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MUNDARIJA

HAKAMLIK SUDI INSTITUTINING TARIXIY NEGIZI VA NAZARIY-HUQUQIY MOHIYATI

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Annotatsiya. Mamlakatimizda fuqarolik jamiyatini mustahkamlash hamda demokratik islohotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish sharoitida hakamlik sudlari institutini keng rivojlantirish zaruratga aylanmoqda. Ushbu maqola O'zbekiston Respublikasida hakamlik sudi institutining tarixiy negizi, vujudga kelish shart-sharoitlari, bu borada olimlar tomonidan ilgari surilgan nazariy tushuncha va tamoyillar hamda hozirgi kundagi huquqiy holati haqidagi ma'lumotlar hamda hakamlik instituti faoliyatiga daxldor taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot davomida hakamlik sudlarining asosiy funksiyalari, ularni rivojlantirishda qo'llaniladigan metod va mexanizmlar hamda davlat tomonidan ko'rilayotgan tashkiliy-huquqiy chora-tadbirlar atroflicha tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: hakamlik sudi, tarixiy negiz, nizolarni hal etish, vakolatli sud, nazariy, huquqiy, qonun, kodeks.

Kirish

Demokratik tamoyillar ustuvor bo‘lgan mamlakatlarda nizolarni muqobil yo‘llar bilan hal qilish institutini shakllantirish va uni belgilovchi mezonlarni ishlab chiqish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Har bir davlat o‘z hududida istiqomat qilib kelayotgan insonlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, ularning erkinliklarini ta’minlash maqsadida sud-huquq sohasidagi islohotlar bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirib kelinmoqda. Zero, har bir demokratik davlatda sud tizimi inson huquqlari himoyasiga qaratilgan mexanizmning asosini tashkil qiladi. Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 2-oktabrdagi “Sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilish, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini ishonchli himoya qilish kafolatlarini kuchaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni qo‘llanilgan va boshqa normativ hujjatlar respublikada sud-huquq islohotlarining yangi bosqichini amalga oshirib bermoqda. Zero, bugungi kunda fuqarolik-huquqiy munosabatlarda ishtirok etayotgan tomonlar o‘rtasida yuzaga keladigan tortishuvli holatlarni tez va samarali hal etishga qodir huquqiy mexanizmlarga ehtiyoj kuchayib bormoqda. Ana shunday huquqiy institut sifatida mustaqil hakamlik sudlari maydonga chiqmoqda.

Amaldagi qonunchilikka muvofiq, hakamlik sudlari – bu fuqarolik va iqtisodiy xarakterga ega nizolarni ko‘rib chiqishga ixtisoslashgan, lekin davlat sud tizimiga kirmaydigan nodavlat tashkilotlar hisoblanadi. Hakamlik sudining huquqiy holati haqida so‘z yuritganda, avvalo, uning qaysi sud tizimiga mansubligi masalasiga to‘xtalib o‘tish joiz. Buni tahlil etishda bevosita doktorinaga yuzlanamiz va doktrina doirasida hakamlik sudiga to‘rt asosiy yondashuv mavjud: shartnomaviy, protseduraviy, aralash va mustaqil. Nazariy-tarixiy asoslarga nazar soladigan bo’lsak, hakamlik qadim zamonlardan buyon tinchlik va adolatning asosiy negizi bo’lgan va Rene David fikricha, hakamlikning asosiy mohiyati

huquqiy qoidalar emas, balki tomonlarning kelishuviga erishishdir. Olimning ushbu fikriga ko'ra shu mohiyat anglashiladiki, hakamlik sudining asosi taraflarni mavjud nizosi yuzasidan kelishtirish hisoblanadi, aksincha ularni qonuniy normalar asosida nizosiga qonuniy yechim berish emas.

