

Mechanisms of Governance of Sports Legislation and their Role in Ensuring the Quality of Legislative outputs

***Prof. Dr/ Bahaa Sayed Mahmoud**

****Prof. Dr/ Dina Kamal Awadallah**

*****Prof. Assistant Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Maghawry**

Introduction to research:

The word law passed into our Arabic language with its Greek origin, KANUN, which means a straight stick. Technically, it expresses a type of fixed system that regulates the behavior and relationships of people in society in a binding manner, and legislation is from (a legitimate source), in law, which means enacting laws in a country. Technically: it is an official source of law by setting written legal rules by the public authority competent to do so in the state. Legislation is also called the set of legal rules that are drawn up in this way. The most important thing that distinguishes legislation is putting it in a written form, i.e. drafting it in writing. (5:9)

The process of making and drafting legislation is considered one of the traditional and authentic tasks of the legislative authority, which is shared by the executive authority in accordance with the frameworks and provisions set by the Constitution, as the definition of legislation in the broad sense is summed up in a set of

written legal rules issued by the competent authority. The process of making and drafting legal rules includes all the stages and approaches undertaken by the legislative body until the issuance of the law and its entry into force. This technical and important process is subject to There are standards and principles that must be adhered to in order to ensure the issuance of quality and effective legislation, as the concept of quality has become one of the indicators for measuring the performance of state institutions. Perhaps the quality of legislation has great and special importance because it enables decisions to be translated into applicable rules and allows for the good implementation of public policies And the consecration of the principles of good governance. Countries in our contemporary time are in dire need of enacting good legislation in terms of form and content especially with the complexity and complexity of their tasks and achieving legal security(7:3)

* Professor of Curricula and Teaching Methods, Assiut University and Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education, New Valley University (former)

** Professor of Sports Management and Head of the Sports Management Department Faculty of Physical Education for Girls (former), Helwan University

*** Assistant Professor in the Department of Sports Management and Recreation, Faculty of Physical Education, New Valley University\

Governance from the legal aspect represents the involvement of all parties in the institution in the decision-making process, and that information is available to all parties with full transparency and clarity in determining responsibility, rights and duties of all parties responsible for managing the institution to avoid the occurrence of administrative corruption. These factors also aim to ensure that institutions are managed in a sound manner and it is subject to oversight, follow-up and accountability

And one of the goals that governance seeks is to ensure that management efforts are focused on preserving the highest interests of society, the state and workers to reach the highest levels of efficiency at work. (1:36)

Governance is a relatively recent term that represents the Arabic translation of the English word (Governance). It refers to standards, approaches and policies for achieving the highest values of outputs and excellence in the field of their application. This term has appeared in the economic and administrative field, and the need has begun to emerge to use quality and effectiveness standards in the legislative field. Good legislation is the legislation that is characterized by quality, effectiveness, realism, transparency, and justice, with the possibility of predictability by those who are addressing it. As far as the subject of this study is concerned, it focuses on subjecting the legislation regulating the subject of evaluating the job performance of the public employee to standards of quality and

effectiveness. In order for the legislation to fulfill its purposes, whether at the level of performance standards or at the level of evaluation approaches and methods or its guarantees, legislative governance works to set standard performance standards (Standards Performance), which are standard rates that guide the administration as a basis for evaluation and review, by comparing the results achieved with those Rates when the conditions required for each performance indicator are met. (6:11)

Legislation is issued by the authority responsible for legislation and in accordance with the mechanisms specified under the Constitution. Therefore, the process of controlling this legislation to ensure its quality and effectiveness requires controlling and governing these mechanisms to ensure the quality of legislative outputs. The legislative process is a complex and overlapping process in which the executive authority contributes alongside the legislative authority, and this requires strengthening and controlling cooperation mechanisms between The two authorities in the field of legislative initiatives, and the process of legislating laws goes through a series of stages within Parliament that needs to control its mechanisms, whether on the substantive or technical level, all within a framework of transparency and allowing the public to participate seriously in issuing legislation

Legislative governance means good or rational legislation, and this can be achieved by establishing robust

mechanisms that ensure the effective participation of representatives in legislative drafting, achieving the participation of social forces in the process of making legislation, and strengthening the rule of law through issuing neutral, balanced, applicable and fair legislation. These mechanisms must also include Rules to ensure transparency and disclosure of the agenda of the House of Representatives and the publicity of its sessions, with the ability to view and publish data and statistics on draft laws, and to enable the public to view the projects before they are issued and express an opinion on them. These mechanisms must also include what ensures access and documentation of voting in manual and electronic Parliament sessions.(4:52)

On the technical side, good legislation requires craftsmanship in drafting, sound logic, legislative policy, and awareness of legislative reality. The concept of legislative governance also includes addressing legislative development opportunities and strategies, expanding the use of means of communication and modern technology, exchanging knowledge and legislative experiences, and trying to benefit from the opportunities of globalization of knowledge, integration, and adaptation to globalism. The idea of governance. Likewise, the governance of legislation requires the establishment of codes of parliamentary conduct. (4:53)

Legislative governance is a system of oversight and guidance to control the work of the legislative institution to ensure the quality of

legislative outputs. It represents a pillar or foundation of good governance and the rule of law. The basic elements of legislative governance are

1- It is a system based on the existence of a set of legislation, regulations and codes formulated with high quality. It is also a system based on the existence of regulations and codes to regulate parliamentary behavior within the legislative body responsible for legislative output. These codes have legal and practical reasons, the most important of which is ensuring the existence of a comprehensive document that brings together legal and regulatory obligations. For MPs and their employees in one place, which makes it easy for MPs to refer to and apply it.

2- This system includes clear, precise and transparent rules and standards to control the legislative process on the substantive and technical level

3- These mechanisms, rules and standards aim to achieve the quality and effectiveness of legislation. Good and effective legislation is clear legislation that is understandable by all social groups, regardless of their differences in scientific, linguistic, cultural, economic and social skills, so that the legislation can last for a long period of time, in addition to the craftsmanship of drafting and scientific logic that provide the advantages of drafting. Good legislative also means the effectiveness of legislation means its acceptability and the community's conviction in applying this legislation and their compliance with it in organizing and controlling their social life.

4- This system aims to achieve participation in making legislation, as participation is considered the cornerstone of good legislative governance through coordination and cooperation between the parties to the legislative process.

5- This system aims to achieve transparency: by making information, data, statistics, draft laws and laws issued, minutes of meetings and parliamentary discussions, voting mechanisms and voting percentages available and available to those addressed by the law, which enhances their participation in making legislation and monitoring and following up on the extent of the legislative body's respect for the rule of law from the legislative side with the possibility Providing opinions and proposals on draft laws and participating with specialists in the field of law, including judges, lawyers, and jurists, in the process of producing legislation and achieving its quality and effectiveness.

