

Factors affecting the economic performance of investment projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt

***Dr. Hussein Mohamed Abdel-haleem**

* Professor in the Department of Sports Management - Faculty of Sports
Education - University of Minya.

***Dr. Mohamed khalafall mahmoud**

* Assistant professor at sport administration, Faculty of physical education,
Minia University.

***Dr. Ahmed moemen shehata**

* Prepared in the Department of Sports Management - Faculty of Sports
Education - University of Minya.

Introduction and research problem:

Societies have been witnessing since time immemorial fluctuations and conflicts that led to changes, in which the classes that exist in society move to upward and downward movements, as social life imposed on the individual in society coexistence and interaction with others by virtue of the innate rule of the individual and by virtue of the fact that the human being is a social being by nature, and this is what prompted the human being to seek to improve his situation and change it continuously.

The term economics has been associated with sports in recent years when the urgent need for an economic entity for the sports industry began, which in turn showed the problems associated with this, which called for the study of the complementary relationship between sports activity and economic interests (10: 54).

Economic performance expresses the results achieved by the Authority at the end of the accounting period, which is usually one evaluation year, and to identify the reasons that led to reaching those results, emphasize the reasons for good results, and propose solutions to overcome the reasons that led to bad economic results, by improving the performance of the activities carried out by the bodies (14:158).

The economic performance in its concept is the conscious ability of senior management to make good use of various means of production, and to achieve predetermined goals and diagnose deviations and damages and find successful solutions to them, and this requires documenting data and information on performance, working conditions and the behavior of employees correctly and accurately to avoid deviations in the future, and expand the positive aspects as much as possible and achieve the desired goals for which the economic unit was established (6: 3) .

One of the most important functions of evaluating economic performance is to identify the extent to which the goals set for the economic unit are achieved by following up the implementation of the objectives set for it in terms of quantity and quality and within the specified time period, identifying deviations from the goals set with a statement of the reasons for

those deviations in order to identify the efficiency of the use of available financial, material and human resources, research and investigation to find appropriate solutions and means to address deviations and differences and prevent their occurrence in the future (4: 179) .

Most economists interested in the subject of evaluating economic performance have agreed that the basic stages of performance evaluation consist of the following: The first stage: - It is the stage of collecting statistical data necessary to study the economic unit in detail, and these data should not be limited to a certain period of time, but take into account the time series to determine the nature of industrial development for all the objectives of the economic unit, the second stage: - It is the stage of technical and financial analysis of the economic unit, where the technical and financial aspects of the economic unit are reviewed, according to the nature of the economic unit, The third stage: - It is the stage of judging the results and deviations achieved in the field of application, whether qualitative deviations, where the units produced do not match the specifications and patterns specified for them, or deviations may be valuable due to the decrease in the quantity produced, or technically due to the imbalance of overlapping industrial relations (5: 380) .

From the standpoint of Egypt's endeavor to achieve a real economic renaissance in various fields and encourage investment in all institutions in order to develop the capital market, it was necessary for those responsible for the sports movement in the Arab Republic of Egypt to adopt support for investment projects in sports clubs to enhance self-support and target different segments of society, and promote the initiative of individual health and confront diseases, but when applied face many organizational, technical, and commercial obstacles to manage investment thought, Which leads to the continuity of some and the withdrawal of others from those investment projects, the difficulty is the continuity in the implementation of these projects and this will only come through the provision of a fertile investment climate and environment that encourages investors to invest their money in the sports field and achieve material gains, which increases the desire of local and foreign investors to enter the sports market (804:13).

We believe that we live in Egypt now the stage of the social market economy, a system that seeks to take advantage of the advantages of the free market economy in achieving the greatest level of prosperity, while securing society and workers through mechanisms that ensure avoiding the disadvantages of fierce competition and monopolistic practice, and this system will oblige the state's intervention with a set of mechanisms to stimulate economic activity, and at the same time ensure price control, protect competition and prevent monopolistic practices, while adhering to the rules of the market economy associated with the global system and international agreements Signed with international institutions and organizations (8:51).