Shu asosda xulosa qilish mumkinki, hakamlik sudining tarixiy asoslarini va O'zbekistonda shakllanish bosqichini o'rganar ekanmiz, bu orqali ushbu huquqiy institutni tarixiy qiyoslash metodi orqali to'laqonli tahlil etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lamiz. Shuningdek, tarixiy metoddan foydalanish bizga nazariy qarashlarni o'rganishga va bu sohaga olimlarning yondoshuvini anglashga hamda huquqiy jihatdan mavjud kamchiliklarni bartarf etishga imkon beradi. Ushbu maqolada esa, hakamlik sudlarining vujudga kelish tarixi, ularning bugungi holati hamda istiqboldagi rivojlanish yo'nalishlari chuqur tahlil qilinadi.

Asosiy qism

Maqolani yoritish davomida bevosita turli xil material va metodlarga yuzlanamiz. Xususan hakamlik sudlari tashkil etilganidan so'ng eng muhim vazifa bu uning tarkibini shakllantirish hisoblanadi. Undagi mavjud muammolarni tahlil qilish uchun huquqiy materiallardan, xususan, "Hakamlik sudlari to'g'risidagi" qonun, fuqarolik kodeksi, fuqarolik protsessual kodeksi, iqtisodiy protsessual kodeks, huquqiy adabiyotlar hamda tegishli normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar o'rganib chiqildi. Metod sifatida esa tarixiy, qiyoshlash, huquqiy tahlil, statistik ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash va taqqoslash usullari qo'llanildi.

Hakamlik sudining tarixiy negiziga yuzlanadigan bo'lsak, O'zbekiston mustaqillik yillaridan so'ng tijorat tashkilotlari o'zlarining mavjud nizolarini hal qilishlari uchun qonunlarga o'z vaqtida o'zgartirishlar kiritgan. 2006-yildan boshlab O'zbekistonning hakamlik qonunchiligiga yangiliklar kiritilib, Savdo-sanoat palatasi yangi hakamlik qoidalarini qabul qilgan. Ammo e'tiborli

jihati shundaki, O‘zbekistonda hakamlik sohasidagi ilk qonun hujjatlari faqat 2005-yilda qabul qilingan. Hakamlik institutining dastabki ildizlari qadimiy tarixga borib taqaladi. Uni qadimgi Yunoniston va Rim manbalarida uchratish mumkin. Aristotel ham hakamlikni insonlar o‘rtasidagi adolatni tiklash, sudni esa qonunni ta’minlash vositasi sifatida ta’riflagan[1]. Turli yuridik muassasalar hakamlikni ko‘pincha nizolarni murakkab sud jarayonlarisiz, hakamlik sudyasi orqali hal etishning soddalashtirilgan shakli sifatida e’tirof etgan. Yevropa kontinental huquq tizimida esa hakamlikni odil sudlovning muqobil shakli sifatida qaraladi.

Qadimgi tarixdan nazar solsak, savdogarlar o‘rtasida kelishmovchiliklarni hal etishda uchinchi shaxsga ishonch bildirish orqali hakamlik keng tarqalgan. Bunday amaliyot ko‘proq odat huquqiga asoslangan bo‘lib, uni qonuniy majburiyat emas, balki tijorat an’anasi sifatida ko‘rishgan. Fransuz olimi Rene David hakamlikni qonun ustuvorligini ta’minlash emas, balki jamiyatdagi tinchlik va totuvlikni saqlashga qaratilgan institut sifatida tasvirlagan va bu hozirgi kunda o’z isbotini topmoqda. Bunga misol tariqasida, tarixan odamlar o’zlarining nizolari yuzasidan ko‘pincha e’tiborli va hurmatli shaxslarga ishonch ko’zi bilan qarashgan, masalan, Angliyadagi skvayderlar yoki Fors ko‘rfazidagi shayxlarga murojaat qilgan, chunki ular adolatli qaror chiqarishiga ishonganlar. Xuddi shu insonlar dastlabki hakamlar vazifasini bajarib kelishgan.

