

## **The Comparative Legal Analysis of Regional States' Practices in Combating Corruption in Professional Sports**

**Karimjon Khusankhanovich Musashaykhov,  
Independent Researcher at the Academy of Law Enforcement  
Republic of Uzbekistan**

**Abstract:** This study presents a comparative legal analysis of regional states' approaches to combating corruption in professional sports. It examines the legislative, institutional, and preventive measures implemented in countries such as U.S., United Kingdom, Brazil, Australia, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, Kenya. The analysis highlights effective practices, including strict anti-corruption laws, internal compliance and whistleblowing systems, transparency and accountability in financial management, public oversight, and the use of digital monitoring tools. The study also considers lessons for Uzbekistan, emphasizing the need to develop a comprehensive legal framework, strengthen specialized authorities, and enhance the role of public awareness and media to prevent and combat corruption in sports. The findings underscore that international experience and comparative legal insights are essential for establishing integrity, transparency, and accountability in the professional sports sector.

**Keywords:** professional sport, corruption, anti-corruption measures, legal framework, transparency, accountability, comparative analysis

Today, studying the advanced experience of developed foreign countries and conducting comparative analyses are considered among the priority tasks for implementing reforms in every field. This is because, when introducing any institutional or foreign best practices into the national legal system, it is necessary to take into account the national characteristics and conditions of the state, as well as to study and consider international standards and foreign practices. The sphere of combating corruption is no exception to this rule.

Accordingly, in order to further improve the mechanisms for preventing corruption in the field of sports, it is of great importance to study the advanced experiences of developed countries and, taking into account their specific features, to develop new methodological foundations for combating corruption in this area.

Likewise, in the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026, identifying sectors and industries prone to corruption was defined as one of the main

objectives of the Strategy (Objective 84). In accordance with this objective, it was noted that strengthening systematic preventive measures in the practice of combating corruption is of great importance. Certainly, the implementation of such preventive measures requires studying and drawing upon the experience of foreign countries.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has emphasized: “In every field, we must constantly strive for improvement, thoroughly study advanced foreign experiences, and make efforts to renew our lives and working methods”<sup>1</sup>.

Indeed, the views expressed by our Head of State are highly appropriate, as studying the advanced experiences of developed countries and incorporating their positive aspects into our national legislation and practice is considered both reasonable and beneficial.

Based on the advanced experience and proven practices of developed foreign countries, uncompromisingly combating corruption in all areas of our country - including the field of sports - is one of the most important issues in the current circumstances.

Similarly, as the scholar S.N.Gordeev has rightly noted, “a scientific and theoretical study of the advanced experience of foreign countries helps to identify the strengths and weaknesses of sectors within the national system”<sup>2</sup>.

Based on the research, we provide a comparative legal analysis of advanced practices in combating corruption in the field of sports in regional states, focusing on the following four key aspects.

Firstly, attention is given to the legal measures implemented by the state, namely, the development and enforcement of legislative acts regulating relations in the field of sports, including those aimed at combating corruption.

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<sup>1</sup> The Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. <https://uza.uz/uz/posts/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-oliy-25-01-2020>

<sup>2</sup> Gordeev, S. N. Organization of Investigative Work of Law Enforcement Agencies (Foreign Experience) // Journal of Foreign Legislation and Comparative Law. 2016. № 3. C. 141.

Secondly, attention was given to the implementation of preventive measures in the field, including the establishment of clear standards through the adoption of codes of ethics by sports organizations, as well as efforts to raise awareness among athletes, referees, and others about the risks of corruption in sports.

Thirdly, the establishment of specialized bodies dedicated to combating corruption in sports was taken into account.

Fourthly, it was acknowledged that effective cooperation mechanisms have been established in this area, uniting the efforts of various agencies and representatives of civil society to eliminate cases of corruption.

It is noteworthy that in these areas, the United States stands out as one of the leading countries with advanced experience. In the U.S., laws at both the federal and state levels govern the fight against corruption in sports, reflecting the country's specific approach.

