



THE PROBLEM OF SPORTS
DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE FOR
THE «EUROPEAN MODEL»

*Prikhodko Volodymyr¹, Dolbysheva Nina¹, Sheviakov Olexiy²,
Koshcheyev Alexander¹, Chuhlovina Valeria¹, Baldzhy Ilona¹*

¹Prydniprovsk State Academy of Physical
Culture and Sports, Dnipro, Ukraine

²University of Customs and Finance, Dnipro, Ukraine

DOI: 10.32540/2071-1476-2019-1-132

Annotations

Purpose: the article deals with the disclosure of the problem of state management of sports development in terms of its legislative support, which should facilitate the development of sports in the "European model", namely the involvement of local authorities, to eliminate it further in the formation of a modern system of training athletes in Ukraine.

Material: a set of theoretical research methods were used: generalization of literature, materials from the Internet, content of previous own scientific developments, as well as abstraction, idealization, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction.

Results: The article presents the results of the study of the quality and features of the legislative acts that regulate the development of sports in Ukraine. It is proved that the problem in domestic sport is that the adopted legislative and regulatory acts in Ukraine are not those that effectively contribute to the development of the sphere according to the "European model". After all, part of their content is marked by declarative nature, the absence of clearly established standards and effective forms of control, the weak use of decentralization processes. It is the decentralization of power by its potential that creates powerful organizational and financial prerequisites for reforming the physical education and sports sector in the "European model". And this, in the case of a higher level of public administration, can ensure a new, modern quality of the sport. This model, while providing competent governance, combines the resources and capabilities of the state, including the funds of the specialized government, ministries and agencies involved in physical education and sports, as well as local authorities and non-governmental organizations (national sports federations, federations, existing in provinces and cities, sports clubs) and more.

Conclusions: The current state and level of public administration of sport is critical and hinders positive change in this social sphere. The negative will obviously affect the activities of the newly created Ministry Youth and Sports of Ukraine. This Ministry, paying attention to Sport for All, will need to start almost from scratch in the sport of excellence, that is, to create the legal, organizational and financial preconditions for the qualitative improvement of the state of the entire field of sport.

Keywords: sports development problem, "European model" of sports development, legislation and regulations governing sports development, public administration, decentralization

Анотація

Мета: розкрити проблеми управління розвитком спорту на державному рівні з точки зору його законодавства, яке повинно сприяти розвитку спорту за «європейською моделлю», а саме з залученням місцевих

органів влади в процесі формування сучасної системи підготовки спортсменів в Україні.

Методи: використаний комплекс теоретичних методів дослідження: узагальнення літературних джерел, інформаційного матеріалу мережі Інтернету, аналіз змісту попередніх власних наукових розробок, а також абстракція, ідеалізація, аналіз і синтез, індукція і дедукція.

Результати: в результаті дослідження якості та особливостей законодавчих актів, що регулюють розвиток спорту в Україні, було доведено, що проблема вітчизняного спорту в тому, що прийняті законодавчі та нормативні акти в Україні не є тими, які ефективно сприяють розвитку галузі за «європейською моделлю». Так як їх зміст відрізняється декларативним характером, відсутністю чітко встановленими стандартами і ефективними формами контролю, слабким використанням процесів децентралізації. Саме децентралізація влади за її потенціалом створює потужні організаційні та фінансові умови для реформування сфери фізичної культури і спорту щодо «європейської моделі». Ця модель забезпечує компетентне управління, поєднує в собі ресурси і можливості держави, включаючи засоби міністерств і відомств, які здійснюють управління сферою фізичної культури і спорту, а також місцевих органів влади і неурядових організацій (національні спортивні федерації, обласні та міські територіальні громад, спортивні клуби) і ін. Таким чином, більш високий рівень державного управління сприятиме якісному розвитку спорту.

Висновки. Поточний стан і рівень державного управління спортом є критичним і перешкоджає позитивним змінам в цій соціальній сфері. Негатив явно позначається на діяльності Міністерства молоді та спорту України, яке більшою мірою стало приділяти увагу спорту для всіх. Тому організація і управління на державному рівні має почати практично з нуля в спорті враховуючи передовий досвід зарубіжних країн, тобто створити правові, організаційні та фінансові умови для якісного поліпшення стану всієї галузі спорту.

Ключові слова: проблема розвитку спорту, «європейська модель» розвитку спорту, законодавчі та нормативні акти, що регулюють розвиток спорту, державне управління, децентралізація.