O‘rta asrlarda esa feodallar ko‘pincha nizolarni hal qilish uchun hakamlar xizmatidan foydalangan. Hakamlar ko‘pincha ruhoniylar yoki jamiyatda ta’sirga ega shaxslar bo‘lgan. Buyuk Britaniyada sanoat taraqqiyoti tufayli hakamlik sudiga bo‘lgan talab keskin oshdi. Bu davrda korporatsiyalar tarkibidagi ustaxonalarda

[1] Aristotel. Retorika. Unireks, 2008.1,13, 1374b, p.420.

yuzaga kelgan nizolar korporatsiyaning o‘z a’zolari tomonidan ko‘rib chiqilgan. A’zolar esa hakamlik sudi qarorlariga so‘zsiz rioya etish majburiyatini olgan.

Shunday qilib, hakamlik sudi tarix davomida jamiyatda zarur bo‘lgan muhim nizolarni hal etish institutiga aylangan. Qadimgi Rim davlatida mavjud hakamlik institutiga to’xtalsak, bu institutning qoidalari Yustinian qonunlar to‘plamida – kodeksda aks ettirilgan. Hakamlik sudyasi vakolatlari va qaror chiqarish jarayoni “kompromissum” deb atalgan kelishuv bilan belgilanar edi. Hakamlik qarorlari qonuniy kuchga ega bo‘lmagan, faqat tomonlarning roziligi bilan majburiy bo‘lgan.

XIX asrda sanoat va savdo aloqalarining kengayishi natijasida Yevropada, xususan Jeneva (1865) va Tyurix (1873) shaharlarida savdo-sanoat palatalari tashkil etildi. Jeneva hakamlik(arbitraj) sudining qarorlari esa xalqaro huquq amaliyotida yangi davrni boshlab berdi. Shveytsariyada esa “Alabama” ishi hal etilgach, arbitraj(hakamlik) asosida yechim topgan yirik nizolar yuzaga keldi. Rossiyada esa 1864-yildagi sud islohotidan so‘ng hakamlik sudiga bo‘lgan qiziqish kuchaydi. O‘sha paytda “hakamlik” atamasi uch ma’noda ishlatilgan:

1. Fuqarolik huquqlarini himoya qilish usuli;
2. Nizolarni hal qiluvchi organ;
3. Arbitraj sudining tarkibi sifatida[2].

Hakamlik sudining vujudga kelishi, keng yoyilishi, jamiyat ehtiyojiga aylanishi har bir davrda o’ziga xos bo’lib, davlatlarning rivojlanish tendensiyasi va ma’lum sohalarining yuksalishi orqali keng tarqalgan deb baholaymiz. Tarixiy asoslar shuni ko’rsatadiki, hakamlik asosida bartaraf etilgan nizolar aksariyat holatlarda ijobiy yakunlangan va taraflarni kelishtirish orqali murosaga kelingan.

[2] Alabama claims of the United States of America against Great Britain 1972. [Electronic resource]. Access mode: http://legal.un.org/riaa/cases/ vol_XXIX/125-134.pdf(circulation date: 27 March 2017).

Bu ishlash mexanizmi hozirgi kunda ham xuddi shu shaklda davom etib kelmoqda, faqatgina takomillashgan ko’rinishda.

“Hakamlik” tushunchasi ikki asosiy ma’noda qo‘llaniladi: birinchidan, u nizolarni hal etish usuli sifatida, ikkinchidan esa – nizoni ko‘rib chiqadigan mustaqil organ yoki institut sifatida. Bu borada rus olimlari T.E. Abova va A.Y. Suxarev hamda xorijiy mutaxassislar F.Fouchard va E. Gaillardlar hakamlikni “tomonlarning o‘zaro roziligiga asoslangan nizolarni hal etishning shaxsiy yo‘li” deb ta’riflaydilar[3]. Ya’ni taraflar nizoni hal etishida davlat sudlaridan farqli ravishda faqatgina bir tarafning xohishi bilan sudga murojaat qilishi emas, aksincha ikki taraf ham o’zlarining roziligiga asosan hakamlik sudiga murojaat qilib tanlaydi va bu haqida “hakamlik bitimi” tayyorlanadi, shuning uchun ham bu xatti-harakatlar ularning shaxsiy yo’li deb atalmoqda. Shuningdek, hakamlikning o‘ziga xosligi shundaki, nizolar taraflar tomonidan tanlangan shaxslar – hakamlar tomonidan ko‘rib chiqiladi va hal qilinadi. Eng muhim jihatlaridan biri shundaki, hakamlik sudida ko‘riladigan ishlar davlat sudlarining vakolat doirasidan tashqarida bo‘ladi.