Notably, in 1945, an incident occurred in which five basketball players from Brooklyn College - widely known as the "Brooklyn Five" - accepted money to deliberately lose a game against Akron University. This event sparked widespread public attention regarding the destructive influence of money in sports. As a result, a historic law was passed on July 11, 1947, in the District of Columbia, establishing criminal liability for corrupt influence on sports competitions for the first time.

The law criminalized paying, offering, or promising money or valuable items to any person with the aim of influencing the outcome of a sporting event, as well as attempting to affect the competition results through another person. Additionally, it was explicitly stated that accepting material benefits in exchange for deliberately altering sports results is illegal. Individuals found guilty of these offenses faced imprisonment from one to five years, as well as financial penalties<sup>3</sup>.

In turn, fifteen years later, in 1964, this development played a significant role in the adoption of the Sports Bribery Act<sup>4</sup> at the federal level.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.legalsportsreport.com/20813/sports-integrity-in-the-us-history/>

<sup>4</sup> Holden, J.T. & Rodenberg, R.M. The Sports Bribery Act: A Law and Economics Approach. Northern Kentucky Law Review, 42(3), 2015

Scholars such as R. Perkins explain the adoption of this law by noting that “both professional and amateur sports attracted so much public attention in the United States that it inevitably required the establishment of punitive measures for attempts to influence the outcomes of sporting events”<sup>5</sup>. Indeed, since the enactment of this law, it has been significant that over a period of more than 50 years, more than 15 officially recorded court decisions have been issued under its provisions<sup>6</sup>.

At the same time, this law later influenced many countries worldwide to adopt legislation aimed at combating bribery in sports and served as a model. Notably, such laws and regulations include Singapore’s Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act of 1992, the United Kingdom’s Gambling Act of 2005 and the updated Match-Fixing Guidelines of 2019, as well as Australia’s National Policy on Match-Fixing and Criminal Code Amendment Act of 2013<sup>7</sup>.

A distinctive feature of U.S. legislation in this area is that athletes, officials, and administrators of sports organizations are required to proactively disclose any potential conflicts of interest arising from their participation in official sporting events or involvement in financial transactions. Additionally, the program Crime and Corruption in Sport and Gaming<sup>8</sup>, initiated by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, serves to ensure that all levels of sporting events in the country are conducted with integrity and in compliance with anti-corruption principles.

At this point, it should be noted that the legislation adopted in the United Kingdom stands out for its systematic and comprehensive approach to combating bribery in sports, as well as for its broad and strict accountability mechanisms. In particular, the Gambling Act of 2005 was recognized as a legislative model at the

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<sup>5</sup> Perkins R. Criminal Law. 2nd ed. Mineola, N. Y. : Foundation Press, 1969. P. 474.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.legalsportsreport.com/20813/sports-integrity-in-the-us-history/>

<sup>7</sup> Jodi S. Balsam, Criminalizing Match-Fixing as America Legalizes Sports Gambling, 31 Marq. Sports L.Rev. 1 (2020), <https://scholarship.law.marquette.edu/sportslaw/vol31/iss1/2>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/transnational-organized-crime/integrity-in-sports-and-gaming>

European level for preventing illegal betting in sports and later served as a model for similar legislation in countries such as Italy, France, Malta, and Greece<sup>9</sup>.

Additionally, the adoption of codes of ethics and sport-specific internal regulations in all sports organizations in the United Kingdom plays a crucial role in preventing corruption in the field. To ensure fairness in sports, oversight bodies such as the UK Anti-Doping Agency<sup>10</sup>, the Gambling Commission<sup>11</sup> and the Sport Integrity Unit<sup>12</sup> have been established to promote transparency and respond promptly to instances of corruption.

Moreover, specialized educational programs against corruption have been implemented in sports schools and academies, serving as important preventive mechanisms to nurture athletes in an environment of fair competition. These include:

- The FA Integrity Programme – educational modules on corruption, doping, and ethics for football academies and young athletes<sup>13</sup>;
- UK Sport Athlete Learning Programme – teaching young athletes about sports ethics and the consequences of corruption<sup>14</sup>;
- Youth Sport Trust Education Projects – promoting competition and fairness among youth in sports<sup>15</sup>.