Аннотація

Цель: раскрыть проблемы управления развитием спорта на государственном уровне с точки зрения его законодательства, которое должно способствовать развитию спорта по «европейской модели», а именно с привлечением местных органов власти в процессе формирования современной системы подготовки спортсменов в Украине.

Методы: использован комплекс теоретических методов исследования: обобщение литературных источников, информационного материала сети Интернет, анализ содержания предыдущих собственных научных разработок, а также абстракция, идеализация, анализ и синтез, индукция и дедукция.

Результаты: в результате исследования качества и особенностей законодательных актов, регулирующих развитие спорта в Украине, было доказано, что проблема отечественного спорта в том, что принятые законодательные и нормативные акты в Украине не являются теми, которые эффективно способствуют развитию отрасли по «европейской модели». Так как их содержание отличается декларативным характером, отсутствием четко установленных стандартов и эффективных форм контроля, слабым использованием процессов децентрализации. Именно децентрализация власти по ее потенциалу создаст мощные организационные и финансовые предпосылки для реформирования сферы физической культуры и спорта по «европейской модели». Эта модель обеспечивает компетентное управление, сочетает в себе ресурсы и возможности государства, включая средства министерств и ведомств управляющих сферой физической культуры и спорта, а также местных органов власти и неправительственных организаций (национальные спортивные федерации, областные и городские территориальные объединения, спортивные клубы) и др. Таким образом, более высокий уровень государственного управления будет способствовать более качественному развитию спорта.

Выводы. Текущее состояние и уровень государственного управления спортом являются критическим и препятствуют позитивным изменениям в этой социальной сфере. Негатив явно скажется на деятельности Министерства молодежи и спорта Украины, которое в большей степени стало уделять внимание спорту для всех. Поэтому организация и управление на государственном уровне должно начинаться практически с нуля в спорте учитывая передовой опыт зарубежных стран, то есть создание правовых, организационных и финансовых предпосылок для качественного улучшения состояния всей области спорта.

Ключевые слова: проблема развития спорта, «европейская модель» развития спорта, законодательные и нормативные акты, регулирующие развитие спорта, государственное управление, децентрализация.

Introduction

The topic of state policy on sport management, which largely determines the level of development of the field, as in Ukraine [1; 2; 3], so abroad [4; 5; 6] have devoted their research to a number of authors. Attention was also drawn to the need to significantly improve regional sport management [7; 8; 9]. Researchers have not overlooked the problem of legal regulation of modern sport [10], including its domestic practice [11; 12].

In our work we also addressed a number of important and not yet resolved theoretical and practical issues from the development of sports at the local level [13], to substantiation of the concept, strategy and technology of forming a modern system of training athletes in Ukraine [14; 15; 16].

In addition, the authors considered the important role of the managerial competence of sports professionals [17] and the improvement of sports movement management [18; 19; 20], the concept of "sports capital" and its use in the policy and practice of sports development [21], the topic of doping in Olympic sports [22].

Nevertheless, the problem of low efficiency of public administration in the development of the sports sector in Ukraine needs further elaboration, which is determined by the extremely weak level of implementation of the laws of Ukraine and other acts adopted during the years of state independence, which has actualized the conduct of the research.

Confirmation of the last thesis is the negative tendency of the leading Ukrainian athletes during the years of independence at the most prestigious competitions of the present day, which are the Olympic Games (Table 1).

These tables allow you to make several comments. First, the composition of the national team of Ukraine decreased from the first to the last Olympiad, which indicates that there are fewer athletes who have received Olympic licenses. Secondly, the success of the Ukrainian national team in Atlanta was ensured by the former system of training athletes, built during the Soviet Union, since our country in 1996 was represented by athletes trained during those times. Third, there were significantly fewer awards at the 21st Olympiad (gold medals accounted for only 22.2% of the Atlanta awards and 47.8% of the total at the 21st Olympic Games). Fourth, considering that since the 21st to the 21st Olympic Games, there have been as many as 5 inter-Olympic cycles, it can be argued that for a long time in Ukraine a modern and effective system of athletes training has not been formed, which is determined by poor training and implementation of the Laws of Ukraine and the Supreme Council Resolutions, Decrees of the President of Ukraine, as well as Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which should outline state policy in the field of sports, taking as a reference the "European model".