Boshqa huquqshunoslar, xususan O.E. Kutafin va xorijiy olimlar hakamlikni ko‘pincha tadbirkorlar o‘rtasida yuzaga keladigan nizolarni ko‘rib chiqadigan vakolatli organ sifatida izohlashadi. Bunday institutlar davlat bilan bog‘langan yoki mustaqil tarzda faoliyat yuritishi mumkin. Haqiqatdan ham hakamlik protsesslari tadbirkorlar o’rtasidagi nizolarni hal etish usulining eng maqbuli hisoblanadi va taraflar uchun moddiy-iqtisodiy afzalliklar olib kelishi buning yaqqol isboti.

Yana bir guruh olimlar esa hakamlikning yagona, aniq ta’rifini berish mushkul ekanligini ta’kidlab, uning asosiy belgilarini sanab o‘tish tarafdori

[3] UDK: 347.746.42 (075) (575.1) Nizolarni muqobil hal etish usullari / Darslik. Hammualliflikda. – Toshkent: TDYU, 2024. – 338 bet. Mualliflar: M.M. Mamasiddiqov, yu.f.d. (DSc), professor – I, II, III, IV boblar; A.A. Xakberdiyev, yu.f.d (DSc), dotsent – V, VI, VII, VIII, IX boblar, glossariy, testlar

bo’lishgan. Masalan, J. Lew arbitrajga quyidagi jihatlarni xos deb baholagan va bular:

1. U nizolarni hal qilish vositasi;
2. Nizolar betaraf uchinchi shaxs tomon tomonidan ko‘rib chiqiladi;
3. Hakamlar qaror chiqarishda hakamlik kelishuviga tayanishadi;
4. Hakamlik qarori davlat emas, tomonlarning roziligi asosida qabul qilinadi;
5. Hakamlarning qarori yakuniy hisoblanadi;
6. Qaror hakamlik kelishuvi asosida bajarilishi shart[4];

O‘zbekistonda esa 2006-yilda “Hakamlik sudlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunning qabul qilinishi bilan bu institutga nisbatan ilmiy va amaliy qiziqish ortdi. Davlat sudlari bilan hakamlik sudlari o‘rtasida vakolatlarning aniq chegaralanmaganligi ayrim hollarda huquqiy tortishuvlarga sabab bo‘lmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fuqarolik protsessual kodeksining 26-moddasida belgilanishicha, davlat sudlari hakamlik sudlarining hal qiluv qarorlari yuzasidan nizolashish to‘g‘risidagi va hakamlik sudlarining hal qiluv qarorlarini majburiy ijro etish uchun ijro varaqasi berish haqidagi ishlar bilan bog‘liq ishlarni ko‘rib chiqadi. Hakamlik sudlarining yurisdiksiyasi esa fuqarolik-huquqiy va iqtisodiy munosabatlaridan kelib chiqadigan nizolar bilan cheklanadi, ma’muriy, oila yoki mehnat sohasidagi nizolar ularning vakolatiga kirmaydi. Ayni jihatlar yurisdiksiyalarning aniq belgilanmaganligi sababli kelajakda huquqiy aniqlik kiritilishi zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida hakamlik sudlariga oid normativ-huquqiy asos 2006-yilda qabul qilingan “Hakamlik sudlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qonun bilan