Egypt's Vision 2030 represents a key station for the comprehensive development process in Egypt, as it links the present with the future and is inspired by the achievements of the ancient Egyptian civilization to adopt a clear development process for an advanced and prosperous country dominated by economic and social justice, and revives Egypt's historical role in regional leadership, and it also aims to maximize the use of competitive ingredients and advantages, and works to implement the replacement and aspirations of the Egyptian people in providing a decent life (decent life), in light of the current conditions that Egypt is experiencing in its local and regional dimensions. and universality (2:1).

Through the researchers' access to many previous studies, such as the study (Al-Mamari and Al-Mawla, 2010)(12), whose results indicated the need for continuous evaluation of the efficiency of the economic performance of institutions to allow to identify the actual causes of the low efficiency of the economic performance of institutions and work to improve them in the future, and the study (Al-Shabrakhty, 2006)(7), whose results indicated an emphasis on the trend towards the investment of Egyptian clubs for football activity, in this regard the study (Darwish et al., 2013)(10) that the system Sports is based on economic pillars represented in the budgets of activities, programs, departments, devices and wages, and that the financing of various activities always calls for resorting to the establishment of an economic system and providing the elements of its success and linking this to the care of commercial and consumer interests with the source of profit and a successful means of advertising for the beneficiaries, as well as a study (Basma Ibrahim Abdel Basir, 2020) (2) and one of the most important results reached by the researcher was: Poor economic performance in sports development centers - Weak investment of activities, programs and advanced services through sports development centers.

Through the researchers' sense of importance and advantages that can be reaped from studying this problem in the sports field, especially within sports clubs, whose activities are a strategic goal of the state, this research came to address the subject of factors affecting the economic performance of investment projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Research Objective:

Identify the factors affecting the economic performance of investment projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Research Questions:

In light of the objective of the research, researchers put the following questions:

What are the factors affecting the economic performance of investment projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt?

Key terms:

Economic Performance:

The conscious ability of senior management to make good use of various means of production, to achieve predetermined goals, diagnose deviations and damages and find successful solutions to them (6: 3).

Sports Clubs:

It is a sports entity with an independent legal personality licensed by the Authority and a member of one or more sports federations and subject to the supervision and follow-up of the Authority in the administrative and financial aspects. (3: 5)

Search Procedures:

Research Methodology:

The researchers used the descriptive approach in the style of "survey studies", because of its suitability to achieve the objective of the research and its suitability for the nature of its procedures by describing what is an object, analyzing it and extracting facts from it.

Research population and sample:

The research community is represented in the major sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt, which number (119) one hundred and nineteen clubs, and the researcher selected the research sample according to the geographical regions, where the Arab Republic of Egypt was divided into (7) seven sectors "geographical regions" according to the Egyptian Local Government Law and one governorate was chosen to represent each region, then the major clubs that are located in each governorate were selected, then the researchers

withdrew the research sample in a random stratified way from major sports clubs The (7) seven selected from (the Board of Directors, Executive and Sports Director, Financial Management, Marketing, Investment, and Club Managers, Technical and Administrative Bodies) of those clubs and the number of (1448) individuals, where the research sample (430) with a percentage of (29.69%) of the research community as a whole, and the researchers selected the number (50) individuals for the survey sample and from outside the original sample, and table (1) shows the description of the community and the research sample.

