonwealth Games. I await with interest to learn from the Minister why it is not possible for the name of the body responsible to be explicit on the face of the legislation for these Commonwealth Games, given the far-reaching impact that this legislation confers on the body responsible.

Finally, under paragraph 16 of Schedule 2 we reach the issue of compensation for damage to property—a particularly important matter for local communities. We have heard about the importance that should be attached to local communities. The Government justify the scope of the powers and, again, the use of the negative procedure on the basis that the regulations deal with matters of procedural detail. However, it is clear that the regulations go much further than procedural detail. They include the power to determine which body or person is to have the function of determining claims for compensation and whether there is to be a right of review or appeal. As with the London Games legislation, given the width of scope and the fact that they affect the determination of the rights of individuals in the vicinity of the Games, I believe that the affirmative procedure should be adopted.

I move to some brief reflections on what is not in the Bill. In so doing, I declare my interests as the chairman of the British Olympic Association during the London Olympic Games and as a member of the London organising committee under the excellent chairmanship of my noble friend Lord Coe.

The Games have the potential to shine a spotlight on the city of Birmingham and on the country at large. Just as the whole country effectively became an Olympic village during the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012, so the same must be the goal for everyone involved with CG 2022 in Birmingham. However, these Games—as great a festival of sport as I am sure they will be—form only half the story. As the noble Lord, Lord Hunt, emphasised, the tougher assignment for all concerned is the legacy: sporting and in the form of urban regeneration; an economic boost, not a white elephant cost; and the importance of raising the bar for the communities that will volunteer, be enthused and live with the abiding memories of a great sporting event well beyond the Games.

That is all the more important when we pause to reflect that the level of participation in sport in this country is at an all-time low. This is the least active generation ever.



Proactive measures are required by government—measures to promote active lifestyles, to tackle growing obesity and to respond to the growing incidence of mental health issues among the young. Too many young people are deprived of the opportunity to use the language and participation of sport as a means to communicate in society and to find a way to escape the escalator to crime. In the independent sector of education, prospectuses are frequently replete with quality sports facilities. At inner-city state schools, the costs of insurance, the challenges associated with travel to sports grounds and the low priority given to sport and recreation lead literally thousands of inner-city primary and secondary schools to be deprived of sporting opportunities for their pupils, to the detriment of the children and society together. Bringing the Games to Birmingham can be a catalyst to change this spiral of decline.

I will briefly mention the noble Lord, Lord Bilimoria. **He deserves our thanks for all the work he has done with Yuvraj Raninder Singh of Patiala, president of the National Rifle Association of India and vice-president of the International Shooting Sport Federation. Both have worked hard to seek to ensure that shooting at Bisley was one of the sports on the 2020 CWG programme.** Their ability to identify financial support to the value of nearly £800,000 left little financial contribution necessary for the Games committee. While I am very supportive of the decision to include women's cricket, beach volleyball and para table tennis, I hope, as a strong supporter of shooting, that my noble friend the Minister will give us his views on the decision not to include shooting in the programme.

A number of issues covered in the proposed legislation can be strengthened with the characteristic all-party support that exists on sport. I have long campaigned through the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Ticket Abuse, on which I declare an interest as co-chair. If we can legislate a blanket ban with criminal sanctions against modern-day touting and associated crime at CWG 2022, surely we can add a schedule covering other major events where the public deserve the same protection against unscrupulous abuse in the secondary ticket market.

Committee stage will provide us with this opportunity as it will allow us to focus on the governance of sport at the Commonwealth Games 2022. It will allow us to focus on the steps taken by the Government and the Games organisers together to: ensure access for disabled people to all the facilities; promote sport for the disabled; protect the facilities to ensure a lasting legacy to the local communities; provide for the prevention of match-fixing, bribery and corruption; provide clear, unequivocal anti-doping provisions; ensure visa and immigration rules; allow for the ability of athletes under the age of 18 to enter legally binding contracts; introduce a sporting event betting licence, and a right for the Commonwealth Games as a precedent; and look at these critical governance issues in the context of a potential post-Brexit Britain.

I welcome this Bill, which will stimulate much-needed debate. I look forward to working in Committee to find ways to strengthen the Bill and, through it, send a signal not just to Birmingham but to the rest of the country and future holders of mega sporting events



that we can build on the success of Birmingham 2022 and establish a modern framework for the role of Governments in mega sporting events around the world.

16:22:00

Lord Grocott (Lab)

My Lords, I am happy to add my support for the Bill. I imagine it must be quite pleasing to the organising committee and others to find that everyone who has contributed today in their different ways has expressed the same sentiment that has come from the city and region itself, across the political divide and across the region: support for this successful bid and a successful Games.

We have heard wise words from the noble Lord, Lord Coe, who described vividly the swing of emotions at the different stages in the development of the Games, which I dare say will be repeated, although perhaps we will learn from experience. We have heard from at least three natives of the city: the noble Baroness, Lady Burt, and my noble friends Lord Rooker and Lord Hunt. I cannot claim the same pedigree. I have been living and working in the West Midlands for only 54 years; they have a better claim to fame for the region than I have.

The success of the bid has been welcomed across the board, despite the daunting prospect of being four years hence rather than the normal seven. The Games will provide an opportunity to showcase the region and the city. Looking at the figures in bits of briefing that we have received, I noticed the figure of a global audience of 1.5 billion. How on earth they work these figures out I do not know but, even if they are a few million out either way, it is still a pretty staggering audience and something any commercial organisation would die for. Seventy-one countries and territories will take part and there will be 1 million spectators, which will presumably mean many visitors to the region. The Games will showcase our region, which is one of the pillars—one of those contemporary words we use these days—that the organising committee describes as important.

All this will encourage visitors to the city itself. As I said, I am not native to the city but I know it is a sporting city. The Games will be in July and August, which is at the height of the cricket season and the beginning of the football season. County cricket can be viewed, at Edgbaston, as can Premier League football. Thanks to Aston Villa, there might be others, although of course Aston Villa's success is not universally welcomed across the city. Still, it is a sporting city.

It is also a vibrant city, as my good noble friend Lord Snape spelled out, especially the area of Canalside, where, believe me, there is some life on a Saturday night. There is a wondrous symphony hall. I hope people will not just be watching sporting events but will see what else goes on in the region. I should declare my interest: the splendid, wonderful and magnificent conservatoire, the result of work at Birmingham City University, whose board I was on until recently, is terrific and I hope anyone visiting the city visits it.



Of course, we hope that it is not just investment in the city that we are attracting but wider investment across the region—not just Perry Barr, where a lot of the investment will take place. My noble friend Lord Snape has already mentioned the Sandwell Aquatics Centre. Investment will come to different sports in Coventry, Leamington and Cannock Chase, to mention just three, and others.

As the noble Lord, Lord Moynihan, said, the Bill is limited in coverage. I love the phrase he used: “I am now going to address those issues that are not in the Bill”. That gives us wondrous scope for the future. So I, too, will address a couple of issues not in the Bill, the main one being finance. The Bill is just 33 clauses long and only one refers to finance. I notice that in one of the briefing papers we got, the section on finance opens by saying:

“The funding of the Commonwealth Games overall is complex”.

I find finance complex at the best of times, but when the people promoting the Games say that it is complex I get a bit daunted.