[4] UDK: 347.746.42 (075) (575.1) Nizolarni muqobil hal etish usullari / Darslik. Hammualliflikda. – Toshkent: TDYU, 2024. – 338 bet. Mualliflar: M.M. Mamasiddiqov, yu.f.d. (DSc), professor – I, II, III, IV boblar; A.A. Xakberdiyev, yu.f.d (DSc), dotsent – V, VI, VII, VIII, IX boblar, glossariy, testlar

mustahkamlandi va ushbu qonun 2007-yil 1-yanvardan kuchga kirdi. Shundan so‘ng O‘zbekiston Savdo-sanoat palatasi tarkibida arbitraj sudlari faoliyati yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Shu bilan birga, mamlakatda hakamlik sudlari assotsiatsiyasi tashkil qilindi. Ushbu sudlar fuqarolik-huquqiy va xo‘jalik sohasidagi nizolarni qonuniy asosda ko‘rib chiqadi. Ular yuridik shaxslar tomonidan tashkil etiladi va tegishli tashkilotlar tarkibida faoliyat yuritadi.

Hakamlik sudlari tashkil etilish asoslariga ko’ra ham ma’lum turlarga bo’linadi ya’ni ular doimiy yoki vaqtinchalik faoliyat yurituvchi bo’lib, nodavlat nizolarni hal qiluvchi organ sifatida e’tirof etiladi va bu qonunchilik bilan mustahkamlab qo’yilgan. Qonunga asosan, hakamlik sudi tadbirkorlik subyektlari o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy va fuqarolik-huquqiy mojarolarni ko‘rib chiqadi. Mazkur sudlar faoliyati O‘zbekiston qonunchiligida belgilangan tartib asosida davlat nazoratiga olinadi. Qonunga ko‘ra, doimiy hakamlik sudini tuzgan yuridik shaxs ushbu sudni tashkil etuvchi hujjatlarning nusxasini davlat sud organlariga taqdim etishi lozim. Aksincha, vaqtinchalik hakamlik sudlari faqat ma’lum bir nizo yuzasidan vaqtincha tuziladi va ish yakunlangach o‘z faoliyatini tugatadi.

Bundan tashqari, hakamlik sudlari tomonidan ish boshlanishidan oldin sud raisi yoki yakka arbitr tomonidan hakamlik kelishuvi nusxasi va sud tashkil etilganligi haqidagi ogohlantirish huquqiy tartibda taalluqli sudga yuborilishi lozim. Doimiy va vaqtinchalik hakamlik sudlarini Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi, viloyatlar va Toshkent shahar adliya boshqarmalari rasmiy ro‘yxatga oladi. Ushbu ma’lumotlar esa keyinchalik O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi tomonidan tizimlashtirilib, qonunchilik to‘plamlarida e’lon qilinadi.

O‘tgan yillardagi haqamlik (arbitraj) sudlariga oid qo‘llanmalar bilan bugungi kunda amal qilayotgan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni solishtirsak, zamonaviy

qonunchilikda nizolarni muqobil hal etish usuli sifatida arbitraj sudlari faoliyati ancha aniq tartibga solingani yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Biroq, bu sohaga oid huquqiy normalarning ko‘p qirrali tahlili va nisbatan mukammalligi bo‘lishiga qaramay, amaliyotda hali hamon yechimini topmagan jihatlar mavjud.

Shu nuqtai nazardan, hakamlik sudlarini tashkil etish ustidan davlat tomonidan nazorat o‘rnatilishi ijobiy holat deb baholanishi mumkin. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, mavjud va kelgusida faoliyat yuritadigan hakamlik sudlarining sifat ko‘rsatkichlarini oshirishga xizmat qilishi, natijada hakamlik institutining ommalashuvi va unga nisbatan ishtirokchilarning — xususan, ichki hamda xorijiy subyektlarning — ishonchi ortishiga olib keladi.