Therefore, in the report prepared by the United Nations in 2023, titled “Combating Corruption in Sport: Commentary on Relevant Laws and Regulations”, the United Kingdom’s approach in these areas was recognized as one of the most effective strategies on a global scale<sup>16</sup>.

In turn, this advanced experience served as a foundation in Ukraine for developing measures to combat corruption in professional sports and establishing

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/licensees-and-businesses/guide/protecting-betting-integrity-may-2019>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ukad.org.uk/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.sportintegrity.com/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.thefa.com/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.uksport.gov.uk/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.youthsporttrust.org/>

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/images/Safeguardingsport/Publications/IPACS\\_TASK\\_FORCE\\_4.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/images/Safeguardingsport/Publications/IPACS_TASK_FORCE_4.pdf)

robust legal mechanisms for administrative and criminal liability in cases of match-fixing.

Specifically, on November 3, 2015, Ukraine adopted a special law titled “On Prevention of the Impact of Corruption Offences on the Results of Official Sports Competitions”<sup>17</sup> The law established key provisions aimed at:

- Preventing unlawful influence on the outcomes of official sports competitions by interested parties;
- Ensuring transparency in sports, fair competition, and adherence to ethical standards;
- Developing normative and methodological documents for investigating and preventing corruption cases;
- Systematically analyzing the organization and conduct of official sports competitions;
- Regulating and monitoring conflicts of interest in sports.

This law also introduced administrative and criminal liability in Ukraine for corruption-related offenses, including illegal influence on competition results and unlawful betting.

Additionally, based on the United Kingdom’s experience, the Bulgarian Football Union introduced dedicated reporting hotlines to combat match-fixing<sup>18</sup>. In Finland, the “Don’t Fix It” project was launched, aiming to provide face-to-face educational programs for players and enable anonymous reporting of match-fixing through a mobile application<sup>19</sup>. In Belgium, any citizen with information about fraud in sports can contact the police through a special whistleblowing mechanism<sup>20</sup>.

Moreover, as a result of the influence of the United States and the United Kingdom, several European countries have also established specialized bodies to

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<sup>17</sup> <https://www.rada.gov.ua/en/print/115379.html>

<sup>18</sup> Summary Report from Peer-to-peer learning activities for creation and/or development of a national platform and cooperation between interested Member States, 24-25 April 2018, Varna, Bulgaria.

<sup>19</sup> <https://fifpro.org/news/don-t-fix-it-project-takes-important-next-step/en/>

<sup>20</sup> [www.fraudesportive.be](http://www.fraudesportive.be).

combat corruption in sports and safeguard the integrity and fairness of competitions. For example, in Italy, a special authority - the National Anti-Doping and Anti-Violence in Sport Prosecutor's Office (Procura Nazionale Antidoping e Anti-violenza nello Sport)<sup>21</sup> - was established in 2014 to prevent violations and investigate crimes in sports. This body is tasked with ensuring legality within the sports system and combating corruption, doping, violence, and other violations.

Similar structures exist in other countries: in Belgium, a Sports Fraud Unit operates within the Federal Police<sup>22</sup>, and in Spain, the Spanish National Police Centre for Integrity in Sport and Gambling<sup>23</sup> works to prevent match manipulation and gambling-related corruption.

In the Latin American region, Brazil's initiatives to combat corruption in sports emerged largely in connection with the organization of major sporting events in the country.

In particular, Law No. 9.615/98, enacted on March 24, 1998 (known as the Pelé Law)<sup>24</sup>, aimed to modernize the sports system in Brazil, protect the labor and economic rights of athletes, and regulate relations with football clubs on an open and legal basis. In 2013, significant amendments were introduced to this law, linking the right to receive public financial resources to the implementation of governance rules for sports organizations<sup>25</sup>.

This law serves as the legal foundation of Brazil's sports system, opening significant opportunities for fairness, transparency, and professional development in football and other sports. It strengthens the legal status of athletes, aligns clubs more closely with a commercial framework, and reinforces public-private partnerships within the sports sector.

