



ТЕОРІЯ І МЕТОДИКА ПІДГОТОВКИ СПОРТСМЕНІВ

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FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS SECTOR IN UKRAINE DURING THE PERIOD OF MILITARY AGGRESSION 2014-2025

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Annotation

Introduction. Until 2014, physical culture and sports in Ukraine were developed in accordance with the Law «On Physical Culture and Sports» (1994, updated in 2012), which defined the principles of activity, financing, and development at the local level. The main objectives were to improve the health of the population, increase sporting achievements, and enhance the country's international prestige. Until 2022, Ukrainian teams regularly participated in European and world championships, as well as the Olympic, Paralympic, and Deaflympic Games. However, after the end of the 2022 Winter Olympics, Russia launched a full-scale invasion, forcing a review of state policy, particularly in the field of physical culture and sports. **The purpose of the study** is to identify internal and external factors that influence the functioning of the physical culture and sports industry in Ukraine in conditions of active military operations, as well as ways for its post-war recovery. **Research methods:** theoretical research methods were used: study, generalization, and systematization of data from literary sources and information from the Internet, abstraction, analysis, and synthesis. **Results.** The main reason for revising the concept of physical culture and sports development in Ukraine was the emergence of a number of problems: air raid alerts, which complicate the holding of events; suspension of programs for 2022–2023; destruction of sports infrastructure; loss of human potential

(death and injury of athletes and coaches); lack of facilities in areas of internal migration; departure of specialists abroad; restrictions on all-Ukrainian competitions and suspension of international competitions; resistance of some international organizations to the isolation of Russia and Belarus. **Conclusions.** The field of physical culture and sports in Ukraine is currently undergoing a transformation caused by internal challenges and external circumstances – from the hybrid war that began in 2014 to the full-scale invasion in 2022. Current conditions require stronger state regulation, optimization of management mechanisms, improvement of the regulatory framework, and effective interaction between the state, the public, business, and local authorities.

Keywords: history of physical culture, Olympic sports, management of physical culture and sports.

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ГАЛУЗІ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ І СПОРТУ В УКРАЇНІ У ПЕРІОД ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ АГРЕСІЇ 2014-2025 РОКІВ

Анотація

Вступ. До 2014 року фізична культура і спорт в Україні розвивалися за законом «Про фізичну культуру і спорт» (1994, оновлений у 2012 р.), який визначав засади діяльності, фінансування та розвиток на місцевому рівні. Основні завдання – зміцнення здоров'я населення, підвищення спортивних досягнень і міжнародного авторитету країни. До 2022 року українські збірні регулярно брали участь у чемпіонатах Європи, Світу, Олімпійських, Паралімпійських і Дефлімпійських іграх. Однак після завершення Зимової Олімпіади-2022 Росія розпочала повномасштабне вторгнення, що змусило переглянути державну політику, зокрема у сфері фізичної культури і спорту. **Мета дослідження** – визначити внутрішні та зовнішні чинники, які впливають на функціонування галузі фізичної культури і спорту в Україні в умовах активних військових дій, а також шляхи її повоєнного відновлення. **Методи дослідження:** використані методи теоретичного дослідження: вивчення, узагальнення та систематизація даних літературних джерел та інформації з інтернету, абстрагування, аналіз, синтез. **Результати.** Основною причиною перегляду концепції розвитку фізичної культури і спорту в Україні стало виникнення низки проблем: повітряні тривоги, що ускладнюють проведення заходів; призупинення програм 2022–2023 рр.; руйнування спортивної інфраструктури; втрати людського потенціалу (загибель і поранення спортсменів, тренерів); нестача закладів у місцях внутрішньої міграції; виїзд фахівців за кордон; обмеження всеукраїнських і припинення міжнародних змагань; опір частини міжнародних організацій щодо ізоляції Росії та Білорусі. **Висновки.** Сфера фізичної культури і спорту в Україні нині перебуває у стані трансформації, спричиненої внутрішніми викликами та зовнішніми обставинами – від гібридної війни з 2014 року до повномасштабного вторгнення у 2022-му. Сучасні умови вимагають посилення державного регулювання, оптимізації управлінських механізмів, удосконалення нормативно-правової бази та ефективної взаємодії між державою, громадськістю, бізнесом і місцевою владою.

Ключові слова: історія фізичної культури, олімпійський спорт, управління фізичною культурою і спортом.

Introduction. Until 2014, physical culture and sports in Ukraine developed in accordance with the Law of Ukraine «On Physical Culture and Sports» (adopted in 1994 and then revised in 2012), which defined the basics of activities in this area, including budget financing and development at the local government level. The main objectives were to promote public health, improve sporting achievements, and establish the country's international authority [1,2].