Xulosa

Nazariy va ilmiy tahlillardan kelib chiqqan holda, hakamlik sudining davlat sudlaridan afzallik jihatlarini tahlil qilishni va amaldagi qonunga o‘zgartirish kiritish bo‘yicha quyidagi takliflarni berib o‘tishni asosli deb bildim:

Hakamlik sudlarining davlat sudlariga nisbatan mavjud afzalliklari:

1. Hakamlik sudlari fuqarolar o‘rtasidagi qarz bitimlariga doir nizolarni, hatto yozma tilxat mavjud yoki mavjud emasligidan qat’i nazar, ko‘rib chiqish huquqiga ega;

2. Hakamlik sudlarida ishlar tez fursatda ko‘rib chiqiladi va taraflar uchun vaqtdan yutish imkonini beradi, chunki hakamlik sudlari faqat bir instansiyadan iborat bo‘lib, odatdagi apellyatsiya yoki kassatsiya tartibi mavjud emas. Hakamlik qarori yakuniy hisoblanadi;

3. Hakamlik jarayoni tomonlarni murosaga keltirishga qaratilgan bo‘ladi, bu esa ularning o‘zaro hamkorlik aloqalarini saqlab qolishga xizmat qiladi;

4. Sud majlisida faqat nizolashayotgan tomonlar va arbitrlar qatnashadi, prokurorning ishtiroki talab etilmaydi;

5. Hakamlik jarayonida taraflarga nisbatan jinoyat yoki ma’muriy jazo chorasi qo‘llanilmaydi;

6. Hakamlik sudining qarori chiqarilgan paytdan boshlab huquqiy kuchga ega bo‘ladi.

Shuningdek, “Hakamlik sudlariga to’g’risidagi” amaldagi qonunda mavjud kamchiliklarni tahlil qilgan holda qonunga qo’shimcha va o’zgartirishlar kiritish uchun ayrim takliflarni kiritishimiz o’rinli. Ya’ni bular quyidagicha:

1. “Hakamlik sudlari to‘g‘risidagi” qonunning 6-moddasidagi doimiy faoliyat ko‘rsatuvchi hakamlik sudi **yuridik shaxs** tomonidan tashkil etilishi bandini **nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari tomonidan** tashkil etilishi bandiga o‘zgartirishni taklif etaman. Ya’ni hakamlik sudlari yuridik shaxslar tomonidan emas, aksincha nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari tomonidan tashkil etilishi bandining qonunga o‘zgartirish kiritgan holda joriy etilishini ilgari suraman.

2. “Hakamlik sudlari to‘g‘risidagi” qonunning 14-moddasiga ko‘ra hakamlik sudi sudyalariga qo‘yiladigan talablar qatoriga **“Hakamlik sudyasi faoliyatini O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi tomonidan tasdiqlanadigan hakamlik sudyalarini tayyorlash dasturi bo‘yicha maxsus o‘quv kursidan o‘tgan, shuningdek hakamlik sudyalar reestriga kiritilgan shaxs amalga oshirishi mumkin”** degan bandni qo‘shishni taklif qilaman. Bu taklif yuqorida keltirilgan asoslar bilan bevosita bog‘liq hamda bu orqali hakamlik sudi sudyasi sohaga oid bilim va malakalarga ega kadr bo‘lgan shaxslardan shakllanadi.

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ZAMONAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN MEDIATSIYA JARAYONLARIDA FOYDALANISHNING ISTIQBOLLARI

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Mediatsiya va nizolarni muqobil hal etish mutaxassisligi magistranti

Annotatsiya. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarning mediatsiya jarayonlarida qo'llanilishi so'nggi yillarda dolzarb mavzuga aylangan. Ushbu tendensiya mediatsiya jarayonlarini yanada samarali, shaffof va tezkor qilishga yordam beradi. Mazkur maqola mediatsiyada zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanishning asosiy yo'nalishlari, afzalliklari va dolzarb muammolarini tahlil qiladi. Xususan, onlayn platformalar, sun'iy intellektni mediatsiya amaliyotidagi ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, xalqaro tajribalar asosida ushbu yo'nalishning rivojlanish istiqbollari va O'zbekiston sharoitida qo'llash imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada mediatsiya jarayonlarini yanada takomillashtirish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalar-ni joriy etish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: mediatsiya, muzokara, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, onlayn platformalar, sun'iy intellekt, huquqiy innovatsiyalar.

