

## An Analytical Study for Monopolism Phenomenon in Sport in the Arab World

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**Abstract:** The current research aims to analyze monopolism in Arab sport through identifying: Reasons that may lead to monopolism in Arab sport - Forms of monopolism in Arab sport - Effects of monopolism in Arab sport - Methods and measures for facing monopolism in Arab sport. The researcher used the descriptive approach. The researcher randomly chose (97) members who work in the sports field in Arab countries. The researcher distributed (640) questionnaires and only (97) were returned and this was considered the main sample. Results indicated that: for the first axis, responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 40.2% to 86.6% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify causes of monopolism in Arab sport. For the second axis, responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 39.6% to 92.8% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify the forms of monopolism in Arab sport as they are related to: industrialization – training – media – sports events – financing – administration – rules and regulations – human resources. For the third axis, responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 49.1% to 94.3% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify the consequences of monopolism in Arab sport. For the fourth axis, responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 49.5% to 58.6% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify the methods for facing monopolism in Arab sport.

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**Keyword:** Sports Management, Monopolism, Arab countries

### 1. Introduction and Research Problem:

Economic problems always appear when a wrong economic path is taken and leads to a clear crisis accompanied by economic stagnation or deterioration. Any economic problem faced by any system or organization can be solved through using all available resources to achieve maximum material or moral production on condition that it is desired (Al-Halaby, Ahmed E. 1998: 98).

Saad, B. (1998) indicated that Arab societies that are not moved by the urge of facing their challenges and problems will soon give up all motives of creativity and neglect all available opportunities. This will lead to monopolism which is a representation of economic tyranny that abuses all processes of economic evolution and social development the Arab Countries are seeking for. Monopolism is divided into two types: the seller's monopolism and buyer's monopolism (Saad, B. 1998: 64).

Our modern age is witnessing a close relation between sport and business interest due to mutual interest as trade relations in sport are great and generated various new trade phenomena. It is clear in sponsorship, private clubs and profit-seeking projects or even sponsorship and advertising in specific

economic activities (Abd El-Samea, Osama A. 2007: 117).

Abd el-Moez, A. (1996) indicated that the relation between economy and sport appeared recently with the need for an economic system for the sport industry. This led to new economic problems related to sport which in turn called for studying the integrated relation between sports activities and economic interests (Abd el-Moez, A. 1996: 54).

Monopolism in sport is a major economic problem that appeared recently with most Arab countries transformed into capitalist system and trends towards privatizing the public sector in addition to transformation to free market and various marketing mechanisms. These changes in the economic society led to such phenomena as anyone who has material capabilities for providing these means and alternative in a high quality without balance monopolizes all championships. The culture of monopolism is dominant as the state means a club and the club means a championship. Everybody belongs to, supports and advocates this organization. This makes it easy to reach the top as performance levels vary in all matches and spectators see matches as repeated scenarios. This makes the audience lose excitement and matches also lose its competitive advantage. All

these factors lead to media monopolism as some sports channels monopolize the broadcast rights of sports events exclusively (Ibrahim, Nabil M. 2003: 101-102).

The researcher thinks that the main aim of sports practice in all Arab countries is to spread various sports and improve its levels in addition to compete on the level of championship. This can be achieved when sports organizations that organize competitions depend on the principles of equity, equal opportunities, justice and fair competition to avoid monopolism. In this case monopolism means that some sports clubs monopolize distinguished athletes and empty opponent clubs of its strengths. These clubs monopolize popularity, affect the audience culture and establish themselves as the main pool for forming the national teams.

According to the researcher's academic and field experience and review of related literature, including the researcher's PhD thesis, the researcher concluded that one of the major reasons of conflicts in Arab sport is the rise of monopolism as a widespread phenomenon in all aspects of sport.

This led the researcher to perform the current research to analyze monopolism in Arab sport in response to his personal responsibility as an Arab citizen and academic responsibility to continue his own academic effort in the topic.

#### **Aims:**

The current research aims to analyze monopolism in Arab sport through identifying:

- Reasons that may lead to monopolism in Arab sport.
- Forms of monopolism in Arab sport.
- Effects of monopolism in Arab sport.
- Methods and measures for facing monopolism in Arab sport.

## **2. Review of literature:**

Azzam, Mostafa A. (2008) studied "The Economic Benefits of Broadcast Rights for Sports Clubs". The study aimed to deal with the problem of selling T.V. broadcast rights of matches which represent a major economic benefit for sports clubs. The researcher used the descriptive approach on a sample of (106) board members, marketing experts, media men and leaderships of the National Council of Sport through a questionnaire. Results indicated that ALAHLI and ZAMALEK gained the highest rate of broadcast benefits from the National Council of Sport and Radio and Television Union. Standards for distributing benefits and identifying match prices are not fair. Categorization does not depend on the technical level or competition ranking and instead it depends on geographic zones. There are no

regulations at the National Council of Sport that regulate relations among clubs, sports unions and buyers of broadcast rights. Competition delay and weak technical level affects benefits negatively. Concerning the draft of Audio-Visual Media Law, it is necessary to free the market of media and sports events broadcast according to what had happened for information and telecommunication as competitiveness and market mechanisms became the best way for improving resources.

Abd El-Aty, Khaled I. (2000) studied "Recommended Methods for Marketing Sports Championships in Egypt". The study aimed to identify marketing methods and recommend other methods for marketing sports championships and to identify the suitability of the current model in Egypt. The researcher used the descriptive (survey) method on a sample of (85) experts in marketing through a questionnaire. Results indicated the necessity of issuing a legislation for protecting sports marketing as this will lead sports federations to depend on themselves directly and legally in marketing championships which in turn will increase their benefits. This legislation will also decrease routine that hinders sports marketing. Popular sports gain more support from businessmen due to the popularity of such games and its mass audience.

Kamel, Husam R. (2000) studied "Economics of Olympic Sports Federations in Egypt". The study aimed to evaluate the economic aspect of Olympic sports federations in Egypt. The researcher used the descriptive approach. Sample included all laws and regulations concerning youth and sport including Olympic sports federations in addition to rules and regulations of Olympic sports federations in Egypt. The researcher analyzed these rules, laws and regulations. Results indicated that governmental financial support depends on the popularity of the game and what it gains of media interest.

#### **Methods:**

Approach:

The researcher used the descriptive approach.

#### **Participants:**

The researcher randomly chose (97) members who work in the sports field in Arab countries as seen in table (1).

The researcher distributed (640) questionnaires and only (97) were returned and this was considered the main sample.

In addition, questionnaires were distributed in (13) Arab countries with full membership in the Arab League (out of 22 countries with representation percentage of 59%). Table (2) shows the countries and number of questionnaires returned.