Mainly here it is necessary to pay attention to the significant reserves

of promotion of sports that exist in the oblasts, cities and newly created united territorial communities (UTC), which we have scientifically confirmed during the organizational and pedagogical experiment conducted in Nizhyn, Chernihiv region [14], but there is still a conspicuous effort to seek funding from the state budget for sports support. The wide involvement of local budgets in the development of sport is evidenced by the existing European practice (Table 2).

The data presented creates an idea of a "European model" of development for both "Sport for All" and sports of excellence, which relies mainly on the opportunities of the regions. This should apply to Ukraine as well, because in the oblasts there are unused reserves of financial, personnel, organizational and other resources which, if skillfully involved, will effectively contribute to the creation of a modern and effective system of training athletes. But this can only happen as a result of developing a proper state policy on sports.

For example, let us analyze the content of the adopted legislation on physical culture and sports.

Thus, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the Resolution "On Approval of the State Target Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the Period up to 2020" No. 115 of 1 March 2017 [23]. It is envisaged that the implementation of the said Program will solve the following important social problems:

- to increase the annual coverage

Table 1

Comparison of the number of medals won by Ukrainian athletes at the Summer Olympics during the period of state independence

Olympic Games	Qualifying Team (Persons)	Gold Medals	Total Medals
The 21st Olympiad, Atlanta, 1996	233	9	23
XXI Olympic Games, Rio de Janeiro, 2016	206	2	11

Table 2

The ratio of physical culture and sport financing between the levels of government in European countries [14, p. 254]

Country	Government share,%	Local government share,%
Germany	2	98
United Kingdom	5	95
Switzerland	8	92
Sweden	10	90
Finland	15	85
Denmark	16	84
France	23	77
Spain	24	76
Italy	43	57
Portugal	46	54

of the population with motor activity by 1-2%;

- to create conditions for social adaptation and rehabilitation of disabled persons and persons with disabilities;

- to increase the level of readiness of young people to serve in the Armed Forces and other military formations established by law, in law enforcement, rescue and other special services in order to protect sovereignty and independence;

- increase the level of interest of children and young people in social, preventive actions aimed at conscious attitude of the person to their own health;

- to raise the level of awareness and awareness among different population groups about forming a healthy lifestyle, prevention of negative phenomena among children and young people;

- to provide quality sports and sports services to sports clubs and health and fitness institutions that operate in accordance with the state standards;

- to attract up to 13% of children and young people aged 6 to 18 to take classes in the sport school, create conditions for the development of reserve sports and effective re-

cruitment of national teams;

- to preserve the leading positions of Ukrainian athletes in international competitions of different levels to enhance the authority of the state in the world sports community;

- to ensure the preservation and creation of an extensive network of modern sports facilities (gyms, swimming pools, sports grounds, etc.) that meet national and international standards, in particular with the attraction of investor funds, etc.

However, given that most of the legislative and regulatory acts adopted by the Supreme Council, the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are only partially implemented, it is necessary to establish the existing reasons. After all, according to the facts available, one can expect the specified State Program and other following.

Objective: To establish the problem of state management of sports development in the part of its legislative support, which should facilitate the development of the sports sector according to the "European model" of involvement of local authorities, to eliminate it in the course of the formation of a modern system

of training athletes in Ukraine.

In addressing the problem of public administration in the field of physical culture and sports, we hypothesize that the recent acquisitions have not put on the agenda the real (i.e., modern, deep and systemic) solution of the existing practical problems.

Materials and methods

The complex of methods of theoretical research was used: generalization of literature, materials from the Internet, content of previous own scientific developments, as well as abstraction, idealization, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction.

Results

First of all, let us analyze the forecast of the amount of funding, defined by the above mentioned State Program (Table 3), as a determining resource for the development of sports in the country.

Formally, recording the upward trend, it is important to analyze not the absolute growth of funding for physical culture and sports from the state budget, because it is influenced by many factors (the state of the economy, the need to increase pensions, hostilities and the need to build a modern strong army, etc.), but pay attention to the projected increase in expenditures from local budgets, where significant reserves have not yet been used. After all, the share of local budgets in 2018 exceeded 50% of the country's consolidated budget.

In 2015, local budget revenues amounted to UAH 98.2 billion, in 2016 already UAH 146.6 billion, in 2017 UAH 192.7 billion, and in 2018 233, UAH 9 billion (for example, the increase in revenues to the General Fund for 2018 relative to 2017 under the same conditions and excluding territories not controlled by the Ukrainian authorities amounted to 17.6% or UAH 41.2 billion).