Table (1)
Description of the research population and sample

Aswan Club	Assiut Club	Minya Club	Ismaily Club	Mansour a Club	Sporting Club	Alahli football club	Club Category	M
12	11	12	12	9	11	12	Board of Directors	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Executive & Sports Director	2
5	6	8	35	44	48	96	Financial management	3
-	-	3	6	9	7	13	Marketing	4
2	2	2	7	3	4	6	Investment	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Club managers	6
108	102	99	153	149	154	276	Technical and administrative devices	7
130	124	127	217	217	227	406	research community	
5	6	9	7	8	5	10	Survey sample	
33	37	37	57	62	82	122	Basic sample	

Search Tools: The researchers identified the data collection tools used in the research as follows:

First: Analysis of content, records and documents: through the analysis of records of major sports clubs to access private data from the community and the research sample, and the inventory of previous studies, analysis and benefit from them in the frame of reference and the formulation of objectives, questions and design questionnaires, as well as the analysis of the records of employees of major sports clubs to identify the nature and size of the research community and the number of sample that can be applied to them.

Second: Questionnaire of factors affecting the economic performance of investment projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt (**prepared by researchers**)

The researchers designed a questionnaire aimed at identifying the factors affecting the economic performance of investment projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt, where (8) axes (Annex 2) were identified, then the researchers presented them to a group of experts (Annex 1) in the field of sports management consisting of (10) experts in order to express an opinion on the extent of their appropriateness, and the axes that obtained (70%) or more of the total opinions of experts were chosen, and accordingly two axes were deleted (methods of investing potential). human and material, revenues) for obtaining less than (70%) and approving the rest of the questionnaire axes.

Then the researchers developed a set of phrases for each axis of the questionnaire, and the number of phrases (46) phrases distributed on the axes of the questionnaire (Appendix 3), and then presented to the experts and the phrases that got a percentage less than (70%) of the experts' agreement were deleted, and the number of deleted phrases reached (6) phrases to become the final image consisting of (40) phrases (Appendix 4), and to correct the questionnaire, the researchers developed a triple estimate balance, and the phrases of the questionnaire were corrected as follows: OK (3) three degrees, somewhat (2) two degrees, disagree (1) one degree.

Scientific transactions of the questionnaire: A. Honesty:

To calculate the validity of the questionnaire, the researchers used the following methods:

(1) Authenticity of the content: The researchers presented the questionnaire in its initial form to a group of experts in the field of sports management consisting of (10) experts (Appendix 1), in order to express an opinion on the appropriateness of the questionnaire in what was developed for it in terms of axes and phrases of the questionnaire, and table (3,2) illustrates that.

Table (2)

Percentage of expert opinions on the appropriateness of the axes of the economic performance questionnaire (n = 10)

Percentage	Expert opinion		Axis	M
	Disagree	I agree		
%100	-	10	Economic transactions and systems.	1
%100	-	10	Investment rates of returns.	2
%80	2	8	Evaluation studies of investment methods.	3
%60	4	6	Methods of investing human and material potential.	4
%100	-	10	Administrative and legal procedures applied.	5
%100	-	10	Feasibility studies.	6
%70	3	7	Ways to increase sources of funding.	7
%50	5	5	Revenue	8

It is clear from Table (2):

The percentage of experts' opinions on the appropriateness of the questionnaire axes ranged between (50%: 100%), and the researcher was satisfied with a percentage of 70% or more to accept the axis, and accordingly two axes were excluded, namely (methods of investing human and material potential), (revenues).

Table (3)
Percentage of expert opinions on the statements of the economic performance questionnaire (n = 10)

Phrases									axles	
			6	5	4	3	2	1	Ferry number	Economic transactions and systems
			8	7	9	10	10	9	Replicated	
			%80	%70	%90	%100	%100	%90	Percentage	
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	Ferry number	Investment Rates of Return
9	10	8	4	10	8	4	7	10	Replicated	
%90	%100	%80	%40	%100	%80	%40	%70	100%	Percentage	
24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	Ferry number	Evaluation studies of investment methods
9	9	6	8	8	9	5	10	9	Replicated	
%90	%90	%60	%80	%80	%90	%50	%100	%90	Percentage	
	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	Ferry number	Administrative and legal procedures
	5	9	9	8	10	7	10	8	Replicated	
	%50	%90	%90	%80	%100	%70	%100	%80	Percentage	
	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	Ferry number	Feasibility Studies
	10	6	9	9	10	8	8	9	Replicated	
	%100	%60	%90	%90	%100	%80	%80	%90	Percentage	
			46	45	44	43	42	41	Ferry number	Ways to increase funding sources
			8	10	10	9	9	10	Replicated	
			%80	%100	%100	%90	%90	100%	Percentage	