**Table (1): Descriptive data of participants**

No.	Category	Number
1	Chairmen and board members of Arab Sports Federation	12
2	Chairmen and board members of National Sports Federation in Arab Countries	20
3	Leaderships of Ministries of Youth and Sport and Similar Organizations in Arab Countries	6
4	Workers in Sports Media in Arab Countries (reporters – producers – journalists)	17
5	Coaches, athletes and administrators in sports clubs of Arab Countries	30
6	Chairmen and board members of National Olympic Committees in Arab Countries	12
Sum		97

**Table (2): Arab Countries participating in the study and numbers of forms returned**

Country	Number of forms	Country	Number of forms	Country	Number of forms	Country	Number of forms
Jordan	5	Yemen	7	Bahrain	6	Lebanon	6
KSA	11	UAE	6	Tunisia	7	Sudan	8
Morocco	4	Qatar	10	Kuwait	9	Iraq	4
Egypt	14						

The researcher would like to note that there was a great difficulty in identifying the research community due to the variety of its components and the difficulty in identifying its categories. Questionnaires were either sent to Arab countries by mail or distributed to Arab delegations participating in sports meetings, conferences or competitions held in Egypt and KSA all along the period of study.

**Data Collection Tools:****The Questionnaire:**

The researcher designed the questionnaire according to the following steps:

1. **Identification of main axes of the questionnaire:** Through review of literature related to monopolism in general and especially in sport in addition to modern economic systems, the researcher identified four axes as follows: First axis: Causes of monopolism in Arab sport, second axis: Forms of monopolism in Arab sport, third axis: consequences of monopolism in Arab sport, fourth axis: Methods for facing monopolism in Arab sport.

2. **Design of the preliminary version and experts' opinions:** The researcher prepared the preliminary version of the questionnaire and presented it to (7) experts to identify their opinions about the axes. According to experts' opinions, all axes gained agreement percentage above (50%) and were all included.

3. **Questionnaire's items:** The researcher prepared (137) items under the four axes according to

personal experience and review of literature in addition to interviews with some members of the research community. Items were presented to (7) experts to express their opinions about them on a three-point scale (agree – somehow – disagree) with 3, 2 and 1 point.

According to experts' opinions, items were provided with a relative importance and all items under (50%) of agreement were excluded. The researcher excluded (19) items (1-2-11-22-30-40-50-52-70-76-87-90-95-99-102-110-119-125-137) and the final number of items was (118).

**Logical Validity:**

The researcher reviewed previous studies related to concept of economy, investment, marketing, legal aspects of trade transactions, modern economic systems, general concept of monopolism and its applications in sport. In addition, the researcher interviewed some participants to make sure that all axes are valid.

**Internal Consistency:**

The researcher calculated Person's correlation coefficient between each item and its axis, each item with sum of the axis and each axis with sum of the questionnaire. This is done through a pilot study on a pilot sample (n=30) from the same research community and outside the main sample. This is shown in the following tables.

**Table (3): Internal consistency of the first axis: Causes of monopolism in Arab sport (n=30)**

Item	Mean	SD	Squewness	Correlation with axis 1	Correlation with axis 2	Correlation with axis 3	Correlation with axis4	Correlation with sum
1	2.800	0.568	0.384	0.556*	0.354	0.210	0.046	0.669*
2	2.933	0.461	0.275	0.412*	0.189	0.015	0.274	0.536*
3	2.957	0.203	-1.407	0.559*	0.043	0.179	0.095	0.503*
4	2.965	0.183	-323.	0.564*	0.103	0.127	0.206	0.370*

Item	Mean	SD	Squewness	Correlation with axis 1	Correlation with axis 2	Correlation with axis 3	Correlation with axis4	Correlation with sum
5	2.786	0.522	-198.	0.398*	0.175	0.039	0.302	0.436*
6	2.700	0.633	470.	0.106	-0.110	0.109	0.015	0.301
7	2.923	0.268	-370.	0.503*	0.184	0.370	0.210	0.624*
8	2.487	0.827	-693.	0.457*	0.024	0.083	0.283	0.390*
9	2.606	0.629	-172.	0.462*	0.178	0.120	0.172	0.480*
10	2.777	0.589	-963.	0.503*	0.227	0.217	0.082	0.530*
11	2.067	740.	-108.	0.659*	0.043	0.247	0.179	0.503*
12	2.633	615.	-.503	0.564*	0.103	0.161	0.131	0.470*
13	2.133	629.	-980.	0.398*	0.175	0.061	0.016	0.436*
14	2.167	747.	-286.	0.457*	0.024	0.245	0.031	0.390*
15	2.033	669.	-370.	0.503*	0.184	0.171	0.185	0.624*
16	2.700	702.	499.	707.*	0.110	0.151	0.062	0.511*
17	2.633	615.	-.403	0.162	0.178	0.226	0.022	0.088
18	2.700	466.	-920.	0.503*	0.227	0.179	0.201	0.539*
19	2.367	809.	-792.	876.*	0.033	0.209	0.109	0.455*
20	2.667	547.	-1.407	599.*	0.219	0.215	0.254	0.399*
21	2.100	675.	-172.	0.765*	0.109	0.215	0.189	0.600*
22	2.633	718.	-0.930	0.867*	0.208	0.054	0.145	0.765*
23	2.931	0.286	-792.	0.552*	-0.054	0.319	0.119	0.470*
24	2.769	0.531	-920.	0.434*	0.080	0.033	0.319	0.563*
25	2.957	0.203	-1.407	0.559*	0.043	0.179	0.095	0.503*
26	2.965	0.183	-323.	0.564*	0.103	0.127	0.206	0.370*
27	2.786	0.522	-198.	0.398*	0.175	0.039	0.302	0.436*
28	2.487	0.827	-693.	0.457*	0.024	0.083	0.283	0.390*
29	2.923	0.268	-370.	0.503*	0.184	0.270	0.210	0.624*
30	2.900	0.629	0.090-	0.180	0.031	0.319	0.105	0.263
31	2.606	0.629	-172.	0.462*	0.178	0.120	0.172	0.480*
32	2.777	0.589	-963.	0.503*	0.207	0.217	0.182	0.530*
33	2.067	740.	-108.	0.659*	0.243	0.247	0.179	0.503*
34	2.487	0.827	-693.	0.457*	0.124	0.183	0.083	0.390*
35	2.900	0.629	0.090-	0.031	0.200	0.319	0.005	0.163

R table value on  $P \leq 0.05 = 0.365$

All squewness values were between ( $\pm 3$ ). This indicates normality of data and it is possible to generalize results. The researcher excluded (4) items (6-17-30-35) as they were irrelevant. Final number of items of the first axis became (31).