6- This system includes foundations and standards for accountability and accountability for the outputs and results expected from people and agencies - that is, from members of Parliament as individuals and Parliament as a legislative body - as the principle of accountability provides the right to inquire about the actions of others and also gives them the right to explain their point of view about their behaviors and actions related to the performance of their work. (4:55-56)

Research problem:

The process of making and drafting legislation is considered one of the traditional and authentic tasks of

the legislative authority, in which the executive authority participates in accordance with the frameworks and provisions set by the constitution, as the definition of legislation in the broad sense is summed up in a set of written legal rules issued by the competent authority. The process of making and formulating legal rules includes all the stages and approaches undertaken by the legislative body until the issuance of the law and its entry into force. This technical and important process is subject to standards and principles They must be adhered to in order to ensure the issuance of quality and effective legislation, as the concept of quality has become one of the indicators for measuring the performance of state institutions. Perhaps the quality of legislation has great and special importance because it enables decisions to be translated into applicable rules and allows for the good implementation of public policies and the consecration of the principles of good governance. In light of the defects occurring in the implementation of legislation and the problems facing the sports field, especially after the issuance of Sports Law No. (71) of 2017, which requires the enactment of good legislation in terms of form and content, especially with the complexity and complexity of its tasks in order to avoid legislative inflation and achieve legal security.

Focusing on the concept of legislative awareness and legislative assistance as two supportive workers to develop and improve the institutions and provide support, accompanying,

directive and human consultations for members of Parliament in order to help them perform their legitimate role in the best conditions and in an effective and positive way, which allows them to have a good understanding of the laws of the laws and discuss them and the necessary amendments to them That Ratifying it in order to reach the creation and enactment of good legislation, as legislation is the consumable material produced by the legislative industry, that is, the legislative production of texts.

So, the legislative factory is the body of legislation, the raw materials are social, economic and political data, the manufactured materials are the preparatory works and projects, the industrial template is the legislative drafting, and its supervisor is a legislative expert, and the goal of all these processes and inputs is to produce legislation that is easy to understand and apply to achieve the public interest, and the researchers seeks To develop mechanisms for the governance of sports legislation by providing the appropriate legislative environment for creating sports legislation that contributes to achieving legislative outputs of a high level of quality.

Research Aims:

The research aims to identify the mechanisms of governance of sports legislation and its role in ensuring the quality of legislative outputs by identifying:

-Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in providing an appropriate legislative climate.

-Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations.

-Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures.

Research questions:

- What are the mechanisms of governance of sports legislation and their role in providing an appropriate legislative climate?

- What are the governance mechanisms of sports legislation and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations?

- What are the mechanisms of governance of sports legislation and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures?

Terms used in the search:

Legislation:

The enactment of laws in a country means, idiomatically: it is an official source of law by establishing written legal rules by the public authority competent to do so in the state. Legislation is also called the set of legal rules that are established in this way. The most important thing that distinguishes legislation is putting it in a written form, i.e. its formulation. writing. (5:9)

Sports legislation:

A set of general rules derived from legal principles and rules for organizing sports institutions and activities that are applied to govern the behavior of individuals and institutions in the sports field and clarify the rights, duties, powers, responsibilities, competencies, and organization of

sports activity in accordance with local and international standards and controls, whose respect the responsible authority guarantees by imposing a penalty on those who violate them. (8: 101)

Legislative Governance:

Submitting legislation, regulations, and codes to rules and standards to achieve quality, effectiveness, and mastery in the legislative process and its outcomes from the good legislation emerging from it, in a way that ensures the achievement of the goals and objectives of legislation, the participation of active social forces in making legislation, and the promotion of standards of transparency and accountability at the national and international levels. (4:32)

Governance of sports legislation:

Specific rules to control legislative oversight tools to ensure the quality of legislative outputs, which represent a pillar or foundation of good governance and the rule of law. (operational definition)

Related studies:

First: Arabic Studies:

1- Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid and Mazen Lilo Radhi conducted a study in (2019) (2) entitled Legislative Governance for Evaluating Job Performance. The aim of this research is to subject the evaluation of the job performance of the public employee to standards of quality and effectiveness to ensure the seriousness and realism of the measurement standards and the resulting results. Reaching real assessments of competence while adjusting performance assessment

methods and approaches to ensure their neutrality and objectivity. The researchers used the deductive, analytical and comparative approach, whether related to legislative texts or modern applications in the field of job performance evaluation. The researchers also used analysis of laws, documents and records to collect data. One of the most important results of the research is that legislative governance for performance evaluation is one of the policies that enhances guarantees for the employee subject to evaluation, as it allows him Viewing the evaluation report, objecting to it, and complaining about it, and this would enhance the feeling of satisfaction, justice, and equality within the public facility. One of the most important recommendations of the research is to subject the legislation regulating the evaluation of job performance to clear legislative standards and to subject the evaluation process to exemplary standards.

2- Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid and Mazen Lilo Radi in 2020 (3) conducted a study entitled Institutional Legislative Governance Strategy. The study aimed to identify the necessity of the governance of legislation itself to be of a high degree of quality and mastery to ensure the achievement of the objectives of legislation in an effective, realistic, transparent and fair manner. And economic, the researchers used the descriptive approach, and the researchers also used the analysis of documents and records to obtain data, One of the most important results of this study is that it focuses on the governance of the legislation of the

legislative institution itself, such as the parliament's bylaws, parliamentary conduct regulations, legislation mechanisms, and the work of parliamentary committees. Among the most important recommendations for the purpose of achieving legislative governance is that there must be strategies adopted by Parliament to achieve this, whether these strategies relate to technical aspects. Is it related to the drafting or is it related to the institutional structure of Parliament as it is the body responsible for legislation?

3- Behnas Saeed Adel conducted a study in the year (2022 AD) (6) entitled "Governance of Media Legislation." The study aims to identify the extent to which Algerian media legislation responds to the specificities of good governance and its requirements by tracking the development of this legislation through the various laws that he has known, and studying and researching media laws and subsequent legislation. It refers to research on how long Algerian media legislation will respond to what good governance seeks through pectoral laws The researchers used the descriptive approach, and the researchers also used analysis of laws, documents, and records to collect data. One of the most important results is that the media is an important partner in combating corruption and preserving state funds. Among the most important recommendations is the necessity of activating legal texts and keeping what is related to media practice away from the penal code and keeping it within the scope of media law

Second: Foreign studies:

1- In (2005) (10) Stewart and others conducted a study entitled Governance and Football: A Study of the Importance of Corporate Governance Regulations for the Sports Sector. The study aimed to set standards for the governance of regulatory regulations for football companies operating in the sports sector in the United Kingdom. One of the most important results is that the regulations The current codes of conduct for sports ethics do not exist and are not compatible with the economic requirements of companies. One of the most important recommendations is to establish regulations for football companies that are compatible with their economic size and codes of conduct for all workers in the sports sector, as it differs from the rest of the economic fields in the country and requires governance of its regulations in order to increase cash flows and maintain competitive balance.

