

## The role of football in promoting the goals of sustainable development (Qatar World Cup 2022)

دور كرة القدم في تعزيز اهداف التنمية المستدامة (بطولة كأس العالم قطر 2022)

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تاريخ النشر: 2023/09/01

تاريخ الاستلام: 2023/06/02

### Abstract

This study aims to shed light on the importance of the football event to be organized in Qatar in the period between November 20 and December 18, 2022 in its twenty-second edition, considering football as one of the most interesting and follow-up sports in the world and the extent of its impact on individuals and groups in light of crises wars, and developments at the local and international levels. And the efforts made by the guardianship bodies to make the best use of such events in expanding their awareness campaigns and spreading the values of security, peace and equality among peoples and calling for cooperation and synergy, especially Algeria's preparations for the Arab Summit and the hopes of the peoples in it. And with Qatar's launch of the "Score Moment" event for sustainable development at the United Nations headquarters, which highlights the value of football in promoting sustainable development, tolerance, inclusion and climate action.

**Keywords:** Football - World Cup - Sustainable Development.

### الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تسليط الضوء حول أهمية الحدث الكروي المزمع تنظيمه في قطر في الفترة ما بين 20 نوفمبر و 18 ديسمبر 2022 في نسخته الثانية والعشرون باعتبار كرة القدم من أكثر الرياضات اهتماما ومتابعة على مستوى العالم ومدى تأثيرها على الافراد والجماعات في ظل الازمات، والحروب، والتطورات الحاصلة على المستوى المحلي والدولي. و الجهود التي تبذلها الهيئات الوصية للاستغلال الأمثل لمثل هذه الفعاليات في توسيع حملاتها التوعوية و نشر قيم الامن و السلام و المساواة بين الشعوب و الدعوة الى التعاون و التأزر لاسيما تحضيرات الجزائر للقمّة العربية و امال الشعوب فيها. ومع تدشين قطر لفعالية " لحظة التهديد " من اجل التنمية المستدامة بمقر الأمم المتحدة والتي تبرز قيمة كرة القدم في تعزيز التنمية المستدامة والتسامح والاندماج والعمل المناخي.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** كرة القدم – بطولة كأس العالم – التنمية المستدامة

## Introduction and problem of the study

Recently, there have been many developments in sports in general, and the football industry in particular, as it is the most popular activity in the world compared to other sports. In this regard, the Russian sports scientist "Matveev" says, "The results of social statistical analyzes confirmed that sports achievements are closely related to indicators of national income and average per capita income, because sports need facilities and funds to spend on them."

Therefore, the organization of football tournaments has become attractive to many countries of the world, as the year 2022 witnessed the State of Qatar hosting this important football event, in which 32 of the best national teams in the world participated to win the grand prize in the world of football.

Where Qatar represented the first Arab country to host the FIFA World Cup and its matches will be held in the Middle East... In this study, we have tried to highlight the importance of sport in strengthening the economy, commitment to achieving sustainable development goals, social inclusion, community values, and mutual respect between people of different cultures and nations. By developing universal values that unite people around the world.

### 1- Football

Linguistic definition: "Football" is a Latin word meaning kicking the ball with the foot. Americans consider the latter what they call "Rugby" or American football. As for the well-known football, which we will talk about, it is called "Soccer".

idiomatic definition: "Football is a team sport, which is practiced by all people, as indicated by Romy Jamil. Football is, above all, a team sport that all segments of society adapt to." Before it became organized, it was practiced in more rare places (public places, green spaces), so it is considered a more spontaneous and more attractive game alike, as the practitioners of this game saw that converting football into a sport based on a basic rule. In 1969, Justatisi added that football is a sport played between two teams, each team consisting of eleven players using an inflated ball on a rectangular ground.

Operational definition: Football is a team sport practiced by all kinds, as it is played between two teams, each consisting of eleven 11 players, played by an inflated ball on a rectangular ground, at the end of each end of which there is a goal, and the ball is moved by feet and only the goalkeeper is allowed By touching it with the hands, and the arbitration of this match is supervised by a midfield referee, two referees on the seam, and a fourth referee to control the time, so that the timing of the match is 90 minutes, and a rest period of 15 minutes. In the extra two halves, the referee is forced to take penalty kicks to separate the two teams.