However, this is evidenced by the data in Table. 3 [23, p. 4], a relatively smaller increase in local bud-

Table 3

Estimated Financing of Physical Culture and Sports [23, p. 4]

Sources of financing	Financing volume, thousand UAH	Including years			
		2017	2018	2019	2020
State budget	8 806 282,1	2 182 625	2 004 450,3	2 061 014,1	2 558 192,7
Local budget	13 651 515,3	2 983 585,1	3 277 919,4	3 565 381,6	3 824 629,2
Other sources	2 867 035,3	533 276,3	743 852	694 236,7	895 670,2
Total	25 324 832,6	5 699 486,4	6 026 221,7	6 320 632,4	7 278 492,1

gets for the development of physical culture and sports is envisaged, which can be explained by the lack of attention of public authorities and the weak lobbying of this source of funding for mass sports and sports of higher achievements. Thus, in 2018, compared to 2017, this increase was supposed to amount to UAH 259.2 million, which means that the increase in financing is only 7.3%. Apparently, at the planning level, the Decree "On Approval of the State Target Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the Period up to 2020" No. 115 of March 1, 2017 stipulates a decrease in the funding of physical culture and sports at the local level in relative numbers.

Funds from "Other sources of funding" do not appear to be justified (not explained in the Resolution), so it is impossible to estimate their growth: absolute figures do not allow making a conclusion about the impact on sports.

Therefore, concerning the results of the implementation of the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the period up to 2020 [23], which are related to financing, there is no reason to expect that it will give impetus to the development of sports, since there is a slight increase in financial resources. The calculations also do not include the construction of sports facilities required on the ground and in the center for training athletes in prior-

ity sports (Annex 3 to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Decree, No. 115, dated March 1, 2015 "On approval of the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports until 2020").

This statement supports the following fact. March 27, 2019 The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has decided to allocate 200 million UAH. for the construction, reconstruction and repair of palaces of sports [24]. We emphasize that these objects are not places for training, but primarily locations for competitions and various entertainment events. But the main question is: is it possible to create a modern sports training center at these sites as a place for comprehensive and quality training of athletes? Otherwise, the need for declared support for the development of sports on the ground and the creation of sufficient conditions for the modern training of athletes is not taken into account.

For an example of what should be the base that supports the qualitative training of athletes, let's go to such a small country as Hungary (recall that at the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro 2016, the athletes of Hungary won 8, and Ukraine only 2 gold medals). The city of Tiszaújváros is located in the South Borsod area, a two-hour drive from Budapest. Here is one of the most modern sports complexes, which has the opportunity to train for 20 sports: athletics, football, tennis,

weightlifting, swimming and other water sports, figure skating, equestrian and more. That is why since 1995, due to the high quality of the existing infrastructure, this complex has become a training center for Olympians [6].

Therefore, the analysis of the content of the Decree "On Approval of the State Target Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the Period up to 2020" No. 115 of March 1, 2017 indicates that there is an acute problem of weak influence on the sphere of sports by the state in the context of attracting the necessary resources. The aforementioned concerns the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Sustainable Development of the Physical Culture and Sports Sphere in the Conditions of Decentralization of Power" [25] concerning the development of the sports base, and this testifies to the following:

- the government does not direct the local authorities to increase the funds for the development of mass sports and higher sports as an important segment of the social sphere in proportion to the increase of budgets;

- even an additional increase in the financing of the construction of sports facilities (for example, the allocation of UAH 200 million in 2019) is happening "in general" rather than places for recreation of the population, without taking into account the need to create in the re-

gions of Ukraine the conditions for the development of selected priority Olympic species sports;

- In this way, public authorities and the relevant Ministry, which prepares relevant draft regulations and lobbies for their adoption, have little influence on specific macro instruments for the development of higher-level sports in Olympic sports in the oblasts, cities and UTCs.

The same blurred, quantitatively undefined benchmarks were written about the functioning of sports facilities, sports federations, sports clubs, etc. in the "Concept of reforming the field of physical education and sports" [26]. Instead, until recently, there has been a "manual mode" of managing the finances of the relevant Ministry [23]. Thus, in 2019, biathlon (UAH 64.1 million) and athletics (UAH 59.7 million) received the most financial support from him, which is justified and understandable given the international success in these sports, and basketball (UAH 61.2 million), which is unclear. After all, in this case, the level of funding is the discipline in which Ukrainian athletes "do not shine with success", namely basketball: our national team of Ukraine did not make it to the final stage of the World Cup, and the local Super League, according to experts in its level is not even in the top - 20 strongest national championships in Europe [27].

