



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE LEGAL REGULATION OF SPORTS CONTRACTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT

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Abstract

The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the problems related to the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of sports law, particularly in the drafting, performance, and automation of sports contracts. It examines legal risks, protective mechanisms, as well as international regulatory examples and scholarly approaches to resolving disputes arising from the conclusion, execution, and termination of sports contracts. The study is based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign academic literature.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, sports contracts, legal regulation, contract automation, digitalization, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Introduction

In modern society, physical culture and sports are becoming increasingly significant not only as social phenomena but also as important political factors. They traditionally occupy a special place in the system of human values, symbolizing health, strength of spirit, determination, and the harmonious development of the individual.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of physical culture and sports is also given priority attention. In the context of the country's dynamic socio-



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economic development, this sphere serves as one of the key factors in promoting a healthy lifestyle among the population and strengthening public well-being.

It should be particularly noted that in his speeches, the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has repeatedly emphasized the importance of developing physical culture and sports in the country. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2025, the President stated: “Speaking of the most important achievements, it is gratifying to note the victories of our athletes at prestigious international competitions.”

Main Part

The current stage is characterized by the active digitalization of the sports industry at the global level. This process has also affected Uzbekistan. In this regard, the legal regulation of relations arising in the course of sports digitalization and the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies is becoming particularly relevant. Specialists in sports law are tasked with developing effective regulatory mechanisms for these processes.

The study of sports digitalization makes it possible to better understand its impact on the legal regulation system, primarily on civil law relations that are being transformed under the influence of digital technologies.

The digital transformation of the sports industry includes the active implementation of AI technologies. These technologies are used to analyze athletes’ data, predict results, automate contract forms, and even partially execute their terms. However, these technologies raise serious legal issues related to liability, personal data protection, and uncertainties in regulating digital forms of contracts.

An analysis of foreign sources indicates the need to develop framework approaches to AI regulation in sports. In particular, the study by Ghorbani Asiabar and co-authors demonstrates that legal frameworks in the field of AI are often not adapted to new technologies, which leads to risks of rights violations and insufficient allocation of responsibility when algorithmic decisions are applied in contract management and talent management.

It is necessary to define the concept and specific features of a sports contract in the national law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A sports contract is an agreement



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between an athlete and a sports organization regulating the obligations of the parties within professional activity. It has a dual nature, combining elements of both civil and labor law contracts.

Within civil legislation, contracts reflect the general principle of mutual consent regarding rights and obligations. Labor legislation regulates sports contracts under Article 503 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which governs athletes' labor rights, remuneration conditions, and obligations related to participation in competitions and training.

As previously noted in our research, the specific nature of sports contracts necessitates detailed legal regulation. Furthermore, the introduction of digital technologies requires additional research and regulatory refinement.

What are the main areas of AI application in sports contracts?

First, the automation of drafting and analyzing contracts. AI technologies are capable of automating the preparation of standard contractual terms, analyzing them, and identifying inconsistencies. Such systems may use large datasets for predictive analysis and adapt contract terms to an athlete's profile.

Second, athlete data analytics. AI can process biometric and training data to assess athletic performance, injury probability, and training efficiency. These analytical tools enable the inclusion of additional contractual conditions based on dynamic indicators.

It is also necessary to mention smart contracts and blockchain technologies. Smart contracts are program-based agreements that automatically execute terms upon the occurrence of specific events. In combination with AI, a legally significant automated mechanism for fulfilling obligations may be created.

An important aspect concerns the activities of sports arbitration and the automation of decision-making. AI technologies are used in arbitration proceedings, including video and data analysis. Research by Farajpour and co-authors emphasizes that automated decisions used in officiating challenge traditional understandings of liability and appeal mechanisms, especially when systems such as VAR in football or Hawk-Eye in tennis are applied.

Legal Issues of AI Application in Sports Contracts. One of the primary issues concerns liability for AI actions. The key problem is identifying the liable party when an algorithm makes erroneous decisions that violate the rights of one of



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the contracting parties. In the absence of specific legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, general civil law provisions on compensation for damages must be applied, which may prove insufficient for resolving modern digital disputes.

Transparency and explainability of AI decisions also present significant challenges. Modern algorithms often function as “black boxes,” making it difficult to explain their decisions. This creates legal uncertainty when attempting to challenge AI-based decisions in the context of contract performance and rights protection.

Personal data protection is of particular importance. The use of AI in sports inevitably involves the collection and processing of large volumes of personal data. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Personal Data requires transparency in data processing and the protection of confidential information. However, the nature of algorithmic decision-making may conflict with established data protection principles.

Algorithmic bias and discrimination must also be considered. Algorithms trained on historical data may reinforce discriminatory patterns. This may occur in evaluating athletes’ performance or determining contract conditions, potentially violating anti-discrimination principles.

In this context, the study of foreign experience and scholarly approaches becomes essential. International research confirms that issues of transparency, accountability, and fairness extend beyond sports and affect broader legal regulation. For example, Minbaleev and Titova highlight the challenges of big data processing and risks of rights violations in AI regulation, which are equally relevant to sports contracts. Other international publications analyze integrated digital arbitration systems and authentication of digital evidence, which may enhance trust in sports dispute resolution procedures.

Conclusion

In light of the above, amendments and additions aimed at improving legal regulation in the Republic of Uzbekistan are proposed. Based on the analysis, the following recommendations may be formulated:

1. Develop a special legal regime for AI, including clear definitions of the legal status of AI systems.



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2. Establish algorithm transparency regulations ensuring the parties' right to an explanation of decisions affecting contractual relations.
3. Strengthen legal provisions on personal and biometric data protection in the context of sports contracts.
4. Incorporate international best practices to develop adaptive norms that reflect advancements in AI regulation.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence significantly transforms the system of sports contracts by offering new tools for automation, analysis, and performance of obligations. At the same time, the existing legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan requires further improvement to ensure a balance between technological progress and the protection of the rights of all participants in sports legal relations.

This article has relied on foreign research demonstrating that issues of liability, transparency, and data protection are universal in nature and require an interdisciplinary approach.

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