### **A brief history of the development of football in the world:**

Football is the most popular game in the world, and it is the greatest in the eyes of players and spectators. Football originated in Britain and the first to play the ball was in 1175 by English school students, and in the year 1334 King Edward II prohibited playing ball in the city due to the great inconvenience, as this view continued on the part of Edward III, Richard II and Henry V. 1373-1453). The first match was played in the city of London (garbs) with twenty players for each team, in a long road open from the front and closed from the back, where long strikes and front tackles were forbidden. 5 m and scored two goals in that period. Some laws were established in the year 1830, so that it was agreed on the goal strikes and side throws, and the foundations of the sequence system were the law (Haour) and the law known as the Cambridge Rules was brought out in 1848, which is considered the first step in establishing the laws of the ball. In 1862, the ten laws were established under the title “The Easiest Game”, in which it was stated that it was forbidden to hit the ball with the heel of the foot and that the player return the ball to the field with a strike towards the midfield when it left, and in 1863 the Football Association was established on the basis of the same rules and the first tournament held in the world was In 1888 (the Football Association Cup), where the referees started using the whistle, and in 1889 the Danish Football Association was founded, and the championship cup was held with 15 Danish teams, which was a throw-in with both hands. In 1904, the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) was formed, with the participation of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, and Denmark. The first World Cup was held in Uruguay in 1930 and it won.

### **The historical sequence of football development:**

The development of football in the world is a subject that has no limits, and development has become like a competition between the five continents, and the struggle for development has intensified between the American and European continents prevailing in all competitions, and the measure of development in football has become the World Cup competition and the development of the ball began since the World Cup competition began in 1930 The following is the historical sequence of the development of football.

1845: The University of Cambridge lays down the Thirteen Rules of Football.

1855: The first British football club (Sheffield Club) was established.

1883: The British Football Association (the first trend in the world) is founded.

1873: The first international meeting between England and Scotland.

1882: An international conference was held in London for delegates of the federations of Britain, Scotland and Ireland, and it was decided to establish an

international body with the task of supervising the implementation of the law and amending it. The international federation recognized this body.

1904: The establishment of the International Federation of Football.

1925: A new article was introduced in the law that defined cases of infiltration.

1930: The first World Cup won by Uruguay.

1935: An attempt to appoint two referees in the match.

1939: It was decided to place numbers on the back of the players' shirts.

1949: The first football tournament between the Mediterranean countries is held.

1950: It was decided to establish international military soccer tournaments.

1963 . The first tournament in the name of the Arab Cup.

1967: The Mediterranean Tournament in Tunisia, including football.

1970: World Cup tournament in Mexico, won by Brazil.

1974: World Cup tournament in Munich and won by Germany.

1975: Mediterranean Course in Algeria. 1976: Montreal Olympics.

1978: World Cup tournament in Argentina and won by the organizing country.

1980: Olympic Games in Mexico.

1982: World Cup tournament in Argentina and won by Germany.

1986: World Cup tournament in Mexico, won by Argentina.

1990: World Cup tournament in Italy and won by Germany.

1994: World Cup tournament in the United States of America and won by Brazil.

1998: The World Cup tournament in France was won by the French national team, and for the first time it was organized with 32 teams. Among them are five teams from Africa.

2002: The World Cup tournament was won by Brazil, and for the first time a double organization of the tournament between Japan and Korea Southern.

## **2-sustainable development**

The concept of sustainable development appeared in the late eighties of the last century, as this topic has become a prominent place. It is important for countries, governments and researchers, and this interest is due to the increasing pressures on the world, whether developed or lagging behind, especially in its pursuit of justice in the distribution of development gains and wealth between different generations. Sustainable development is a fateful and future issue, and it is a moral and humanitarian issue as much as it is a developmental issue. and environmental. He called sustainable development a set of terms, including solidarity development, comprehensive development, continuous development, continuous development, ecological development, and others. However, these terms were unified in one term, which is sustainable development.

