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| ISSN: 2392-5442 ESSN :<br>2602-540X |  | <i>Sport system journal</i>  |
| V/10 N/01 Year/2023                 |  | <i>International scientific journal published by:<br/>ZianeAchour –Djelfa- Algeria</i> |
| P 106 - 122                         |  | <i>Received: 20/07/2022 A ccepted: 29/12/2022</i>                                      |

## **Sports Finance And Its Role In The Management Of Algerian Sports Federations' Activities A Case Study Of Some Algerian Sports Federations**

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### **Abstract:**

The purpose of this research is to shed light on the role of sports finance in the management of Algerian sports federations' various activities. The descriptive method was used by the researcher because it was appropriate for the nature of the study, and the study sample was chosen using the intentional method. The sample included heads administrators, and officials of the financial aspects of the federations, with a total of (05) federations and (05) individuals from each federation, for a total of (25) individuals. The questionnaire was also chosen as the primary tool for data and information collection, and it was codified through scientific transactions, honesty, and dependability, while statistical data was processed using the statistical package SPSS programme.

The following findings were obtained from this study:

- The government's financial support is insufficient to support the various activities of Algerian sports federations.

- The Sports Federation's private funding is a major source on which the Federation will rely heavily in the future.

**Keywords:** Sports finance; government and private funding; sports federations.

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## *Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Sport has long been recognised as important to societies due to its health, psychological, and social value, but in recent years it has grown in popularity as it has become the focus of countries' attention through the media and mass tracking of sports activities. The law of sports professionalism, which was brought up by capitalist philosophy by focusing and paying attention to the economic and commercial aspects of sport as well as its civil and social aspects, is one of the most important ideas and modern visions of sports. The sports field has evolved into a platform with economic mechanisms that integrate sports with economic interests, increasing the value of sports. The International Football Association has grown to be one of the wealthiest non-governmental sports organisations in the world, and investing in sports is the self-optimal solution for transforming these resources into a broad base of sports in the country and reducing the burden on the state's public budgets (Ahmed, Magdy , & Bouzayda , 2018, p. 2).

To develop the level of football in particular and sports in general, the most appropriate climate must be created for the work of sports institutions in the dynamics of developing their resources, the sports field must be placed among other fields in its short- and long-term investment plans, and work must be done to attract investors in the sports field. When we observe Algerian football clubs, we discover that one of the most significant obstacles and problems they face is their inability to manage financial resources; this reflects the strategy that these clubs employ, particularly in light of the global application of the Sports Professionalism Law.

Sports organisations in general, and clubs in particular, require funding sources to upgrade their financial capabilities in order to provide the environment and capabilities required for their sporting level to develop. Without the availability of financial resources, it is impossible to achieve sports results, victories, and championships in sporting events.

Funding in the sports field is important because it is regarded as one of the most significant issues, negatively affecting the provision of opportunities for sports bodies of all types to achieve goals and implement their programmes. As a result, one of the most pressing issues confronting sports leaders and officials today is the issue of funding (Bourguiba & kamal, 2019, p. 207).

Sport has contributed to the growth of major economies and is regarded in some tributaries of the economy as a source of national income in addition to non-



economic benefits, owing to the development of infrastructure in neighborhoods and the development of societies, as well as the improvement of the physical and psychological health of the community. Furthermore, sport has been linked to the economies of commercial companies and factories producing equipment and devices for both sports and the media.

Most sports organisations and institutions rely on government financial support; in Britain, the government contributes approximately 7% of its budget to support sports; in France, the government accounts for approximately 25% of the needs of public institutions and organisations in sports. Some economic resources, such as taxes, are relied on by countries in the United States of America to build sports facilities and arenas and support sports and recreational activities, as these facilities serve professional sports teams and earn financial returns from selling tickets, public support for those teams, and betting on those sports.