2- Roger Pielke conducted a study in (2023 AD) entitled Obstacles to Accountability in International Sports Governance. The study aimed to analyze governance mechanisms in the sports field, and through the researcher's analysis of documents and records, he sees that international sports organizations have developed and are growing in proving their independence away from oversight. From governments and civil institutions, there is also a continuing flow of cash and financial interests at an increasing speed through sporting

events, which has contributed to creating a fertile environment for the consolidation of corrupt practices. One of the most important results of the research is the weak ability to adopt or implement the expected good governance standards and the presence of many obstacles to establishing clear mechanisms for the governance of sports regulations and their implementation, especially with the emergence of many cases of corruption, including a scandal related to the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, which led to this incident, as the International Federation faced. FIFA has made a barrage of allegations about the process of selecting venues for the

2018 and 2022 World Cups, which Russia and Qatar won respectively. One of the most important recommendations is the necessity of establishing mechanisms to govern the regulations and rules of international sports bodies in order to ensure the transparency and integrity of sports bodies.

Search procedures:

- Research methodology: The researchers used the descriptive method to suit the nature of the research.
- Research population and sample: The research population is represented in the following categories:

Table (1)
Description of the research population and sample

No	research community	Basic sample	Exploratory sample
1	Faculty members in law schools	12	5
2	Faculty members specializing in sports management in colleges of physical education	42	12
3	Leaders in the central administrative body	16	4
4	Members of the boards of directors of sports federations	73	14
Total		143	35

The researchers obtained responses randomly.

- Data collection tools: A questionnaire was used. As a data collection tool

The scientific coefficients for the questionnaire are calculated as follows:

First: Honesty: The researchers calculated honesty through two methods:

A - The honesty of the arbitrators: The form was presented to (10) experts in order to seek their scientific opinion about the suitability of the axes and the suitability of the statements placed for each axis, as well as the suitability of the proposed rating scale, for the purpose of calculating the degree of their agreement on the statements, and nothing was modified or deleted.

Topics or phrases. The researchers was satisfied with the agreement rate of 70%. The phrase No. (12) in the first axis, the phrase No. (3) in the second axis, and the phrase No. (18) in the

Table (3)
Correlation coefficient

The first axis		The second axis		The third axis	
Correlation coefficient	No	Correlation coefficient	No	Correlation coefficient	No
*0.629	1	*0.661	1	*0.462	1
*0.585	2	*0.466	2	*0.660	2
*0.513	3	*0.547	3	*0.781	3
*0.508	4	*0.608	4	*0.658	4
*0.472	5	*0.605	5	*0.584	5
*0.566	6	*0.706	6	*0.467	6
0.231	7	*0.489	7	*0.862	7
*0.429	8	*0.455	8	0.256	8
*0.488	9	*0.738	9	*0.719	9
*0.552	10	0.197	10	0.126	10
*0.439	11	*0.678	11	*0.659	11
*0.725	12	*0.726	12	*0.655	12
*0.152	13	*0.510	13	*0.577	13
*0.743	14	*0.706	14	*0.691	14
*0.678	15	*0.792	15	*0.630	15
*0.621	16	*0.793	16	*0.589	16
*0.712	17	*0.696	17	*0.560	17
*0.567	18	*0.685	18	*0.708	18
		*0.671	19		

B - Internal consistency validity: To calculate the internal validity of the questionnaire, thirty-five (35) individuals from the research community and from the basic sample participated in retrieving it to measure the same specifications. Then the researchers calculated the Pearson correlation trade-off as follows: (The

third axis were excluded, as these phrases received a percentage of (60%), which is less than the percentage that the researchers were satisfied with.

Table (2)
Opinions of professors and experts

The first axis		The second axis		The third axis	
%	No	%	No	%	No
%100	1	%70	1	%70	1
%100	2	%90	2	%80	2
%90	3	%60	3	%90	3
%70	4	%90	4	%70	4
%80	5	%90	5	%100	5
%80	6	%70	6	%80	6
%100	7	%80	7	%90	7
%100	8	%80	8	%90	8
%90	9	%80	9	%70	9
%100	10	%100	10	%80	10
%100	11	%100	11	%80	11
%60	12	%90	12	%80	12
%70	13	%70	13	%100	13
%80	14	%80	14	%100	14
%100	15	%90	15	%100	15
%100	16	%100	16	%70	16
%100	17	%90	17	%90	17
%100	18	%90	18	%60	18
%90	19	%90	19	%80	19
		%80	20		

correlation agreements were calculated between each statement from The questionnaire statements and the university score for the axis to which they belong - the correlation trade-off was also calculated between the sum of each axis and the total score of the questionnaire, and the subsequent reflection of the result, respectively)

Table (4)
Correlation coefficient between the axes and the total questionnaire (n = 35)

No	Axis	Correlation coefficient
1	The first axis: sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in providing the appropriate legislative climate.	*0.815
2	The second axis: mechanisms of governance of sports legislation and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations.	*0.810
3	The third axis: sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures.	*0.839

The tabular value of (R) is at a degree of freedom (33) and at a significance level (0.05) = 0.296

It is clear from Table (4) that the correlation coefficients between the total scores of each axis of the questionnaire and the total score of the questionnaire ranged between (0.796: 0.839). Comparing the tabular (t) value, it is clear that there is a statistically significant correlation between the axes and the total score of

the questionnaire, which indicates that the axes It is characterized by a high degree of honesty.

Second: Reliability: Reliability of the questionnaire: To achieve the reliability of the questionnaire, the researchers used (Cronbach's alpha), and the result of calculating the reliability coefficients was as follows:

Table (5)
Reliability coefficients using split-half and Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire axes (n = 35)

No	Axis	Half retail		Cronbach's alpha coefficient
		Gutman	Spearman Brown	
1	The first axis: sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in providing the appropriate legislative climate.	0.833	0.831	0.827
2	The second axis: mechanisms of governance of sports legislation and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations.	0.826	0.822	0.816
3	The third axis: sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures.	0.901	0.892	0.861

The tabular (t) value at (33) degrees of freedom, significance level (0.05) = 0.296

It is clear from Table (5) that:

The values of Cronbach's alpha coefficients and split-half coefficients for the questionnaire axes were statistically significant at the 0.05 level

of significance on all questionnaire axes, which indicates that the questionnaire axes are characterized by a high degree of stability.