Kirish

ODR tushunchasi, ya’ni “Nizolarni onlayn hal qilish” Covid-19 pandemiyasi davrida turli axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalaniladigan holda nizolarni boshqarish usullarini tavsiflovchi keng tarqalgan atamaga aylandi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ba’zi nizolarni hal qilish jarayonlarini ODR sifatida belgilashda texnologiyaning roli va ishtirok darajasi borasida muayyan noaniqliklar yuzaga kelmoqda. Dunyo miqyosida olimlar va tartibga soluvchi organlar ODRning keng qamrovli ta’riflarini ishlab chiqib, nizolarni hal qilishning turli jihatlarini qamrab oluvchi yondashuvlarni ilgari surdilar[5].

Nizolarni onlayn hal qilish (ODR) murakkab va ko‘p qirrali jarayon bo‘lib, uning tez rivojlanishi umumiy ta’riflarni ishlab chiqish va uyg‘unlashtirish harakatlariga qarshi turadi. ODR uchun yagona va izchil asos yaratishga qaratilgan sa’y-harakatlarga qaramay, uning aniq ta’rifi hamda nizolarni hal qilish usullarining turlari bo‘yicha hali ham noaniqlik mavjud. Ushbu noaniqlik ODRning huquqiy jihatdan aniq belgilangan ta’rifining yo‘qligi va ilmiy adabiyotlarda ODR jarayonlarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga nisbatan yagona yondashuv shakllanmaganligi bilan bog‘liq. Ya’ni bugungi kunda ODR tushunchasi keng tarqalmoqda, lekin hanuzgacha uning aniq bir ta’rifi, qo‘llash usullari hamda qaysi nizo turlarini hal qilishda nizolarni onlayn hal qilish usulidan foydalanish kerakligi haqida aniq bir qo‘llanma mavjud emas. Natijada, **“Video-konferensaloqa orqali ODR tijorat dasturi yordamida mediatsiya amalga oshiriladimi? Muzokaralar elektron pochta orqali ODR orqali olib boriladimi? Onlayn shikoyat shakllari ODRga kiradimi? Sud jarayonlari AKTga asoslangan ODRga tayanadimi?”** kabi savollarga beriladigan javoblar

[5] https://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/open-series/article/view/32042/30844

qabul qilingan yondashuvga qarab sezilarli darajada farq qilishi mumkin[6]. Shu sababli ham mediatsiya bosqichida video konfrensiyalardan foydalangan holda taraflar bilan muzokaralar amalga oshirishimiz mumkin.

Asosiy qism

Shu o'rinda nizolarni muqobil hal qilish usullaridan mediatsiya bosqichida onlayin to'laqonli yoki qisman onlayn olib borishga qaratilgan g'oya paydo bo'ldi. O'zbekistonda fuqarolik biznesiga oid nizolarni Internet orqali hal qilish bo'yicha innovatsion taklif paydo bo'ldi. Ushbu yondashuv muqobil nizolarni onlayn hal qilish tizimining rivojlanishiga asoslanib, nizolarni elektron shaklda boshqarish va yuridik harakatlar bilan bog'liq masalalarni hal qilish uchun onlayn vositachilik mexanizmini taklif etadi. Ayniqsa, qonun asosida yuzaga keladigan nizolar muqobil nizolarni hal qilish jarayonlari orqali tartibga solinishi mumkin. Onlayn mediatsiya esa onlayn bitimlar natijasida kelib chiqadigan fuqarolik nizolarini hal qilishning samarali usullaridan biri bo'lib, tomonlar o'z ishlarini neytral uchinchi shaxsga – mediatorga taqdim etadilar[7]. Mediator esa taraflarning manfaatlarini muvofiqlashtirib, medidiatsiya kelishuvi orqali taraflarga ushbu nizoli vaziyatni hal qilishda muqobil yechimga erishishga yordam beradi**.** Mediatsiya suddan tashqari nizolarni hal qilishning muqobil usuli bo'lib, uzoq yillardan beri turli xo'jalik va fuqarolik masalalarida, jumladan, atrof-muhit, mehnat, yer, uy-joy va iste'molchilarga oid nizolarni ko'rib chiqishda qo'llanib kelmoqda. Bu jarayon jamiyatning nizolarni tezkor, samarali va adolatli hal etishga bo'lgan ehtiyojini aks ettiradi.