**Table (4): Internal Consistency of the second axis: Forms of monopolism in Arab sport (n=30)**

Item	Mean	SD	Squewness	Correlation with axis 1	Correlation with axis 2	Correlation with axis 3	Correlation with axis4	Correlation with sum
36	2.933	0.254	0.208-	0.160	0.366*	0.299	0.137	0.414*
37	2.533	0.182	0.345	0.185	-0.298	0.119	0.880	0.142
38	2.666	0.253	0.070-	0.062	0.891*	0.095	0.183	0.666*
39	2.900	0.183	1.282	0.022	0.472*	0.206	0.305	0.591*
40	2.100	0.183	0.169	0.309	0.498*	0.202	0.058	0.744*
41	2.466	0.986	0.563	0.350	0.403*	0.283	0.220	0.627*
42	1.800	0.568	0.384	0.354	0.556*	0.210	0.046-	0.669*
43	2.933	0.461	0.275	0.189	0.412*	0.015	0.274	0.536*
44	2.766	0.305	0.003-	0.067	0.145	0.172	0.123	0.164
45	2.266	0.730	0.604	0.333	0.430*	0.082	0.183	0.496*
46	2.900	0.480	0.190	0.204	0.413*	0.179	0.067	0.503*
47	2.600	1.192	0.058-	0.507	599.*	0.215	0.219	0.397*

Item	Mean	SD	Squewness	Correlation with axis 1	Correlation with axis 2	Correlation with axis 3	Correlation with axis4	Correlation with sum
48	2.767	0.971	0.220-	0.105	812.*	0.110	0.179	0.599*
49	2.933	0.254	0.533-	0.342	0.633*	0.138	0.080	0.402*
50	2.800	0.407	0.139	0.222	0.561*	0.111	0.078	0.402*
51	2.867	0.434	0.282	0.055	0.628*	0.231	0.017	0.786*
52	2.633	0.556	-0.192	0.089	0.174	0.059	0.110	0.065
53	4.567	0.758	-0.637	0.334	0.429*	0.297	0.080	0.647*
54	2.500	0.731	0.063	0.227	0.731*	0.278	207.	0.555*
55	2.867	0.356	-0.611	0.231	0.732*	0.116	191.	0.455*
56	2.133	0.819	-0.089	0.175	0.663*	0.141	0.099	0.575*
57	2.800	0.484	-0.135	0.085	0.441*	0.234	0.069	0.412*
58	2.967	0.183	0.197	0.062	0.425*	0.234	0.008	0.477*
59	2.100	0.88	0.182	0.183	0.240	0.264	0.253	0.193
60	3.000	1.017	0.632-	0.160	*0.637	0.041	0.292	0.703*
61	2.767	1.165	0.352-	0.242	*0.527	0.180	0.216	0.841*
62	2.767	1.073	0.217-	0.300	*0.373	0.109	0.125	0.704*
63	2.400	1.102	0.106	0.111	*0.328	0.111	0.096	0.400*
64	2.533	1.106	0.090-	0.308	0.280	0.201	0.146	0.148
65	2.133	1.074	0.612-	0.021	0.078	0.231	0.227	0.394*
66	2.567	1.135	0.203	0.222	*0.417	0.232	0.032	0.519*
67	2.833	1.117	0.445-	0.238	0.452*	0.063	0.145	0.740*
68	2.333	0.844	0.179-	0.329	0.427*	0.113	0.025	0.416*
69	2.733	0.521	1.582	0.091	0.456*	0.183	0.140	0.753*
70	2.567	0.728	0.369	0.043	0.189	0.189	0.170	0.264
71	2.667	0.547	0.663	0.182	0.536*	0.174	0.121	0.408*
72	2.733	0.521	0.101	0.091	0.576*	0.183	0.008	0.493*
73	2.133	0.819	0.170	0.075	0.163	0.141	0.042	0.175
74	2.067	0.907	0.286-	0.341	0.586*	0.188	0.073	0.734*

R table value on  $P \leq 0.05 = 0.365$

All squewness values were between ( $\pm 3$ ). This indicates normality of data and it is possible to generalize results. The researcher excluded (6) items

(44-52-59-64-70-73) as they were irrelevant. Final number of items of the second axis became (33).

**Table (5): Internal Consistency of the third axis: consequences of monopolism in Arab sport (n=30)**

Item	Mean	SD	Squewness	Correlation with axis 1	Correlation with axis 2	Correlation with axis 3	Correlation with axis4	Correlation with sum
75	2.333	0.844	0.232-	0.329	0.113	0.427*	0.105	0.416*
76	2.733	0.521	0.101	0.091	0.183	*0.370	0.008	*0.461
77	2.567	0.728	0.602	0.043	0.189	0.489*	0.235	0.464*
78	2.667	0.547	0.378	0.182	0.174	0.536*	0.136	0.408*
79	2.267	0.691	0.478	0.097	0.312	0.444*	0.142	0.455*
80	2.867	0.346	0.319-	0.222	0.325	0.645*	0.101	0.493*
81	2.000	0.871	0.539-	0.171	0.328	0.413*	0.353	0.533*
82	2.767	0.568	0.291-	0.290	0.243	0.424*	0.208	0.425*
83	2.867	0.507	0.135-	0.360	0.257	0.227	0.098	0.106
84	2.700	0.590	0.594-	0.161	0.088	0.462*	0.130	0.623*
85	2.567	0.679	0.402	0.115	0.063	0.590*	0.152	0.511*
86	2.700	0.596	0.210-	0.141	0.240	0.469*	0.105	0.394*
87	2.567	.758	0.123-	0.334	0.297	0.529*	0.008	0.647*
88	2.733	0.521	0.101	0.091	0.183	0.576*	0.008	0.493*
89	2.867	0.356	1.346	0.031	0.116	0.632*	0.136	0.455*
90	2.733	0.692	0.208-	0.386	0.056	0.563*	0.065	0.402*

Item	Mean	SD	Squewness	Correlation with axis 1	Correlation with axis 2	Correlation with axis 3	Correlation with axis4	Correlation with sum
91	2.233	0.774	0.170-	0.375	0.003	0.503*	0.211	0.402*
92	2.367	0.809	0.286-	0.062	0.267	*0.467	0.019	*.582
93	2.267	0.583	0.564-	0.022	0.285	0.436*	0.293	0.465*
94	2.200	0.664	0.533-	0.309	0.066	0.390*	0.193	0.647*
95	2.666	0.653	0.139	0.350	0.062	0.624*	0.095	0.555*
96	2.654	0.243	0.282	0.080	0.203	0.503*	0.082	0.455*
97	2.333	0.844	-0.192	207.	0.329	876.*	0.025	0.575*
98	2.733	0.521	-0.637	191.	0.091	599.*	0.140	0.412*
99	2.567	0.728	0.063	0.369	0.043	0.765*	0.170	0.477*
100	2.933	0.254	0.533-	0.342	0.138	0.867*	0.080	0.593*
101	2.800	0.407	0.139	0.222	0.111	0.662*	0.078	0.533*
102	2.867	0.434	0.282	0.055	0.231	0.228	0.017	0.241

R table value on  $P \leq 0.05 = 0.365$

All squewness values were between ( $\pm 3$ ). This indicates normality of data and it is possible to generalize results. The researcher excluded (2) items

(83-102) as they were irrelevant. Final number of items of the third axis became (26).

