



RESEARCH ARTICLE

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFYING SOME ARTICLES OF EGYPTIAN SPORT LAW NO.71 ON 2017 IN THE LIGHT OF APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

*Amr Moustafa Abdel Hamid

A Researcher in the Department of Sports Management at Faculty of Physical Education Minia University

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to identify the proposals to amend the Egyptian Sports Law No. 71 of 2017 in the light of the application requirements. The researchers used the descriptive method (survey studies method). Population and sample of the study is represented in, senior leaderships at Ministry of youth and sport; Egyptian Olympic committee; heads of Olympic sports federations; youth and sports directorates; chairmen of the board of the national sport clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt; members of the board of directors of sport occupations union; a sport critic; and members of judicial bodies. The size of the basic research sample which included eight terms above was (138) individuals selected purposively and random cluster sampling. The researchers designed a suggestion questionnaire for amending some articles of Egyptian sport law no.71 of 2017 in the light of the implementation requirements. Among the most important conclusions were as follows: Some amendments to the Sports Law No. 71 of 2017 have become necessary and very important, determining the technical specialty for sport affairs of Olympic committee, while the Ministry of Youth and Sports is concerned with financial, administrative and control affairs related to sports organizations, complete independence of the Center for Sports Settlement and Arbitration from the Olympic Committee Otherwise, it will be chaired by the President of the Olympic Committee, or its dependency transferred to the Ministry of Justice, expanding in the field of sport investment by giving the investors incentives and more investment guarantees considering the subject matter of the study and the conclusions that the researchers have drawn .

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INTRODUCTION

Legislation is considered a set of laws that were developed by a governing body or the government to reduce the risks to a minimum (Nigel Gleghorn, 2011) Law also is not a futile lawful doctrine, but it is the basis for a fair society and it is a guarantee for a responsible government and an important contribution in economical development and provides the best methods for achieving peace and cooperation (Tom Bingham, 2011), and the aim of Olympic movement is to contribute to building a better peaceful world by educating youth through sport that is practiced in conformity with Olympic committee and it's values. (Press releases 2015) On the national level, the nation plays a primary part in arranging and coordinating sport activities through the ministry of youth and sport and through developing applicable lawful rules since a long temporal period from the law no. 26 on 1956, ending with the law no.71 of 2017. Perspectives differed regarding this law and received widespread controversy in sport settings between defenders and critics.

*Corresponding author: Amr Moustafa Abdel Hamid,

A Researcher in the Department of Sports Management at Faculty of Physical Education Minia University.

Some believe that it represents a major shift for Egyptian sports, as it fits with the special nature of sports bodies in Egypt and opens the door for hope for its people to invest in sports. It is also considered a change in the philosophy of establishing regulations and taking them away from the government authority on behalf of the general assembly for sport bodies and clubs, besides referring Settlement of disputes to sports arbitration in the Egyptian Olympic Committee in accordance with the Olympic Charter and international standards in terms of the independence of sports organizations.. Whereas others see that this law is the law of concessions since the minister of sport abandoned much of authorities on behalf of Olympic committee board of directorates and weakened the supervision and authority of the management body representative of the government on sport bodies. Through the researchers work in the field of legislations and laws, it was found that there are some problems that begin to appear with the start of applying the law to name but a few not issuing an executive list for the law to interpret its judgments and explain them completely, not leaving a field for personal interpretation for the operative part of its articles judgment, much of clatter resulting in the subordination of sport reconciliation and referee center of Egyptian Olympic committee as well as chairman of directors board of committee for the center that some consider him an

opponent and judge simultaneously. Through the researchers knowledge of studies and researches that were conducted in this field, the researchers, in the limits of their knowledge, didn't find any studies deal with modifying some articles of Egyptian sport law no.71 on 2017 in the light of the application reality, this is due to the newness of the study subject. Since we are before a law that stimulated the researchers motivation to recognize suggestions for modifying some articles of Egyptian sport law no.71 on 2017 in the light of the application reality through the research community and its findings, hence it is shown the importance of the research.

Terms used in the research: The law of Egyptian sport : it is meant the law no. 71 on 2017 about sport (Al-Waqa'i'a al-Masriya).

Goal of the research: The research aims at recognizing suggestions for modifying Egyptian sport law no.71 of 2017 in the light of application requirements.