## **Origin of the term sustainable development**

The concept of sustainable development emerged strongly at the end of the last century to occupy an important place among researchers, those interested in the environment, and decision-makers. This interest is due to the increasing pressures on the capabilities available in the developed and underdeveloped world. But in fact, demographic growth and economic development on the one hand and the use of human resources on the other are the most important phenomena that have accompanied humanity in its evolution over time. The concept of development has known changes over time, as economists differ in defining the concept of development, and there are those who classify it as a comprehensive growth process that is accompanied by fundamental changes in the structure of the economies of developing countries, the most important of which is the interest in industry. While the World Bank puts another vision for development, as it classifies the world according to the gross national income per capita on the basis of four criteria: - low income, - middle income, - high income, - highest income. However, this measure is questionable in its credibility, as there are a number of countries that enjoy high per capita income, but they are characterized by its poor distribution, which leads to poverty and unemployment, as an example of that Brazil, where the annual growth rate in the gross national product was 5.1% from 1960 to 1981, while the national income of 40 % of the poor segments of the population decreased during the sixties from 10% to 8%, while the share of the rich 5% increased from 29% to 38%. In short, economists treated development in the past as an issue of nothing more than training, practices, and applications in applied economics separated from political ideas and excluding the role of individuals in society. Thus, the traditional view of development focused on developmental issues and overlooked aspects that have an essential role in the life of humanity, present and future - that is, the available capabilities cannot only be harnessed for the present, but it is necessary to think about how future generations will benefit as well. If sustainable development as a concept is considered old, then it is a term of recent origin, as it first appeared in the Club of Rome 1986, which proposed what is called Eco-development, the interaction between economy and ecology in the countries of the North and the South. In 1987, it was given a definition by the International Committee on Development and the Environment, which was chaired by the former Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs. Brundtland, where it is considered the most common definition, or what is called our future for all, or entitled our common future, as it was defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future to

meet their own needs. Then the concept of sustainable development became entrenched for everyone in 1992, at the "Rio" or Earth Summit in Brazil, where several non-governmental associations interested in the environment emerged with a national, regional and global dimension, especially in developed countries, and it was approved by all the countries participating in the agreement, which led to The emergence of the so-called Agenda 21, and the main feature of this program is the concern for continuous development. It then evolved to include the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity at the 2002 Johannesburg Value which was attended by more than 100 heads of state and representatives of governments, associations and institutions. In fact, there were many definitions of this concept, but it was not used correctly in all cases. In addition to the above, the Webster dictionary defined it as that development that uses natural resources without allowing them to be depleted or destroyed in part or in whole, as Myrdel defined it as: "development are the upward movements of the aggregate system as a whole". William Rolkenhaus, Director of US Environmental Protection, defined it as: that process that recognizes the need to achieve economic growth that is compatible with the capabilities of the environment, on the basis that economic development and environmental preservation are an integrated and not diminishing process. Thus, sustainable development seeks to improve the quality of human life, but not at the expense of the environment, because some concepts of sustainable development deplete natural resources, so that this depletion would lead to the failure of the development process itself, and for this reason the essence of sustainable development is thinking about the future and the fate of future generations.

### **sustainable development goals**

Sustainable development seeks through its mechanisms and content to achieve a number of objectives, namely:

A- Achieving a better quality of life for the population: by focusing on the relationships between the activities of the population and the environment, and dealing with natural systems and their content on the basis of human life, through measures of preserving the quality of the environment, repairing and preparing it, and working to make the relationship in the end a relationship of integration and harmony.

B - Enhancing the population's awareness of existing environmental problems: as well as developing their sense of responsibility towards them and urging them to actively participate in finding appropriate solutions to them through their participation in the preparation, implementation, follow-up and submission of sustainable development programs and projects.

**B-** Respect for the natural environment: This is done by focusing on the relationship between the activities of the population and the environment, and dealing with natural systems and their content on the basis of human life.