**Table (6): Internal Consistency of the fourth axis: Methods for facing monopolism in Arab sport (n=30)**

Item	Mean	SD	Squewness	Correlation with axis 1	Correlation with axis 2	Correlation with axis 3	Correlation with axis4	Correlation with sum
103	2.933	0.254	0.533-	0.342	0.080	0.138	0.633*	0.402*
104	2.800	0.407	0.139	0.222	0.078	0.111	0.561*	0.402*
105	2.867	0.434	0.282	0.055	0.017	0.231	0.128	0.086
106	2.633	0.556	-0.192	0.089	0.110	0.059	0.474*	0.465*
107	4.567	0.758	-0.637	0.334	0.080	0.297	0.429*	0.647*
108	2.500	0.731	0.063	0.227	207.	0.278	0.731*	0.555*
109	2.867	0.356	-0.611	0.231	191.	0.116	0.732*	0.455*
110	2.133	0.819	-0.089	0.175	0.099	0.141	0.263	0.175
111	2.800	0.484	-0.135	0.085	0.069	0.234	0.441*	0.412*
112	2.967	0.183	0.197	0.062	0.008	0.234	0.425*	0.477*
113	2.100	0.88	0.182	0.183	0.253	0.264	0.640*	0.593*
114	3.000	1.017	0.632-	0.160	0.292	0.041	*0.637	0.703*
115	2.767	1.165	0.352-	0.242	0.216	0.180	*0.527	0.841*
116	2.767	1.073	0.217-	0.300	0.125	0.109	0.073	0.104
117	2.400	1.102	0.106	0.111	0.096	0.111	*0.328	0.400*
118	2.133	1.074	0.612-	0.021	0.227	0.231	0.178	0.394

R table value on  $P \leq 0.05 = 0.365$

All squewness values were between ( $\pm 3$ ). This indicates normality of data and it is possible to generalize results. None of items were excluded. Final number of items of the fourth axis became (16).

#### Reliability:

The researcher calculated Cronbach's Alpha for reliability as F significant value was 4.386 while Alpha coefficient was 0.523 and this proves the questionnaire's reliability as seen in table (7).

**Table (7): Alpha coefficient for the questionnaire's items (n=30)**

Source	Sum of squares	Freedom degree	Square mean	F
Inter-individuals	14.468	29	0.4989	4.386
Intra-individuals	542.030	1980	0.2738	
Inter-items	86.798	66	1.315	
Residuals	455.232	1914	0.2378	
Sum	556.498	2009	0.2770	

Tables (4-7) indicated that (7) items were excluded as they were irrelevant to the sum of all axes. This makes the final number of items (106).

### 3. Results:

Results of first axis: Causes of monopolism in Arab sport.

**Table (8): frequency and percentages of responses to items of the first axis (n=97)**

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	Most Arab countries transformed into capitalism and privatization of sport	75	77.3	17	17.5	5	5.2	264	6
2	Lack of competitive advantage in favor of one particular athlete or club	57	58.8	34	35.1	6	6.2	245	14r
3	Severe variance in financial abilities among sports clubs	60	61.9	28	28.9	9	9.3	245	14r
4	Lack of a unified union for advocating sports workers' rights	38	39.7	50	51.5	24	24.7	160	32
5	Shrinking the role of Ara Olympic committees in monitoring the work of sports federations	67	69.1	25	25.8	5	5.2	256	9
6	The continuous desire of sports administrator to gain the highest possible profit	39	40.2	23	23.7	33	34.7	193	31
7	Exclusive broadcast rights for some channels to some sports events	43	44.3	45	46.4	9	9.3	228	23
8	Unfair terms of professional contracts of athletes that deny them their rights and are against international laws	90	92.8	5	5.2	2	2.1	282	1
9	Rarity of distinguished Arab sports product (athletes – coaches – clothes and equipment – events)	84	86.6	13	13.4			278	2
10	Some companies dominate manufacturing certain sports products so that other local companies cannot copy or compete it due to high costs	51	52.6	30	30.9	16	16.5	229	22
11	Some sports clothes and equipment companies decrease prices temporarily to force competitors out of the market	57	58.8	30	30.9	10	10.3	241	17
12	The lack of legal terms criminalizing monopolism in sport	58	59.8	25	25.8	14	14.4	238	18
13	Local authorities find it hard to issue new licenses for new factories or companies in the sports field	36	39.78	38	37.1	23	23.7	207	27
14	The lack of objective studies concerning pricing, selling and buying sports products (athletes – broadcast rights – brand names – equipment)	79	81.4	15	15.5	3	3.1	270	4

**Table (8) cont.-: frequency and percentages of responses to items of the first axis (n=97)**

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
15	Sports federations depend solely on financial support from the government without any financial or administrative independence	43	44.3	37	38.1	17	17.5	220	26
2813	Selling logo of sports federations via termed usufruct exclusively	45	46.4	17	17.5	35	36.1	204	28
17	Selling brand names of sports products via termed usufruct exclusively	39	40.2	26	26.8	32	33.0	201	29
18	The continuous desire of sports administrator to gain the highest possible profit	79	81.4	18	18.6			273	3
19	Unfair and unbalanced distribution of financial support among sports federations	77	79.4	12	12.4	8	8.2	263	7r
20	Unfair and unbalanced distribution of financial support among sports clubs	72	74.2	22	22.7	3	3.1	263	7r

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
21	Unbalanced governmental financial and logistic support among sports facilities of different sports	49	50.5	35	36.1	13	13.4	230	21
22	Lack of governmental monitoring over sports clubs' work	67	69.1	22	22.7	8	8.2	253	11
23	Administrative systems of governmental radio and TV channels lead to major loss of the state's rights and increase monopolism	60	61.9	28	28.9	9	9.3	245	14r
24	Technological and information development spread media evolution and information flow in addition to increasing trends towards monopolism	39	40.2	24	24.7	34	35.1	199	30
25	Media concentration on one sport increases its popularity and monopolizes audience culture and attitudes	55	56.7	25	25.8	17	17.5	232	20
26	Exclusive media decreases sports spread and competitive advantage among different sports	49	50.5	29	29.9	19	19.6	224	25
27	Restriction on importing raw materials used in sports products and limiting it to specific companies	64	66.0	24	24.7	9	9.3	249	12
28	Overpricing personal interest on public interest	44	45.4	49	50.5	4	4.1	234	19
29	The lack of information database in Arab countries to exchange information about manufacturing sports products	54	55.7	22	22.7	21	21.6	227	24
30	The lack of information database in Arab countries to exchange professional and scientific information	68	70.1	13	13.4	16	16.5	246	13
31	Limitations in monitoring of governmental authorities over sports federations' works	68	70.1	22	22.7	7	7.2	255	10
32	Limitations in international laws, rules and regulations concerning sports that inspire Arab rules and regulations	75	77.3	18	18.6	4	4.1	265	5

Significant percentage on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ .

Results of the second axis: Forms of monopolism in Arab sport:

**Table (9): frequency and percentages of responses to items of the second axis (n=97)**

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
33	A certain club always wins all championships in different sports	51	52.6	32	33.0	14	14.4	231	13
34	Lack of competitive advantage in the federation's championships in favor of specific clubs	63	64.9	28	28.9	6	6.2	251	6
35	Gathering the best technical elements (athletes – coaches – managers) in one specific club	56	57.7	28	28.9	13	13.4	237	10
36	Sports authorities in Arab countries monopolize governmental support of sports federations	38	39.6	41	42.3	19	19.6	194	26
37	Boards of sports federations are not authorized to accept financial support or donations without permission of official authorities	49	50.5	40	41.2	8	8.2	235	11
38	Exclusive broadcast rights are sold by organizing bodies of sports events to specific channels	48	49.5	26	26.8	23	23.7	197	25
39	Exclusive rights of sponsors of federations' and clubs' activities	38	39.6	30	30.9	34	35.1	190	29
40	Complete dominance of some companies over importing and manufacturing raw materials in sports products	41	42.3	33	34.0	23	23.7	204	23
41	Complete dominance of some sports clubs over the lives of athletes under the terms of professional contracts	44	45.4	35	36.1	18	18.6	211	20
42	Continuous interference of some companies in the behaviors of many athletes under the terms of sponsoring contracts	39	40.2	36	37.1	22	22.7	211	20r
43	News feed of some athletes or sports federation is limited to specific reporters, newspapers or TV channels	48	49.5	37	38.1	12	12.4	230	18
44	Media coverage of some sports clubs and federations is restricted to specific TV channels	44	45.4	42	43.3	11	11.3	227	17



No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
45	Exclusive rights of some companies over marketing rights of some sports clubs and federations (clothes companies – TV channels – media agencies)	42	43.3	16	16.5	39	40.2	191	28
46	Exclusive rights of some companies on the brand names of some sports products	57	58.8	18	18.6	22	22.7	229	15
47	Exaggerated payments for efficient administrators to be recruited in specific clubs	50	51.5	30	30.9	17	17.5	227	17r
48	Some sports clubs or federations monopolize governmental monetary or material support	39	40.2	34	36.1	24	24.7	208	22
49	Official sports authorities monopolize monitoring over the works of sports federations and shrink the role of Olympic committees	39	40.2	36	37.1	22	22.7	181	30

**Table (9) cont.: frequency and percentages of responses to items of the second axis (n=97)**

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
50	Limiting organization and management of national and international championships held by sports federation to specific individuals	39	40.2	20	20.6	38	39.2	176	31
51	Granting the rights of ticket distribution of championships held by some sports federations to specific individuals	78	80.4	14	14.4	5	5.2	267	2
52	Some sports companies decrease prices temporarily to force competitors out of the markets or connive with them to increase it later	39	40.2	26	28.9	32	33.0	199	24
53	Closed selling policy: some companies produce specific products that cannot be run or maintained by other companies	51	52.6	30	30.9	16	16.5	229	15r
54	Some media companies monopolize the product, buyer and seller through TV channels	39	40.2	37	38.1	30	30.9	194	26r
55	Boards of sports clubs are not authorized to accept financial support or donations without permission of official authorities	51	52.6	36	37.1	10	10.3	235	11r
56	One or more sports clubs agree to monopolize geographic zones for talent scouting	57	58.8	34	35.1	6	6.2	245	8
57	One or more sports clubs agree to set conditions restricting athletes' rights	60	61.9	28	28.9	9	9.3	245	8r
58	Unfair and unbalance polarization of efficient individuals for specific club	38	39.7	50	51.5	24	24.7	160	32
59	Alliance of clubs on issues concerning competition	67	69.1	25	25.8	5	5.2	256	4
60	Preventing professional athletes from participating in their national teams' matches according to terms of professional contracts	54	55.7	22	22.7	21	21.6	227	17r
61	Contracting with many distinguished athletes for the same position	68	70.1	13	13.4	16	16.5	246	7
62	Contracts with junior players and seducing their parents with monetary revenues	68	70.1	22	22.7	7	7.2	255	5
63	Unjustified facilitations provided for media men to guarantee monopolizing of media coverage	75	77.3	18	18.6	4	4.1	265	3
64	Bias inside sports federations during arbitrations in favor of specific club	90	92.8	5	5.2	2	2.1	282	1

Significant percentage on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$

Results of the third axis: consequences of monopolism in Arab sport:

**Table (10): frequency and percentages of responses to items of the third axis (n=97)**

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
65	Monopolism creates unjustified over prices of sports products in Arab countries	67	69.1	22	22.7	8	8.2	253	6
66	Monopolism increases athletes' prices under professionalism	60	61.9	28	28.9	9	9.3	245	14
67	Monopolism leads to conflicts among sports authorities in Arab countries	39	40.2	24	24.7	34	35.1	199	27
68	Monopolism increases economic revenues of sports organizations	55	56.7	25	25.8	17	17.5	232	16
69	Monopolism has major effects on forming public opinion (audience – athletes – workers) of sport in Arab countries	49	50.5	29	29.9	19	19.6	224	24
70	Monopolism decreases excitement of sports events	64	66.0	24	24.7	9	9.3	249	10r
71	Monopolism has negative effects on equity and fair play	44	45.4	49	50.5	4	4.1	234	15
72	Monopolism increases fanaticism and riot in sports courts	54	55.7	22	22.7	21	21.6	227	21
73	Media monopolism denies individuals their rights to watch their favorite sports	68	70.1	13	13.4	16	16.5	246	13
74	Monopolism distracts people from major national issue to minor things	63	64.9	30	30.9	4	4.1	253	6r
75	Monopolism of some sports products (clothes – equipment – media coverage) increases unemployment in Arab countries	68	70.1	22	22.7	7	7.2	255	5
76	Monopolism facilitates quick revenues	75	77.3	18	18.6	4	4.1	265	3
77	Monopolism increases corruption in Arab countries	65	67.0	21	21.6	11	11.3	248	12
78	Monopolism decreases the technical levels of different sports	66	68.0	20	20.6	11	11.3	249	10
79	Monopolism has negative effect on national and international participation in sport	83	85.6	12	12.4	2	2.1	275	1
80	Monopolism decreases watching rates among game fans	67	69.1	25	25.8	5	5.2	256	4
81	Monopolism leads to variance in technical levels of competitors	39	40.2	23	23.7	33	34.7	193	28
82	Monopolism leads to "Power Positions" in Arab sport	43	44.3	45	46.4	9	9.3	228	20
83	Monopolism leads to illegal competition among clubs over sports products (equipment – media rights – athletes)	79	81.4	15	15.5	3	3.1	270	2
84	Monopolism leads sport to lose its independent	43	44.3	37	38.1	17	17.5	220	25
85	Monopolism denies efficient individuals their rightful positions	45	46.4	17	17.5	35	36.1	204	26