Questions of the research: In the light of the research goal, the researchers developed the following question : 1- What are the suggestions for modifying Egyptian sport law no.71 of 2017 in the light of the application requirements?

Procedures of the research

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The researchers used the descriptive method (survey studies) with its steps and procedures for its appropriateness of the research nature and to achieve its goals. Population and sample of the research:

Population and sample of the research is represented in:

- Senior leaderships at Ministry of youth and sport: based upon the opinion of the experts, the researchers selected the sample purposively that is appropriate with the research nature of (15) individuals.
- Egyptian Olympic committee: based upon the opinion of the experts, the researchers selected the sample purposively that is appropriate with the research nature of (4) individuals.
- Chairmen of Olympic sport federations boards: the researchers selected the sample with a random class method that is appropriate with the research nature in total of (8) individuals.
- Departments of youth and sport : the researchers selected the sample with a random class method and through the researcher cognizance and in the limit of - with several researches that dealt with the Republic governorates, they were divided into four basic sectors that are: (sector of Alexandria and lower Egypt, sector of Great Cairo – Channel sector – sector of North Upper Egypt – sector of south Upper Egypt Eight departments of youth were selected as much as (4) individuals for each department purposively that is appropriate with the research nature in total of (32) individuals.
- Chairmen of civil sport clubs boards of directors at Arab Republic of Egypt : the researchers selected the sample with a random class method that is appropriate with the research nature of (73) individuals.

- Members of sport occupation union board of directors : the researcher selected the sample with a random class method that is appropriate with the research nature in total of (2) individuals .
- Sport critics: the researcher selected the sample with a random class method that is appropriate with the research nature in total of (2) individuals .
- **Members of juridical organizations:** the researcher selected the sample with a random class method that is appropriate with the research nature in total of (2) individuals.

The size of the basic research sample including (8) items above was (138) individuals.

Steps of the research:

The pilot study: The researchers conducted a pilot study for tools of data collection where he applied it on a sample of the research community and outside the basic sample from 1/1/2019 to 15/3/2019 in purpose of recognizing its appropriateness and its relation with applying on this sample .

Applying the research: after determining the sample and testing tools of data collection, ascertaining its validity and reliability, the researchers applied it on all the sample individuals (under research), the application period was from 10/5/2019 to 20/8/2019 .

Correcting questionnaire forms

After finishing the application, the researchers corrected the forms according to the existing instructions and previously shown .After ending the correction process, the researchers monitored the scores preparing to treat them statistically.

The used statistical method

After collecting data, tabulating and treating it statistically and to calculate the research findings, the researchers used the following statistical methods:

The percentage - correlation coefficient -Cronbach's alpha coefficient - The estimated score- the percent of mean response The researchers accepted a significance level at (0.05) and the researchers used Spss program to calculate some statistical coefficients.

Presenting, discussing and interpreting findings: The researchers will review the research findings to answer the question stating that : what are suggestions for modifying some articles of Egyptian sport law no. 71 on 2017 in the light of the application requirements ?

It is shown from table (1) the following:

The percent of mean response for the research sample opinions in the statements of the third axis "suggestions that can be added on the law" ranged between (0.52 : 0.97) *Whereas the percent of the statements (1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 14 , 15 , 16 , 18 , 19 , 20) was higher than the upper limit indicating its ascertainment greatly in suggestions that can be added for the law.

Table 1. The estimated score and the percent of mean response of the sample opinions in relation with suggestions statements for modifying some articles of Egyptian sport law no.71 on 2017 in the light of the application requirements

(N= 138)