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<sup>21</sup> <https://www.nadoitalia.it/it/>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.police.be/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.ordenacionjuego.es/>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/details/16222>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.lawinsport.com/topics/regulation-a-governance/item/a-new-era-of-transparency-in-brazilian-sports-the-pact-for-the-sport-initiative-by-sponsors>

Based on this legislative framework, Brazil adopted the General Sports Law (Law No. 14.597/2023) on June 15, 2023<sup>26</sup>.

This law regulated sports activities comprehensively across the country, ensured organizational and economic integrity in sports, promoted a culture of peace, and prohibited criminal conduct.

The most important aspect of this legislation is that it defined cases of corruption within private-sector sports organizations as criminal offenses and established clear liability mechanisms for bribery. Brazil's legislative experience in combating corruption in professional sports has also had a significant positive influence on other countries in the region.

Indeed, as several scholars have emphasized, the legislation and practices in Brazil serve as an important model in Latin America for reducing corruption in sports and enhancing transparency.

In particular, researcher Carlos Mendes emphasized, "Brazil has achieved significant success in implementing comprehensive legislation against corruption in sports. This experience can serve as a model for other countries in the region"<sup>27</sup>.

Chilean sports federation researcher Juan Pablo Rodríguez specifically noted, "Brazil's experience helps us understand both the successes and the challenges in combating corruption in sports"<sup>28</sup>.

As evidence of this view, the "Sports Law"<sup>29</sup> adopted in Chile in 2001 provided an important legal framework for regulating sports in the country, overseeing financing involving both the public and private sectors, ensuring transparency and accountability, and supervising sports organizations.

In Brazil, the National Sports Council (Conselho Nacional do Esporte)<sup>30</sup> plays a key role in developing anti-corruption measures, standards, and regulations in

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<sup>26</sup> [https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/L14597.htm](https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/L14597.htm)

<sup>27</sup> Mendes Carlos. "Anti-Corruption Measures in Latin American Sports: The Brazilian Experience."

<sup>28</sup> Rodriguez Juan Pablo. "Corruption in South American Sports: Lessons from Brazil."

<sup>29</sup> [https://leyes-cl.com/ley\\_del\\_deporte/1.htm](https://leyes-cl.com/ley_del_deporte/1.htm)

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/composicao/orgaos-colegiados/cne>

sports, overseeing the activities of sports organizations, identifying cases of corruption, and implementing corrective actions.

Additionally, in Brazil, specialized sports courts operate to review disputes, rule violations, and cases related to corruption in the sports sector<sup>31</sup>.

These courts exist in every state of Brazil and operate independently across the various branches of sports.

On this basis, other Latin American countries - namely Chile, Mexico, Argentina, and Colombia - have also established specialized sports courts as a key part of combating corruption and disputes in sports. These courts help resolve conflicts quickly and fairly, thereby reinforcing transparency and ethical standards in the sports sector.

Looking at the Oceania region, Australia is considered a leading country in establishing the legal foundations and institutional mechanisms for combating corruption in sports.

In this regard, the National Policy on Match-Fixing in Sport<sup>32</sup>, adopted in 2011, established an important institutional framework for combating corruption in the sports sector.

Indeed, according to the scholar Michael McNamee, Australia's legislative policy against corruption in professional sports plays a crucial role in preserving the international reputation of sports in the country<sup>33</sup>.

However, a weak point of the country's legislation is the absence of a single federal law, which in practice creates certain inconsistencies between federal and state regulations. For instance, the liability for match-fixing and other corruption cases varies from state to state, affecting the overall effectiveness of the system.

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<sup>31</sup> <https://www.stjd.org.br/>

<sup>32</sup> Bricknell S 2015. Corruption in Australian sport. Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice no. 490. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti169375>

<sup>33</sup> McNamee, Mike (2013). The Integrity of Sport: Unregulated Gambling, Match Fixing and Corruption. Sport, Ethics and Philosophy 7 (2):173-174.