According to experts, the following factors are key aspects of the development of physical culture and sports [1,3,4].

- *Regulatory and legal framework:* the Law of Ukraine «On Physical Culture and Sports» was adopted in 1994 and amended in 2012, providing the legal and organizational framework for the industry.
- *Funding:* funding for the development of physical culture and sports is provided from the state and local budgets, as well as from other sources not prohibited by law.
- *Purpose and functions:* according to the Law of Ukraine «On Physical Culture and Sports», the main objectives of the industry are to improve the health

and physical development of the population, promote social and economic progress, and strengthen Ukraine's international authority.

- *Features of sports activities:* physical education is aimed at the overall development of motor skills and physical abilities and deriving pleasure from physical activity, while sports involve achieving high results, victories, and systematic training.
- *National sports:* development of national sports, in particular, khorting, which was officially recognized as a sport by the

Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine in 2009.

- *The most popular sport:* football remains the most popular sport, regulated by the Ukrainian Association of Football (UAF) and has an extensive competition system.

By 2014, a number of stadiums, swimming pools, athletics arenas, and other sports facilities had been built or renovated. In preparation for the European Football Championship (Euro 2012), stadiums in Lviv, Kyiv, and Donetsk were renovated. And even after 2014, the Neptune swimming pool, an indoor athletics arena (Mariupol), and ice arenas (Mariupol, Kramatorsk) were built in the cities of Donbas that were liberated during the anti-terrorist operation (ATO) [5,6].

Before the Russian aggressor launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, national teams regularly participated in European and world championships in various sports, as well as in comprehensive competitions such as the Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, and Deaflympics. The XXXI Olympic Games were held in 2016 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), where Ukraine won two gold medals. Oleh Verniaiev won the gold medal in artistic gymnastics (parallel bars), and rower Yurii Chaban won the gold medal in canoeing (single). In total, the Ukrainian team won 11 medals at these Olympic Games – 2 gold, 5 silver, and 4 bronze (31st place in the medal table) [7].

The XXIII Winter Olympic Games in 2018 were held in Pyeongchang (South Korea). At these games, Ukraine won only one gold medal, which was won by Oleksandr Abramenko (freestyle).

The XXII Olympic Games of 2020 were supposed to be held in Tokyo (Japan). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they were postponed to 2021, but despite the change in date, the Olympic Games retained the name «Tokyo 2020». The only Olympic champion from Ukraine was Greco-Roman wrestler

Zhan Beleniuk. Ukraine ranked 44th in the overall standings.

The XXIV Winter Olympic Games 2022 were held in Beijing (China).

The only silver medal for Ukraine was won by freestyle skier Oleksandr Adamenko [8].

A few days after the end of the 2022 Olympics, on February 24, 2022, Russia launched a large-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, which led to a review of key aspects of state policy, including in the field of physical culture and sports, which requires further research.

The goal is to identify internal and external factors that influence the functioning of the physical culture and sports industry in Ukraine in conditions of active military operations, as well as ways for its post-war recovery.

Research methods: theoretical research methods were used: study, generalization, and systematization of data from literary sources and information from the Internet, abstraction, analysis, and synthesis.

Results. As noted by Zh. Beleniuk (2023), the main reason for revising the concept of further development of physical culture in Ukraine was the emergence of a number of problems in the industry, in particular [6,9]:

1. The threat of air raid alerts, both in areas of active combat operations and throughout Ukraine, has become an obstacle to the implementation of physical education and health programs.

2. In fact, the implementation of key policy documents in the field of physical culture and sports (Strategy for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the Period until 2028, Regulations on the Social Project «Active Parks – Locations of a Healthy Ukraine») has been suspended (2022-2023) [2,10].

3. Destruction of the material and technical base of physical culture and sports facilities. Thus, the Minister of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, Matvii Bidnyi, emphasized that from 2022 to August 2025, more than 760

sports facilities were destroyed or damaged by military aggressors. These include stadiums, swimming pools, and sports complexes in various regions of Ukraine. Overall, the largest number of sports facilities (according to data from the end of 2024) were destroyed in the Kharkiv region (163), Luhansk (95), Donetsk (81), Kherson (79), Mykolaiv region – 26, Kyiv region – 16 (including five facilities in the city of Kyiv), Dnipropetrovsk region – 16, Chernihiv region – 11, Sumy region – 8, Zaporizhzhia region – 6, Zhytomyr region – 5, Odesa region – 4 [10,11].

