

RULES, PROCEDURE, SANCTIONS AND OTHER FORMS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST DOPING IN SPORTS

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Key words: Professional sports, criminal code, reprimand, warning, disqualification, cancellation of competition results, financial sanctions.

Abstract: The lack of doping legislation in sports in our country creates the ground for the development and use of doping. Athletes punished by doping have a tendency to build successful careers in politics and state bodies, which undermines and hinders the development of our statehood and the reputation of our country. The regulatory framework is just beginning to develop and should be closely monitored for improvement. In general, there are favorable conditions for the further development and improvement of sports legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Ключевые слова: Профессиональный спорт, уголовный кодекс, выговор, предупреждение, дисквалификация, аннулирование результатов соревнований, финансовые санкции.

Отсутствие допингового законодательства в спорте в нашей стране создает почву для развития и применения допинга. Спортсмены, наказанные допингом, имеют склонность строить успешную карьеру в политике и государственных органах, что подрывает и препятствует развитию нашей государственности и репутации нашей страны. Нормативно-правовая база только начинает развиваться, и за ее совершенствованием следует внимательно следить. В целом в Республике Узбекистан имеются благоприятные условия для дальнейшего развития и совершенствования спортивного законодательства.

Annotasiya: Mamlakatimizda sport bo'yicha doping qonunchiligining yo'qligi bu dopingni rivojlantirish va qo'llash uchun zamin yaratishiga olib keladi. Doping bilan jazolangan sportchilar siyosatda, davlat organlarida muvaffaqiyatli martaba qurish tendentsiyasi mavjud bo'lib, bu davlatchiligimiz rivojiga, davlatimiz obro'siga putur etkazadi va to'sqinlik qiladi. Normativ-huquqiy baza endigina rivojlana boshlaydi va uni takomillashtirish uchun yaqindan kuzatib borish kerak. Umuman olganda, O'zbekiston Respublikasida sport qonunchiligini yanada rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish uchun qulay sharoitlar mavjud.

Kalit so'zlar: Professional sport, jinoyat kodeksi, tanbeh, ogohlantirish, diskvalifikatsiya, musobaqa natijalarini bekor qilish, moliyaviy sanksiyalar.

Introduction: The problem of the spread of doping in the international sports arena has become global in recent years. Unfortunately, Uzbekistan does not remain aloof from this. The rapid development in the period of modern globalization of the technology industry today causes a trend of necessity on the part of the state to the process of formation and regulation of anti-doping policy. Based on a direct appeal to the experience of rapidly developing countries in a legitimately creative sports environment. The scope of the mechanism of sports disciplinary regulation of their legal reflection has not yet been fully determined in the space of our legislation. It should be noted that the issues of legal regulation of sports relations are under further motivational development by the government, the anti-doping organization and legal experts. Government regulations often affect the area of sports law. The state status of physical culture and sports has increased several thousand times. Every country dreams of becoming a member of the international sports community and hosting a grand sporting event on a global scale. Despite their

existing problems in social and political life. On this basis, state programs with many millions of investments are being implemented.

Literature review: The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the “Action Strategy for the Five Priority Directions of Development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021”, where the social sphere is envisaged as one of the main directions of the country’s development. The Strategy says about “formation of a healthy lifestyle among children and youth, their wide involvement in physical culture and sports, further improvement of conditions for classes”. Uzbekistan’s transition to market relations has revealed many acute practical problems in the field of management policy and sports culture. All this showed the existing gaps in our legislation, their relevance today, as well as the trend towards changes in attitudes towards physical culture and sports, in order to quickly take measures aimed at stopping negative processes that undermine the authority of the state. This paper examines the problems of sanctions regulation of the sports anti-doping legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The essence of the normative legal rules for regulating anti-doping international policy is revealed, in the types of disciplinary sanctions their legal branch systematization, codification on a comparative comparative analysis with other countries. Particular preference is given to a complete analysis of the disciplinary procedures of international sports legislation. We come to the conclusion that it is necessary to improve and introduce the disciplinary regulation of sports into the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to implement a unified state policy to counteract and combat doping in sports.

Currently, sports law is becoming increasingly relevant in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is largely due to the popularization of high-performance sports, professional sports, which, as a social phenomenon, cannot exist without proper legal control. In this regard, an appropriate set of legal norms in the field of sports regulation was created and continues to develop and supplement. Sports law is literally a new direction in the jurisprudence of Uzbekistan. In legal science, to this day there is no single, precise definition of sports law. According to S.V. Alekseev, sports law is nothing but a complex branch of law. What is meant by complex industry? This term denotes a set of legal norms that regulate relations in a certain field of activity and relate to different branches of law. It is necessary to distinguish between complex industries and intersect oral complexes of legal norms. The latter are aimed at regulating a narrower, specific area of social relations and, often, are not singled out in a special training course. This point of view is also shared by Russian jurists V.A. Vitushko, A.N. Egorichev, D.I. Rogachev. Now we can define sports law - it is a complex branch of law, which is a set of legal norms that regulate social relations in the field of physical culture and sports. It follows that the subject of sports law is the so-called sports relations.