Presentation and discussion of results:

Table (6)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the first axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in providing an appropriate legislative climate (n = 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
1	It allows the formulation of performance standards and expectations to provide a basis for the annual evaluation of the success of management in sports institutions.	11.2	16	14.0	20	74.8	107	377	87.9	111.1
2	Establishes a system of oversight and guidance to control the work of the legislative institution to ensure the quality of legislative outputs	15.4	22	25.9	37	58.7	84	348	81.1	44.0
3	Ensures the achievement of the organization's purpose, strategic results and values in accordance with specified legislation.	20.3	29	31.5	45	48.3	69	326	76.0	17.0
4	Providing a legislative framework through which all employees can participate in the organization's operational activities	18.9	27	25.9	37	55.2	79	338	78.8	32.0
5	Providing information to relevant parties, except for those that may expose privacy or intellectual property to a violation or expose the national interest to danger	18.2	26	25.9	37	55.9	80	340	79.3	34.2

Follow Table (6)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the first axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in providing an appropriate legislative climate (n = 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
6	Emphasizes the setting of productive performance standards (timing - readiness - contributions - cooperation - communication - completion of tasks...)	14.0	20	27.3	39	58.7	84	350	81.6	45.4
7	It fills the gaps in the legislative oversight framework and develops mechanisms to properly confront legislative risks.	6.3	9	20.3	29	73.4	105	382	89.0	107.8
8	Formulates legal rules to monitor and ensure accountability for administrative and financial performance and ensures that deviations are detected quickly.	19.6	28	23.1	33	57.3	82	340	79.3	37.4
9	It contributes to providing justice and balance in the use of power in the institution.	19.6	28	23.1	33	57.3	82	340	79.3	37.4
10	Maximizing the value of the institution and reducing the financial and operational risks that create imbalance in the financial structures of institutions if they worsen.	13.3	19	20.3	29	66.4	95	362	84.4	71.7

Follow Table (6)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the first axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in providing an appropriate legislative climate (n = 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
11	It raises the level of control and the level of transparency and disclosure, which is reflected in the quality of accounting and auditing outputs	11.2	16	14.0	20	74.8	107	377	87.9	111.1
12	It represents a pillar or foundation of good governance and the rule of law in the sports institution.	18.9	27	25.2	36	55.9	80	339	79.0	33.8
13	Ensures the creation of effective and clear legislation that reflects social reality in a way that contributes to better implementation.	18.9	27	15.4	22	65.7	94	353	82.3	67.9
14	Evaluate the ability of legislation to control corruption and ensure that public resources are spent without illegal practices.	18.2	26	24.5	35	57.3	82	342	79.7	38.0
15	The Legislative Integrity Index measures (judicial independence - administrative burden - commercial openness - budget transparency - electronic citizenship).	11.2	16	14.0	20	74.8	107	377	87.9	111.1

Follow Table (6)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the first axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in providing an appropriate legislative climate (n = 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
16	It contributes to coordination and cooperation between parties to the legislative process to support legislative stability.	16.1	23	25.9	37	58.0	83	346	80.7	41.4
17	Foreign legislation and laws are taken advantage of in a way that is compatible with the Egyptian legal system.	15.4	22	28.0	40	56.6	81	345	80.4	38.4
18	Creating a positive legislative environment dominated by trust and moral values in a way that preserves rights and brings goodness and development to society.	20.3	29	20.3	29	59.4	85	342	79.7	43.9

The value of Ka2 at a significance level of 0.05 = 5.99

It is clear from Table (6) that the percentages of responses of the research sample on the first axis (mechanisms of governance of sports

legislation and their role in providing the appropriate legislative climate) were limited to between (%76.0) (%89.0 and all values of the Ca2

square were statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance. All the statements of the first axis are in favor of responding with "Agree." The first place in terms of relative importance was the statement No. (7): "It closes the gaps in the legislative oversight framework and establishes mechanisms to properly confront legislative risks" with a percentage of (89.0%). In second place was the statement No. (11). It raises the level of oversight and the level of transparency and disclosure, which is reflected in the quality of outputs Percentage (87.9%)

Accounting and auditing. Researchers believe that legal reform is not merely an enforcement of legislation. Rather, it goes beyond that to ensure that the legislation is understood, applied, and integrated into the overall legal framework, and its consistency with the context of all legislation in the country. An analysis must be made of gaps in the existing legislative, regulatory, institutional, and executive mechanisms. Legislation Its role is not only to treat crises or risks in the sports field, but rather its primary role is to be preventive legislation. Sports legislation's primary goal is to prevent the occurrence of risks or crises, not to treat them. The first step in legal risk management is to prepare for risk management through advance risk planning.

Possible legal risks, developing a plan for each risk, drawing a map of the scope of the risk and the scope of work to confront the risk. Then comes the second stage, which includes identifying the risks,

that is, identifying the risks of importance and determining them according to their importance and degree of impact, and identifying the source of the legal rules that posed a risk to the sports community, and this can be identified through identification. Objective-based: Since all organizations have objectives, any event that exposes the achievement of these objectives to risk, whether partially or completely, is considered a risk, or scenario-based identification in the scenario analysis process....

Different scenarios are created, which may be alternative ways to achieve a goal or an analysis of the interaction of forces between the elements of a sports movement. Therefore, any event that generates a scenario different from the one that was envisioned and undesirable is defined as risk or classification-based determination, which is a breakdown of all Potential sources of risks, or reviewing common risks so that each institution has lists of potential legal risks.

Researchers also believe that transparency in the sports field expresses "the availability of information related to policies, systems, laws, decisions, and regulations for all citizens." As for accountability, it means "the responsibility of individuals for the actions they commit and the necessity of holding them accountable for their job performance and the behaviors and actions they issue." Integrity means the aspects Ethics and values associated with the employee performing his duties, such as honesty, honesty, care,

mastery, and preserving and preserving public money, and transparency is related to openness in discussing topics, and the freedom to exchange information regarding the work vocabulary in the sports field.

By emphasizing transparency, it plays a major role in preventing or reducing the depletion of resources and the erosion of competitive capabilities. And preventing the occurrence of crises. Transparency also contributes to better utilization of resources, as performance is clearer and more transparent in all actions, which contributes to creating a relationship characterized by clarity and positivity in all dealings. It also makes the individual more cautious and careful in performing his work for fear of accountability, and puts him in a better position. To plan its activities, and it also contributes to empowerment and participation, which means expanding the capabilities of individuals and helping them develop the lives they live.