As a result, businessmen in developed countries regarded competitive sports as one of the best and most profitable business sectors in which to invest their money. As a result, businessmen competed to invest large sums of money in this field because of the potential profits and wealth maximisation. Sports became profitable after they were unable to cover their expenses, and then the transition from almost total reliance on government funding to self-financing and management and decision-making independence. At the same time, sports in developing countries continue to rely almost entirely on government funding, which does not meet the increasing needs on a daily basis, and on bureaucracy and governmental routine, which completely contradicts and contradicts the nature of work within these civil bodies. Because the goals that civil sports federations seek to achieve are the same goals that the state, represented by the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, seeks to achieve, promising the ability of civil sports federations to meet their financial needs and achieve these goals at this time, and because the state cannot and will not be able to finance competitive sports (sports federations) as required, given the financial burdens placed on it it must participate in the financing of these sports federations to the greatest extent possible, while encouraging self-financing in these federations and working to enable them to carry out self-financing, and this encouragement must be expressed both verbally and in writing, so that these federations can achieve their objectives (Mustafa & Garib, 2019, p. 3).

There is no doubt that sports activities in this day and age require effective funding. One of the most important aspects of sports work is funding. In Sudan,



## *Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

there is a problem with funding sports activities, which is reflected in a lack of interest from the government or private sector. Similarly, there is no modern concept that keeps pace with globalism by companies and commercial institutions in financing sports federations, so there is a lack of government and private funding in terms of financial or in-kind support, despite the fact that it is dependent on traditional sources (members' subscriptions, government support, and financial donations) compared to international federations that rely on modern funding (transfer players' ownership of TFT sponsorship and publicity). The researcher's goal is to achieve certainty by investigating the relationship between saving money on the governmental and private sides.

Through the researcher's work in the sports field, the researcher discovered that the amount of government and private funding for sports federations is small, which has resulted in a drop in the level of sports activities and some tournaments. Due to a lack of funding, this study attempts to identify the role of sports financing in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities.

Based on what has been said so far in this, the following question can be posed:

What is the reality and role of sports finance in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities?

The following sub-questions fall under this problem:

- ❖ What is the reality and role of government funding in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities?
- ❖ What is the reality and role of civil finance in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities?

### **2. Study Hypothesis:**

- ❖ The work and activities of Algerian sports federations are heavily reliant on government funding.
- ❖ Civil finance plays an important role in the work and activities of Algerian sports federations.

### **3. Study Objectives:**

- ❖ Determining the role of government funding in the management of Algerian sports federations' work and activities.
- ❖ Determining the role of civil finance in the work and activities of Algerian sports federations.

### **4. Literary review**

#### **4.1. First study**



- Study: study by Amr Ahmed Mostafa Salem 1999, entitled: *A proposed model for self-financing for Olympic sports bodies in Egypt*.
- Study objective: identify the models of self-financing methods for the Egyptian Olympic Committee and federations Olympic applicable and building a proposed model for self-financing.
- Study approach: The researcher used the descriptive approach and the study sample consisted of 29, 22 members of the Olympic Committee board of directors, 07 heads of sports newspapers departments.
- Study results: the sources of self-financing depend on two types of funding: the support received from the government, and the other source is the self-resources and the lack of specialized experts in the field of sports finance marketing.
- Study suggestions: The necessity of increasing government support and relying on the Union's resources.

#### **4.2. Second study**

- Study: Study of Shaqira Ali Saleh on 1433 A.H. 2112 A.D., entitled: *The role of investment in the sports field in achieving self-financing in the Olympic sports federations in Sudan*.
- Study objective: This research aims to invest in the sports field in sports institutions to achieve self-financing in the Olympic sports federations in Sudan.
- Study approach: The researcher used the descriptive method for its suitability to the nature of the study. The sample was chosen in a deliberate way. It numbered (35) administrators of federations, administrators of federations and the Olympic Committee.
- Study results: Investment in the sports field is not based on clear scientific plans. There are no laws and regulations regulating investment in the sports field.
- Study suggestions: the need to pay attention to sports investment in order to help develop the level of sports facilities in the federations.