Discussion. The object of legal regulation in the field of sports is physical culture and sports (mass (physical culture), high performance sports (Olympic and professional). Stability aimed at meeting the special psychological and physiological needs of a person focused on competitive (competitive) activity and (or) training to it. Physical culture is a physical activity aimed at improving and strengthening the body. It is a component of a healthy lifestyle. Sport is a means and method of physical education based on the use of competitive activities in which the potential capabilities of a person are compared and evaluated. It should be noted that both of these phenomena serve to satisfy the physical and psychological needs of a person, sometimes intellectual needs are also referred to them. Professional sport is a commercial activity that is aimed at entertainment, providing leisure for the population, provides for economic efficiency and profit for the subjects. There are also Olympic sports. It is sometimes seen as part of a professional sport. The essence is the long-term professional preparation of athletes for participation in large-scale competitions in order to achieve high results and win. However, at present, these two concepts (professional and Olympic sports) cannot be distinguished. We think that this opinion is fair, because. At present, the strongest athletes on the planet, namely professionals, have begun to be allowed to participate in the Olympic Games. The high social significance of holding grandiose sporting events became the reason for the further motivational adoption of special legislative acts in the field of anti-doping. Provisions are being developed for various rules that are developed in numerous international and national regulations of the countries participating in anti-doping policy. Most

scientists, both in the field of physical culture and sports, and among lawyers, consider sports as part of physical culture, and therefore they understand it as a subject. The implementation of the anti-doping policy began with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04.09.2015 No. ZRU-394 “On physical culture and sports”. He who regulates relations in this area. Article 25 of this law, which defines the rights and obligations of an athlete. 27-article prevention of doping in sports and the fight against its use. 28-article sports passport. Next, consider the sources related to and regulating sports law in the Republic of Uzbekistan. These are the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to radically improve the system of state administration in the field of physical culture and sports”, “Rules of conduct for spectators (fans) at stadiums during football sports events in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, approved by the Order of the Minister for Affairs of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 2430 dated February 22, 2013. On December 27, 2010, the Law on Ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sport dated October 19, 2010 was adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, these sources are clearly not enough for disciplinary regulation sports. For example, in the Russian Federation there are many more such sources. These include regulatory legal acts, including the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Law of December 4, 2007 No. 329-FZ (as amended on November 3, 2015) “On Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation”, Federal Law of December 27, 2006 No. 240-FZ “On the ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sports”. This can also include the Federal Constitutional Law of December 17, 1997 No. 2-FKZ “On the Government of the Russian Federation” and the Federal Law of December 29, 2012 No. 273-FZ (as amended on March 2, 2016) “On Education in the Russian Federation”, which partly affect the sphere of sports relations (for example, Article 84 of the Federal Law “On Education in the Russian Federation” on the specifics of the implementation of educational programs in the field of physical culture and sports), the Law on Fans or Federal Law of July 23, 2013 No. 192-FZ “On the introduction of amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation in connection with ensuring public order and public safety during official sports competitions. Of the codified acts, the “Criminal Code of the Russian Federation” dated 13.06.1996 No. 63-FZ, which establishes criminal liability for crimes in sports, “Labor Code of the Russian Federation” dated 30.12.2001 No. 197-FZ, which establishes features of the regulation of the work of athletes and coaches. Of the subordinate legal acts, for example, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 22, 1996 No.748 “On additional guarantees to athletes, workers of physical culture, sports and tourism”, Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 07.08.2009 No. 1101-r “On approval Strategies for the development of physical culture and sports in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020”.

Russian regulatory documents governing liability for anti-doping rule violations:

Federal Law “On Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation” dated 04.12.2007 No. 329.

All-Russian Anti-Doping Rules approved by the Order of the Ministry of Sports of the Russian Federation dated August 9, 2016 No. 947.

Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Art. 226.1, 230.1, 230.2, 234).

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 339 dated March 28, 2017. “On approval of the list of substances and (or) methods prohibited for use in sports for the purposes of Articles 230.1 and 230.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation (Article 6.18)

The athlete and his/her personnel are responsible for anti-doping rule violations, ignorance of these rules does not exempt them from liability. An athlete can lose their earned medals, prizes and points, as well as receive financial sanctions. For violations of anti-doping rules with an athlete, an employment contract is terminated. 12.1.1. Anti-doping legislation provides for several types of punishment: for violators of anti-doping rules 1 revocation. 2 disqualification. 3 warning or reprimand. 4 suspension. 5 financial implications. 6 public disclosure. 1 Cancellation - cancellation of the results of an athlete (or team with more than two positive samples) in a certain competition or sporting event with the withdrawal of all awards, points and prizes. 2 Ineligibility means the suspension for an anti-doping rule

violation of an Athlete or other Person from participation in any sporting competition or other activity for a specified period, a warning up to a lifetime ineligibility. Under certain special circumstances, a warning may be issued for Specified Substances if the Athlete's degree of Fault is very low. It also applies to contaminated products because there is a possibility that products may contain a prohibited substance. 4 Provisional Suspension means the exclusion of an Athlete or other Person from participating in a sporting competition or activity for a period of time pending a decision by the Anti-Doping Committee. Sometimes anti-doping organizations impose penalties in accordance with their rules. 5 The Financial Consequences of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation are the financial sanctions that must be imposed to recover the costs of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Financial sanctions can never replace or reduce the period of Ineligibility. 6 Public Disclosure (or Public Reporting) – dissemination or disclosure of information to the general public of individuals, as well as the violation and class of prohibited substance found in an Athlete's Sample:

Types of sanctions in relation to the athlete. [9]

1. Reprimand, warning
2. Disqualification (1, 2 and 4 years, for life)
3. Cancellation of competition results
4. Financial sanctions. Sanctions against individuals (athletes): - if the athlete intended to cheat (intentional anti-doping rule violation), regardless of the substance: the period of Ineligibility will be 4 years. – otherwise (if there was no malice) it is 2 years – if the Athlete can prove no significant fault or negligence, as a result of which the period of Ineligibility can be reduced to a maximum of one year. Thus, the minimum period of disqualification will be one year. If the violation involves a Specified Substance or Contaminated Product and the Athlete can prove no significant Fault, Ineligibility can range from 2 years to a Warning with no period of Ineligibility (depending on the degree of Fault).
Determination of the period of Ineligibility depending on the type of anti-doping rule violation:
 - presence of a Prohibited Substance in a Sample, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method – the period of Ineligibility is 2 to 4 years;
 - evading, refusing or failing to appear at a Sample Collection Session and tampering or attempting to tamper with any part of Doping Control – the period of Ineligibility is 4 years unless, in the case of a Failure to appear at a Sample Collection Session, the Athlete can establish that there was no anti-doping rule violation intentional (in this case, the period of disqualification is 2 years);
 - violation of the procedure for providing information about the whereabouts - the period of disqualification is 2 years with the possibility of reducing it to at least 1 year, depending on the degree of guilt of the athlete. The ineligibility of 1 to 2 years provided for in this article is not available to athletes for whom there is a serious suspicion that a last-minute whereabouts change or other behavior was caused by an attempt to avoid testing;
 - distributing or attempting to distribute a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or administering or attempting to administer to any Athlete in-Competition a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or administering or attempting to administer to any Athlete out-of-Competition a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Conclusion: Having considered the concept and main components of sports law, let's move on to the prospects for its development in matters of regulation of disciplinary norms in the field of branch law. All over the world, sports law is gaining more and more popularity. Uzbekistan is a permanent active participant in various sports events of international scale - the Olympic Games, World Championships, Asia. A huge number of competitions, competitions, games, championships, cups, championships, etc. are constantly taking place inside our state. Today, sports law in the Republic of Uzbekistan is at the initial stage of development. The main act regulating the issues of sports and legal regulation (the Law "On physical culture and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan") has been adopted, there are a number of acts affecting certain issues in the field of sports, but they do not solve all problems in sports law, far from all points are regulated. A whole system of separate legal acts is needed that will regulate the issues of sports, its individual institutions, including the need to pay special attention to procedural regulation

in the field of criminal, administrative, labor law. In this regard, the idea of creating a separate codified act in the future - the Sports Code, will be relevant, since, we hope that sports law will develop in our Republic, and a large complex of sports relations, which will be enshrined in by-laws, will require the adoption of the code as an act republican significance. The Code will bring together in a single codified document the legal norms governing relations in sports and physical culture. In the near future, our agency plans to actively introduce disciplinary liability for anti-doping violations into the legislation of our state. Also, if we look at our legal space, there are very few rules regarding doping. We will be the initiator to submit a proposal to make our own changes and adjustments to the articles of the legislation of our state. The norm of a creative idea to be introduced into the industry law on the issue of disciplinary settlement may in the future solve the main problem of the fight against doping in sports. In my opinion, the problem is very relevant today in Uzbekistan, since our athletes, with their dishonest victories, sometimes rise to the status of a hero and receive huge prize money from the state budget of the country. In the future, this will clean up our national sport from dishonest dirty athletes. We will not leave this idea without due attention, we are for pure sport without doping. It is also necessary to introduce legal monitoring, which will ensure the observation of sports regulation, as well as informing state and public authorities about the state of sports legislation, about its problems and the possibility of solving it. Thus, we must determine the prospects for the development of sports law, the development of scientific theories and concepts, the development of new views on sports law; in the creation and development of a disciplinary and regulatory framework that regulates sports relations; in the field of practical application of sports legislation. Summing up, we can say that sports law is popular and relevant all over the world. The lack of sports legislation in our country leads to the fact that this creates the ground for the development and use of doping. There is a trend when athletes convicted of doping successfully build a career in politics, state bodies, this will suffer and hinder the development of our statehood and the reputation of our state. The regulatory framework is just beginning to evolve and needs to be closely monitored to improve it. In general, in my opinion, there are favorable conditions for the further development and improvement of sports legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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