Allowing citizens to participate actively in all aspects of life, so that they transform in the public sphere from mere recipients of service to participants who create their own reality. The governance of sports legislation contributes to establishing an institutional mechanism to monitor the quality of legislation, regulations, decisions, and administrative systems and their standards, and to review their effects in the field of protecting integrity and fighting corruption, so that it makes them Conducive to standards of transparency and integrity,

and this is consistent with the study of Stewart et al. (2005)

It came in the lowest ranking in terms of relative importance for mobility, No. (3), which ensures the achievement of the organization's goal, strategic results, and values according to specific legislation set at a percentage (76.0%). It is followed in the current ranking by No. (4), providing an independent framework through which the participation of all employees seeks. In the operational activity of the institution by a percentage of (78.8%), our commitment to the importance of building a registered system in the state is seen, which clearly attests to the functions that restore the legal rules.

In regulating relations in society and its ability to develop and adapt to all the variables that surround it, this importance dictates that legislation makers need to give the legislative drafting process the greatest attention to providing all the necessary needs and requirements for drafting legislation that carries the goals and values of society. The set of legal rules prevailing in a country is what... It shows the extent of this country's harmony with international standards and its distance from them, as the legal system in the country reflects the country's strategy It determines its declared economic, social and political programs for its society and the world around it. The legislative drafting process begins with a clear definition of the matters that require legislation and a statement of the objectives to be achieved from the proposed legislation. A clear legislative policy requires

clarifying the nature of the objectives, which may be of a political, economic or social nature, and the plan for legislation in this regard. This stage requires clarity of the rationale for the proposed legislation.

The researchers also believe that the reasons for making the governance of sports legislation are an issue of great importance in creating the facts that show the interests that are desired to be protected or regulated according to the making of the legislation, and providing a legislative framework through which all employees can participate in the operational activities of the institution that any legislation seeks to implement, as setting goals Legislative It comes within the

framework of the plans pursued by the sports organization. Therefore, converting these development goals into legislative goals is a first step, followed by creating a suitable climate for the governance of legislation and establishing clear mechanisms in the light of which legislation is made in order to ensure the quality of the outcomes of the legislation-making process and these legislative goals that are transformed into rules. Legal law includes the participation of workers in achieving these legislative goals and their participation in setting them in order to ensure positive participation, and this is consistent with the study of Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid and Mazen Lilo Radi in (2020 AD)

Table (7)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the second axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations. (n=143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
1	It ensures that the performance of institutions (governmental, private, private) is subject to accountability	12.6	18	16.1	23	71.3	102	370	86.2	93.3
2	It contributes to the distinction between horizontal accountability (checks and balances within the administrative entity) and vertical accountability (the administrative entity's accountability towards the beneficiary citizens).	14.7	21	23.1	33	62.2	89	354	82.5	55.4

Follow Table (7)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the second axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations. (n=143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
3	The inclusion of mechanisms to improve response ensures selective decentralization so that sports bodies are more attuned to the needs of beneficiaries.	15.4	22	18.9	27	65.7	94	358	83.4	67.9
4	It increases the competitiveness of good legislation to face the contemporary world and understand the national and global laws surrounding the legislative environment.	21.0	30	25.2	36	53.8	77	333	77.6	27.5
5	The flexibility of legislation ensures that it is applied by the judiciary fairly and objectively, and this requires that legislation be balanced and friendly to the judiciary.	7.7	11	16.8	24	75.5	108	383	89.3	116.5
6	It is concerned with the effectiveness of legislation, its acceptance, and the community's conviction in applying this legislation and their compliance with it in organizing and controlling their lives, and is achieved by ensuring the element of participation.	17.5	25	21.7	31	60.8	87	348	81.1	49.1
7	It is based on the existence of regulations and codes to regulate parliamentary behavior within the legislative body responsible for legislative output.	16.1	23	18.2	26	65.7	94	357	83.2	67.7
8	It ensures the existence of a comprehensive document that brings together the legal and regulatory obligations of MPs and their employees in one place, making it easy for MPs to refer to and apply.	14.7	21	26.6	38	58.7	84	349	81.4	44.6

Follow Table (7)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the second axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations. (n=143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
9	The efficiency and quality of legislative governance contribute to the quality of the relationship between the citizen (belonging to the sports movement) and sports legislation.	15.4	22	27.3	39	57.3	82	346	80.7	40.2
10	Avoid many legislative exceptions that make legislation lose the advantage of justice and balance.	16.1	23	25.9	37	58.0	83	346	80.7	41.4
11	Avoiding the defects of legislative drafting (error, deficiency, ambiguity, inconsistency) as well as meeting the formal and substantive controls of legislative work.	17.5	25	25.2	36	57.3	82	343	80.0	38.4
12	Activating the concept of legislative assistance and developing parliamentary departments to provide a stimulating and supportive work environment for members of parliament.	20.3	29	31.5	45	48.3	69	326	76.0	17.0
13	Foundations and standards are established for accountability and accountability for the outputs and results expected from people and agencies (i.e. from members of Parliament as individuals and Parliament as a legislative body).	14.0	20	18.2	26	67.8	97	363	84.6	77.1
14	It is concerned with the presence of specialists entrusted with the task of evaluating, studying and researching the idea of issuing legislation or law from the beginning.	19.6	28	21.0	30	59.4	85	343	80.0	44.0

Follow Table (7)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the second axis Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations. (n=143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
15	Pathways are built that include preparing social studies of the social, economic, legal and judicial effects of applying the contents of the law or legislation on society or the state.	14.0	20	20.3	29	65.7	94	360	83.9	68.5
16	Studies are conducted to ensure that the legislation or law to be established meets the requirements of the development plans of the state and sports institutions.	18.2	26	23.1	33	58.7	84	344	80.2	42.1
17	A guide to legislative drafting is being prepared to explain the stages of preparing the law in a simplified and practical manner that allows members of Parliament to control the linguistic construction of the text and legal terminology.	15.4	22	28.0	40	56.6	81	345	80.4	38.4
18	It contributes to reviewing every law or legislation on a binding periodic basis through organized mechanisms that ensure the legislation is compatible with local and global changes.	22.4	32	23.8	34	53.8	77	331	77.2	27.2
	Providing a paper and digital library at the parliament level, equipping it with the latest technological means, and supplying it with books and documents that have a direct or indirect relationship with sports legislative work.			25.2	36	53.8	77	333		27.5