**C-** Achieving a rational exploitation and use of resources: Here, development deals with resources as limited resources, so it prevents their depletion or destruction and works to rationally use and employ them.

**D-** Linking modern technology with the goals of society: sustainable development tries to employ modern technology to serve the goals of society, by educating the population about the importance of various technologies in the field of development, and how to use the available and new ones to improve the quality of life of society and achieve its desired goals, without that leading to Negative environmental risks and effects, or at least that these effects should be controlled in the sense that appropriate solutions exist.

**E-**Bringing about a continuous and appropriate change in the needs and priorities of society: by following a method that suits its capabilities and allows achieving a balance through which it is possible to activate economic development and control all environmental problems.

**F-** Achieving technical economic growth: so as to preserve the natural capital, which includes natural and environmental resources, and this in turn requires the development of institutions and infrastructure and appropriate management of risks and fluctuations to ensure equality in the sharing of wealth between successive generations and within the same generation.

**Its principles:**

The basic relationship between growth on the one hand and the environment on the other hand led to defining the principles on which the concept of sustainable development was based, as follows:

a- Using the systems approach in preparing and implementing sustainable development plans:

The systems or systems method is a prerequisite for the preparation and implementation of sustainable development plans, due to the fact that the human environment is a sub-system of the total system, and for this sustainable development works through this method to achieve the sub-systems in a way that leads to the balance of the earth's environment in general. This method is an integrated method that aims to preserve the life of societies in all economic, environmental and social aspects without the presence of adverse negative effects between these aspects. Among the environmental problems associated with economic development, for example, are the agricultural policies applied in many countries of the world, which mainly affect soil degradation.

**b- Popular Participation:**

Achieving sustainable development requires providing an appropriate form of decentralization that enables official, popular, and civil bodies, and the population in general, to participate in the preparation, implementation, and follow-up of their plans. This concept is called development from below, and the role of local governments can be summarized as follows: Reducing the increase in global warming. Management and treatment of environmental, commercial and industrial waste. Reducing the emission of gases that affect the ozone layer. Reducing consumption of oil derivatives.

c - the principle of dynamic optimization of economic resources.

d- The principle of extending the life of economic resources, and strategic planning for these resources.

e- The principle of ecological balance and biological diversity.

f- The principle of reconciling the needs of present and future generations.

g- The principle of viability and competitiveness.

h- The principle of preserving the features and characteristics of nature, as well as defining and developing production, investment and consumption structures.

**Characteristics of the challenges of the sustainable development strategy:**

Characteristics: The term sustainable development was introduced in 1974 in the wake of the Stockholm Conference, which was followed by the Rio Summit for the first time on the environment and sustainable development, which announced in 1992 the characteristics of sustainable development, which are summarized as follows:

A- It is a development in which the time dimension is the basis, as it is necessarily a long-term development, which depends on estimating the capabilities of the present, and is planned for the longest future period of time during which variables can be predicted.

B- It is a development that takes care of meeting the coming needs in the natural resources of the vital field of the planet.

C- It is a development that puts meeting the needs of individuals in the first place, as its priorities are meeting the basic and necessary needs of food, clothing, education, health services, and everything related to improving the material and social quality of human life.

D- It is a development that takes into account the preservation of the biosphere in the natural environment, whether its basic elements and compounds such as air and water, for example, or the vital processes in the biosphere, such as gases, for example. Therefore, it is a development that requires not depleting the natural resource base in the biosphere, and also requires preserving the cyclical



processes. Minor and major in the biosphere, through which resources and elements are transported and purified to ensure the continuation of life.

E-It is an integrated development based on coordination between the disadvantages of resource use, investment trends and technological choice, and makes all of them work in harmony within the environmental system in a way that preserves it and achieves the desired continuous development.

### **Its challenges:**

Achieving sustainable (continuous) development faces many challenges that weaken its achievement and reduce its impact, the most important of which are:

1- Patterns of productive behavior: it refers to the current industrial and agricultural and the need to work on environmental control of environmental pollutants from various sources.