The occupiers shelled local sports halls and children's and youth sports schools, as well as large sports complexes and stadiums. For example, the Tennis Federation Training Center in Irpin and the only athletics arena in Mariupol were completely destroyed, and the building of the State Olympic Training Center for Biathlon in Chernihiv was almost completely demolished. Among the well-known facilities that have been destroyed or damaged are: the Neptune swimming pool in Mariupol; the swimming pool of the NTU «KhPI» sports complex in Kharkiv; the cycling complex with a specialized BMX track in Lyman; the Luhansk Regional Physical Culture Center «Olympus» in Kremenna; the stadium in Volnovakha; the Metalist Stadium (Kharkiv region); the Lokomotiv Stadium (Kyiv); the Gagarin Stadium (Chernihiv); the sports complex of the National University (Sumy), etc. [5,11].

According to the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, more than \$400 million is needed to rebuild the country's sports infrastructure, but unfortunately, the costs continue to rise [11].

4. The death of Ukrainian athletes and coaches. During a meeting in 2025 with Japanese Ambassador to Ukraine Masashi Nakagome, Minister Matvii Bidnyi announced statistics on the deaths of Ukrainian athletes during the war against Russia. As of August 2020, more than 600 athletes, coaches, and

youth workers had been killed. The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine launched the Angels of Sport project, which reports on the losses of Ukrainian sport in the Russian-Ukrainian war [12,13].

5. The lack of appropriate facilities and sports infrastructure in places of forced migration has deprived children and young people of the opportunity to engage in their chosen sport. According to the official website of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [5], 854 (70%) physical culture and sports facilities are operating normally, while 309 (25%) have temporarily suspended their activities. Only 162,000 (35%) athletes continue to train at children's, youth, and reserve sports facilities, while nearly 44,000 train outside of these facilities and 28,000 continue to train abroad. More than 120,000 athletes have lost the opportunity to practice their chosen sport and are unable to train.

6. Forced migration of coaching and teaching staff from physical culture and sports institutions, particularly abroad and to temporary employment (often under better conditions).

According to Zh. Beleniuk (2023), approximately 6,000 of the 11,800 full-time coaches and instructors at children's, youth, and reserve sports institutions are employed, including 4,300 full-time employees, 221 of whom are abroad; 3,500 coaches and teachers work remotely, 292 of whom are abroad [14].

At the same time, nearly 4,000 coaches are unable to work, including 479 abroad. As a result, more than 3,000 athletes have suspended their training.

7. Migration of athletes. Since the beginning of the war, more than 2,400 athletes from Olympic and non-Olympic sports and persons with disabilities have been in nearly 40 countries around the world. According to researchers, the main countries hosting Ukrainian athletes are Poland, Croatia, Hungary,

France, Germany, Spain, Romania, Belgium, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States, Italy, Latvia, Austria, Bulgaria, Moldova, Portugal, Denmark, and Finland, where Ukrainian athletes were provided with partial assistance and the opportunity to train and participate in international competitions [15,16].

However, there are cases when foreign clubs and teams offer athletes and coaches long-term contracts. Young people who graduate from secondary schools have the opportunity to continue their education at universities abroad. This situation may lead to a decrease in the number of promising, talented young people in national teams.

For example, silver medalist at the 2024 Olympics in artistic gymnastics, Illia Kovtun, changed his sporting citizenship by joining the Croatian national team. Judoist Yelyzaveta Lytvynenko transferred to the United Arab Emirates national team. Mariia Stadnyk, Hlib Bakshy, Semen Novikov, and Iryna Aliieva (Kindzerska) also became citizens of other countries, mainly due to competition and financial conditions [17].

8. Due to military operations and security factors, nationwide sporting events have been restricted and international sporting events have been suspended in Ukraine.

In 2022-2024 only, more than 300 planned national and 8 international sports competitions in Ukraine have been canceled. The number of sporting events in which athletes from national teams participated has decreased, namely [5]: of the 440 planned training camps for Olympic sports, one-third were held (45 in Ukraine and 150 abroad); of the 367 planned international competitions, 116 (31%) were held; in non-Olympic sports, 15 training camps were held in Ukraine and 38 abroad (out of 231 planned training camps); athletes participated in 52 international competitions, which is 22% of the planned number of competitions [5].

9. The international sports community's assertion that sport is sep-

arate from politics complicates the process of influencing international sports organizations to suspend Russia and Belarus from the global sports movement [18,19,20].

As noted by V. Prykhodko et al. (2025), sports diplomacy is a powerful component of diplomatic activity that contributes to the implementation of any country's foreign policy and manifests itself in the activities of state administrative structures, its foreign policy representatives, and individuals authorized to represent the state in matters related to the organization, conduct, and participation in international sporting events [21].