The value of Ka2 at a significance level of 0.05 = 5.99

It is clear from Table (7) that the research sample on the second axis percentages of responses of the (mechanisms of governance of sports

legislation and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations) were limited to (76.0%, 89.3%), and all values of the Ca2 square were statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance. All the statements of the second axis are in favor of responding with "Agree", and in the first place in terms of relative importance came the statement No. (5): The flexibility of legislation ensures that it is applied by the judiciary fairly and objectively, and this requires that the legislation be balanced and friendly to the judiciary, occupying the first place with a percentage of (89.3%), and in the second place the phrase came. No. (1) Ensuring that the performance of institutions is subordinated Percentage Governmental - private - private - private) for accountability on a percentage (86.2%). Researchers believe that the stagnation of legislation places legislation in front of a group of risks, the most important of which is the inability of legislation to keep pace with the future and requires it to be amended every period, otherwise individuals will face problems in implementing the legislation and its inability. To meet the needs of institutions and individuals in the sports field and the inability of legislation to achieve the development requirements of society as a whole. There is no doubt that the formulation of flexible sports legislation allows the judiciary broad discretion when applying the legal text in a way that enables it to take into account the contemporary or simultaneous

circumstances and circumstances of each of the cases raised before it

Which contributes to achieving the idea of justice, in addition to allowing the text to accommodate new cases that may not have been in the mind of its author when it was written, which contributes to keeping it abreast of development. This text addresses the new hypotheses that may be produced by successive developments in society, and with regard to accountability, it is An expression of the organizations' commitment to provide an account of the nature of their exercise of the duties assigned to them with the aim of raising the efficiency and effectiveness of these organizations. It is a system that includes mechanisms and elements to ensure integrity and transparency, eliminate corruption, achieve the public good, and be a pivotal factor in determining the ability of public administration to implement public policies efficiently and effectively and indicate the extent of its response.

To the needs of the citizen, it aims to ensure that public administration organizations and the individuals working in them, each in his job position, comply with the applicable laws and regulations. Accordingly, he is not entitled to take a decision that contradicts the legal obligations enacted and established by independent institutions outside the scope of the administrative organization (legislative and judicial). This is consistent with Roger Belkey's study. Roger Pielke (2023 AD)

The phrase No. (12) was ranked lowest in terms of relative importance: activating the concept of legislative

assistance and developing parliamentary administrations to provide a stimulating and supportive work environment for members of parliament, and it received a percentage of (76.0%) with the lowest percentage and rank, and it came in second place in terms of least important phrases. Relativity of phrase No. (18): Reconsidering every law or legislation on a binding periodic basis through organized mechanisms that ensure that the legislation is compatible with local and global variables. By percentage (77.2%) Researchers believe that legislative assistance may be available to a large extent in parliamentary administrations due to the presence of legislative experts under the dome of Parliament and also the availability of many tools. Legislative support that provides legislative support to Members of Parliament in the Youth and Sports Committee

Researchers also believe that the legislative drafting represents for any legislation a standard for judging the extent of its adequacy in achieving the goals for which it was developed, and

the extent to which it protects the rights, freedoms and guarantees regulated by its provisions, and in a way that ensures that it does not contravene the provisions of the Constitution, which is considered a basic source for ensuring them. It is no secret that the precise formulation of the law has A clear role in the ease of application of its provisions by the administration and the judiciary alike, based on their role in transforming ideas and core values into legal rules valid for practical application. The latter has shown the existence of many defects in the legislative formulation of disciplinary rules, which negatively reflect on their meaning, aesthetics, and accuracy of their application. It is (formal) that takes the form of an error Or (objectivity) that affects the content of the legal text (such as deficiency, ambiguity, contradiction, and repetition), some of which require amending the legal text, and others highlight the role of interpretation in overcoming it, and this is consistent with the study of Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid, Mazen Lilo Radi (2019 AD).

Table (8)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the third axis statements Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures (n= 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
1	It contributes to the establishment of the superstructure of governance and includes the institutional organization.	7.0	10	16.1	23	76.9	110	386	90.0	124.2

Follow Table (8)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the third axis statements Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures (n= 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
2	There is an underlying infrastructure for governance, including moral and ethical foundations and ethical authorities that are based on them.	14.0	20	26.6	38	59.4	85	351	81.8	47.3
3	creation of functional rules for the government through which all legislative and administrative regulations are renewed.	22.4	32	25.2	36	52.4	75	329	76.7	23.7
4	Identifying those responsible for governance at all levels and clearly describing their duties	19.6	28	29.4	42	51.0	73	331	77.2	22.3
5	Legislation is put in place to access the information that is relevant to the public and does not conflict with the general public.	18.2	26	21.0	30	60.8	87	347	80.9	48.9
6	The establishment of the system of governance for legislation is based on laws and not on the basis of relationships.	15.4	22	25.9	37	58.7	84	348	81.1	44.0
7	It serves the legislative rules in the best interests of the sports organization and corresponds to the agreed strategic direction.	7.7	11	16.1	23	76.2	109	384	89.5	120.1
8	The laws and regulations related to the evaluation of the employee's job performance are subject to the rules and standards of quality and efficiency to ensure the effectiveness, impartiality and objectivity of the evaluation.	18.2	26	24.5	35	57.3	82	342	79.7	38.0

Follow Table (8)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the third axis statements Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures (n= 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
9	Providing legislative frameworks to automate the job evaluation system electronically in a way that enhances the capacity of e-government.	6.3	9	20.3	29	73.4	105	382	89.0	107.8
10	Specialized consultants in the field of sports legislation must be sought in the two legislative chapters (House of Representatives - Senate).	18.9	27	29.4	42	51.7	74	333	77.6	24.2
11	Appointing specialist consultants in the field of sports legislation in governmental and private sports bodies.	20.3	29	13.3	19	66.4	95	352	82.1	71.7
12	The legislative philosophy of administrative and financial work and the goal to be achieved by those laws and legislation must be understood	15.4	22	28.7	41	55.9	80	344	80.2	36.7
13	Future legislative changes in administrative and financial work are forecast and necessary plans are made for them	7.0	10	18.2	26	74.8	107	383	89.3	113.6
14	Reducing the legislative, administrative and financial risks that the sports institution may face to a minimum.	16.8	24	22.4	32	60.8	87	349	81.4	49.4
15	Improving access to financial markets to obtain the necessary financing and creating an active market for securities issued by the sports institution.	22.4	32	26.6	38	51.0	73	327	76.2	20.6

Follow Table (8)
Frequencies, percentages, and K2 for the sample's opinions regarding the third axis statements Sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures (n= 143)