**Table (10) cont.: frequency and percentages of responses to items of the third axis (n=97)**

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
86	Monopolism leads to technological negligence as monopolies seek to restrict the volume of their products	48	49.5	37	38.1	12	12.4	230	18
87	Monopolism restricts and decreases the national income of most Arab countries and decreases the income of sports workers	44	45.4	42	43.3	11	11.3	227	21r
88	Monopolism affects the quality of organizing sports events	67	69.1	22	22.7	8	8.2	253	6r
89	Monopolism diminishes equity among athletes' contracts	39	40.2	16	16.5	42	43.3	191	29
90	Monopolism affects sports competitive spirit negatively	57	58.8	18	18.6	22	22.7	229	19
91	Monopolism deepens sports traditions	50	51.5	30	30.9	17	17.5	227	21r
92	Monopolism distorts social ideals concerning human relations in Arab sport	63	64.9	28	28.9	6	6.2	251	9
93	Monopolism accumulates distinguished athletes in specific clubs	51	52.6	32	33.0	14	14.4	231	17

Significant percentage on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$

Results of the fourth axis: Methods for facing monopolism in Arab sport:

**Table (11): frequency and percentages of responses to items of the fourth axis (n=97)**

No.	Item	Agree		Somehow		Disagree		Sum	Rank
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
94	Adding terms that criminalize monopolism in sport to rules and regulations organizing work in Arab sport	83	85.6	12	12.4	2	2.1	275	1
95	Sports federations and clubs should be given their rights to free the sports industry	63	64.9	28	28.9	6	6.2	251	4
96	Establishing a specialized department for fighting monopolism in ministries of sport and other similar governmental agencies	56	57.7	28	28.9	13	13.4	237	8
97	Preparing objective studies about prices of services, materials and production costs of sports products and media broadcast	67	69.1	25	25.8	5	5.2	256	3
98	Establishing specific standards for development, selling and buying in sport (athletes – products – broadcast)	48	49.5	37	38.1	12	12.4	230	9
99	Issuing more licenses for sports channels	54	55.7	22	22.7	21	21.6	227	11
100	Adding terms to prevent monopolism to codes of ethics of sports media	68	70.1	13	13.4	16	16.5	246	5
101	Issuing a legislation for organizing media broadcast (TV – radio – newspapers) with terms preventing monopolism and guaranteeing competitiveness in sports media	51	52.6	30	30.9	16	16.5	229	10
102	Fair and balanced distribution of financial support among sports federations	57	58.8	30	30.9	10	10.3	241	6
103	Fair and balanced distribution of media coverage among different sports	58	59.8	25	25.8	14	14.4	238	7
104	Fair and balanced distribution of financial support among sports clubs	39	43.1	36	39.2	23	23.7	207	13
105	Balance in establishing sports facilities for different sports and in different governorates	79	81.4	15	15.5	3	3.1	270	2
106	Signing agreements between inspection authorities and sports authorities to monitor all business transactions in sport	43	44.3	37	38.1	17	17.5	220	12

Significant percentage on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ .

#### 4. Discussion:

The First Axis: Causes of monopolism in Arab sport:

Table (8) indicated that responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 40.2% to 86.6% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify causes of monopolism in Arab sport and these causes can be seen in table (8). The researcher thinks that these causes were ordered in that order due to the following:

- Most causes leading to monopolism in sport are economic, either on the level of individuals or sports organizations. This is because organizations tend to get financial support from governments to sustain expenses on participation or even championship. With the lack of financial resources in developing countries, these countries became unable to sustain expenses for championships and sports infrastructure. These expenses became a burden over governments' shoulders and they became unable to fulfill their commitments towards sports activities.

Therefore, governments were directed towards sustaining capitals for teams to make more sports achievements by all means. This cause the rise of some economic and investment methods including monopolism. Through monopolism, all available resources of the organization are used to sustain maximum financial and moral benefit on condition that it is desired, and to fulfill the needs of its members and beneficiaries. This is in agreement with Abd El-Kader, Ahmed F. (2005).

- Monopolism managed to gather private property with public property of production tools and to gather economic freedom with state's interference in economic activity of non-governmental associations, especially sports federations. This leads to more efficiency in using financial resources and increasing financial rates in addition to more focus from the state on its basic functions. It also led to expansion in private property and getting rid of losing units. This is in agreement with Abd El-Fattah, Ahmed (1999).

- Sport needs more capital and sometimes it turns into business. More accurately, sport has its business aspect according to the dominant political and economic system. This means that sport is eligible to the same laws governing business. Monopolism may indirectly lead to weakness in national economy and may delay the private sector in addition to decreasing incomes and budget cuts aiming to sport and its various services. This is consistent with Abdullah, Ahmed S. (1996).

- Monopolism destroys economy and democratic governments as well although it may be beneficial for other governments. Unfortunately, damages of monopolism may be unclear for the public as monopolizes hide these negative effects by all means. The following are some negative aspects assured by items of this axis by which uncontrolled monopolism may lead to economic damages:

- High prices with low quality of products.
- Decreased quality below desired standards.

This may not be limited to product quality but it may expand to service quality.

- Slow path of development and modern technology application.

- Sustaining economic benefits even on the long run at the expense of consumers. Government's control over monopolism may decrease this problem.

- Monopolism seeks to restrict production to increase prices on the short and long runs. This increase demands that are not fulfilled and decreases economic welfare of the society.

- Monopolism leads to inefficient resource allocation. This is clear in the lack of technical efficiency (price = mean expense on its lowest rate) and specialized efficiency (price = marginal expense).

- Monopolism leads to inflation and price increase.

- Monopolism leads to decreased production and inefficient use of resources.

- Monopolism leads to depression due to decreased quality of products.

- Monopolism spreads unemployment and creates more crises including inefficient consumption.

- Monopolism works only for the interest of monopolies and causes harm to other parties.

- Monopolism leads on class of the society to be rich at the expense of other classes.

This is consistent with Abd El-Samea, Osama A. (2007) and Fathy, Husain M. (2006).

The second axis: Forms of monopolism in Arab sport:

Table (9) indicated that responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 39.6% to 92.8% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify the forms of monopolism in Arab sport as

they are related to: industrialization – training – media – sports events – financing – administration – rules and regulations – human resources. These forms are clear in table 99) and the researcher thinks that they came in this order due to the following:

- These forms are consistent with the general trend of the state and especially sports associations and organizations so that the state can apply close monitoring to organizations, companies and individuals financing projects and championships to guarantee that they can achieve sufficient benefits. This is consistent with Tadros, Khalil V. (2006).