Table (3) shows: The percentage of expert opinions on the questionnaire phrases ranged between (40%: 100%), and thus the phrases that got less than 70% of the experts' agreement were deleted, and the number of deleted phrases reached (6) six phrases, thus becoming the number of questionnaire phrases (40) forty phrases (Appendix 7).

(2) Sincerity of internal consistency:

To calculate the sincerity of the internal consistency of the questionnaire, the researchers applied it to a sample of (50) fifty individuals from the research community and other than the original sample of the research, and the correlation coefficients were calculated between the degree of each phrase of the questionnaire and the total degree of the axis to which it belongs, and the correlation coefficients were calculated between the degree of each phrase of the questionnaire and the total degree of the questionnaire, and the correlation coefficients between the degree of each axis and the total degree of the questionnaire were calculated, and tables (4), (5), (6) shows the result respectively.

Table (4)
Correlation coefficients between the score of each statement of the questionnaire and the overall score For the axis to which it belongs (n = 50)

Phrases								axles			
			6	5	4	3	2	1	Ferry number	Economic transactions and systems	
			0.72	0.73	0.71	0.78	0.71	0.69	Correlation coefficient		
13	12	11	10	9	8	7			Ferry number	Investment Rates of Return	
0.77	0.78	0.69	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.79			Correlation coefficient		
20	19	18	17	16	15	14			Ferry number	Evaluation studies of investment methods	
0.76	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.77	0.74	0.71			Correlation coefficient		
27	26	25	24	23	22	21			Ferry number	Administrative and legal procedures	
0.74	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.76	0.72	0.73			Correlation coefficient		
									27	Ferry number	Feasibility Studies
									0.71	Correlation coefficient	
34	33	32	31	30	29	28			Ferry number	Ways to increase funding sources	
0.76	0.80	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.75	0.69			Correlation coefficient		
									35	Ferry number	
			0.74	0.72	0.68	0.63	0.75	0.62		Correlation coefficient	

Tabular value (t) at significance level (0.05) = 0.231

Table (4) shows the following: The correlation coefficients ranged between the degree of each statement of the questionnaire and the total degree of the axis to which it belongs between (0.62: 0.81), which are statistically significant correlation coefficients, which indicates the sincerity of internal consistency.

Table (5)
Correlation coefficients between the score of each questionnaire statement The total score of the questionnaire (n = 50)

Correlation coefficient	Ferry number	Correlation coefficient	Ferry number	Correlation coefficient	Ferry number
0.71	31	0.68	16	0.64	1
0.76	32	0.75	17	0.71	2
0.77	33	0.76	18	0.66	3
0.80	34	0.81	19	0.69	4
0.79	35	0.78	20	0.72	5
0.75	36	0.74	21	0.79	6
0.70	37	0.77	22	0.82	7
0.71	38	0.75	23	0.74	8
0.70	39	0.68	24	0.70	9
0.70	40	0.67	25	0.65	10
		0.73	26	0.68	11
		0.72	27	0.76	12
		0.71	28	0.80	13
		0.65	29	0.77	14
		0.66	30	0.71	15

Tabular value (t) at significance level (0.05) = 0.231

It is clear from Table (5) the following: The correlation coefficients ranged between the degree of each statement of the questionnaire and the total score of the questionnaire between (0.64: 0.82), which are statistically significant correlation coefficients, which indicates the sincerity of internal consistency.