Serial	Statements	The estimated score	The percent of mean response
1	Determining the technical specialty for sport affairs of Olympic committee , whereas ministry of youth and sport specializes in financial , management and supervisory affairs pertaining with sport organizations	527	0.95
2	Full supervision of the administrative authority on sport organizations particularly supervision on general assemblies of sport organizations , crediting and sending a picture from the reports of organization board council to it , as well as it's right to abolish decisions of the organization board council or it's general assembly .	518	0.94
3	The necessity of issuing an administrative list supplementing the law and interpreting some of it's judgments	506	0.92
4	Providing guarantees in the law to apply the included exemptions	494	0.89
5	Adding what organizes the supervisory relationship between the ministry and sport occupations union in terms of practicing the profession.	493	0.89
6	Full autonomy of sport referee center and not with the heading of Olympic committee chairman.	536	0.97
7	Considering referee center a degree of adjudication in courts of justice ministry with a presence of a clear mechanism to execute it's judgments.	518	0.94
8	The necessity of presenting a center of sport referee in governorates or regional at least to alleviate trouble on those working with the center and press the center members .	517	0.94
9	Looking into sport disputes as soon as one part is introduced to the center.	463	0.84
10	The necessity of presenting a promotion incentives of sport investment and motivating investors in sport field.	463	0.84
11	Not combining between sport work and media work.	288	0.52
12	The necessity of obliging sport organizations to develop an executable investment plan	329	0.60
13	The necessity of presenting a center to provide information and support and conduct a feasibility study for the projects of sport investments in sport organizations.	323	0.59
14	Adding what permits sport institutions to loan from banks for sport investment	495	0.90
15	The necessity of developing rules to manage audience .	507	0.92
16	Allowing establishing and declaring links to promote clubs .	494	0.89
17	Adding what can be treated through it with dopes according to the rules of criminal responsibility .	291	0.53
18	The necessity of considering several aspects that are related with the idea and philosophy of sport such as sport scientific research and medical sport labs and laboratories of sport selection .	458	0.83
19	Giving some classes discounts for payable amounts of money opposite having a membership such as employees at ministry of youth and sport and some other classes .	459	0.83
20	The necessity that candidates for board councils of sport organizations must have a program of preparation , qualification and cultivation including sport legislations for the organization in which he is candidated for it .	496	0.90
21	Prohibiting the combination between the membership of board council of sport organization and membership of parliament and juridical authorities .	321	0.58
Lower Confidence limit =0.68		upper Confidence limit =0.82	

The researcher attributes this finding to the necessity of determining the technical specialty for sport affairs of Olympic committee, whereas the Ministry of youth and sport specializes in approving the basic systems and modifying them and financial and administrative supervision on sport bodies , as well as it's right in abolishing the decisions of organization board council or and the necessity of issuing an administrative list supplementing the law and interpreting some of it's judgments , to prevent the personal interpretation for the operative part of it's articles judgments . As well as the necessity of providing guarantees in the law to apply the included exemptions so that these exemptions show it's results, achieve it's real benefit and adding what organizes the supervisory relation between the Ministry and sport

occupations union in regard with the occupation practice , for what this matter has of importance of not interweaving between specialties in this regard . Suggestions of sport reconciliation and referee center still the most important ones in the next period and the necessity of achieving full autonomy for sport compromise and referee center from Olympic committee as an artificial autonomy personality , not with heading of Olympic committee chairman or transferring it's subordination for Ministry of justice and considering it's judgments a degree of adjudication in courts of justice ministry with a presence of a clear mechanism to execute it's judgments , since Olympic committee is not an executive authority for judgments making it's judgments the executive bill , looking in sport disputes once one of it's party is presented for the center

without a condition of sharing with the necessity of the presence of circles for the center in governorates or regional at least. As well as the necessity of presenting promotion incentives of sport investment , to motivate investors, holding foreign conferences for advertising in Europe and Gulf for sport investment. And the necessity of developing rules for managing audience , allowing for establishing and declaring connections to promote clubs whether it's subordination for federations or their numbers or the numbers of sport , cultural and societal activities and their practitioners. Investment department in Ministry of youth serves as an information and support center in the field of sport investment at sport bodies and Egyptian organization for fighting doping deals with and undertakes the execution of the international charters for fighting doping sufficiently .

Conclusion

In the light of the research findings, the researchers found the following Introducing some modifications on sport law no.71 on 2017 became a necessity and very important.

- The law deprived much of privileges and specialties of central administrative authority on behalf of Egyptian Olympic committee .
- Determining the technical specialties of sport affairs for Olympic committee , whereas ministry of youth and sport specializes financial , management and supervisory affairs pertaining sport organizations .

- Full autonomy of sport reconciliation and referee center from Olympic committee and not heading with Olympic committee chairman or transferring it's subordination for ministry of justice.
- Expanding in the field of sport investment by granting investors incentives and guarantees that promote them to make strong investments to increase work opportunities and the nation makes partnerships with big international institutions opening more fields for investment , training and developing human cadres abroad to make use of their experiences in the field of investment , marketing and funding .
- The necessity of providing real guarantees to apply exemptions and privileges that law grants for sport organizations .
- Putting into consideration the subject of the study and the conclusions that the research found.

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