Perhaps the Minister could let us know a bit more about that, as far as he is able. He has already said that the cost will be £778 million in total—a more specific figure than we have seen before; so far everything else has been guesstimates—with three-quarters coming from central government and the rest from the region itself, generated within the region. Could he explain to me how the balance works in specific cases? I am not at all clear about it, although maybe others are. Does the money go specifically to local authorities in the region from the centre? Does it go to the organising committee? How is it spread among them? Is it three-quarters in all respects? These issues may all sound like nuts and bolts but they are pretty important to the local areas concerned. How is the central funding disbursed?

My noble friend Lord Rooker mentioned security in particular. Like him, I have a close relative in the police force in the region. I hope that the cost for security will be borne by central government because, believe me, the police forces in the West Midlands really cannot take any more clobbering than they have had over the past few years. I will try to keep this as non-partisan as I can, but that is the truth.

The only slightly anxious word of warning that I bring into all this is to mention that we in the West Midlands, maybe with some justification, have a certain amount of paranoia about funding that comes to our region. I shall say a couple of sentences praying in aid the funding for HS2. It seems to us—stop me if I am wrong or being paranoid, neither of which would be the first time—that when Crossrail is built in London, which is a vastly expensive capital project, there are objections but expenditure goes through far more simply than that for building a high-speed line from London to Birmingham. When it benefits Birmingham, there seem to be objections all along the way, mile by mile. In fact, I think at least one of the candidates to be our next Prime Minister is not too struck



on the scheme. It would be lovely if we had HS2 now, by the way; it would be of help to the Games. I do not want to be paranoid about that, but I will be paranoid about one more item while I am at it. The West Midlands is represented in this House by 27 Members—my noble friend Lord Rooker mentioned this—whereas London and the south-east have 275 Members. I know that London and the south-east are bigger than the West Midlands but they are not that much bigger.

Now that I have got those grouses out of the way, I will finish on an upbeat note. Without repeating what has been said, I believe that the legacy of the Games is hugely important. I spoke on the phone to the people on the organising committee last week and they gave absolute assurance on this front, saying that the legacy sub-committee of the main board is chaired by the chairman of that board. What is the input of central government in ensuring a proper legacy from these Games? I very much welcome the Bill and its importance to our region. I hope that people who come to the West Midlands will not just stay in Birmingham and watch the Games; I hope they will come to the wider reaches of the West Midlands. Perhaps while they are there they will visit the world-famous Ironbridge Gorge Museums, which is a lovely day out, and take a little trip on the Telford Steam Railway. Regardless of what they do, this is of potentially huge benefit to our area, and I welcome it and the Bill.

16:31:00

Lord Addington (LD)

My Lords, this is one of those Bills of which everybody is broadly in favour. We all think that it is a good idea. We all know of similar examples that have worked incredibly well. That does not mean that we are going to let the Bill go through without having a decent look at it.

Birmingham and the UK came into this in a very positive way to make sure that the Commonwealth Games happened when various arrangements were failing and it was not going to happen in Africa for the first time. That probably would have been better for the Commonwealth Games and for world sport. However, keeping the Games going means that there is the opportunity for the Games to be held in Africa next time, so there is something to be thankful for.

However, this means that we are doing things quickly. With the London Olympics we had a long run-in period. Indeed, the process of getting ready for the bid was seen to be part of the Games' legacy. That was how I felt at the time. We were getting our heads in the right place to go and do it. We must try to remember that as we go forward.

As the noble Lords, Lord Hunt and Lord Rooker, and my noble friend Lady Burt said, there seems to be a reluctance to engage with us. It will become more important, as has been pointed out, with the Commons that the Government engage with us and make sure that we are fully involved so we know that when somebody is being mildly inconvenienced it is not the end of the world. I think the noble Lord, Lord Snape, talked about fury in a headline. He caught it just about right there. The fact of the matter is that



everybody will be slightly inconvenienced by this at some point if they are living in the area.

It is not just this city; the whole nation will get a benefit from this. Birmingham effectively becomes the standard bearer for the nation for a wonderful thing: a multi-sport event over several days that is a festival of sport that brings in people to look at sports they do not normally see, to appreciate them, to build up from. We must remember that as we go through.

That means we must cohere behind the idea and make sure it has weight to push it through. It will not help this if the Games organisers do not engage with us. I have a minor gripe about the Olympics. I was one of the people who said, "Do not send me hundreds of press releases; if something goes wrong or is not quite right, make sure we have somebody to contact". This took a little bit of doing and there was resistance to it—one of the very few lessons to be taken about things that did not happen. As it turned out, very little went wrong, but if you have a line of communication back and forth, you will be able to engage. It will not be the headline you are listening to. "There is a headline, can I pick up a phone and speak to somebody who will let us know what is going on?"—that is what is required.

I have a few specific questions on the hard legacy of this event. The Olympics established that we could build a very good, very big housing development with wonderful disabled access. We proved it. It has become something of a standard. Indeed, I remember the planning that went into it. When the noble Lord, Lord Davies of Oldham, I think, took the Bill through, he ended up saying on Report, "Wait a minute, this isn't a Bill about disability access; it's a Bill about the Olympics". They put just about everything they could think of in there. Will we match that level of commitment, there and in future developments on that site? It means that you have to do much less work later on and it will be much more accessible. Let us face it, if you can get a wheelchair in it is usually easier to get a fridge or something out of the building as well. Flat entry surfaces are more convenient. If you put your work in up front you get something back.

On the stadiums and things we will actually use for sport, I hope we will get a definitive answer on the legacy and usage of the main stadium. I did the legacy report on the Olympics. I remember the great interaction between Leyton Orient and West Ham about who should have the stadium. It was quite good. With hindsight possibly the right decision was made, but still, what are we going to do? Birmingham is well placed in the country to have a major athletics centre, or one for other sports. I hope we will not find ourselves tied down to yet another Premiership football team moving in. We need smaller stadiums of good quality to take on major events that do not attract quite the same numbers. I hope we can get that out of this and that it is something we can get on with.

The new aquatics centre—or swimming pool—will be a good thing. We still do not have enough 50-metre pools. How are we going to work them in? How are they connected to



each other with the infrastructure? We have had some information; we need more, and a steady stream of it, because we cannot guarantee to help people and to be as helpful as we can and should be. That is not a blank cheque, but it is the degree of support that should be offered unless we know what is going on. We have to make sure it is all there and that there are those commitments.

We do not have to do much else because there are these examples of where it has worked. We are actually taking on and building on a legacy of soft power and delivering big events here. There is no way we would be taking on this thing at such short notice without the success we experienced with the Olympics. Let us face it: we would be terrified without that structure, and we know that we can do it. We do not want to lose that ability, because if we can run a big multi-games event, we can run a festival or anything else. It is about as big a challenge as we are going to get. We have done it successfully—great, are we not clever? Let us make sure we remind the rest of the world how good we are. I hope we are starting a dialogue that means we will know what is going on and that we are enforcing the lessons we have learned and building on what has gone before.

No matter what happens, enhancing our national pride through successful international events will be a good thing. Regardless of whatever happens with Brexit, we might need an example of organising a good thing. We have provided the comedy; let us do something serious. If we can make sure we are doing that and enhancing it, it will go beyond merely making sure something happens properly; it will add to the whole sum of human enjoyment. Multi-event games are wonderful things. They are one of the best expressions of international joy and co-operation going. If we can take on another one and do it well we will have got a great thing out of this, but we need to make sure that we are open and communicative about what we are doing and that people know exactly what is going on; otherwise, we will end up remembering things that probably only people like me remember—rows about whether your allotment is going to be there or not—as opposed to the fact that this is a wonderful thing that can give you memories for the rest of your life and give us the legacy of expertise in delivering something good. Let us make sure that that is what we take out of this.