2- Patterns of consumer behavior: individual, social, organizational and governmental, and the importance of rationalization, guidance and protection away from pollutants in food, medicine and drink.

3- Patterns of social behavior: and the necessity of preserving the positive values, customs, traditions and values of the individual and the family.

4- Patterns of family behavior: and the importance of linking Arab and Islamic values, civilization, and culture to confront the opposite high current.

5- Cultural behavior: and the need to differentiate between cultures, the positive and negative, the national and the expatriate.

6- Administrative behavior: and the importance of avoiding conflicts and problems that reduce the effectiveness of operating human resources at work.

7- Governmental and legislative behavior: and the importance of imposing controls and contracts on the spread of environmental pollution to ensure the launch of continuous development.

8- Economic behavior: by avoiding imitating international economies and applying national economic mechanisms to face global competition.

9- Spreading the culture of total quality management and international standards and re-engineering organizations and families to face conflicts and external competition.

10- Providing guarantees for the rights of future generations to resources and continuous development.

### **Its strategies:**

1- Cumulative growth: by linking economic growth trends with the eradication of poverty and the improvement of the surrounding environment.

2- Clean economic growth: with the least amount of energy intensive, and in agreement with social development, i.e. linking social economic development and human development.

3- Generating jobs and employment opportunities: through rationalizing consumption and announcing a new consumption behavior that reduces waste and increases the beneficiary base, and this leads to increased savings and then investment.

4- Confirm a regular rate of population increase.

5- Encouraging large-scale production away from air and water pollution.

6- Redirect technology and risk management to extend the life of products and materials and reduce energy consumption.

7- Taking environmental variables into account in making economic decisions.

8- Rationalization of science and technology to serve production with comprehensive quality, international standards and a clean environment

9- The role of managers in achieving continuous development. The following indicators illustrate the applied position of indicators of sustainable development in the Arab countries:

A- The deterioration of health care standards.

B- Clean water problems.

C- Sanitation crises and their repercussions on health care and public health (prevention and treatment).

D- The problem of illiteracy and its effects on the continuous development rates.

### **Sources and mechanisms of financing sustainable development**

#### **Dimensions of sustainable development:**

Despite the complexities and intertwining of the concept of sustainable development, there is a consensus that the latter represents the desired care that is hoped to be achieved in a way that serves humanity in the present and future, and it touched three main dimensions, namely: I- Economic Dimension:

A- The concept of economic development: Economic development has occupied an important political and social place since 1945. Several definitions were given to it, including:

- It advances society by devising new and better production methods and raising production levels by ending human skills and energies and creating better organizations, in addition to increasing the accumulated capital in society over time.

- Also: "It is the process by which the national economy enters the stage of launching towards self-growth." It is also considered to increase the real national income of the economic system during an extended period of time so that the rate of development exceeds the rate of population increase. However, a difference has emerged between the terms economic development and economic growth, as some economists refer to them as one process, which is change for the better. This means increasing the productive capacity of the economy, i.e. productive

investment in the development of material and human potentials to produce real income in society, while others refer to the use of the term Economic growth for developed countries economies, and economic development for less developed countries. Economic development involves three basic elements:

- Changes in the economic structure and structure.
- Redistribution of income in favor of the poor class.
- The need to pay attention to the quality of produced goods and services and to give priority to those basics.

Its objectives are as follows:

A- Satisfying basic needs by increasing production and improving its level in order to meet the basic needs of the vast majority of peoples.

B- Correcting the imbalance in the structure of income distribution to ensure the removal of differences between the classes of society.

C- Work to improve the quality of production.

D- Raising the standard of living. The size of the standard of living is usually inferred through the average per capita share of the national income. It is also associated with the structure of population increase, the method of distributing the national product, and qualifying the human element.

E- Work to reduce the problem of unemployment.

F- Increasing the sector's role in development according to market mechanisms.