#### **4.3. Third study**

- Study: study by Muhammad al-Namir Hassan 1431 AH 2011 AD entitled: *A study of the funding sources of the Premier Football Clubs in Sudan and their relationship to performance in the league season 2011 AD*
- Study objective: The study aimed to identify the different sources of funding for the Premier League, determine the default return from these



## *Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

sources in the different clubs, and find the relationship between the volume of funding and the arrangement of clubs.

- Study approach: The researcher used the descriptive method.
- Study Sample: It was chosen in an intentional way, and it was represented by the secretaries of the league clubs, and their number was (03).
- Study results: Financial and in-kind donations constitute the first source of funding for federations and clubs. The amount of funding is linked to performance on the field and refers to the number of points.

### **5. Defining the study's concepts and terminology**

#### **5.1. Financ :**

Financing is the provision of funds required to carry out and develop economic projects in times of need, as it relates to cash rather than goods and services, and to be of the required value and at the required time (Abedi & Abdel Malik, 2020, p. 44).

#### **5.2. Government Funding:**

The general budget of the state, which the Ministry of Finance and National Economy indicates will be implemented, is the primary source of government funding in Algeria.

#### **5.3. Private finance :**

private finance refers to all financial and in-kind contributions made by businesspeople, individuals, organisations, or private institutions (Shafi'i, 2006, p. 16).

#### **5.4. Sports Activities:**

It is an educational activity that works on raising young people with a balanced and integrated education from the emotional, social, physical, and mental aspects through various sports programmes and fields under the supervision of a specialised leadership working to achieve the desired goals, which contributes to achieving the general goals of physical education (Samer, 2011, p. 144).

#### **5..5.Sports Finance:**

sports finance is the process of looking for material resources to spend on sports-related activities, as it has become a major problem and impediment to facing professionalism as a phenomenon that has imposed itself as an influential system in the sports field (Kashef , 1996, p. 88).



Procedurally, sports finance is the process of looking for financial resources to spend on sports-related activities, as it plays an important role in resolving financial issues at the level of clubs and federations, especially when entering the world of sports professionalism.

### **5.6. Sports federations:**

It is a national organisation that includes all affiliated sports associations and clubs, coordinates and monitors its activities, and operates in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12-06 of Safar 18, 1433, corresponding to January 12, 2012, relating to associations, and Law No. 13-05 of Ramadan, 1433, corresponding to July 23, 2013, relating to the organisation and development of physical and sports activities. According to Executive Decree 14-330 dated November 27, 2014, and the provisions of its Basic Law, and according to Articles (8 and 9), the Sports Federation operates independently and guarantees the public service mission in a sports field or several sports specialisations, and through its activities and programmes to promote and improve one or several sports specialisations, educate youth, protect the ethics and literature of sports, and sportsmanship (Law No. 12-06, 2012).

## **6. Methodological procedures for field Study:**

### **6.1. Survey research:**

An exploratory study is the first step in any field study with the goal of becoming acquainted with the subject of the research so that we can understand the various aspects to be studied. The Algerian Federation of Karate Do was the subject of an exploratory study ( Al-Nazir, 2012).

The study's goal was to gather as much information as possible about the subject of the study and to devise a strategy for collecting data and information, distributing the questionnaire, and communicating with officials from these sports federations.

### **6.2. Study Approach:**

Because of its relevance to the nature of the current study, the descriptive analytical method was used. The descriptive approach is a method used by researchers who want to collect adequate and accurate information about social reality. The descriptive approach seeks to accomplish several objectives, including:

- Collecting accurate and complete data about a phenomenon
- Creating a set of instructions that could serve as the foundation for a theoretical concept.



## *Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

- Developing a set of practical proposals and recommendations for social policies (Ben Aki , 2022, p. 879).
- The term "research community" refers to the entire vocabulary of the phenomenon being studied by the researcher(Rafe' , Taheri , & Baghdadi , 2020, p. 97).
- The community of our research is embodied within the treated topic by: the administrators and those responsible for the financial aspects of the 54 sports federations.