16:39:00

Lord Griffiths of Burry Port (Lab)

My Lords, people have sung the praises of Birmingham, and I add my voice to theirs in expressing delight that Birmingham will host the Commonwealth Games. A body of expertise has produced its own voices. The two old pros on the Benches over there, whose wisdom has been quite extraordinary, can challenge me at dawn whenever they wish. Behind me, a clutch of Brummies—and one almost-Brummie of 54 years—have added their feelings from a personal perspective about how this Bill and the Games will impact Birmingham.

I do not have those direct links, either with the sporting endeavour or the geography, except in one way. The little Welsh town that I come from, Burry Port, was turned into



an industrial town because of its symbiotic relationship with Birmingham during the Industrial Revolution. We produced the finest refined copper and smelted silver in the United Kingdom, which was sent to Birmingham, where electromagnetic plating had been invented. It produced a gobsmacking, wonderful new invention that was sold all around the world and publicised largely at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Therefore, Birmingham and Birmingham philanthropy have contributed hugely to many of the significant buildings in Burry Port. Since others have got their oar in, I felt it legitimate to get mine in too.

The hidden factor in any lauding of Birmingham that we care to make is its population. The noble Baroness, Lady Burt, reminded us of its enormous diversity. It is as if the Commonwealth Games are coming home. There will be populations that identify immediately with the players, and the old adage that you can tell a real British person by who they cheer for at sport will be challenged enormously in the Commonwealth Games, by parts of the crowd supporting all kinds of people who remind them of places that they have long associations with.

I am a little perplexed. It should be a cinch. We have had the Glasgow and Manchester Games in fairly recent history, and of course the Olympics. I cannot think of the London Olympics without thinking of Tessa Jowell, who played such an important part in the planning and organising. I wanted to introduce her name at this stage as a tribute.

As I have listened to the debate, I have asked myself about the very worthwhile suggestions made from across the House. How much will appear on the face of the Bill and modify it, and how much will be what we want to happen but would not be appropriate to put in the Bill? If there is a body of material we want that represents a corpus of thinking and concern that perhaps is not appropriate for the Bill, how do we ensure that the bodies to which we commit these aspirations wrestle with them, deal with them, come up with solutions to our problems and keep in touch with us as we move forward with these deliberations? As I understand it, there is an organising committee, the Commonwealth Games Federation, the DCMS, and, as we have heard, perhaps a less than open stance on the part of Birmingham City Council. Therefore it is important that lines of communication are open, a point that has been made. The people to whom we confide various aspects of the concerns that we express—some directly legislative, others in a body of supporting material—must interplay and support each other, and in the end produce a totality that works for the best in terms of the outcomes that we all desire.

I tried very hard to keep track of the noble Lord, Lord Moynihan, speaking of Clauses 12, 15 and 24, and paragraph 15 of Schedule 2. I will have to read Hansard for most of it, but of course we want to know what things such as “in the vicinity of” mean. Those things must be given attention; they will cause the Minister endless sleepless nights.

On all this business about “What’s not in the Bill can wait”, the one word that springs from so many of the contributions to this debate has been “legacy”. We really have to think through what kind of outcomes we want and learn from what has happened in



recent times. My noble friend Lord Hunt mentioned that as far as the Olympics are concerned the legacy has been tremendous but that the Games have not necessarily increased levels of sporting activity or, in housing, reached perhaps as broad a swathe of people as they should have. We want to learn from that; we want information about how the plans are evolving to ensure those sorts of outcomes.

Then there is the question of the well-being of the people. Will we be able to use this stimulus to the economy to generate the kind of interests and commitments on the part of trainers, mentors and people in the public sphere, as well as the population at large, so that we leave Birmingham after 2022 throbbing and thriving in the best way that we can imagine? Are there measures we can anticipate now that might be woven into the planning, so that these outcomes are maximised as we move forward? We will look for that.

I have heard in this debate for the first time the figure of £778 million; there are others, too. I would imagine that work has gone on until the last minute to provide these figures but there is a legitimate concern about how this money is organised. There was the suggestion of having one bank account. I am not sure about having one bank account—I am at Santander if anyone is interested—when it is really about how that money is spread across the various bodies that will spend it. How will they account for themselves and how do we plan those kind of overlaps of responsibility, so that people can get as clear a picture as is humanly possible at the end of it?

I say to the noble Lord, Lord Coe, that I remember reading a theology book about bereavement where somebody identified the stages of grief that people go through: there was denial, anger and bargaining before peace arrives. We have euphoria today because we are all happy; perhaps there will be panic when we get to Committee and persecution of the innocent on Report. When the Bill goes over to the Commons, there will be a comparison with the previous House and, at the end of the day, the glorification of the uninvolved. We will be able to absent ourselves from that category because we have all been very involved.

This is a great event for which we will have some sort of responsibility. There are questions about security and there is complexity in the financial considerations. The legacy thing keeps looming up. All these are to play for and if we get them right, because we have flagged up our concerns, then there is no reason why the Games in 2022 will not be the most successful yet.

16:47:00

Lord Ashton of Hyde

My Lords, I am grateful for all the suggestions and points that have been made by an intimidating mix of former Olympians, Brummies and local residents, politicians and former politicians with a lot more local knowledge than I have. I have not matched the noble Lord, Lord Griffiths, in trying to link my home town with Birmingham; Stow-on-the-Wold is not immediately connected with Birmingham but it is only an hour away.



I realise that I mentioned bipartisanship in my opening remarks. We have form on that; we arranged the First World War commemorations, which had a very successful outcome with a lot of support from all quarters, so I do not see why we cannot do that. I also noted that a number of issues were raised by noble Lords about Birmingham City Council. It is a bit of a tough ask for a Conservative Minister to defend a Labour city council, but I will take those issues on board and ensure that the communication referred to by the noble Lord, Lord Addington, improves—particularly now that the main communication will be with the organising committee, which will be responsible for producing these Games and spending the money wisely. I will come on to that in a minute.

The noble Lords, Lord Griffiths and Lord Addington, talked about engagement. There are now plenty of opportunities for that. There is an APPG for the Commonwealth Games, at a meeting of which the organising committee has already been present. We in DCMS are certainly happy to engage with any noble Lords and answer questions—let alone official Questions in Parliament, which I cannot avoid. The Government have already said that the organising committee will report to the Public Accounts Committee and the DCMS Committee. As an arm's-length body, it will have to fulfil the normal annual reporting requirements on finances, ethnicity and diversity. So, there will be plenty of opportunities. The Minister for Sport is also available for noble Lords. Last and probably least, they can always ask me. We will be able to improve the level of information that all noble Lords receive. I know that the organising committee intends to have within it a parliamentary liaison organisation.

I agree with many noble Lords that a key theme is legacy. As I said in my opening remarks, that legacy is not just in sport; it is an economic legacy, a volunteering legacy and a cultural legacy—I am sure that there are others that I have forgotten. We understand that the legacy is critical. It is easy to talk just about the infrastructure legacy, which will be not insignificant, but we understand that there are more things to it.

Of course, we will have the Commonwealth Games village, a new aquatic centre—which is for diving as well as swimming—and a park that goes with it, all in an area which certainly needs them. There will be a quite a lot of transport upgrade, including upgrades to two railway stations and highway improvements in Perry Barr. I will make sure that those organising the transport bear in mind my noble friend Lady Berridge's comments about people travelling east to west as well as north to south.