Table (6)
Correlation coefficients between the score of each axis and the total score of the questionnaire (n = 50)

Correlation coefficient	Axes	M
0.71	Economic transactions and systems	1
0.74	Investment Rates of Return	2
0.70	Evaluation studies of investment methods	3
0.71	Administrative and legal procedures	4
0.73	Feasibility Studies	5
0.72	Ways to increase funding sources	6

Tabular value (t) at significance level (0.05) = 0.231

Table (6) shows the following: The correlation coefficients between the degree of each axis and the total score of the questionnaire ranged between (0.70: 0.74), which are statistically significant correlation coefficients, which indicates the validity of the questionnaire. B Stability: To calculate the stability of the questionnaire, the researcher used the alpha coefficient of Cronbach by applying it to a sample of (50) forty members of the research community and from outside the original sample, and the following illustrates this.

Table (7)

Stability coefficients using Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire (n = 50)

Alpha coefficient	Axles	m
0.67	Economic transactions and systems	1
0.69	Investment Rates of Return	2
0.73	Evaluation studies of investment methods	3
0.71	Administrative and legal procedures	4
0.70	Feasibility Studies	5
0.72	Ways to increase funding sources	6

Tabular value (t) at significance level (0.05) = 0.231

Table (7) shows the following: The alpha coefficients of the questionnaire ranged between (0.67: 0.73), which are statistically significant correlation coefficients, which indicates the stability of the questionnaire.

Research Timeline: The researchers conducted an exploratory study of the data collection tool, where he applied it to a sample from the research community and from outside the basic sample from 18/12/2022 AD to 8/1/2023 AD, in order to identify its suitability and its relationship to the application to that sample, which numbered (50), and after determining the sample, testing the data collection tool, and ensuring its truthfulness and stability, the researchers applied it to all members of the sample under research, and the application period was from 12/2/2023 AD to 13/7/2023 AD, which numbered (430) A gun.

Presentation, discussion and interpretation of results:

What are the factors affecting the economic performance of investment projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt?

Table (8)
Relative weight and average response to the opinions of the sample in the questionnaire of the level of economic performance in major sports clubs (n = 430)

Average response	Relative weight	Response			Phrases	M
		Disagree	Kind of	I agree		
The first axis: economic transactions and systems: (sports clubs seek b):						
0.56	718	269	34	127	Setting quantitative targets to determine the size of the targeted economic return periodically.	-1
0.50	650	294	52	84	Conducting a periodic study of the size of the economic returns of the programs and activities provided and getting rid of activities that do not achieve an economic return.	-2
0.56	718	255	62	113	Follow up on investment projects to identify strengths and weaknesses during their implementation.	-3
0.53	678	273	66	91	Permanent follow-up of the approved financial plans.	-4
0.54	699	271	49	110	Establishing an information systems center to serve investment projects.	-5
0.61	792	209	80	141	Relying on modern economic methods when conducting investment transactions.	-6
0.55	709.1	Overall degree of the axis				
The second axis: investment return rates: (sports clubs seek b):						
0.53	687	274	55	101	Develop control means to verify the returns of the expected investment plans.	-7
0.54	702	257	74	99	Setting specific investment objectives.	-8
0.54	700	268	54	108	Application of some modern investment systems. B.O.T	-9
0.53	684	275	56	99	Annual calendar of the feasibility of investment projects with the private sector in terms of investment.	-10
0.52	675	277	61	92	Finding non-traditional economic strategies that help increase investment.	-11
0.62	804	227	32	171	Availability of specialized technical elements to manage and invest activities in an economic manner.	-12
0.58	747	244	55	131	Increase the efficiency of the use of fixed assets.	-13
0.55	714.1	Overall degree of the axis				
The third axis: evaluation studies for investment methods: (sports clubs seek b):						
0.54	717	272	59	101	Developing the investment process in the light of a realistic study of all available projects and mechanisms.	14
0.59	758	233	76	131	Relying on modern economic methods when carrying out investment transactions with the private sector.	15
0.50	710	253	69	98	Linking the investment plans that are developed with market surveys.	16
0.57	721	255	71	110	Availability of investment maps that show investors the sports projects that can be implemented.	17
0.50	711	251	77	102	Evaluating investment projects and choosing the appropriate offering method to avoid any problems.	18
0.53	691	256	57	107	Develop a plan to face investment problems by relying on a strong scientific method.	19
0.59	730	205	82	143	Benefiting from scientific experiences and studies in the field of investment projects.	20
0.53	713.2	Overall degree of the axis				
Minimum Trust = -.1F Maximum Confidence = -.VI						