### **6.4. Sample:**

The sample was purposefully selected to include (25) managers and financial officials from the following federations: (Algerian Federation of Athletics, Algerian Federation of Judo, Algerian Federation of Swimming, Algerian Federation of Wrestling, and Algerian Federation of Boxing), i.e. (05) managers and financial officials from each federation.

### **6.5. Research areas:**

- The human field: the administrators and those in charge of the financial aspects of sports federations are the focus of our research.
- Spatial domain: We finished this research at the level of Algerian sports federations.
- Time range: We set out to complete this research in 30 days, divided into theoretical and practical components.

### **6.6. Research Tools:**

Theoretical Studies (Bibliographical Analysis): Books, studies, competition, Arab and foreign references. The researcher used a questionnaire, which is a method for gathering preliminary and field data about a problem or phenomenon in order to achieve the study's objectives. Based on the findings of the study (Habiba & Abu Kadisa , 2018, p. 55), the researcher created a questionnaire to collect data. It was made up of two axes:

- The government funding axis included (13) phrases.
- Private finance axis (13) phrases

### **6.7. Instrumental psychometric properties:**

- ❖ **Sincerity:** The questionnaire's validity was determined by presenting it to the panel of arbitrators, and everyone agreed on the questionnaire's contents, confirming the questionnaire's subjective validity.



- ❖ **Stability:** One of the most important conditions for the safety of the measuring instrument is stability, which is linked to honesty, and "Corton says" honesty is the manifestation of stability.

The questionnaire's validity and reliability are shown in Table No. 1.

**Table 1.** Shows Correlation coefficient, stability and validity

| Axis name          | Stability correlation coefficient | Honesty |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Government funding | 0.90                              | 0.94    |
| Private finance    | 0.87                              | 0.88    |

**Source:** author, 2022

We can see from Table No. (01) that the validity coefficient of the questionnaire axes was limited to between (0.94-0.88) and the reliability coefficient was limited to between (0.90-0.87), which are both high values that confirm the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, allowing the study to use it in collecting data and information from a sample Study required.

### 6.8. The statistical methods employed in the study:

We used the statistical package for social sciences spss and the following statistical methods:

- Pearson's correlation coefficient
- percentage
- standard deviation
- Mediator
- SMA

## 7. Analyzing and debating the findings:

### 7.1 Analysis of the first hypothesis's results:

**Table 2.** It displays the median, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and percentage of sample responses to government funding questions.

| Phrases         | Repetitions |         |          | %      | M | SMA  | SD   |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|---|------|------|
|                 | I agree     | Neutral | Disagree |        |   |      |      |
| Phrase number 1 | 18          | 2       | 5        | 84%    | 1 | 2,52 | 3,54 |
| Phrase number 2 | 3           | 1       | 21       | 42,66% | 3 | 1,28 | 1,71 |
| Phrase number 3 | 24          | 0       | 1        | 97,33% | 1 | 2,92 | 4,19 |



*Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

|                         |    |   |    |        |   |      |      |
|-------------------------|----|---|----|--------|---|------|------|
| <b>Phrase number 4</b>  | 20 | 0 | 5  | 86,66% | 1 | 2,6  | 3,66 |
| <b>Phrase number 5</b>  | 19 | 2 | 4  | 86,66% | 1 | 2,6  | 3,67 |
| <b>Phrase number 6</b>  | 16 | 1 | 8  | 77,33% | 1 | 2,32 | 3,21 |
| <b>Phrase number 7</b>  | 23 | 2 | 0  | 97,33% | 2 | 2,92 | 4,20 |
| <b>Phrase number 8</b>  | 24 | 1 | 0  | 98,66% | 2 | 2,96 | 4,26 |
| <b>Phrase number 9</b>  | 25 | 0 | 0  | 100%   | 2 | 3    | 4,33 |
| <b>Phrase number 10</b> | 14 | 1 | 10 | 72%    | 1 | 2,16 | 2,95 |
| <b>Phrase number 11</b> | 22 | 0 | 3  | 92%    | 1 | 2,76 | 3,92 |
| <b>Phrase number 12</b> | 18 | 4 | 3  | 86,66% | 2 | 2,6  | 3,68 |
| <b>Phrase number 13</b> | 5  | 4 | 16 | 52%    | 3 | 1,56 | 2,09 |