### **Social dimension:**

Its concept: Social development is increasing the ability of individuals to exploit the available energy to the maximum extent possible to achieve freedom and well-being, and the social dimension is considered as the dimension that characterizes sustainable development, because it is the dimension that represents the human dimension in the narrow sense, which makes growth a means of social cohesion and the development process of choice politician. It is also required in this choice that it be, first of all, to choose fairness between generations as much as it is between countries. Specialists in the economic and social fields agree that the concept of work and unemployment has acquired new dimensions at the end of the 21st century, as the concept of employment was affected by the evolution that social life witnessed In general, it appears in the high rates of development and development that countries have known, especially the developing ones, as different types of unemployment have become observed, such as voluntary - administrative - technical, unemployment of graduates and others. Technological development has also resulted in the emergence of new concepts of work such as remote work, rotational work, work for others and the system. Social includes the following: - equality in distribution, - social mobility, - popular participation, - cultural diversity, - sustainability of institutions.

The effects of the social dimension: This dimension is represented in the non-marginalization of groups and the strengthening of their cultural and spiritual foundations. Strategies consistent with sustainable development depend on present values, as the values of future generations cannot be predicted. Vulnerable to many forms of economic, social and political domination. Social change resulting from resource extraction on a large scale is represented by the influx of people with new ideas, cultures, values and technologies, and here traditional production systems and the social environment can be destroyed. Such effects appear as follows.

A- Effects on the population: It appears especially through the establishment of a project in a developed area, which leads to this friction with people who do not have experience in dealing with the outside world, and the result of this friction appears in the destruction of the social fabric, and it may also lead to people being marketed as a result of their exposure to diseases. to which they do not have immunity.

B- Material elevation: It appears in the transfer of people for the purpose of establishing industrial projects, especially strategic ones, or because of their loss of lands, and they may be forced to redeploy in a voluntary manner, and as a result of clearing their loss of lands and granting construction facilities, they may lead to the destruction of cultural sites and ancient monuments.

C- The demographic effects: The loss of a people comes from the loss of knowledge and practices related to the labor force of the traditional production systems. An example of this is the presence of large gatherings of workers in a specific location that would lead to many problems such as violence and the transmission of diseases such as AIDS.

D- Dependence on foreign aid: If development is not included in a well-thought-out manner, such as the projects' extraction of natural resources that achieve important benefits such as employment and the establishment of infrastructure and social services, it may lead to dependence on foreign aid, which results in troubles for present and future generations by depleting their wealth.

### **Environmental dimension:**

Environment: The environment as a term with a broad meaning includes everything that surrounds man. The United Nations Conference on Humanitarian Organisation, held in Stockholm 1972, defined it as: "the stock of material and social resources available at a time and place to satisfy man and his aspirations." It is also known as: "the field in which a person lives and obtains from it all the resources necessary to satisfy his needs, so he influences it and is affected by it." The environment has become a global determinant that imposes itself and affects contemporary economic and commercial transactions and international relations,

and interest in it has become one of the most important criteria for evaluating the civilization of countries, and the environment and development are two things that go hand in hand, after more attention it received at the global level to bypass the pollution of the geographical and political borders of countries and it moves through water air and living organisms. The reports of the World Bank in the last decade emphasized the interest in the environment as a cornerstone of development in order to preserve natural resources from depletion and deterioration for the benefit of the younger generation and future generations. Using non-renewable resources, not exceeding the ability of renewable resources to renew themselves, and not exceeding the ability of the ecosystem to digest the waste that is thrown out so that it does not get polluted that harms humans and animals. The intermarriage between achieving development and protecting the environment established the birth of a new branch of economic sciences called environmental economics.

Its objectives are: a- Preserving the natural environment. B- Employing the physical environment away from pollution. C- Spreading awareness of the cultural, social and urban environment. d- Definition of environmental balance. E- Protecting the environment from all pollution and depletion. The use of clean technology. G- Achieving biological diversity and preserving the diversity of living things.