In this regard, Michael McNamee's view is relevant: the lack of harmonization between federal and state laws creates obstacles to combating corruption in professional sports<sup>34</sup>.

In Australia, Sport Integrity Australia (SIA)<sup>35</sup>, established on July 1, 2020, plays a crucial role in combating corruption in sports.

This organization analyzes violations in sports—such as doping, betting, and corruption - and implements measures to prevent them.

In this context, a special online platform, “Sport Integrity Australia eLearning”<sup>36</sup>, has been established to provide free courses for athletes, coaches, and staff of sports organizations.

These courses are offered in English, Arabic, Chinese, and Vietnamese, helping diverse cultural groups promote integrity and safety in sports.

It should be noted that Australia's mechanisms for combating corruption in sports have played a significant role in establishing sports ethics and anti-corruption oversight systems in regional countries such as Fiji and Papua New Guinea<sup>37</sup>.

In the Asian region, Japan stands out for having a comprehensive legislative framework and preventive mechanisms aimed at ensuring integrity in sports. In this process, Japan not only maintains a transparent sports environment through its advanced legal culture and societal respect for integrity but also serves as a progressive model for other countries. Consequently, although Japan does not have a specific “anti-corruption in sports law,” clear legal measures are enforced through criminal law and ethical regulations.

This is because Japan's systematic approach to the sports sector and its experience in legally regulating relations have had a positive influence on countries

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<sup>34</sup> Dr. Michael McNamee, Andy Harvey “Sport Integrity: Ethics, Policy and Practice” (2020), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003019633>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.sportintegrity.gov.au/>

<sup>36</sup> <https://elearning.sportintegrity.gov.au/>

<sup>37</sup> [https://www.ausport.gov.au/integrity\\_in\\_sport/integrity\\_partners](https://www.ausport.gov.au/integrity_in_sport/integrity_partners)

such as South Korea, Indonesia, and Vietnam, helping them to widely implement anti-corruption policies in this area<sup>38</sup>.

In Japan, in 2014, a specialized division for ensuring integrity and fairness in sports (Sport Integrity Unit)<sup>39</sup> was established within the Japan Sports Agency with the aim of protecting the moral values of sports from doping, violence, corruption, and other risks.

The main functions of the department include regularly monitoring the activities of national sports organizations, assisting them in improving management quality, collecting and analyzing information about the activities of local and international sports organizations, enhancing their operations, and strengthening compliance with requirements. It also develops and implements programs, including training programs, aimed at preventing actions that could threaten the integrity and fairness of sports.

In general, this department performs the role of an internal control (compliance) service within sports organizations.

Accordingly, sports federations in the country are required to publicly submit their financial reports, and the funds allocated from national and local budgets, tenders, and financial agreements are monitored, with their reports made available to the public.

Those who fail to comply with these requirements may have their grants reduced or reclaimed. Japan's experience in this regard has been recognized as a particularly positive example in the OECD's 2024 report, "Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2024"<sup>40</sup>.

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<sup>38</sup> <https://practiceguides.chambers.com/practice-guides/sports-law-2025/japan/trends-and-developments/O20660>

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.jpnsport.go.jp/corp/english/activities/tabid/549/Default.aspx>

<sup>40</sup> [https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/03/anti-corruption-and-integrity-outlook-2024-country-notes\\_7f250aa9/japan\\_9263167e.html](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2024/03/anti-corruption-and-integrity-outlook-2024-country-notes_7f250aa9/japan_9263167e.html)

In addition, in Japan, the anonymous whistleblowing system<sup>41</sup> established within sports organizations and federations plays an important role in detecting and preventing cases of corruption and misconduct in the sports sector.

It should be noted that Japan's strict anti-corruption policies in sports - as well as its emphasis on accountability, oversight, transparency, and the implementation of educational programs - have had a positive impact on other developed countries in the region, such as Malaysia, Singapore, and South Korea.

In particular, transparency and accountability systems in the process of financing the sports sector are also being applied in the activities of sports organizations in Singapore. Japan's educational and informational programs on sports ethics are being utilized in Malaysia to enhance anti-corruption awareness among athletes, coaches, and sports personnel. Meanwhile, inspired by Japan's experience, South Korea has been actively introducing monitoring mechanisms - including digital technologies and information systems - to detect and prevent financial corruption in sports.