SD = Standard deviation, M = Mediator

**Source:** author, 2022

Table No. (02) shows that the sample estimates on the role of government funding in the operation of Algerian sports federations are as follows:

The statement No. (09) ranked first, indicating that the delay in government support by the Ministry of Youth and Sports impedes the achievement of the federation's plans and goals, as it reached (100 percent), the median was (02), the arithmetic mean was (03), and the standard deviation was (4.33). The statement No. (08) came in second place, indicating that the federation cannot do without the funding provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports with a percentage of



(98.33 percent), the median was (02), the arithmetic mean was (2.96), and the standard deviation was (4.26).The statement No. (03), which states that government financial funding is insufficient for sports federations, came in third place, as the percentage ratio was (97.33 percent), the median was (01), the arithmetic mean was (2.92), and the standard deviation was (4.19).Statement No. (07), in fourth place, states that the percentage of government funding for each federation is determined based on its league and championship results. The median was (02), the arithmetic mean was (2.82), and the standard deviation was as follows: (4.20). as well as ranked Fifth phrase No. (11), which states that yeta C. The Federation increased the financial resources provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, with a percentage of (92 percent), the median was (01), the arithmetic mean was (2.76), and the standard deviation was (3.92).In sixth place, we find phrase No. (12), which refers to the state granting tax exemptions to everyone who contributes to the financing of sports federations, with a percentage of 86.66 percent. The median was (2), the arithmetic mean was (2.6), and the standard deviation was (1). (3.68). The phrase No. (05) appears in the seventh rank, indicating that the popularity and spread of the game is an influential factor in the amount of government support, as its percentage reached (86.66 percent), the median was (01), the arithmetic mean was (2.6), and the standard deviation was (3.67).The statement No. (04), which states that the amount of government support is in balance with the plan set by each union, is found in the eighth position, where its percentage rate is (86.66 percent), the median is (01), the arithmetic mean is (2.6), and the standard deviation is (2.66). The statement No. (01), which states that government financial funding is available and consistent, is ranked ninth, with a percentage of 84.1 percent, the median (01), the arithmetic mean (2.52), and the standard deviation (2.52). (3.54). In the tenth position, we find the expression No. (06), where the percentage rate is (77.33 percent), the median is 01, the arithmetic mean is (2.32), and the standard deviation is (3.21).Statement No. (10), ranked eleventh, indicates that funding provided by the Ministry of Youth and Sports is the Federation's primary source of credit. As a result of the achieved percentage rate (72%), the median was 1, the arithmetic mean was (2.16), and the standard deviation was (2.95). In the twelfth position, we find statement No. (13), which refers to the amount of government funding that is based on objective and impartial criteria by the government funding body, where the percentage rate is (52 percent), the median is 2, the arithmetic mean is (1.56) and the standard deviation is (2.09).Statement No. (02), in thirteenth place,



*Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

states that the government's financial funding for sports federations is available and consistent, with a percentage rate of 42.66 percent. The median was (3), the arithmetic mean was (1.28), and the standard deviation was (1.28). (1.71).

**7.2 Analysis of the second hypothesis's results:**

**Table 3.**It displays the median, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and percentage of sample responses to government funding questions.