The Games will also require upwards of 45,000 organising committee staff, contractors and volunteers. The organising committee has already engaged with local companies on the economic opportunities, with the Birmingham 2022 portal already established as a one-stop shop to bid for Games contracts. In Glasgow, 76% of organising committee contracts went to local or regional companies and the Games there contributed more than £750 million to the Scottish economy.



Getting people engaged in exercise is important. If sport helps with that, that is great. Sport England is investing up to £100 million in 12 pilots looking at using sport to engage underrepresented and traditionally inactive groups. In February 2019, Birmingham and Solihull received nearly £10 million from Sport England as one of those pilots. The Active Communities project is designed to tackle inequality among older adults, women, young families and BAME people. I agree that that is a key legacy, albeit an extremely tough one to deliver—it has not necessarily been delivered in the past and certainly not in the last two cases.

The noble Lords, Lord Hunt and Lord Rooker, and others talked about briefing on the Bill. I can tell the noble Lord, Lord Hunt, that the organising committee will be able to call him this week and, as I have said, it will continue to do so.

So far as the budget and shortfalls are concerned, the Games partners, including DCMS, have oversight of the organising committee's spending via the governance structure for the Games, including the organising committee's own contracts committee and audit and risk committee, which includes DCMS-appointed board members. These provide an opportunity to influence spending decisions and obtain ongoing oversight of expenditure and value for money. The Government will also be able to scrutinise and, if necessary, block calls on contingency budgets. The noble Lords, Lord Hunt and Lord Rooker, also drew attention to difficulties with the financial position of Birmingham City Council. The council has said that its funding for the Games should not impact on day-to-day services and will not be met by increases in council tax. All the Games partners—including the council—are focused on ensuring that the Games deliver value for money. We will continue working very closely with the city council to look at how, with its partners, it can meet its commitment to financing the Games.

Birmingham City Council finally approved the budget in January. Since then, the overall budget has been passed by the major projects review board and the Treasury. The Minister or I will outline more detail about the budget in a Written Ministerial Statement. We may have to have a presentation or meeting with noble Lords to explain this in detail. Not only is the Games budget reasonably complicated but there is other government spending on infrastructure that will be used by the Games but is not part of the Games budget itself. It is not straightforward.

The athletes' village will be built in Perry Barr with 1,400 homes, part of a larger development of 5,000 homes in due course. The village is being developed by Birmingham City Council, as part of its commitment to the Games. It will be responsible for the strategy for the housing, as one would expect a council to be, including the percentage provided as social housing. In response to the noble Baroness, Lady Burt, and the noble Lord, Lord Rooker, the council has told us that all homes will be built to the relevant building regulations standards for accessibility. There will be a mix of affordable, private rent and market-sale tenures. About 24% will be affordable housing. The noble Baroness asked about construction jobs and apprenticeships. The construction will provide at least 2,000 jobs, including 400 new jobs in construction and 50 apprenticeships during the construction period. As part of the social value



commitments confirmed by Lendlease, the main contractor, at least 10,000 students will be supported across Birmingham. This will include mentoring, career advice, curriculum support, employability support and business projects. I will be happy to write to the noble Baroness on her other detailed construction and supply questions when we have talked to the Games partners.

My noble friend Lady Berridge talked about the wider aspects of the Games around the Commonwealth and the chance to promote equality and diversity in the "youngest city in Europe". The organising committee recognises that diversity and equality must be embedded in its organisational culture. This can be achieved only by ensuring that the best possible people are selected through a fair and transparent recruitment process. The organising committee encourages applications from a diverse range of backgrounds. In particular, work is progressing with the Department for Education and the Department for Work and Pensions to ensure that opportunities are targeted at underrepresented groups. As I said, as a non-departmental public body of DCMS, the organising committee is required to report annually on equality and diversity. The noble Baroness also asked me to nudge the right reverend Prelate the Bishop of Birmingham on a scheme. I will do my best to nudge the right reverend Prelate, assuming that that is within the rules of the House. He attended the meeting I had, so I will bear it in mind to keep in close touch with him.

The noble Lord, Lord Rooker, warned us that oversight and governance need close attention. I agree. It is a tight schedule and we are aware of the need to get value for the public money being spent. The Games delivery programme is overseen and managed through an integrated governance structure that involves all the Games partners, including DCMS, Birmingham City Council, the organising committee, the Commonwealth Games Federation, Commonwealth Games England, West Midlands Police and the West Midlands Combined Authority. As I say, we will pay close attention to that.

The noble Lord, Lord Snape, mentioned the appointment of Nick Timothy as one of the non-executives. I think he used the expression "jobs for the boys". All the non-executive director appointments made by the Secretary of State complied with the Governance Code on Public Appointments and were therefore open and transparent. They were assessed by an advisory assessment panel, so it was not just the Secretary of State. They were subject to the same selection process and were assessed against criteria published in the role specification. Nick Timothy, as the noble Lord may know, is a true Brummie and has a great and deep interest in and love of the city. I am sure he will put a lot of work and effort into his role on the organising committee.

Lord Snape

I am sure that everything the Minister said about Mr Nick Timothy is correct. Does he agree, though, that although I am not a native Brummie, I have a great love of the city too, yet no one has asked me to be a non-executive director of this organisation? Does he think the fact that Mr Timothy, like the mayor, Mr Andy Street, and the mayor's



principal adviser, Mr Andrew Browning, went to King Edward's School, which currently charges £13,320 per year, has anything to do with his appointment?

Lord Ashton of Hyde

It is a bit difficult for me, as an old Etonian, to comment on that. I really do not think it has anything to do with it, but I may be biased. All I can say is that it was a proper and sensible appointment process. I am sorry that the noble Lord was not asked to apply but, of course, he could have applied himself and I am sure his application would have been treated with all the seriousness it deserves.

Lord Snape

One of the reasons I do not get old Etonians, of course, is that I do not share their sense of humour.

Lord Ashton of Hyde

Not everyone does, I agree.

My noble friend Lord Moynihan talked about delegated powers and the report from the DPRRC. We look forward to receiving that report fairly shortly, I believe. We have learned from the experience of the London Olympics Act and have sought to ensure that the delegated powers in the Bill are as narrow as possible. We have included things in the Bill not included in the 2006 Act. There are no Henry VIII powers. Those that have been included are limited to matters that cannot be determined until the detailed operational planning for the Games is further advanced, or when further consultation is needed. For example, what it means to be,

"in, or in the vicinity of",

a Games location will depend on the Games schedule, which will not be known until much closer to Games time. Regulations about time periods and Games locations may need to be quickly amended in the event of a change in a competition venue. I look forward to discussing the detail of the individual clauses with my noble friend and other noble Lords in Committee. I think it will be useful to wait until we get the DPRRC report to see what it advises on that, but I do not foresee any particularly serious problems.

The noble Lord also asked why we are not extending the offence of ticket touting to other major sporting and cultural events. We have had this debate over a number of years, and I have debated it personally with my noble friend Lord Moynihan. At the moment we think there is a role for a responsible secondary ticketing market which allows consumers to make informed choices. That is why we do not want to impose a blanket ban on the resale of tickets for all major sporting or cultural events, but I accept that there is a debate to be had on that. These provisions, however, are designed to protect the integrity of the Commonwealth Games and reflect the uniqueness of a multi-sport event which, unlike most sporting events, is underpinned by significant public investment. That is why we have decided to ban it for this event. That is also why similar provisions were enacted for the London Olympic and Paralympic Games and the



Glasgow Commonwealth Games. As I say, I am sure that we can discuss that in Committee if necessary.

