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## A DISSERTATION SUMMARY

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### **Sport policy of the Federal Republik of Germany after 1990 in the context of European Union regulations**

key words: sports policy, Federal Republic of Germany, European Union, sports organisations

Sport and physical culture are part of the identity of the present-day Germany. Chancellor Angela Merkel has described competitors representing Germany in international competition as the best ambassadors of the country. In her speeches, she repeatedly used the distinctive statement that "sport shapes present Germany". Additional emphasis should be put on the importance of physical culture and sport in the internal and external policies of this country and indicate specific historical experiences in this matter.

This dissertation tried to achieve the targets at three levels. First, it has been determined level of compatibility between the solutions proposed by the European Union in relation to the practice of management and the system of relations occurring in Germany. Only the most important issues relating to sport policy and its design by the authorities of the European Union were selected as the elements of the analysis. They belonged to them organization of physical culture by the state, institutional relationships, the direction of reform, sports financing from public funds, so-called social dimension of competition and the fight against doping. To the greatest extent it is compatible in terms of fight against doping, organization of physical culture by the state and promote healthy lifestyles. To a lesser extent the European

Union regulations are implemented in area of sports financing from public funds, sports volunteering and so-called social dimension of competition. According to the research results the proposed Community solutions do not address the specificity of the current development of sports and its problems. However, in the future, sport can become one of the defined categories of Community policies.

The second result of the dissertation was introducing the concept of sports policy to the Polish scientific discourse. The most advanced analysis of the problem appear in the Anglo-Saxon literature. For example in Germany sport policy is defined as an activity of state, local government and non-governmental organizations aimed at shaping the general conditions for the public use of the resources necessary for the development of physical culture and sports in an active and passive way. It should be emphasised that this is a relatively young research discipline. In Poland today is a gradual increase of interest in research on sport but still lacks a monographs on the subject. Thus this project fills a gap in Polish political science.

The last, the most narrowed down was investigate the management model of sport in the Federal Republic of Germany in the field of institutional arrangements by opening a discussion on the impact and usefulness of Community solutions on sports policy in Germany. As the result of research activities established that the current model of sport management was created after World War II. The main reason for adoption of the social and autonomous character was cut off from the legacy of the Third Reich, where sport was controlled by the state and party institutions. In last years the impact of state institutions on the management of sports in Germany is constantly reduced. In this area role of state is being gradually replaced by non governmental institutions. These include sports associations, sports federations and sponsors but the main role belongs to the German Olympic Sport Federation. It is an organization bringing together the various disciplines of sports associations, research units and the entities involved in the development of German sport. Officially, the number of members is more than 27 million people. This makes the DOSB the largest sport federation in Europe. But on the other hand in recent times, the DOSB has been strongly criticized. The public institutions finances sports, but they does not have adequate instruments to comprehensively coordinate and control spending. Repeated arguments about the ineffectiveness of the adopted solution may suggest that the reform process has not yet been completed.

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