| Phrases          | Repetitions |         |          | %      | M | SMA  | SD   |
|------------------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|---|------|------|
|                  | I agree     | Neutral | Disagree |        |   |      |      |
| Phrase number 1  | 17          | 05      | 03       | 85,33% | 2 | 2,56 | 3,62 |
| Phrase number 2  | 20          | 00      | 05       | 86,66% | 1 | 2,6  | 3,66 |
| Phrase number 3  | 09          | 04      | 12       | 62,66% | 3 | 1,88 | 2,55 |
| Phrase number 4  | 19          | 03      | 03       | 88%    | 2 | 2,64 | 3,74 |
| Phrase number 5  | 22          | 01      | 02       | 93,33% | 1 | 2,8  | 4    |
| Phrase number 6  | 17          | 00      | 8        | 78,66% | 1 | 2,36 | 3,27 |
| Phrase number 7  | 21          | 00      | 04       | 89,33% | 1 | 2,68 | 3,79 |
| Phrase number 8  | 16          | 02      | 07       | 78,66% | 1 | 2,36 | 3,28 |
| Phrase number 9  | 24          | 00      | 01       | 97,33% | 1 | 2,92 | 4,19 |
| Phrase number 10 | 08          | 04      | 13       | 60%    | 3 | 1,8  | 2,43 |
| Phrase number 11 | 25          | 00      | 00       | 100%   | 2 | 3    | 4,33 |



|                         |    |    |    |        |   |     |      |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|--------|---|-----|------|
| <b>Phrase number 12</b> | 25 | 00 | 00 | 100%   | 2 | 3   | 4,33 |
| <b>Phrase number 13</b> | 22 | 01 | 02 | 93,33% | 1 | 2,8 | 4    |

SD = Standard deviation, M = Mediator

**Source:** author, 2022

Table No. (03) shows that the sample estimates on the role of civil finance in the operations of Algerian sports federations are as follows:

Statement No. (12) ranked first, stating that the Algerian state has a specific policy that encourages businessmen to fund sports federations, with a percentage of (100 percent), the arithmetic median was (02), the arithmetic mean was (03), and the standard deviation was (03). (4.33) The statement No. (11) came in second place, indicating that the Union's civil financing is a major source on which the Union will rely heavily in the future stage, as its percentage reached (100 percent), the median was (02), the arithmetic mean was (03) and the standard deviation reached (4.33). With a percentage of 97.33 percent, we find statement No. (09), which states that current laws and regulations prevent the Union from attracting multiple private sources of funding. The median is one, the mean is two and the standard deviation is one (4.17). Statement No. (05) comes in fourth place, with a percentage of 93.33 percent, stating that the union has plans and strategies to attract private funding to contribute to the activities of the various unions. The median was one, the arithmetic mean was two, and the standard deviation was one (04). In the fifth position, we find the phrase No. (13), which refers to the union's consideration of donations as a primary source of private funding with a percentage of 93.33 percent. The median was (01), the arithmetic mean was (2.8), and the standard deviation was (4). The statement No. (07), which states that sports federations should be given a period of time to increase their reliance on private funding, is ranked sixth, with a percentage of (89.33 percent), a median of (1), an arithmetic mean of (2.36), and a standard deviation of (3.28). In the seventh position, we find statement No. (04), which states that private funding comes from private organisations and institutions, with an 88 percent percentage rate, a median of (02), an arithmetic mean of (2.64), and a standard deviation of (02). (3.74). The eighth statement is No. (02), which states that the source of private funding is money, businesses, and individuals, with a percentage of (86.66



## *Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

percent), a median of (01), an arithmetic mean of (2.6), and a standard deviation of (2.6). (3.66). The statement No. (01), which indicates that private funding includes all financial and in-kind donations, is ranked ninth, with a percentage rate of (85.33 percent), a median of (02), an arithmetic mean of (2.52), and a standard deviation of (3.62). In tenth place, we find the expression No. (06), which has a percentage of (78.66 percent), a median of (01), an arithmetic mean of (2.36), and a standard deviation of (3.27). The statement No. (08), which refers to the adoption of some companies' union funding to prepare teams at the level of different sports, is ranked eleventh, with a percentage rate of (78.66 percent), a median of (01), an arithmetic mean of (2.36), and a standard deviation of (2.28). , In the twelfth position, we find the phrase No. (03), which states that civil financial funding represents the Union's total budget, as its percentage reached (62.66 percent), the median was (03), the arithmetic mean was (1.88), and the standard deviation was (2.55). In the thirteenth position, we find the statement (10), which states that it is preferable that one of the conditions for assuming the leadership of management in sports clubs be to choose people with a vision for increasing private funding, as its percentage reached (60 percent), the median was (03), the average (1.8), and the normative deviation was (1.8). (2.43).