م	Phrases	Response						Estimated total scores	%	Ka2
		Not appropriate		To some extent		appropriate				
		%	ك	%	ك	%	ك			
16	Codifying administrative and financial operations by creating legislation within a clear and specific framework through specialists and clear mechanisms that ensure the participation of all stakeholders.	14.0	20	28.0	40	59.4	85	355	82.8	46.6
17	Codifying the oversight processes of the legislation and evaluation industry internally and externally according to clear and announced mechanisms and indicators.	15.4	22	15.4	22	69.2	99	363	84.6	83.0
18	Providing the possibility of evaluating potential legislative solutions in terms of their strength, suitability, and implications for the public.	9.1	13	14.0	20	76.9	110	383	89.3	123.0

The value of Ka2 at a significance level of $0.05 = 5.99$

It is clear from Table (8) that the percentages of responses of the research sample on the third axis (mechanisms of governance of sports legislation and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures) were limited to (76.2%, 90.0%), and all values of the Ca2 square were statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance. All the statements of the third axis are in favor of responding with "OK". The first order of relative importance was the statement No. (1) establishing a

superstructure for governance, which includes the organizational institutional entity, and it received a percentage of (90.0%). It was followed in the ranking by the statement No. (18) providing the possibility of evaluating solutions. Potential legislation in terms of its strength, suitability, and repercussions on the public, as it obtained a percentage of (89.3%)

The researchers believe that by looking at governance as an administrative concept, the terminological meaning of this concept

expands to include the governance of all processes that are based on organizing the legislative process, and the idea of governance can be projected onto the management of the legislative process in terms of exploring problems of reality and identifying legislative gaps or defects in the systems. existing, and ensuring quality standards in issuing legislation after examining its rules and designing them in an optimal way for the purpose of filling the legislative vacuum or amending defects in existing laws. Thus, the governance of the process of issuing legislation is a process of evaluation and then development of the quality of management of law issuance procedures. Starting from exploring the need for it, passing through discussions of its issuance, and ending with evaluating its application, and the extent of the need to amend it or issue a new law, governance is linked to good administration with the aim of achieving the highest standards of administrative quality, while the governance of issuing legislation aims to come up with the best version of the rules of the law for the purpose of achieving justice, so quality In the legislative process, and justice in the legislative product; It must be achieved in all laws, whether those that govern state institutions, or those that govern the dealings of individuals, institutions, and bodies in the sports field. This is consistent with the study of Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid, Mazen Lilo Radi (2019 AD).

There are also standards to measure the level of legislative governance, including the governance standard for

flexibility of legislative procedures. This standard can be determined by comparing the speed of the process of issuing proposed legislation, with the speed of the need for it; This is in view of the presence of a legislative vacuum or defect in the existing legislation, and also the standard of governance of the quality of legislative discussions, which is done by comparing the complexity, accuracy and controversy in the proposed legislation, with the rich discussions and actual amendments to the draft legislation before its issuance, and also the standard of governance of legislative justice, which is done by measuring the extent to which the legislation is achieved. The proposal is to the satisfaction of all parties addressed and committed to its provisions

And facilitating their access to their rights, and not wasting any rights for illogical objective or formal reasons, and also the standard of governance of the legislative session, which is the final standard that measures the effectiveness of the regulatory framework governing the process of preparing the proposed legislation, and this includes all stages of the legislative process, which ends with the issuance of new legislation or amendment to it. Existing legislation, and then measuring and evaluating the subsequent legislative impact. This is consistent with the study of Behnas Saeed Adel in (2022 AD)

Thus, legislative means good or rational legislation, and this can be achieved by establishing robust mechanisms that ensure the effective participation of representatives in

legislative drafting, achieving the participation of social forces in the sports field and related fields in the process of making legislation, and enhancing the rule of law through issuing neutral, balanced, applicable and fair legislation.

These mechanisms must also include rules to ensure transparency and disclosure of the agenda of the House of Representatives and the publicity of its sessions, with the ability to view and publish data and statistics on draft laws and enable the public to view the projects before they are issued and express an opinion on them. These mechanisms must also include what ensures access and documentation of voting in Manual and electronic Parliament sessions.

On the technical side, good legislation requires craftsmanship in drafting, sound logic, legislative policy, and awareness of legislative reality. The concept of legislative governance also includes addressing legislative development opportunities and strategies, expanding the use of means of communications and modern technology, exchanging knowledge and legislative experiences, and trying to benefit from the opportunities of globalization of knowledge, integration, and adaptation to globalism. The idea of governance. Also, the governance of legislation requires setting codes of parliamentary behavior that affect the legislative process

Governance is subjecting legislation, regulations, and codes to rules and standards to achieve quality, effectiveness, and mastery in the

legislative process and its outcomes from the good legislation emerging from it, in a way that ensures the achievement of the goals and objectives of legislation, the participation of active social forces in making legislation, and the promotion of standards of transparency and accountability. This is consistent with the study of Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid and Mazen Lilo Radi. Year (2020 AD).

The lowest order in terms of relative importance was phrase No. (15): improving access to financial markets to obtain the necessary financing and creating an active market for securities issued by the sports institution, where it received a percentage of (76.2%), followed in the ranking by phrase No. (3) creating rules. Functional governance through which both its legislative and procedural controls are renewed, with a percentage of (76.7%). There is a role played by the governance of sports legislation with regard to the financial aspect.

Through the mechanisms of governance of sports legislation, the efficiency of financial markets is improved, as the most important of these mechanisms is the commitment to applying accounting and auditing standards and audit committees in addition to internal and external audit, and activating the mechanisms of governance of sports legislation in an integrated manner will allow for increased disclosure and transparency, and thus produce useful financial information. For various parties related to companies and institutions operating

in the sports field, which reflects the confidence of stakeholders and increases the efficiency of the stock market to achieve good performance, as the governance of legislation works to establish a set of rules to activate the institution's performance and increase the elements of success to achieve the ability to grow, expand, and implement proper application.

Commitment to the previously mentioned principles and components would ensure the achievement of quality financial legislation, as the success of sports institutions depends on their ability to achieve better financial performance in light of the strong competition in the sports field locally and internationally. All of this relates to providing legislative tools that essentially contribute to achieving The quality of the administrative or financial performance of the sports institution. Researchers also believe that the governance of sports legislation includes within its framework setting rules that ensure the renewal of controls and procedures, especially the relationship between the three authorities (legislative - judicial - executive) and the limits of each authority in setting and monitoring legislative procedures and ensuring the quality of the outputs of sports legislation. This is consistent with Roger Pielke's study in 2023.