Further. The most non-Olympic sport funded by the Ministry is powerlifting (UAH 15.2 million), which receives even more than the Olympic type of weightlifting (UAH 13.1 million) [27].

It is difficult to carry out a qualitative analysis of the given data and to draw conclusions about financing of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine for sports, because the logic applied by it is not captured and is not convincing.

The practice of receiving funding for the activities of national federations, however, regardless of

sporting achievements, led some of them to helplessness, when at the end of 2019 the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine ceased to work, and the Ministry Youth and Sports of Ukraine has not started to work. The lack of funds from the state budget, which the federations have become accustomed to receiving in recent years and have not learned to seek finance from other sources, have caused the open letter of the heads of a number of federations.

Therefore, some National Sports Federations for Olympic Sports addressed the President of Ukraine V. Zelensky and Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada D. Razumkov with an open letter. "We are deeply concerned about the situation with the withdrawal of funds to fund the activities of the National Sports Federations for Olympic sports," the letter reads. - Right now, preparation for the 2020 Olympic Games has reached its final stage, in all sports the fight for Olympic licenses, as well as for trips to other major international competitions - the World and European Championships. And whether the planned state funding will be allocated depends on the quality of training and, accordingly, the result of the performance of Ukrainian athletes, including at the main start of the four years. In this situation, all this is at risk of disruption. Already in the federations there is a debt for services provided during 2019. Therefore, athletes have to cancel training sessions to avoid debt growth. "

National federations ask the country's leadership to fully comply with its funding commitments under treaties concluded between the federations and the relevant Ministry. The letter was signed by the presidents of the Basketball Federation, M. Brodsky, the A. Brezvin Ice Hockey Federation, the I. Gotzul Athletics Federation, the E. Bazhenkov Rugby Federation, and the Boxing Federation of Ukraine [28].

But the answer of the Deputy

Minister of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of V.O. Shumilina, who has to take the "European model" development of sports as a benchmark, namely: "There are days when the flow of time is compressed, concentrates as a clot of energy that escapes outside. And it is up to us whether this energy is creative or destroys us, our environment, our plans, after all, the whole industry. The situation with the financing of sports in recent days has caused many to strain. The sports community of Ukraine passed the stress test for solidity by 99%. Of the 160 national federations, practically everyone has understood the information on temporary funding problems. Moreover, both the Ministry and Minister Vladimir Borydiansky personally keep the situation under 100% control. However, I would point out that not everyone has been able to stand ... It is not in vain that the true essence of people is manifested in difficult times. But this is another story, and it does not deserve attention. Despite the fact that funding is being renewed today, the Ministry is constantly monitoring the situation with athletes of national teams outside competitions and meetings outside the country. We keep in touch with the coaches and ask them to contact us immediately in case of force majeure. We are sure that what is happening will not affect the qualitative preparation for the 2020 Olympic Games, and in the near future everything will return to the planned regime" [29].

It is obvious that the processes of decentralization of power, connected with the transfer of a large amount of authority and responsibility from the central authorities to the places (in the oblast, cities and UTC), necessitate a greater involvement of local authorities in the development of the sphere of physical culture and sports. And, obviously, we do not equate the planned preparation of athletes with the preparation for the Olympic Games.

This is the reason for the adop-

tion by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Resolution "On Ensuring the Sustainable Development of the Physical Culture and Sports Sphere in the Conditions of Power Decentralization" [25]. In this Decree, the legislator envisaged measures to regulate both mass sports and individual elements of high-level sports. But, unfortunately, a large part of the paragraphs and this important Ordinance is also declarative and therefore unlikely to be implemented.