In the African region, Kenya can be singled out as a country that has effectively implemented legal mechanisms to combat corruption in the sports sector. The cooperation between government institutions and independent organizations there plays an important role in ensuring transparency in the field of sports.

In this regard, the Sports Act<sup>42</sup> adopted in 2013 plays an important role, as it sets out regulations for the management of sports, the establishment of sports institutions, and the assurance of transparency in sporting events. In addition, the law also includes criminal liability measures for doping and certain corruption-related offenses. The strengthening of openness and accountability principles within sports organizations and federations in Kenya is highly regarded.

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<sup>41</sup> <https://whistleblowersblog.org/global-whistleblowers/whistleblowing-in-japan-reforming-the-corporate-culture-of-conformity>

<sup>42</sup> <https://alakonyalaw.co.ke/content/insights/an-analysis-of-the-legal-framework-governing-anti-doping-in-kenya>

According to this law, sports organizations are required to regularly prepare reports on their finances, grants, and expenditures, and make them publicly available. Today, countries in the region such as Tanzania, Uganda, and Rwanda are studying Kenya's experience and have begun introducing systems of financial accountability and transparency within their own sports federations, including independent auditing and electronic monitoring mechanisms<sup>43</sup>.

At the same time, Kenya's efforts to strengthen public oversight and enhance the role of the media in combating corruption have served as a model for improving transparency in the sports sector across other countries in the region. Moreover, inspired by Kenya's experience in regulating conflicts of interest in sports, Algeria has developed its own approach. In particular, in Algeria, individuals holding administrative positions in sports organizations are not allowed to serve on the management boards of other enterprises.

In addition, presidents of national sports federations are prohibited from holding executive positions in companies that supply goods or services to those federations or to clubs and leagues under their authority<sup>44</sup>.

Overall, the most effective methods of combating corruption in sports across the region include strengthening legislation, ensuring openness and transparency, enhancing public oversight, promoting youth engagement and awareness, and developing international cooperation.

The results of comparative legal analysis indicate that combating corruption in professional sports remains one of the pressing issues in many countries of the region. The experiences of the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Japan, and other developed countries demonstrate that effective legal mechanisms, independent oversight bodies, public monitoring, and international collaboration play a crucial role in the fight against corruption.

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<sup>43</sup> <https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/publications/effectiveness-of-anticorruption-agencies-in-east-africa-kenya-tanzania-and-uganda>

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.aps.dz/sport/127597-non-cumul-de-fonctions-le-mjs-fixe-la-date-du-30-septembre-comme-dernier-delai>

Certainly, to effectively combat corruption in the sports sector, the state must adopt specific laws and regulatory legal acts. Today, various forms of corruption exist in the field, including financial abuses in sports and manipulation of results, which require special regulations to address these issues.

In this regard, legislation should clearly define the level of responsibility for corruption in the sports sector, and the sanctions must be strict and effective. Such measures play a preventive role in combating corruption. Additionally, after legislative acts are adopted, it is also important to regularly monitor their effectiveness and analyze the level of anti-corruption enforcement.

At the same time, as preventive measures, establishing internal codes of conduct within sports organizations and implementing transparent financial reporting systems play a crucial role in preventing corruption.

Although a number of legislative and institutional reforms have been carried out in Uzbekistan in recent years in this direction, effectively combating corruption in professional sports requires the creation of a comprehensive legal framework based on international experience, the strengthening of the authority of specialized bodies, and the enhancement of the role of the public and mass media.

Given the importance of the sports sector for the country's development, ensuring integrity in sports, preventing corruption, and combating it by studying international experience and creating a system compliant with global standards is of crucial significance for the New Uzbekistan.

On this basis, it is advisable to improve Uzbekistan's legislation and practices based on the experiences of the countries analyzed in a comparative study, and to designate the sports sector as a separate focus area within the framework of the national anti-corruption strategy.