### **8. Discussing the findings in relation to the study's hypotheses:**

#### **8.1. Discussing the first hypothesis**

which stated: "Government funding plays a significant role in the work and activities of Algerian sports federations."

Whereas Table No. (02) revealed that financial government funding is available, but it is insufficient and irregular, and where the results also revealed that government funding in kind does not meet the obligations, In this regard, Muhammad (Al-Namir Hassan, 2011) believes that state financing is one of the most important basic sources in the financing process, given the state's efforts to support clubs with financial loans and assist them in completing their sports facilities in order to ensure the success of the first professional championship and raise the level of this sport. Sports financing is an important factor in organising and running the entire sports system, particularly football, in order to keep up with regional and global development. While (Bourguiba & kamal, 2019) found that clubs rely on self-funding more than government funding that does not meet the requirements, our findings support this.



We conclude that financial government funding is available and contributes significantly to the management of Algerian sports federations' various activities, but it is insufficient. It follows that the hypothesis that government funding plays a significant role in the work and activities of Algerian sports federations has been validated.

### **8.2. Discussing the second hypothesis**

which stated: "National funding plays a significant role in the work and activities of Algerian sports federations."

According to the findings of Table No. 03, civil financing is derived from private bodies or institutions, as well as businessmen, and is influenced by major national events and tournaments in order to publicise these institutions and companies. sports, Furthermore, the union's current laws and regulations prevent it from attracting multiple private funding sources. This finding is consistent with the findings of Sayed Muhammad (2014), who discovered an urgent need to amend the laws and regulations governing sports in the private sector in order to increase their own revenues and make private donations, as well as the lack of specialised management in marketing the process of providing the necessary funding to implement the programme and plans that achieve the goals. It is consistent with our findings.

We conclude that civil funding is available, but it is irregular and contributes to the management of Algerian sports federations' various activities. And, as a result, the hypothesis that civil financing plays a significant role in the work and activities of Algerian sports federations has been validated.

### **8.3. Examining the partial hypotheses in relation to the main hypothesis:**

It turns out that the partial hypotheses were met, indicating that the general hypothesis, "Sports finance plays a role in the conduct of the activities of the Algerian sports federations," was met.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

Sports finance, both governmental and private, is the main engine in running the various activities of Algerian sports federations and achieving their goals and achieving true professionalism, making it imperative to always seek to diversify their sources of financing and rely on self-financing and exit from traditional financing and reliance on state subsidies, and transfer these sports federations into sports institutions subject to tax law and achieve true professionalism.

Based on the findings of our study of the role of sports finance in the management of the activities of Algerian sports federations, we discovered that



## *Sports finance and its role in the management of Algerian sports federations' activities a case study of some Algerian sports federations*

the role of government funding for sports federations is:

- ❖ Financial government funding for Algerian sports federations is available, but it is insufficient to support the federation's various activities.
- ❖ To carry out its activities, the Sports Federation must increase the financial resources provided by the Algerian Ministry of Youth and Sports.

It refers to the role of private funding for sports federations as follows:

- ❖ The private financial funding comes from money and businessmen, as well as public and private companies, and it is only for major events and tournaments.
- ❖ The Sports Federation's civil financing is a major source on which the Federation will rely heavily in the future to run its activities.

Based on the findings, we recommend the following:

- ❖ Providing government funding in-kind to sports federations
- ❖ Working on developing a new financial regulation that meets the needs of the union, as well as ways to increase funding sources.
- ❖ The importance of focusing on civil (non-governmental) funding sources such as financial support from businessmen and receiving financial and in-kind donations from commercial institutions as well as supporters and fans of sports in the Republic.
- ❖ Working on the creation of new laws, regulations, and legislative regulations that promote the freedom of movement of members of federation boards of directors in seeking new, multiple, and continuous sources of funding.
- ❖ Tax breaks for continuing businessmen, businessmen, and private company owners in order to encourage more private companies and businessmen to invest in sports in these federations and achieve self-sufficiency.

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