Conclusions and recommendations:

First: Conclusions:

(a) Conclusions related to the first axis: mechanisms of governance of sports legislation and their role in providing the appropriate legislative climate:

- The legislation that is being formulated does not care greatly about achieving the institution's goal, results, and strategic values.
- Lack of interest in providing information to relevant parties that may expose privacy or intellectual property to violations or expose the national interest to danger
- The difficulty of finding effective and clear legislation that expresses social reality in a way that contributes to the possibility of better application in the sports field.
- Failure to benefit from foreign legislation and laws that are compatible with the Egyptian legal system
- Lack of interest in providing a legislative framework through which all employees can participate in the organization's operational activities
- Legal rules currently do not contribute significantly to monitoring, ensuring accountability for administrative and financial performance and ensuring that deviations are detected quickly.
- Lack of interest in providing balance in the use of powers in the sports field (legislative-judicial-executive)
- Failure to develop an indicator that measures legislative integrity in the sports field (judicial independence - administrative burden - commercial openness - budget transparency - electronic citizenship).
- Lack of interest in establishing a legal framework that maximizes the value of the institution and reduces financial and operational risks that create an imbalance in the

financial structures of institutions if they worsen.

(b) Special conclusions, second axis: mechanisms of sports legislation governance and their role in determining legal and regulatory obligations:

- The importance of activating the concept of legislative assistance and developing parliamentary departments to provide a stimulating and supportive work environment for members of parliament.
- Lack of interest in reconsidering every law or legislation on a periodic, binding basis through organized mechanisms that ensure that legislation is compatible with local and global changes.
- The need to ensure the existence of a comprehensive document that brings together the legal and regulatory obligations of MPs and their employees in one place, making it easy for MPs to refer to and apply.
- Legal rules currently do not express the distinction between horizontal accountability (checks and balances within the administrative entity) and vertical accountability (the administrative entity's accountability towards the beneficiary citizens).
- The large number of legislative exceptions in the sports field, which makes legislation lose the advantage of balance
- The effectiveness of legislation means its acceptability and the community's conviction in applying this legislation and their compliance with it in organizing and controlling their lives. This is achieved

by ensuring the element of participation and the rule of law.

- Lack of interest in conducting studies to ensure that the legislation or law to be established fulfills the requirements of the development plans of the state and sports institutions

- The importance of preparing a guide to legislative drafting to explain the stages of preparing the law in a simplified and practical manner that allows members of Parliament to control the linguistic structure of the text and legal terminology.

(c) Special conclusions, third axis: sports legislation governance mechanisms and their role in strengthening legal and institutional structures:

- Legal rules currently do not allow improving access to financial markets to obtain the necessary financing and create an active market for securities issued by the sports institution.
- Lack of interest in creating functional governance rules through which both legislative and procedural controls can be renewed
- The importance of appointing specialized consultants in the field of sports legislation in governmental and private sports bodies.
- Codifying administrative and financial operations through creating legislation within a clear and specific framework through specialists and clear mechanisms that ensure the participation of all stakeholders.
- Lack of interest in establishing a legislative governance system based on laws and not on relationships

- The importance of seeking specialized consultants in the field of sports legislation in the two legislative terms (House of Representatives - Senate).

- Difficulty predicting future legislative changes in administrative and financial work and developing the necessary plans for them.

Second: Recommendations:

- The necessity of electronic automation of the work of the legislative institution, whether at the level of legislation mechanisms, preparing and drafting laws, or at the level of services provided by this technology.

- The need to work on building strategic plans for sports institutions in accordance with the dimensions of legislative culture, while providing training courses on legislative culture practices and their importance, and providing guidance manuals that include local and international laws and regulations.

- Implementing the participatory approach to law-making by involving various actors and those concerned with laws in the processes of preparation, discussions and consultations aimed at amendment and enrichment.

- Legislative bodies (authorities competent to legislate) must adhere to the legislative policy drawn up by the highest authorities in the state. This policy must be based on an accurate, forward-looking strategy, as there is no good legislation without a good legislative policy.

- Legislative governance is based on the existence of regulations

and codes to regulate parliamentary behavior within the legislative body responsible for legislative output

- Building paths that include preparing social studies of the social, economic, legal and judicial effects of applying the contents of the law or legislation to society or the state

- Providing a paper and digital library at the parliament level, equipping it with the latest technological means, and supplying it with books and documents that have a direct or indirect relationship with sports legislative work.

- Seeking the assistance of consultants specialized in the field of sports legislation in the two legislative chapters (House of Representatives - Senate)

- Appointing specialist consultants in the field of sports legislation in governmental and private sports bodies

- Establishing mechanisms for creating legislation that reduces the administrative and financial legislative risks that the sports institution may face to a minimum

- Codifying the oversight processes of the legislation and evaluation industry internally and externally according to clear and announced mechanisms and indicators.

Scientific references:

First: Arabic references:

1- Ahmed Al-Sharif: Sports and Governance: The Global Trend in the Performance of Sports Organizations, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, 2018 AD.

2- Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid, Mazen Lilo Radi: Legislative Governance for Evaluating Job Performance, published

scientific research, Journal of Legal Sciences/College of Law - University of Baghdad, 2019 AD.

3- Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid, Mazen Lilo Radi: Strategy for Institutional Legislative Governance, published scientific research, Al-Mustansiriya Journal for Arab and International Studies, 2020 AD.

4- Ahmed Talal Abdel Hamid: Strategy for the Governance of Administrative Legislation, A Comparative Study, Arab Center for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, 2022 AD.

5- Bahaa Sayed Mahmoud: Modern trends in the sports law industry, Modern Book Center for Publishing, Cairo, 2016 AD.

6- Behnas Saeed Adel: Governance of Media Legislation, published scientific research, Journal of Legal and Social Sciences, Zian Achour University, Djelfa - Algeria, 2022 AD.

7- Miloud Hammami: The quality of the manufacturing and dyeing of

legislation, published scientific research, Saida University, Dr. Moulay Al-Taher, Algeria, 2023 AD. p.3

8- Muhammad Ibrahim Maghawry: Scientific and Technical Foundations of Sports Legislation, Dar Al-Wafaa for Printing and Publishing, Alexandria, 2024 AD.

Second: Foreign references:

9- Roger Pielke : Obstacles to accountability in international sports governance This content is drawn from Transparency International's forthcoming Global Corruption Report : Sport Transparency International – A global movement to end the injustice of corruption.

10- Stuart Farquhar, Silke Machold, Pervaiz K. Ahmed. Governance and football: an examination of the relevance of corporate governance regulations for the sports sector, university of Wolver Hampton Business School, UK, International Journal of Business Governance and Ethics Vol. 1, No. 4