Follow Table (8)
Relative weight and average response to the opinions of the sample in the questionnaire of the level of economic performance in major sports clubs (n = 430)

Average response	Relative weight	Response			Phrases	M
		Disagree	Kind of	I agree		
The fourth axis: the administrative and legal procedures applied: (sports clubs seek b):						
0.55	714	245	86	99	Providing all aspects of assistance activities to investors and overcoming obstacles in front of them in light of the desired economic goal.	-14
0.52	673	285	47	98	Availability of flexibility in dealing and the development of alternative mechanisms in administrative dealings to ensure developments in light of the need of the sports market.	-15
0.53	686	255	94	81	Providing and providing modern legal, economic and financial mechanisms and means that can be applied in the investment process.	-16
0.48	624	292	82	56	Amending the financial regulations in line with the plans and activities submitted.	-17
0.54	697	251	91	88	Improving the efficiency of spending by adhering to budget items.	-18
0.46	594	315	66	49	Study the legal obstacles that prevent the development of investment projects.	-19
0.57	735	234	87	109	Creating a suitable legislative and legal environment for the successful implementation of investment projects.	-20
0.52	674.7	Overall degree of the axis				
Fifth Theme: Feasibility Studies: (Sports Clubs B):						
0.51	657	271	91	68	Survey of previous feasibility studies that can be used in the economic process.	-21
0.43	549	350	41	39	Determine the necessary timetable for the coordination of projects with full commitment to the implementation process.	-22
0.47	603	328	31	71	Participate the investor in the feasibility study related to the investment project and provide all data and information that benefit from the success of the project.	-23
0.57	739	232	87	111	Appointing an investment institution in order to carry out feasibility studies.	-24
0.46	587	332	39	59	Determining the expected economic returns from the implementation of investment projects	-25
0.54	691	269	61	100	Create a clear and specific timetable for investment projects	-26
0.49	636	285	84	61	Determining the number of human elements to be numbered, refined and classified.	-27
0.49	637.4	Overall degree of the axis				
..٥٥	٧١٥	٢٤٧	٨١	١٠٢	Conducting sufficient advertising operations to attract investors.	-٢٨
..٤٣	٥٥٤	٣٤٩	٣٨	٤٣	Develop plans to attract foreign and local capital.	-٢٩
..٤٩	٦٣٦	٢٨٥	٨٤	٦١	An increase in the volume of programs and activities that attract investment.	-٣٠
..٤٢	٥٤٦	٣٥١	٤٢	٣٧	Investment and development of facilities, services and sports activities and the establishment of commercial centers	-٣١
..٤١	٥٣٢	٣٥٠	٥٨	٢٢	License to exploit the trademark and logos.	-٣٢
..٥٠	٦٤٠	٢٩٨	٥٤	٧٨	Increasing the distribution channels of services and activities to increase the size of beneficiaries.	-٣٣
..٤٦	٦٠٣.٨	Overall degree of the axis				
Minimum Trust = +.12 Maximum Confidence = -.61						

Table (8) shows the following:

The average response to the opinions of the research sample in the phrases of the questionnaire of factors affecting the economic performance of major sports clubs ranged between (0.41: 0.62), while the average response to the axis was (0.51).