- Inaccurate specification of roles and weights of the private and public sectors as technical standards are unclear if a specific activity is 100% successful for the private sector or vice versa according to specific technical and economic standards. Some models are unable to identify this aspect and led to major social and economic negative effects in addition to structural imbalance in the national economy.

- Conflicts in economic decisions: it is clear that economic decisions are unclear. In addition, the national economy's identity is unclear and leads to conflict strategic and economic decisions with all negative effects expected on the performance of a mixed national economy. The general trend is to make decisions then make them void.

- There is a clear misdistribution of income especially in countries that are transforming to mixed economy as this transformation comes on the expense of justice distribution of income. Encouraging the development of private sector is contradicted with justice in income distribution and needs an additional stage where economic efficiency is achieved and growth rates are stabilized. This problem needs creative solutions to deal dynamically with transformation issues. This is consistent with Al-Selmy, Ali (1995).

- Items' order assures the basic criteria of monopoly market including:

- **Number of dealers:** Monopoly market is characterized by one corporation that controls the market, either through monopolizing selling or buying. This corporation is faced by a large number of buyers (or sellers in case of monopolizing buying). Accordingly, the monopoly can control the price and becomes a price maker.

- **Type of product:** the product provided by the monopoly is unique with no good or even close alternatives. This provides the monopoly with the monopolizing power to achieve unusual economic profit through selling the product with his own price.

- **In-market and out-market:** In the monopoly market, it is impossible for new producers to enter the industry. This is due to legal and non-legal constraints for introducing a new facility into the

market. This means the working facility is enjoying a monopoly position.

- **Information:** the monopolizing facility also monopolizes information as it is the sole holder of know-how and this makes information itself an economic merchandise with specific price, not so common as it is the case in competitive markets. This means that who owns information gains a monopoly advantage over the others. This is consistent with Amin, Amr A. (2009) and Modhy, Mohamed S. (2004).

The third axis: consequences of monopolism in Arab sport:

Table (10) indicated that responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 49.1% to 94.3% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify the consequences of monopolism in Arab sport. These can be seen in table (10). The researcher thinks this order is due to:

- Sport is closely related to trade interests with mutual benefits as sports now have major trade relations with new trade phenomena. This can be seen in sponsoring a specific sport, a private club or even a profit seeking project in addition to sponsoring and advertising a specific economic activity. Economists with interest in sport are hoping that sport will have a productive sector to produce distinguished athletes or distinguished competitions. This is consistent with Radwan, Husam (2000) and Abd El-Moez, Ashraf (1990).

- Most economic problems in sport on the level of individuals or even organizations result from continuous seeking for financial support to sustain expenses for all aspects of sport on the level of practice and championship as well. Due to the lack of available resources in developing countries they become unable to expend on championships or infrastructure necessary for sport. This makes governments unable to fulfill their responsibilities towards sports activities on all levels. This is consistent with Mahmoud, Ahmed K. (2008).

- Financial support for sports federations is weak. This support is divided into self-support coming from revenues of sports organizations through using their facilities and legal rights and public support coming from financial donations and governmental support given directly as liquid money or infrastructure or indirectly in the form of exemptions on customs fees, electricity, water and gas bills given to sports organizations. This is consistent with Mahmoud, Ahmed K. (2008) and Darwish, Kamal et al (2004).

The fourth axis: Methods for facing monopolism in Arab sport:

Table (11) indicated that responses of participants tended to agree on all items as agreement percentages ranged from 49.5% to 58.6% while significance on  $P \leq 0.05 = 39.35\%$ . Therefore, the researcher managed to identify the methods for facing monopolism in Arab sport. These can be seen in table (11). The researcher thinks that this order is due to:

- Chaos of the sports community which necessitates rules and regulations to eliminate monopolism as sport became a system that is more vulnerable to be affected by internal and external factors.

- New methods and mechanisms to face monopolism are now required to save a huge budget for the government to be used in other infrastructure projects. This is consistent with Ibrahim, Nabil M. (2003).

- These mechanisms can save major resources and provides a solid base for managing sports organizations including clubs and federations to provide financial resources for achieving its objectives.

- Items indicated that government can interfere with one or more of the following measures to decrease the negative effects of monopolism: controlling prices – eliminating distinctions in prices – establishing quality standards – decreasing political activities – breaking up monopoly agreements.

- Economists agreed that monopoly enterprises abuse their monopoly powers and work against national economies. Therefore, most industrial countries issues laws against monopolism.

## 5. Conclusions:

According to this research aims, methods and results, the researcher concluded the following:

The First Axis: Causes of monopolism in Arab sport:

1. Most Arab countries transformed to capital system and privatization of sport.
2. The lack of competitive advantage in favor of specific athletes or clubs.
3. Major disparities in financial power among clubs.
4. The lack of a union or entity to advocate the rights of sports workers.
5. Shrinking the role of Olympic committees especially in monitoring the work of sports federations.
6. The desire among sports administrators to seek the highest possible monetary revenue.
7. Some TV sports channels get exclusive rights for broadcasting sports events.
8. Some items in professional athletes' contracts are unfair and against the athlete's rights and international laws.

9. The severe lack in the distinguished Arab sports product (players – coaches – managers – sports clothes and equipment – events).
  10. Some companies monopolize the production of specific products that local companies cannot compete to manufacture it due to its high costs.
  11. Some sports clothes and equipment companies temporarily decrease their prices to force competitors outside the markets.
  12. The lack of laws, rules or regulations against monopolism in sport.
  13. Difficulties to issue new licenses for factories of companies working in sport in the Arab countries.
  14. The lack of objective studies concerning pricing, selling or buying sports products (athletes – broadcast rights – sports equipment).
  15. Sports federations depend only on governmental support without any other means for financial or administrative independence.
  16. Selling the rights of using the federation's logo exclusively to a specific company.
  17. Selling the brand name of sports products through usufruct to a specific company.
  18. The desire among sports administrators to gain the highest profit.
  19. Unfairer and unbalanced distribution of financial support among sports federation.
  20. Unfair and unbalanced distribution of financial support among sports clubs.
  21. Unbalanced governmental financial and logistic support among sports organizations.
  22. The lack of governmental monitoring over clubs' work.
  23. Administrative rules and regulations in governmental TV and radio channels lead to complete loss of the state's rights in broadcast and increase monopolism.
  24. Technological and information development increase media evolution, information flow and trends towards monopolism.
  25. Media concentration over one specific game increase its popularity and this monopolizes the audience trends and culture.
  26. Exclusive media decreases the spread of sports activities and the competitive advantage among games.
  27. Restrictions over imports of raw materials used in sports products and limiting import rights to specific companies.
  28. The dominance of personal interest over public interest.
  29. The lack of information databases in the Arab countries concerning industrial information about sports products.
  30. The lack of information databases in the Arab countries concerning scientific and professional information about sport.
  31. Governmental authorities concerned with work of sports federations suffer from severe limitations in monitoring.
  32. International rules and regulations regulating the sports movement all over the world suffer from severe limitations.
- The second axis: Forms of monopolism in Arab sport:
- Monopolism in the Arab sport is related to one of the following forms: production – training – media – events – finance – administration. The following forms come under one of these major forms.
33. A specific club wins most championships in several sports continuously.
  34. The lack of competitive advantage in the federation's championships in favor of a specific member.
  35. Gathering the best technical elements (athletes – coaches – managers) in a specific club.
  36. Sports authorities in Arab countries monopolize formal financing of sports federations.
  37. Sports federations' boards don't have the right to accept financial support or donation without agreement from sports authorities.
  38. Selling broadcast rights exclusively to specific sports channels.
  39. Exclusive rights of sponsors of sports clubs or federations.
  40. Complete dominance of specific enterprises to import raw materials for sports products.
  41. Complete dominance of sports clubs over athletes under the terms of professional contracts.
  42. Continuous interference of some companies in the behavior of some athletes under the terms of sponsoring contracts.
  43. Limiting news feed about athletes or federations to specific reports, channels or newspapers.
  44. Limiting media coverage of some federations or clubs to specific channels or programs exclusively exclusive marketing rights.
  45. Exclusive marketing rights of some companies for some sports federations and clubs (clothes companies – TV channels – media agencies).
  46. Exclusive rights of one company for specific brand names of sports products.
  47. Providing efficient administrators with exaggerated payments.
  48. Monopolizing specific monetary and material advantages provided by the governments for specific clubs or federations.