### **indicators of sustainable development**

Thinking about sustainability led in-depth to the development of tools for measuring development, whose role during a long period was limited to observing economic growth rates, and in the early nineties it was supplemented by formulating sustainable development indicators intended to capture the environmental, social and economic dimensions. Indicators of sustainable development have appeared under the pressure of international organizations, headed by the United Nations, which came up with several programs to formulate them, the most important of which is the United Nations Program for Sustainable Development emanating from the Earth Summit, which included about 130 indicators classified into four main types: economic, social, environmental and institutional. Indicators of sustainable development have been classified into three main types:

- Driving force indicators: It classifies the pressures exerted by activities and patterns.
- Status Indicators: Provides a snapshot of the current situation such as water and air quality.

Response indicators: summarize the measures taken.

### **Economic indicators**

A- Per capita gross domestic product: The indicator is one of the indicators of the driving force for economic growth, as it measures the level and volume of total production. Although it does not fully measure sustainable development, it represents an important element of the quality of life. The Arab per capita share increased from \$2,096 in 1995 to \$2,492 in 2003, but it is still low compared to \$7,804 at the global level and \$4,054 at the level of developing countries.

B- Ratio of total investment to GDP: This indicator means spending on additions to fixed assets in the economy as a percentage of GDP, as it measures the ratio of investment to production. Statistics indicate a decline in this indicator over the past 15 years, from 21.9% in 1990 to 20.5% in 2003. The percentage varies between Arab countries. In Qatar, it reached 31.5%, while in Algeria it reached 29.8% in 2003.

C- The current account balance as a percentage of the gross product: The current account balance indicator measures the degree of indebtedness of countries and helps in assessing their ability to bear debts. This indicator is linked to the resource base through the ability to transfer resources to exports in order to enhance the ability to pay. In this regard, we note Algeria achieved a surplus in the current account of GDP estimated at 13.4%, while Lebanon's current account achieved a deficit of 30%. 2003.

D- Net development assistance as a percentage of the gross domestic product: This indicator measures the levels of assistance that meet the conditions that aim to advance development and social services. It is presented as a percentage of the gross national product.

### **Social indicators:**

A- The human poverty index: It is a composite indicator that includes three dimensions with regard to developing countries, namely: a long and healthy life (percentage of people who do not reach the age of forty), and the availability of economic means (percentage of people who cannot benefit from health and water services). According to statistics, the percentage of absolute poverty decreased in the Arab world from 1972 to 2002, on average, from 10.10% to 2.6%. As for ordinary poverty, its rate decreased from 38% to 30%. The decline is due to the effect of the distribution and redistribution of oil revenues and intensive employment. in the public sector.

B- Unemployment rate: It includes all members of the labor force who are not employed and receive salaries, or independent workers as a percentage of the labor force. Since most of the population of Arab countries are young, unemployment rates have risen and exceeded 10%, and they have increased in increasing degrees, especially among those entering the labor market from

university graduates, and a higher percentage among females. The number of those entering the market is estimated at 47 million job seekers by 2001.

C- Quality of life: This indicator is used to measure the number of people who are not expected to reach the age of forty as a percentage of the total population, as well as the percentage of the population that does not have access to safe water, health services and sanitation facilities, which is a fundamental issue for sustainable development.

D- Education: Education is used to measure the percentage of persons over the age of 15 who are illiterate and the gross enrollment rate in secondary schools, which indicates the level of participation in secondary education. The percentage of young people of school age in higher education (18-24 years) who pursue their higher studies in 2001 reached about 20% of this percentage, which exceeds the requirements in developing countries, estimated at an average of 12%, while the illiterate constitute 39% of the adult population. in the Arab world.

E- Population growth rate: This indicator measures the population growth rate for the year and expresses it as a percentage. According to United Nations estimates, the average Arab population growth rate during the period 1995-2003 is estimated at about 2.4%, down from about 2.4% during the period 1985-. It is expected that the trend will continue. Population growth.

#### **Environmental indicators:**

A- Per capita water resources: This indicator is linked to two main phenomena: the first is the population growth rate and demographic variables, and the second is the rise in living standards resulting from the redistribution of income targeted by some economic development programmes.