Such is the case, for example, with the need noted by the Verkhovna Rada of the need to "expedite the consideration and adoption" of the following extremely important and expected bills, since the timetable for these actions is not set:

- on amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on ensuring the stable development of the field of physical culture and sports (Reg. No. 2068);

- on amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine on the provision of social services (Reg. No. 2245);

- on amendments to Article 90 of the Budget Code of Ukraine on financing the sphere of physical culture and sport (Reg. No. 2223a);

- on amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on taxation of the Olympic, Paralympic and Deflympic Training Bases (Reg. No. 4453);

- on amendments to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Physical Culture and Sports" regarding recognition of Ukrainian national sports;

- to amend Article 43 of the Law of Ukraine "On Physical Culture and Sports" to ensure the rights of top-level athletes serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and law enforcement agencies;

- to amend some laws of Ukraine on the use of sporting weapons;

- on amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" to promote student activity;

- on amendments to the Budget Code of Ukraine on the deduction of part of the revenues from excise

duty on the sale of tobacco and alcohol products as a source of additional financing for strengthening the material and technical base of physical culture;

- on amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on stimulation of business entities investing funds in the construction of infrastructure in the field of physical culture and sports;

- conducting an "hour of questions to the Government" on the implementation of the requirements of the legislation on the development of physical culture and sports by the executive authorities.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has not been instructed to provide in the higher education standards for the bachelor level for each specialty the graduates' competencies in their ability to use different types and forms of physical activity for active rest and healthy lifestyles, as well as the corresponding learning outcomes, including performance established standards of physical fitness, because the discipline of "Physical Education" is reduced. The mandate has not been fulfilled: "In order to form the aforementioned competence and achieve the appropriate learning outcomes, provide physical education classes for at least 4 hours per week for students, given that physical education classes have a restorative and recreational value ».

The same has happened with the other mandates specified in the Decree [25]. For example, to supplement the technological requirements for ensuring the pursuit of educational activity in the field of higher education (Licensed conditions for conducting educational activities of educational institutions, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Decree No. 1187 of December 30, 2015) in the provision of higher education applicants with sports halls, stadiums and stadiums (in square meters per student). Namely, in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports of

Ukraine in 2016 to determine strategic directions of modernization of the system of physical education of children and youth in educational institutions, taking into account international experience and national realities in order to shape the health of the younger generation, to preserve the nation's gene pool and to strengthen the state's defense capability. In order to improve the division of persons into medical groups, to prevent deaths in physical education lessons, to ensure clear regulation of the order and to organize control (medical, pedagogical, medical-pedagogical) of the process of physical education, improving the efficiency of physical education in educational institutions of the Ministry of Education and Sports of Ukraine and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine to approve the order on the organization of medical, pedagogical and medico-pedagogical control during classes physical culture and sports in educational establishments of Ukraine, declaring invalid, order No. 518/674 of 20.07.2009 "On providing medical and pedagogical control over the physical education of students in secondary schools". Introduce amendments to Order No. 1085 of October 15, 2015, to include in the list of mandatory documents, which must be submitted together with the application for participation in the competitive selection to higher education institutions, medical certificate in the form No. 086 / o, in case of disability - copies Disability Group Assignment Document. To recommend to the rectors of higher education institutions to promote the creation of sports infrastructure in the dormitories in order to attract student youth to systematic sports.

The same happened with the request of the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine to introduce changes to the indicators of socio-economic development of regions in terms of assessing the state of development

of physical culture and sports, etc.

It is therefore clear that part of the measures set out in the Ordinance will not be implemented. This will be due to the lack of clarity, the specificity of the individual items and the complexity of control over implementation, which does not mobilize officials. For example, it is such an important item of the Resolution as "an annual increase in the amount of expenditures from local budgets for the development of physical culture and sports." If the Resolution reads: "In the budgets of cities and UTCs, the finances for physical culture and sports cannot be less than 3%, and in the regional budgets less than 2% percent of the annual budget, as well as 3% and 2% respectively of their over-execution.", it would give a powerful impetus to the development of the sphere. For example, in the budgets for 2018 for physical culture and sports in Lviv it was envisaged just over 1%, in Rivne about the same, in Dnipro more than 1.5%, and in Kharkiv 2% [14, cc. 262-263].

Conclusions

1. The performed analysis indicates that there is a problem in domestic sport, which is that the legislative and regulatory acts adopted in Ukraine are not those that effectively contribute to the development of the sphere according to the "European model". This is due to the fact

that part of their content is marked by declarative nature, the absence of clearly established standards and effective forms of control, the weak use of the topic of decentralization.

2. It is the decentralization of power that is going on, with its existing potential that creates powerful organizational and financial prerequisites for reforming the physical education and sports sector under the "European model". And this, in the case of a higher level of public administration, can ensure a new, modern quality of the sport. This model, while providing competent governance, combines the resources and capabilities of the state, including the funds of the specialized government, ministries and agencies involved in physical education and sports, as well as local authorities and non-governmental organizations (national sports federations, federations, existing in provinces and cities, sports clubs, etc.).