The noble Lord also mentioned shooting—I believe on behalf of the noble Lord, Lord Bilimoria—and its exclusion from the sports programme. That is not directly connected to the powers in this Bill, but is worth mentioning because it is important to those who are keen on it. The key criteria were set, written submissions invited and presentations made to the assessment panel for each sport. Those included financial considerations, the availability of suitable venues, the potential for additional revenue generation and alignment with the CGF constitution and the objectives of Games partners. Those submissions were evaluated and a report then presented to the Birmingham 2022 organising committee board. The decision it made now goes to the Commonwealth Games Federation's membership, where the ultimate decision lies. It is worth pointing out that shooting was offered the opportunity to transfer, with a suggestion that some of those events could take place in the West Midlands area, but the offer was declined.

The noble Lord, Lord Grocott, talked about budget governance. As I said, the figure today is a headline figure; I will let your Lordships know more detail when it is available. Overall, the governance is broadly as follows: the police oversee security, with the chief constable of the West Midlands having overall operational control of that—he will liaise and use national security agencies as well, but has overall responsibility; the organising committee is responsible for delivering the Games; and Birmingham City Council is responsible for overseeing the capital projects.

There will be more detail to go through in Committee and later. I repeat my offer: my department is happy to answer specific questions in more detail if anyone wants. I hope that will enable noble Lords to support this operational Bill, which, as we approach three years to go next month, is an essential milestone in the preparation for the Games. I look forward to working closely with all noble Lords as the Bill progresses through this House and I commend the Bill.

Bill read a second time and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.





Department for  
Digital, Culture,  
Media & Sport

Rt Hon Matt Hancock MP  
Secretary of State for Digital, Culture,  
Media and Sport  
4th Floor  
100 Parliament Street  
London SW1A 2BQ

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Lord Karan Bilimoria  
House of Lords  
London  
SW1A 0PW

4 July 2018

Our ref:  
MC2018/09426/EC

Dear Karan

Thank you for your letter of 25 June regarding shooting at the 2022 Birmingham Commonwealth Games. It was lovely to see you recently at the Horse Guards Parade.

I agree unreservedly with you; shooting is vitally important to our friends in India, to the Commonwealth Games and to us in the UK. We recognise its popularity, importance around the Commonwealth and the home nation's success in previous Games. I also fully understand and empathise with the concerns of His Highness the Crown Prince of Patiala and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who are clearly both ardent supporters of the sport.

The Minister for Sport and Civil Society, Tracey Crouch MP, and I have discussed this issue at length and agree that all should be done to ensure that shooting is added to the Games programme in 2022. I have therefore directed officials from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) to work with the Games partners to find a solution which will see shooting included in the Games sport programme.

Notwithstanding the collective efforts of myself, Tracey and DCMS officials, it is worth emphasising that there are some obstacles which need to be surmounted if we are to see shooting included in the 2022 programme. Unfortunately the decision to amend the sport programme does not rest solely with the government. It is only with the support of the Games partners - the Birmingham 2022 Organising Committee, Birmingham City Council, the West Midlands Combined Authority and Commonwealth Games England - and the approval of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF), that any sports can be introduced to the sports programme.

The cost of consecutive Commonwealth Games has increased significantly over the past 12 years. The CGF has sought to reverse this trend by putting in place a quota restriction on the number of athletes and team officials who can participate in optional sports. We share the objective to deliver a cost-effective Games, and, as the custodians of public money, align with the CGF in our desire to ensure that the 2022 Games are delivered in a pragmatic way.

When bidding for the event, the Games partners gave careful consideration to the optional sport programme. The sports currently identified achieve a strong mix of gender equity and para-sport inclusivity. Replacing these in order to accommodate shooting

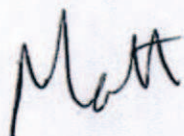


would remove up to 75 medal winning opportunities and reduce the variety of sports to be showcased in 2022. As such, it is my preference to seek out opportunities for shooting to be added to the Games sport programme rather than to replace any currently identified optional sports.

Please do rest assured that we shall explore all opportunities and that I shall make every effort to convince our Games partners of the merits of including shooting in the 2022 Games. In line with Andrew Jack MP's suggestion, I have instructed my officials to ascertain the full costs associated with using Bisley to stage the sport. I am hopeful that a feasible, cost-effective solution can be identified - one which works for all parties involved and, in particular, for athletes.

I would like to thank you for your support in this matter - it echoes the feelings of many across both the sporting and political spectrum and is very much appreciated.

Yours ever

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matt', written in a cursive style.

**Rt Hon Matt Hancock MP**





Lord Bilimoria CBE DL  
10/11 Charterhouse Square  
Barbican  
London EC1M 6EH

13 August 2018

Dear Karan

**Shooting and the Birmingham Commonwealth Games**

Thank you for your email of 5 July 2018 following the parliamentary debate in Westminster Hall regarding the sport of shooting led by Alister Jack MP, and your help to Raninder Singh, Crown Prince of Patiala and the President of the National Rifle Association of India.

By way of background, every Commonwealth Games consists of compulsory and optional sports and disciplines, and despite appearing in many past Games, Shooting is one of the optional sports that Host Cities can consider when proposing a bid to host the Games.

The Birmingham 2022 Games Partners, (namely Commonwealth Games England, the UK Government, Birmingham City Council and the West Midlands Combined Authority), agreed and proposed an inspiring and inclusive event for 2022, comprising the following optional sports and disciplines: Aquatics (Diving), Basketball (3 x 3), Wheelchair Basketball (3 x 3), Cycling (Mountain Bike), Cycling (Track), Cycling (Track) – Para, Gymnastics (Rhythmic) and Triathlon – Para. These were chosen and collectively agreed after careful consideration of a range of factors (including, but certainly not just limited to, venue proximity).

The Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) awarded the Games supporting these plans and any additions to the sport programme for 2022 or increases to the CGF's cap on athlete numbers would need to be scoped, costed and agreed by the OC Board and Games Partners, before any application could be made to the CGF to seek their consent to increase the sport programme. At present there is no plan for any change.

Nevertheless, I am copying this letter to John Crabtree, the newly appointed Chair of the Birmingham 2022 Organising Committee who will take forward these discussions with the OC Board in due course.

Meanwhile I know that your University will be a wonderful partner in what promises to be both a fantastic demonstration of Commonwealth sport, and a remarkable opportunity for Birmingham to shine on the world stage.

Yours sincerely,

Andy Street  
Mayor of the West Midlands

Cc Cllr Ian Ward, Leader of Birmingham City Council  
cc John Crabtree, Chair of the 2022 Commonwealth Games Organising Committee  
cc Louise Martin, President of Commonwealth Games Federation

West Midlands Combined Authority  
16 Summer Lane, Birmingham, B19 3SD  
Tel: 0121 214 7346  
andy.street@wmca.org.uk  
www.wmca.org.uk





## **West Midlands** All Party Parliamentary Group

### **Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games**

**Minute of Meeting  
12<sup>th</sup> February 2019  
Portcullis House, Westminster**

This meeting of the West Midlands APPG presented a unique opportunity for the organisers of the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games to inform MPs about the preparations for the event and the legacy impact for local people. It was also a forum for regional Parliamentarians to ask questions and understand the role they can play in delivering a beneficial and successful event for the West Midlands. The event was also attended by some key stakeholders from the region from the business and charity sector.