The researchers attribute this result to the fact that there is a weakness in the work of a periodic study of the size of the economic returns of the programs and activities provided and get rid of the activities that do not achieve an economic return, and there is a deficiency in the follow-up of investment projects to identify the strengths and weaknesses during their application, and the weakness in access to non-traditional economic strategies that help to increase investment, and the lack of specialized technical elements to manage and invest activities in an economic way.

The researchers attribute this result to the fact that there is negligence in the development of the investment process in the light of a realistic study of all available projects and mechanisms, as well as not relying on modern economic methods when carrying out investment transactions with the private sector, as well as the lack of a link between the investment plans that are developed and market surveys.

The researchers confirm that result that there is a deficiency in determining the necessary timetable for the coordination of projects with full commitment to the implementation process, as well as there is a lack of investor participation in the feasibility study related to the investment project and providing all data and information that benefit from the success of the project, and there is an obstruction in the investment and development of facilities, services and sports activities and the establishment of commercial centers, as well as obstruction in licensing the exploitation of the trademark and logos.

This is confirmed by a study (Fathi Mohamed, 2023)(9) that sports clubs do not provide pre-prepared databases that help to study the economic feasibility of the projects that are allegedly implemented in a way that helps them achieve competitive advantage, as well as a study (Mohamed Sobhi, 2022)(11) The difficulty of obtaining loans for investors and businessmen granted to invest in projects held in the sports field, and what was also confirmed by the study (Basma Ibrahim, 2020)(2) the weak economic performance in sports development centers.

Conclusions:

- There is a weakness in the rates of investment returns for investment projects in major sports clubs.
- Weak ways to increase sources of funding for investment projects in major sports clubs.
- Deficiencies in the administrative and legal procedures applied to investment projects in major sports clubs.
- The existence of many obstacles that stand in the way of the ability to exploit feasibility studies for investment projects in major sports clubs Weakness in evaluation studies of investment methods for investment projects in major sports clubs.
- Weakness in the transactions and economic systems of investment projects in major sports clubs.

Recommendations:

In light of the results of the research, the researchers recommend the following:

- Inviting those in charge of preparing and implementing investment plans for sports projects in sports clubs in the Arab Republic of Egypt because of its great role in improving the level of performance of sports institutions and has a greater role in the development of economic resources.
- Amending the regulations and laws of sports institutions as they allow the freedom of investment in the private sector without routine procedures while retaining the rights of the institution.
- The need for attention by the boards of directors of clubs to manage their investment.
- Develop investment maps that show investors the projects that can be implemented in sports clubs.
- The use of specialized centers in feasibility studies for investment projects in clubs.
- The need for a mechanism and methodology by which the financial value of clubs in the market is measured.
- Study the reasons that prevent the efficiency of the economic performance of sports clubs and try to treat them to maximize the economic return.

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ملخص البحث باللغة العربية

العوامل المؤثر علي الأداء الإقتصادي للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية بجمهورية مصر العربية

أ.د /حسين محمد عبد الحليم

أ.م. د / محمد خلف الله محمود

م.م / أحمد مؤمن شحاتة

يهدف البحث إلي التعرف علي العوامل المؤثر علي الأداء الإقتصادي للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية بجمهورية مصر العربية، إستخدم الباحثون المنهج الوصفي بإسلوب " الدراسات المسحية " ، ويتمثل مجتمع البحث في الأندية الرياضية الكبرى بجمهورية مصر العربية والبالغ عددهم (119) مائة وتسعة عشر نادي ، وقام الباحث بإختيار عينة البحث وفقاً للأقاليم الجغرافية ، حيث تقسم إلى (7) سبعة قطاعات " أقاليم جغرافية " بحسب قانون الحكم المحلي المصري وتم إختيار محافظة واحدة لتمثل كل إقليم ، ثم تم إختيار الأندية الكبرى التي تقع بكل محافظة ، ثم قام الباحثون بسحب عينة البحث بالطريقة الطبقيّة العشوائية من الأندية الرياضية الكبرى الـ (7) السبعة المختارة من (مجلس الإدارة ، مدير تنفيذي ورياضي ، إدارة مالية ، تسويق ، إستثمار ، ومديري الأندية ، الأجهزة الفنية والإدارية) التابعين لتلك الأندية والبالغ عددهم (1448) فرد ، حيث بلغت عينة البحث (430) بنسبة مئوية قدرها (29,69%) من مجتمع البحث ككل ، كما قام الباحثون باختيار عدد (50) فرد للعينة الإستطلاعية ومن خارج العينة الأصلية .