3. Meanwhile, and as evidenced by the analyzed transactions regulating the sphere of physical culture and sport, this model is not implemented in Ukraine. After all, there is no proper effective, devoid of declaratory provisions (rather, wishes) legislative framework that could open up and use objectively existing significant opportunities of regions, cities, towns and UTCs in the development of mass sports and sports of

higher achievements.

4. The profile ministry has not proposed any effective ways of combining efforts in the development of a particular sport by national federations and local authorities. After conducting a well-known experiment with the participation of the federations in terms of rational use of financial resources, the Ministry of Youth of Ukraine has left aside this particular, crucial in terms of ensuring success, part of the organizational work to implement the "European model" of sports development (as, for example, it happens in some Germany, which bear the brunt of the development of sports). That is why during the years of independence in Ukraine the necessary legal and organizational preconditions for a modern system of training of athletes were not created.

5. Therefore, it must be acknowledged that the current state and level of public administration of sport is critical and impedes positive changes in this social sphere. The negative will obviously affect the activities of the newly created Ministry Youth and Sports of Ukraine. This Ministry, paying attention to Sport for All, will need to start almost from scratch in the sport of excellence, that is, to create the legal, organizational and financial preconditions for the qualitative improvement of the state of the entire field of sport.

References

1. Beskorovaynaya V.A. State regulation of the sphere of physical education and sports services (methodological and organizational-economic basis): author. dis. ... doc. econ. Sciences: 08.00.05. St. Petersburg, 2008. 46 p.
2. Gasuk I.L. Public administration of physical culture and sports: state and prospects of development: monograph. Kharkiv, 2011. 432 p.
3. Hatsulya O. Development of sectoral management in the field of physical culture and sports: conceptual principles. Public administration and local self-government. 2015. Vol. 1 (24). Pp. 176-185.
4. Bliznevsky A.Yu. Program-target management of the development of the sphere of physical culture and sports in the space of the Krasnoyarsk Territory: dis. ... doc. ped. sciences: 13.00.04. Krasnoyarsk, 2015. 381 p.
5. Zhurba M.A. Foreign experience of state regulation of the sphere of physical culture and sports. Actual problems of the state and law. 2017. Pp. 51-57.
6. Sports center Tisaujváros. URL: <http://sport-sbor.ru/hotel/sportivnyj-centr-tisaujvarosh/>.
7. Evseeva O.O. Improvement of state regulation of the development of physical culture and sports in the region. Business information. 2013. № 1. Pp. 46-51.
8. Kalina M.S. Actual tasks of the state policy of Ukraine in the sphere of physical culture and sports