**Co-Chair of the APPG for the West Midlands, Ian Austin MP** opened the meeting thanking the three speakers for agreeing to come and present on their preparations for the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games to MPs from the West Midlands

**Chief Executive for Birmingham 2022, Ian Reid** explained that his organisation has been set up as a delivery body for the Games and will be dissolved after the event. He outlined the responsibilities of the organisation, which includes sport selection, venues, legacy, security, accommodations and regeneration, giving greater detail through a multimedia presentation. This included a short film which had been produced to promote and celebrate the city of Birmingham and the 2022 Games.

**Programme Director for Birmingham 2022, Neil Carney** provided further background information on the event. He explained that 'The Commonwealth Games Federation' is the main organisational body working in collaboration with 'Commonwealth Games England', who act as a point of contact for teams looking to organise training facilities. Carney explained that efforts are being made to make the Games less expensive to run in order to attract bids from a greater number of developing countries. In terms of funding, Central Government will provide 75% and 25% will be raised by the local authority.

It was explained that the Games will be delivered using a multi-agency and delivery model. Carney said that Birmingham 2022 will be an integrated event unlike the Olympics/Paralympics which separates athletes. Whilst the Games will be based in Birmingham, Carney said that there will be "a regional showcase", with sporting events happening at venues across the West Midlands. **Michael Fabricant (Con, Litchfield)** asked if all the venues were fixed or were subject to change, Ian Reid confirmed it was best to assume that the current locations would be those that are used in the Games.





**West Midlands**  
All Party Parliamentary Group

## **Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games**

Carney highlighted that creating opportunities for the region is a key objective of the Games. He said that the capital projects for the delivery of the Games are set to be delivered on time and to budget. He highlighted that the legacy of the Games is at the forefront of his organisation's mind and spoke about the benefits new sports facilities will bring.

He added that providing for local businesses and local people, increasing employment and investing in the region is critical to their approach. He asked, "*how do we convert the Games into delivering long-term benefits for the region, dealing with some of the big issues facing it*".

**Director of Sport at Sports England, Phil Smith**, introduced Sport England. He said that the National Lottery is particularly important to the delivery of the Games. He said there are three things that Sport England is responsible for in delivering the Games. They include:

- The performance of home team  
*The games are more successful if home team do well and it is Sport England's job is investing in sports team.*
- Infrastructure for the Games and a lasting legacy  
*Ensuring that new infrastructure delivers for local citizens in the long-term.*
- *Impacting attitudes and behaviours of local population towards physical activity*  
Smith noted that this is difficult to achieve and will not happen without considerable work. The Birmingham and Solihull delivery pilot has been set up to help. Barriers to getting into sport are often not just physical limitations. Its causes are multifaceted and can be resolved through large sporting events like the Games.

**Lord Bilimoria (Crossbench)** highlighted that India would like to see shooting as a sport in the 2022 Games.

**Andrew Mitchell (Con, Sutton Coldfield)** also outlined support for having shooting at the Games.





## **West Midlands** All Party Parliamentary Group

### **Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games**

**Ian Reid** said that a review looking at adding additional sports, including shooting, was ongoing.

**James Morris (Con, Halesowen and Rowley Regis)** said that the decision to have track cycling in London was "disappointing". He asked what can be done to counterbalance the fact that it will not be located in the region.

**Ian Reid** responded that the capital and operating costs are too high. He said work is being done to consider what cycling legacy there will be for the West Midlands, but financial pressures mean track cycling cannot be located in the region.

**Neil Carney** said Birmingham City Council and British Cycling have met with the campaigners for a velodrome in the region and have agreed that a feasibility study would be commissioned following the publication of a wider study by British Cycling.

**Pat McFadden (Lab, Wolverhampton South East)** asked what two lessons had been learnt from previous Commonwealth Games.

**Phil Smith** summarised that firstly, "*it doesn't happen by accident*", considerable effort has to be put to ensure there is local participation and support. Second, he said that the "*work starts before the games*", which is why they're engaging with local people now.

**Mike Wood (Con, Dudley South)** asked what transport preparations had been made for the Games.

**Ian Reid** said that ensuring transport was effective was a priority, but "*always a challenge*", he added that they were going encourage using public transport infrastructure use as much as possible.





**INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION**  
**INTERNATIONALER SCHIESS-SPORTVERBAND E.V.**  
**FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE TIR SPORTIF**  
**FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE TIRO DEPORTIVO**

ISSF Headquarters • Bavariaring 21 • 80336 Munich, Germany

Rt Hon Jeremy Wright QC MP  
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Munich, August 22, 2018 / FH

**Commonwealth Games Birmingham 2022**

Dear Secretary of State,

I hope you do not mind our approach to you regarding the Shooting Sport and the review currently being undertaken by your Games Delivery Unit, to evaluate Bisley as a venue for the Sport in 2022. We know that your staff have visited Bisley recently, to review its feasibility, and have been made aware of the improvements necessary to existing infrastructure if it is to be ready for the Games. Also, we realise that there will now be a period of reflection by the Games organisers and stakeholders, as they consider all the optional Sports.

Although matters are in hand, as the International Federation responsible for the Sport within the Commonwealth as well as the Olympics, we want to reassure you that we remain fully committed to finding a suitably pragmatic and flexible delivery solution for the Sport in 2022. We are mindful of the costs involved and are fully prepared to adopt a robust and pragmatic approach when considering sport delivery. We are proactive in seeking valued engineered options and of using our influence to provide value for money where technical sporting contracts are concerned. You will be aware of the approach by India in contributing toward delivery and we know that British Shooting and the National Governing Bodies of the Sport in Great Britain are similarly minded, where Bisley or any other potential venues are concerned.

We have written to the Commonwealth Games Federation in similar vein and they are aware of our willingness and flexibility in delivery, as they are of the value our Sport brings to the broader Games as a whole. We have asked Louise Martin to kindly forward our intent and sympathetic approach to the John Crabtree and his embryonic Organising Committee. We look forward to further involvement and more detailed planning in the future, when the time is right.

We wish you the very best in your new appointment and tenure. Naturally, the ISSF remains ready to provide any assistance on the pathway to Birmingham and in helping to secure the Shooting Sport as part of a great Games in 2022.

