



Scope of Legal Resources Used to Conclude Mixed Sports Contracts (Article)

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Annotation: First of all, if we talk about the field of sports itself, its set of laws, at present in our country the field of law called "Sports Law" is not developed in a uniform way. This area is regulated in conjunction with other areas of law.

This article discusses when and how the sources and laws of sports law can be applied when concluding mixed sports contracts. As mentioned above, there are no single sources and laws of "sports law". It is understood that the conclusion of mixed sports contracts also applies to the principles of civil law, labor law, administrative and public law, special rules, private international law, the doctrine of restriction of trade in relation to general law, criminal law and trade.

Keywords: Sports industry, mixed sports contracts, amateur athlete professional athlete, robbery, legal problems, rights, obligations, responsibilities, transfer.

Today, in any developed and developing world, people are involved in sports. After all, sports events and various competitions are organized around the world. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. International and national sports, as well as the sports industry in general, are growing rapidly in our country. To illustrate: Imagine that a man who is walking on a finds that it becomes two diverging paths. Contracts between athletes play an important role in achieving high results, successful sports coaches and trainers, and developing national and international sports foundations and federations of sports clubs.

If we stop sports contracts that are part of the right to sport in their place, these agreements are divided into three types:

Civil sports contracts.

Labor sports contracts.

Mixed sports contracts.¹

From the foregoing, when it comes to mixed sports contracts, these types of contracts specify both civil legal relationships and employment legal relationships. At the same time, it is necessary to conduct a thorough study of the scope of legal resources used in the conclusion of contracts.

¹ Musaev Elbek Tayufovich. Contractual relationships in sports. With A, Uzbekiston national information agency -With A weather-fan bulimia. January . 2022, str. 51-59



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 6, May, 2022.

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

We refer to the following sources and networks of law that comply with contract law when concluding mixed sports contracts.

Civil law;

Employment law;

Sale of media rights to sports events or competitions;

Right to sponsorship;

Rights and obligations to participate in major events or competitions;

The right of individual athletes or teams to compete in separate competitions

Select athletes for sports teams;

It is selected to exclude athletes from the teams they are in;

disciplinary punishment for athletes, including, but not limited to, doping offenses;

The right to host major sports events or competitions;

Attract athletes or players by teams or organizations, participate in various sports events and competitions;

Management agreements between athletes and managers;

Agreements related to land or land leases, including "imj"

rights; and others;

Right to membership in sports clubs or organizations.

Addressing the experience of foreign countries in the legal sources used to conclude mixed sports contracts, the federal law of the Russian Federation "On Physical Education and Sports in the Russian Federation" directly grants the athlete the right to enter into an employment contract. However, it does not exclude civil-rights agreements in this area. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, an agreement is signed with an athlete on sports activities. The Agreement on Sports Activities in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Education and Sports" consisted of citizenship between an athlete, coach or another specialist in physical education and sports and a physical education and sports organization - defined as a legal agreement. Agreements by the Legislation of the Republic of Belarus, i.e. the Ministry of Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus, dat July 14, 2014 "On the specifics of concluding civil-rights agreements in the field of professional sports" this type provides important conditions. The athlete also sets the mandatory conditions that must be reflected in the employment contract with the coach. Nevertheless, the Sports Code of the Republic of Belarus provides for the need to conclude a contract on sports activities. This means that it must be registered with the Sports Federation. The nature of this agreement is determined to belong to the civil and legal sphere.

At the core of our nationality, there are no such norms, but in practice, for example, contracts between players and professional football clubs must be compulsorily registered with the Football Federation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. We note certain characteristics of this type of relationship, which leads to debate about the legal nature of this agreement, as well as bringing about issues of legal regulation. The specific tasks of athletes include, for example, a professional gaming task for a particular sport only for a particular team, an obligation to play with full strength, maintaining their physical and mental state at the right level, and drastically improving their sporting skills.



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 6, May, 2022.

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

In conclusion, the following shortcomings should be addressed in our nationality in filling out legal resources used to conclude mixed sports contracts .

First, our nationality should consider the legal aspects of labor relations in sports, the legal nature of sports contracts, as well as improving the standards governing the relationship between sports contracts.

Second, the issue of formalising relations between an employer and an athlete and a coach has been widely discussed in foreign law. However, the latest policy-making documents adopted in the field of physical education and sports in our country do not reflect such issues. In our nationality, it is also necessary to discuss the issuance of relations between an employer and an athlete and a coach.

Third, the transfer of athletes from one sports organization to another also has bushes in our nationality, and these bushes must be filled in.

List of Available Publications:

1. Employment Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan: T;. December 21, 1995.
2. Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. T;. March 1, 1997.
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Education and Sports". Tashkent, September 4, 2015.
4. The Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Physical Education and Sports in the Russian Federation".
5. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Physical Education and Sports".
6. Resolution of the Ministry of Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus dated July 14, 2014 "On the Peculiarities of the Conclusion of Civil and Legal Agreements in Professional Sports"
7. Musayev Elbek Tayufovich. Contractual relationships in sports. UZA, National Information Agency of Uzbekistan – UZA Science Department. January . 2022, pp. 51-59