- in the conditions of globalization and European integration. Investment: practice and experience. 2016. № 21. Pp. 91-95.
9. Sazonets V.I. Development of methodological approaches to the formation of a system for managing the development of Olympic sports in the region. Physical education of students. 2012. No. 5. Pp. 92-98.
 10. Brilliantova A.M. Legal support of sports in a modern state. URL: federalbook.ru/files/SPORT/soderzhanie/Tom%202/pravo%20obesp.pdf.
 11. Bordyugova G.S. The place of sports law in the national legal system. Law of Ukraine. Kyiv, 2009. № 3. Pp. 144-147.
 12. Garo G.O., Kushnir O.O. Sports Law: A Review of National Laws and International Standards. URL : http://protokol.com.ua/ru/sportivne_pravo_oglyad_natsionalnogo_zakonodavstva_i_mignarodnih_standartiv.pdf.
 13. Prikhodko V.V. Study of ways to improve the effectiveness of the committees on physical education and sports in small and medium-sized cities: dis. ... cand. ped. sciences: 13.00.04. Kiev, 1979. 285 p.
 14. Prikhodko V.V. The concept of management of the modern system of training athletes: a monograph. Dnipro, 2018. 464 p.
 15. Prikhodko V.V. The direction, content and principles of the reform of sports of the highest achievements in Ukraine. Prydniprovsky Sports Newsletter. 2017, No. 1, Pp. 308-313.
 16. Prikhodko V.V., Akhmetov R., Tomenko O., Tabin'ska S. Use of sports rating as a tool of state management of sports development in Ukraine. Prydniprovsky Sports Newsletter. 2019, No. 1. Pp. 53-63.
 17. Dubrevskiy Y.M. Qualitative and structural analysis of the managerial competency of future physical education and sport specialists. Pedagogics, psychology, medical-biological problems of physical training and sports. 2014. № 6. P. 11-14. DOI <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1003973>
 18. Mutter F, Pawlowski T. Role of models in sports – Can success in professional sports increase the demand for amateur sport participation? Sport Management Review. 2014; 17(3):324-336. DOI <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2013.07.003>
 19. Yessentayev T.K. Political influence on sportsmen's training system in olympic sports. Pedagogics, psychology, medical-biological problems of physical training and sports. 2016. № 1. P. 19-23. DOI <https://doi.org/10.15561/18189172.2016.0103>
 20. Palik M., Abdi K. The relationship between watching sport events and spectators' engagement in physical activities. Medical-biological problems of physical training and sports. 2018, № 12. P. 320-327. DOI <https://doi.org/10.15561/18189172.2018.0608>
 21. Rowe N.F. Sporting capital: a theoretical and empirical analysis of sport participation determinants and its application to sports development policy and practice. International Journal of Sport, Policy and Politics. 2014, 7 (1):43–61. DOI <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2014.915228>
 22. Platonov V.N. Doping in Olympic sport: signs of the crisis and ways to overcome it. Medical-biological problems of physical training and sports. 2016, № 11. P. 53-86. DOI <https://doi.org/10.15561/18189172.2016.0608>
 23. On approval of the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the Period up to 2020 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, No 115, from 1.03.2017.
 24. The Cabinet of Ministers allocated 200 million for the construction and repair of sports palaces. URL:https://biz.censor.net.ua/news/3118868/kabmin_vydylil200_millionov_na_stroitelstvo_i_remont_dvortsov_sporta.pdf.
 25. On Ensuring Sustainable Development of Physical Culture and Sports in the Decentralization of Power. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Verkhovna Rada Notices, 2016, No. 47. Art. 804.
 26. The concept of reforming the field of physical education and sports (basic provisions). Kyiv, 2014. 13 p. URL: dmsu.gov.ua/media/2014/10/20/8/Koncepciya.pdf.
 27. Top 10 sports that will spend the most money in Ukraine in 2019: unexpected numbers. URL: https://24tv.ua/sport/top_10_vidiv_sportu_na_yaki_v_ukrayini_vidilyat_naybilshe_groshey_u_2019_rotsi_nespodivani_tsifri_n1118673.
 28. Olympic sports federations turned to Zelensky for lack of funding. URL: https://ua.tribuna.com/others/1081556084.html?utm_source=ukr.
 29. Deputy Minister of Sports: «The situation with the financing of sports in recent days has forced many to strain». URL: https://xsport.ua/Olympics_s/news/zamministra-sporta-situatsiya-s-finansirovaniem-sporta-poslednie-dni-zastavila-napryachysya-mnogikh_2197851/.

Prihodko Volodymyr

(Corresponding author); <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6980-1402> ; Manager by the Department theories and methods of sports training, Prydniprovsk State Academy of Physical Culture and Sports; Naberezhna Pobedy str., 10, Dnipro, 49010, Ukraine; komandaODI@ukr.net; +38-097-243-00-57

Dolbysheva Nina

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7306-9194>; Dean of faculty of Physical Education and Sports, Prydniprovsk State Academy of Physical Culture and Sports; Naberezhna Pobedy str., 10, Dnipro, 49010, Ukraine; dolbysheva-nina@rambler.ru; +38-096-565-31-22

Sheviakov Olexiy

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8348-1935>; Head of General Psychology Department of Private Higher Educational Institution, «Dnipro Humanitarian University», Yermolova Str., 35, Dnipro, 49067, Ukraine; shevyakovy0@gmail.com; +38 066-25-45-392

Koshcheyev Alexander

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5232-7983>; Department of Sports Games, Prydniprovsk State Academy of Physical Culture and Sports; Naberezhna Pobedy str., 10, Dnipro, 49010, Ukraine; AlexTKD@3g.ua; +38-050-955-38-17

Chuhlovina Valeria

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0816-0036>; Department of Sports Games, Prydniprovsk State Academy of Physical Culture and Sports; Naberezhna Pobedy str., 10, Dnipro, 49010, Ukraine; LeraNE@ua.fm; +380969301053

Baldzhy Iлона

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5157-5638>; Department of Sports Games, Prydniprovsk State Academy of Physical Culture and Sports; Naberezhna Pobedy str., 10, Dnipro, 49010, Ukraine; ilona.perelygina@gmail.com; +38-066-487-58-62