It is well known that there is currently a problem with the use of sport and its values as a tool for achieving political goals. Therefore, Ukraine's sports diplomacy, which has been supported by most of the democratic world, should be considered a powerful component of our state's overall efforts to counter the aggression of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, which have launched a full-scale war in Ukraine. In these countries, sports teams and individual athletes are sponsored by various state and private structures that lobby for the promotion of Russia's policies in the international arena. The efforts of Ukraine's sports diplomacy, with the support of foreign colleagues, are aimed at neutralizing Russia's ideological influence on international sports organizations [22,23,24,25].

However, despite the military actions, Ukrainian athletes remain members of the global sports movement and continue to participate in international competitions, thereby demonstrating the country's resilience [8].

According to statistics [6], even at the beginning of the war, it was possible to ensure the participation of Ukraine's national teams in the XIII Winter Paralympic Games and the XXIV Summer Deaflympics 2021 (held in May 2022), where Ukrainian athletes provided worthy representation, namely:

- won 29 medals (11 gold, 10 silver, 8 bronze) at the XIII Winter Paralympic Games and took second place in the overall team standings for the first time (both in terms of gold medals and total medals won);
- at the XXIV Summer Deaflympics – 2021, they won 138 medals (62 gold, 38 silver, 38 bronze) and took first place – for the second time in the history of Ukraine's participation in these competitions (the first time was at the XX Deaflympics in 2005);
- At the XXXIII Olympic Games in Paris in 2024, in a fierce competition and during an extremely difficult time for Ukraine, Ukrainians won 12 awards: 3 gold, 5 silver, and 4 bronze medals, which ultimately allowed Ukraine to take an honorable 22nd place. In terms of the number of gold medals won, Ukraine achieved its best result in the last 12 years [17].

Discussion. Thus, identifying the main problems of physical culture and sports in Ukraine during the hybrid war (2014-2022) and during the full-scale invasion by the Russian aggressor (2022-present) allows us to define the goals of post-war reconstruction of the sector.

We agree with the results of Zh. Beleniuk's dissertation research (2023) that the main goals of post-war recovery of the sector in Ukraine are: restoration of the activities of physical culture and sports institutions; preparing and participating in international sports competitions with Ukraine's national teams, and holding international competitions in Ukraine to build a positive image

of our country in the global sports movement [17].

The statements by V. Prykhodko and co-authors (2024-2025) about the need to raise awareness in the global sports community about the importance of sport in combating Russian and Belarusian aggression, i.e., about increasing the significance of sports diplomacy, are also valid. This thesis is confirmed by a number of studies by other authors (Lytvynenko et al., 2017; Korablova, 2023; Samoiliiv, 2019; Bulatova, 2022) and official documents[2,26].

We agree with the opinion of a number of experts on the need to develop human resources in the field of physical culture and sports in Ukraine (Livak et al., 2024; Kolesnikov, 2025), as well as to improve the training systems for future specialists in this field [3,27]. Thus, N. Bondarchuk (2024) points to the imperfection of personnel provision in the physical culture sector and outlines directions for its reform. The author notes that this involves the introduction of new technologies for information processing and accounting for specialists, a system for their periodic certification, and new calculations of the needs of different population groups for physical culture personnel [28].

We agree with the thesis of A. Myroshnychenko and Ye. Nikulina (2025) that the full-scale war has made significant adjustments to one of the basic program documents – the Strategy for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Ukraine for the Period until 2028 [29]. The authors emphasize that in the current conditions, its provisions have lost some of their relevance

and need to be revised to take into account the new realities. The update of the Strategy should become an instrument not only for reconstruction but also for modernization of the industry in line with the security challenges of today.

Conclusions. The field of physical culture and sports in Ukraine is currently undergoing a transformation caused by both internal challenges and external circumstances, in particular the hybrid war that began in 2014 and escalated into a full-scale invasion in 2022. The current situation requires stronger state regulation of the sector, which in turn necessitates the optimization of management mechanisms, the improvement of regulatory and legal support, and the establishment of effective cooperation between the state, civil society, business, and local authorities.

Prospects for further research lie in determining the possibility of introducing positive international experience into the process of optimizing the physical activity of various population groups in Ukraine.

Conflicts of interest statement. The co-author of the article, Panhelova N., hold position as Editors of the journal «Sportyvnyi Visnyk Prydniprovia» (Prydniprovia Journal of Sports Science). To avoid a potential conflict of interest, the review process of this article and the final decision regarding its publication were fully assigned to another member of the editorial board who is not a co-author. Strict adherence to all standard procedures of independent and double-blind peer review was maintained throughout, ensuring the objectivity of the manuscript assessment.

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