وإستخدم الباحثون إستبيان العوامل المؤثر علي الأداء الإقتصادي للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية بجمهورية مصر العربية (إعداد الباحثون) .

وكانت من أهم النتائج التي توصل إليها الباحثون ، هناك ضعف في معدلات العوائد الإستثمارية للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية الكبرى ، ضعف طرق زيادة مصادر التمويل للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية الكبرى ، قصور في الإجراءات الإدارية والقانونية المطبقة للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية الكبرى ، وجود العديد من المعوقات التي تقف أمام القدرة علي إستغلال دراسات الجدوي للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية الكبرى ، ضعف في الدراسات التقييمية للأساليب الإستثمارية للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية الكبرى ، ضعف في المعاملات والنظم الإقتصادية للمشروعات الإستثمارية بالأندية الرياضية الكبرى ، كان من أهم التوصيات التأكيد على دعوة القائمين والمسؤولين عن إعداد وتنفيذ الخطط الإستثمارية للمشروعات الرياضية بالأندية الرياضية بجمهورية مصر العربية لما له من دور كبير في الارتقاء بمستوي أداء المؤسسات الرياضية وله دور أكبر في تنمية الموارد الاقتصادية ، كذلك تعديل اللوائح والقوانين الخاصة بالمؤسسات الرياضية حيث تسمح بحرية الاستثمار القطاع الخاص دون الإجراءات الروتينية مع الاحتفاظ بحقوق المؤسسة .

Summary of the research in English
The reality of social and economic mobility in sports clubs in North
Upper Egypt

•Dr. Hussein Mohamed Abdel-haleem

•Dr. Mohamed khalafall mahmoud

*Dr. Ahmed moemen shehata

The research aims to identify the reality of social and economic mobility in sports clubs in the provinces of northern Upper Egypt, and to use the researchers descriptive method in the manner of "survey studies.

The research community is represented in the national sports clubs in the provinces of north Upper Egypt, which number (62) clubs, and the researchers selected the sample of the research in the random class way of the following categories (members of the board of directors - managers of clubs - responsible for marketing and investment of clubs), where a random sample was selected from each club, and the number of clubs selected (17) clubs, and a percentage of (27%) From the original community, the number of research samples was 68 individuals.

The researchers used the reality of social and economic mobility in sports clubs, and aims to identify the reality of social and economic mobility in sports clubs in the provinces of Shamal al-Sa'id (preparing researchers).

One of the most important findings of the researchers was that there is a weakness in the social and economic level within sports clubs in the provinces of northern Upper Egypt, and there are many obstacles that stand in the way of the ability to exploit the resources available to sports clubs in the provinces of northern Upper.

One of the most important recommendations was to work on the development of policies and procedures that help in the process of developing sports clubs in the provinces of northern Upper Egypt, focusing on individuals who have special abilities within clubs to develop their creative and innovative abilities, work research on the process of social and economic mobility between generations to take into account the impact of some other variables that were not addressed in the study.

* Professor in the Department of Sports Management - Faculty of Sports Education - University of Minya.

* Assistant professor at sport administration, Faculty of physical education, Minia University.

* Prepared in the Department of Sports Management - Faculty of Sports Education - University of Minya.