With best regards,  
Sincerely,

Olegario Vázquez Raña  
ISSF President

Franz Schreiber  
ISSF Secretary General

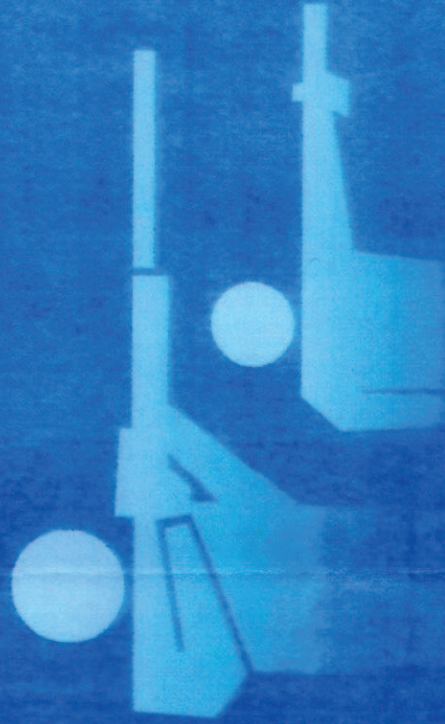




**ISSF**

**ISSF SHOOTING SPORT BID PRESENTATION**

**4 DECEMBER 2018**



**COMMONWEALTH GAMES  
BIRMINGHAM 2022  
SHOOTING SPORT DELIVERY**





**ISSF**

## **SPORT PROGRAMME – NGB SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION**



National Rifle Association (NRA) and the National Smallbore Rifle Association (NSRA)

- VUA – No charges other than costs incurred for work and services conducted
- NGB financial contribution to purchase RTS equipment for all disciplines; OC RTS Contract with Longines for all Games wide sport RTS delivery;
  - Rifle and pistol electronic targets: £250,000
  - Shotgun trap and seating: £125,000
  - Full-bore electronic targets: £150,000
  - NGB Total: £525,000
  - ISSF in-kind discount: £250,000
  - Total ISSF/NGB Contribution: £275,000
- Technical specifications, requirements and support;
  - ISSF/CPTA competitive approach



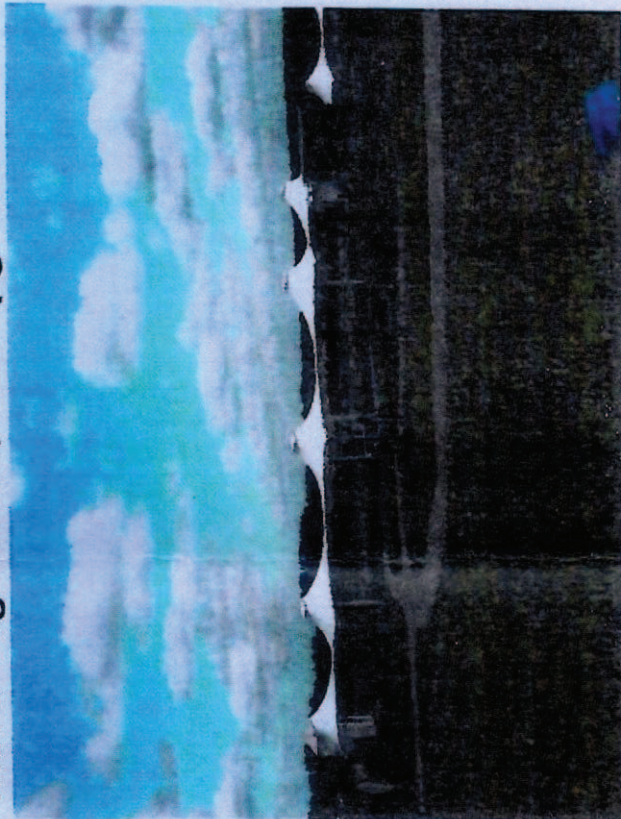




ISSF VENUE - BISLEY



- Bisley National Shooting Centre, Woking, Surrey
- Hosted Shooting Sport for the Manchester 2002 Commonwealth Games
- Satellite Athlete/TO Village: University of Surrey in Guildford (7 miles) as used in 2002 or Royal Holloway University Egham (10 miles) as used Rowing London 2012
- The venue, ranges and FOPs fully comply with IF regulations, with upgrades



ISSF BIRMINGHAM 2022 MEETING  
PLACE  
4TH DECEMBER 2018

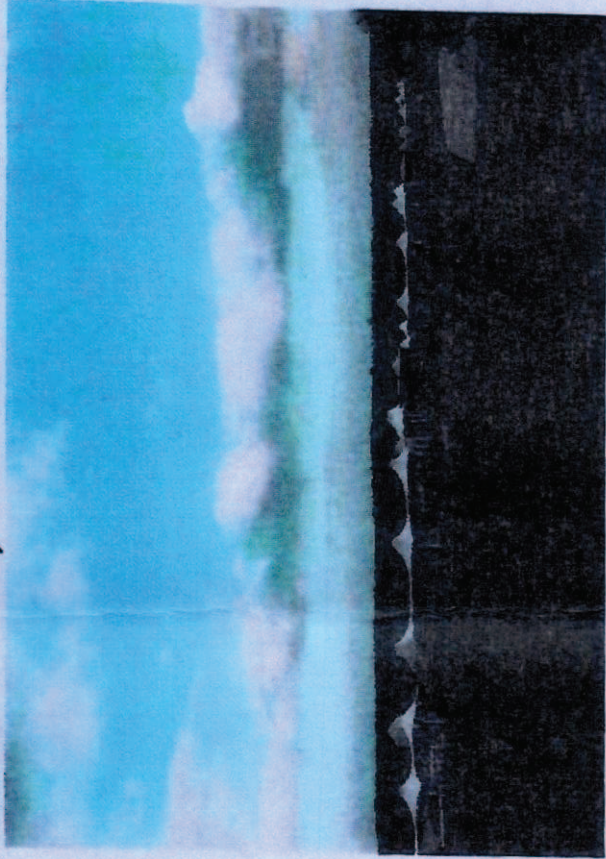
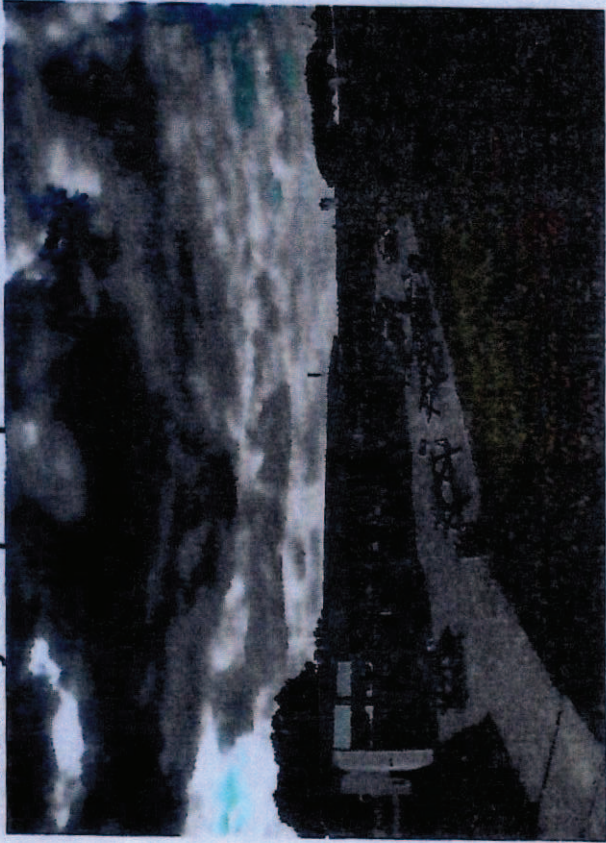




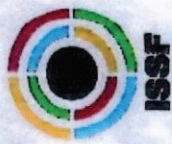
## ISSF VENUE – VUA AND OVERLAY



- Two VUAs with limited Overlay required, use existing buildings and infrastructure
- Range and FOP capital buildings and structures already exist
- Accommodation for workforce, NTOs and some SSVs on site
- Delivery template precedent as set for Manchester 2002, with enhancement







## SUMMARY



- Whole Sport brings small islands and dependencies to the Games and ensures full Commonwealth representation and participation post Brexit
- Shooting Sport is the only realistic opportunity for smaller nations to win medals
- Universality, opportunity and gender equity remain areas of great strength
- This success vital to grow sport and Commonwealth ethos in developing regions and to enjoy funding for future growth and performance, in keeping with CGF ambitions
- Shooting embraces the ethos of the friendly Games and epitomises the spirit of the Commonwealth family. Shooting is one family.
- Larger Shooting nations; India, Australia and HCs are dependent on the Commonwealth Games performance, success and funding as part of their national Olympic pathway
- Bisley offers best turn key solution for sport inclusion. Facilities and structures in place, with venue requiring limited overlay enhancement and established environmentally and as far as sustainability is concerned.





## INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION

*Mrs. Dame Louise Martin*  
*President*  
*Commonwealth Games Federation*  
*Commonwealth House*  
*55-58 Pall Mall*  
*London, SW1Y 5JH*

*Munich, June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019*

Dear Mrs. President,

We have not had the opportunity to meet yet, but as you are no doubt aware, we have recently been elected as the new President and Secretary General of the International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF). We wanted to take this opportunity to introduce ourselves and assure you of our continued commitment to the Commonwealth and its Games, as our predecessors and the sport have ably demonstrated to great effect in the past. The value our sport brings to the Games and the Commonwealth are well known and rehearsed, so we will not dwell on them again here. However, they are especially relevant now, in view of the forthcoming decisions to be taken on the optional sports for inclusion into the 2022 Birmingham Games.

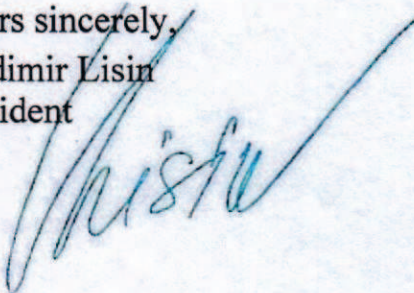
Recently, only two days after taking office, we found ourselves along with our British Shooting colleagues in Birmingham presenting our plan to the Birmingham OC Assessment Panel, established to review the proposals for all the optional sports. We clearly demonstrated the value our sport brings to any Games, especially for the smaller islands and dependencies across the Commonwealth. The delivery plans for the sport were articulated, along with the significant contributions, both financial and in resource terms, we are willing to make toward covering costs. I know that the Assessment Panel has yet to report its official recommendations to you, which is due imminently after much delay. However, we remain resolute in our determination to see our sport included in the Birmingham Games and time does not diminish this fact.

In February 2019, we were fortunate enough to visit our shooting federations on the Sub-Continent, particularly in India and Bangladesh. In May we were in Australia. The strength of the sport and its importance in the wider context of sport participation in these countries was evident throughout, as was the emotional fervor and commitment for inclusion in Birmingham. Therefore, the Sports exclusion from Birmingham would be a serious blow to our member federations and their athletes and will not be taken lightly.

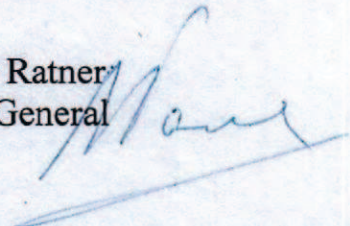


Therefore, we would remain open and would welcome an early opportunity during the coming months to continue our discussions. Firstly, to consider and expand on the Birmingham delivery options already proposed, as presented to the Assessment Panel and supported by the Sports Minister. Secondly, we are eager to amplify the ways and means by which ISSF and the sport can further enhance CGF ambitions and goals. Here, within the context of the Commonwealth and the Games, we would like to explore how we might help to grow the sport, especially where youth in developing countries is concerned, explain plans to improve governance structures and the creation of a true athlete performance pathway.

Yours sincerely,  
Vladimir Lisin  
President



Alexander Ratner  
Secretary General





15 August 2019 | Sports

## We Want India At 2022 Birmingham Commonwealth Games: UK Govt On Ongoing Shooting Row

Britain's Sports Minister Nigel Adams said that he has written to the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) to find a solution so that India could participate as shooting could be accommodated in some form.

PTI



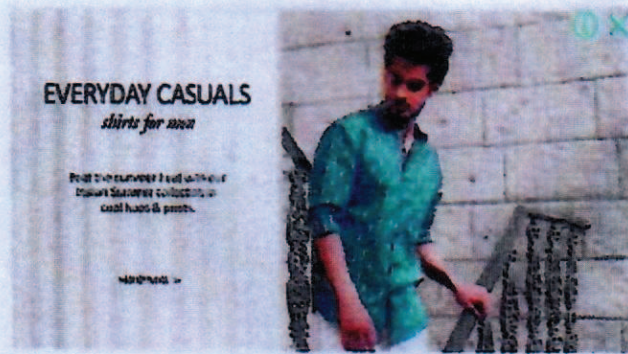
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India won a record 16 shooting medals at the Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast last year.  
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The UK government has stepped in to back India in an ongoing row over Shooting being dropped from the Commonwealth Games to be held in the British city of Birmingham in 2022.

Britain's Sports Minister Nigel Adams said that India was an important Commonwealth country and he has written to the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) to try and find a solution to the impasse.

"We want India to be here, no question," the Minister of State for Sport, Media and Creative Industries said in a statement on Tuesday.

"I totally understand how passionate people are about shooting across the Commonwealth. I've already written to the Commonwealth Games Federation to see if we can accommodate shooting in some form, maybe a Commonwealth Shooting Championship," he said.

The Indian Olympic Association (IOC) is set to decide next month whether to boycott the Games



after it was confirmed that shooting would not be included for the first time since 1970.

## **ALSO READ: There Is No Space For Shooting In 2022 Birmingham: CWG Chief**

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India won a record 16 shooting medals at the Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast last year.

David Grevemberg, the chief executive of the Commonwealth Games Federation, has also indicated plans to speak to the IOC to try and find a resolution.

"India is a critical member of the Commonwealth, we want Indian athletes to participate, and there is a strong Indian community in Birmingham which wants to celebrate these athletes," said Grevemberg.

A possible compromise where a Commonwealth



Shooting competition could be staged at Bisley in Surrey, instead of Birmingham, has been on the cards.

However, Ian Reid the CEO for Birmingham 2022, believes holding events outside of the West Midlands region was not ideal.

"The panel determined that the proposed location for shooting at Bisley in Surrey offered little or no benefit to the West Midlands, in a Games with a significant proportion of funding coming from the region," said Reid.

"We have spoken with the CGF and understand senior executives hope to meet with the Indian Olympic Association soon to discuss their concerns. It's our hope that we will be welcoming India to Birmingham in 2022," he said.

Birmingham 2022's stand is that shooting is not a core Commonwealth Games Federation sport, but an optional one and that in December 2017, it was not included in Birmingham's bid to host the 2022 Games.

**ALSO READ: There Is No Space For Shooting In 2022 Birmingham: CWG Chief**

It instead proposed adding three sports – women's Cricket, para table tennis and beach volleyball – all of which can be staged in venues in Birmingham or



the West Midlands, "bringing additional benefits to a region that is providing substantial funding for the Games".

Birmingham 2022 is being billed as the first major multi-sport event to feature more women's medal events than men's after women's T20 cricket, beach volleyball and para table tennis were added to the programme.

It means there will be 135 medals available for women and 133 for men.

It also marks the first time that cricket, a sport associated with many Commonwealth countries, has been included at the Commonwealth Games since South Africa won a men's 50-over tournament in Kuala Lumpur in 1998.

"We want every single nation and territory eligible to compete in the Commonwealth Games, including India, to be in Birmingham in 2022," Reid added.