B- The average per capita share of the total cultivated land: This indicator shows the per capita share in hectares of the total cultivated land. This indicator witnessed a remarkable decline during the last ten years, from 0.27% hectares per person in 1995 to 0.23 hectares per person in 2003. This is due to Declining to high population growth rate.

C- The amount of fertilizer used annually: It measures the intensity of fertilizer use and is measured in kilograms per hectare. Despite the increase in fertilizer consumption in the Arab world from 16.6 kg in 1970 to 44.9 kg per hectare in 1998, it is still much lower than the global average of 105.4 kg.

D- Desertification: This indicator measures the area of land affected by desertification and its proportion to the total area of the country. The rate of desertification in the Arab world is about 68.1% of the total area.

E- Change in the area of forests: This indicator refers to the change that occurs over time in the area of forests in percentage of the total area of the country. In which forests covered about 6.42% of the total area of the Arab world in 1995,

they now constitute only 6.06%, which is a low percentage compared to international standards that set their indicator at 20% of the total area of each country.

**Institutional indicators:**

A- Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants: It is the most general measure of the degree of development of telecommunications in any country.

B- Mobile phone subscribers per 100 inhabitants: This indicator refers to the number of mobile phone users who subscribe to an automated public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network based on one of the two compatible or digital cellular technologies.

C- Personal computers per 100 inhabitants: The number of personal computers available to the population of a particular country is a measure of its ability to catch up with the global economy and enhance its productivity.

D- Internet users per 100 inhabitants: measures the extent to which countries participate in the information age.

**The role of sport in achieving sustainable development**

Thanks to the investments made by Qatar over the past 15 years or so, Qatar is now home to an array of world-class, ultra-modern sports venues. Including Lusail Stadium in Lusail City, Al Bayt Stadium in Al Khor, Al Janoub Stadium in Al Wakrah, Ahmed Bin Ali Stadium in Al Rayyan, and of course Khalifa International Stadium in Doha. All built on the principles of sustainability. For example, Stadium 974 is built entirely from shipping containers and modular steel and is the first football stadium in the world that can be easily dismantled, which indicates Qatar's commitment to sustainable construction. Following the conclusion of the FIFA World Cup, Qatar will donate a number of stadium seats to countries in need of sports infrastructure, particularly in Africa, to help promote the culture of football and the practice of the sport around the world. In addition, the stadiums are less than an hour away from each other, which allows fans to easily travel to multiple stadiums in one day. Qatar has become a major player in the international sports arena and among the sports capitals of the world. It also succeeded in marketing the country's image in order to promote the country's culture and investment opportunities. Regardless of who lifts the trophy, history will record the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 as the first World Cup to be hosted by an Arab country and its matches to be held in the Middle East. including through human development, economic diversification, international mediation for peace, and hosting major sporting events. Where sport plays a fundamental role in promoting diplomatic action, insofar as sport is a powerful communication tool that can support international efforts aimed at strengthening and renewing diplomatic relations in times of crisis. For Qatar, sports diplomacy



is one of the main factors that contribute to strengthening the economy, creating job opportunities and enhancing Qatar's attractiveness at the international level. The investments and projects it has implemented in the sports sector will enhance its national reputation and raise its position at the global level. Over the past decade, Qatar has hosted many high-profile global sporting events, and of course this FIFA World Cup, has been able to show the world what Qatar can offer, highlighting the commitment to sustainable development, social inclusion, community values, and mutual respect between People of different cultures and nations.

### **Conclusion**

Sport is a powerful communication tool that can support international efforts to strengthen and renew diplomatic relations in times of crisis, as a factor for peace-building and conflict resolution. In these approaches, sport is used as a tool to bring together disparate groups and to rebuild communities in post-conflict situations. The idea of football as the most popular sport in the world plays an interactive role among the various peoples and cultures of the world and seeks to spread values and principles aimed at cooperation and community cohesion, and instill values of security, peace and patriotism among the various classes of society. It also has strategic economic and developmental roles through organizing its matches or advertisements...and others.

**the reviewer**

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