49. Official monitoring over sports federations is limited to governmental authorities and shrinking the role of Olympic committees.
  50. Limiting the organization and management of local and international championships to specific persons.
  51. Providing specific persons or companies with the rights of selling tickets for championships organized by federations and clubs.
  52. Some sports companies temporarily decrease its prices to force competitors out of the market or to collude with them to increase the price later.
  53. Application of closed selling policy through designing products that cannot be run or maintained by products of competitors.
  54. Some media companies monopolize the producer, seller and buyer at the same time through monopolizing media channels.
  55. Boards of sports clubs don't have the right to accept donations or financial support without agreements of official authorities.
  56. One or more sports clubs agree to divide geographic zones for scouting talents.
  57. One or more sports clubs agree to put specific restrictions over athletes' desires.
  58. Unfair and unbalanced polarization of distinguished administrative personnel for specific organizations.
  59. Clubs' alliances for specific issues of competitiveness.
  60. Denying the professional athlete from his right to participate in the matches of his national team according to terms of contract.
  61. Contracts with a large number of players for the same position.
  62. Contracts with junior athletes and seducing their parents.
  63. Exaggerated facilitations provided for media men to guarantee media monopolism.
  64. Bias towards specific clubs inside federations during conflict resolution process.
- The third axis: consequences of monopolism in Arab sport:
65. Monopolism leads to unjustified increase in prices of sports products in Arab countries.
  66. According to professionalism system, monopolism leads to major increases in athletes' prices.
  67. Monopolism leads to conflicts among sports organizations in the Arab countries.
  68. Monopolism increases economic revenues of sports organizations.
  69. Monopolism has great effects on shaping attitudes and public opinions of audience, practitioners or athletes.
70. Monopolism leads to decreasing excitement of sports events.
  71. Monopolism affects equity and fair play negatively.
  72. Monopolism spreads intolerance and riot in sports courts.
  73. Media monopolism denies individuals of their rights to watch sports events.
  74. Monopolism distracts nations from major issues to minor ones.
  75. Monopolism of sports products (merchandises – events – athletes) leads to unemployment in several Arab countries.
  76. Monopolism leads to quick profit.
  77. Monopolism increases corruption in sport in the Arab countries.
  78. Monopolism decreases the technical levels of Sports.
  79. Monopolism affects local and international participation in sport.
  80. Monopolism decreases watching rates among fans.
  81. Monopolism leads to variations in technical levels of competitive teams.
  82. Monopolism leads to the appearance of “under table powers” in the Arab sports field.
  83. Monopolism leads to illegal competition among clubs over sports products (merchandises – broadcast rights – athletes).
  84. Monopolism makes sport lose its independence and neutrality.
  85. Monopolism denies efficient people from reaching top positions.
  86. Monopolism leads to technological negligence as monopolies seek to restrict their products.
  87. Monopolism leads to restricting the national income and decreasing incomes for workers in the sports field.
  88. Monopolism affects organizing championships negatively.
  89. Monopolism makes opportunities of equal contracts among players void.
  90. Monopolism affects competitive spirit negatively.
  91. Monopolism deepens the effects of traditions in the sports field.
  92. Monopolism distorts social values related to human relations in the Arab sports field.
  93. Monopolism leads to athletes' overstock in sports clubs.
- The fourth axis: Methods for facing monopolism in Arab sport:
94. Rules and regulations of sport in Arab countries should include terms for criminalizing monopolism.

95. Sports industry should be free and rights should be given to sports clubs and federations.
96. Ministries of sport and other sports authorities should establish specialized departments for preventing monopolism.
97. Objective studies about prices of services, materials, production costs and events broadcast should be prepared.
98. Specific standards for development, selling and buying in the sports field (athletes – products – broadcast) should be established.
99. More licenses should be issued for sports channels.
100. Sports media ethical codes should include terms for preventing monopolism.
101. Preparing a legislation with terms organizing audio and television broadcast for preventing monopolism in the sports field.
102. Fair and balanced distribution for financial support among sports federations.
103. Fair and balanced distribution for media broadcast among various sports.
104. Fair and balanced distribution for financial support among sports clubs.
105. Balance in building sports facilities among various sports in various governorates.
106. Signing agreements among various inspection systems and sports authorities for monitoring and controlling all transactions in the sports field.

#### Recommendations:

According to these conclusions, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Using results of this researcher when dealing with monopolism in sport.
2. Increasing governmental finance provided by governments to sports clubs and federations in addition to increasing financial resources so that these organizations can achieve their goals.
3. Organizing training courses for administrative and legal personnel working in sports organizations concerning monopolism.
4. Sports authorities in Arab countries should issue rules and regulations including terms for criminalizing all types of monopolism.
5. Increasing incomes of sports workers to avoid monopolism.
6. Making more scientific studies about trading sports products.
7. Fair and balanced distribution for governmental financial support among sports organizations.
8. Arab Olympic committees should have the rights of monitoring and evaluation of local sports organizations' works.

9. Cancelling exclusive selling of broadcast rights.
10. Avoiding personal interests.
11. Establishing an information database for exchanging industrial information.
12. Providing sports channels, factories and companies with required licenses.
13. Considering neutrality and objectivity in arbitration inside sports federations.
14. Formulating a unified form of professional contracts to avoid monopolism.
15. Ministries of sport and other sports authorities should establish specialized departments for preventing monopolism.

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