Kristofer V. Murning ta'kidlashicha, mediatsiya uchinchi tomonning nizoga aralashuvi bo'lib, u nizolashayotgan tomonlar uchun maqbul hisoblanadi. Mediator

[6] Jossey-Bass books and products are available through most bookstores. To contact Jossey-Bass directly call our Customer Care Department within the U.S. at 800-956-7739, outside the U.S. at 317-572-3986, or fax 317-572-4002

[7] https://journalkeberlanjutan.keberlanjutanstrategis.com/index.php/ijesss/article/view/487/454

har ikki tomonning manfaatlarini teng ko‘rib, neytral pozitsiyada turadi. Ushbu uchinchi shaxs qaror qabul qilish vakolatiga ega emas, balki nizolashayotgan tomonlarga o‘zaro kelishuvga erishish uchun yo‘l-yo‘riq ko‘rsatadi va muzokaralarni samarali olib borishga yordam beradi[8].

Ushbu taklifni O‘zbekiston fuqarolariga qanchalik qulayligini statistikalar orqali ko‘rib chiqsak maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. AKT vaziri Sherzod Shermatov O‘zbekistonda internetdan foydalanuvchilar soni 31 mlndan oshganini ma’lum qildi. Ulardan 29,5 mln nafari mobil internet orqali tarmoqqa ulanadi[9]. Ushbu raqamli ko‘rsatkichlarni O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Senati ham joriy yilining 7-fevral kuni “Xalqaro xavfsiz internet kuni” munosabati bilan bo‘lib o‘tgan davra suhbatida ham takidlab o‘tgan. Demak, bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston aholisining 80% dan ortiq qismi internetdan foydalanadi. Bu taklif fuqarolar uchun juda ham ma'qul sanaladi desak maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

Ba’zi hollarda nizolarni onlayn hal qilish (ODR) turli kommunikatsiya vositalari, jumladan, elektron pochta, tezkor xabar almashish, xavfsiz chat, konferensiya xonalari, telekonferensiya va video konferensiya orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Ushbu texnologiyalar nizolarni hal qilish jarayonida muhim rol o‘ynaydi, bu esa ularning ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi.

Bu fikr Daewon Choyning “Onlayn bahslarni hal qilish” kitobida ilgari surilgan g‘oyalarga mos keladi. Katsh va Janet Rifkinlar ta’kidlaganidek, “Ushbu texnologiya nizolarni hal qilish jarayoni dizaynerlariga mutlaqo yangi imkoniyatlar va vositalarni taqdim etib, nizoda to‘rtinchi tomon rolini o‘ynashi mumkin.”

Onlayn jarayonda ODR xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi provayderning protsessual qoidalarini amalga oshirish uchun aniq jismoniy joyni belgilash imkonsiz bo‘lib,

[8] Moore, Christopher *W.* The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict. *John Wiley & Sons,* The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict - Christopher W. Moore - Google Books
[9] https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2022/12/15/internet-users/

internet multimediya va kompyuterlashtirilgan konvertatsiya qilish uchun texnologik asos yaratadi, natijada an’anaviy chegaralar yo‘qoladi[10].

Bundan tashqari, onlayn mediatsiya kelishuvlarining haqiqiyligi, yurisdiktsiya tanlash, kibermakonda qo‘llaniladigan qonunlar va huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari kabi huquqiy masalalar bilan bir qatorda, texnik va ijtimoiy muammolar ham mavjud. Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun ba’zi bir takliflar ishlab chiqib uni jamoatchilikka targ‘ib qilsak maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

1. **Yurisdiktsiya masalasini aniqlashtirish** – Onlayn nizolarni hal qilishda qaysi mamlakat qonunlari qo‘llanilishini belgilovchi aniq huquqiy mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqish.

2. **Kelishuvlarning huquqiy kuchini mustahkamlash** – Onlayn mediatsiya natijasida tuzilgan kelishuvlarning huquqiy kuchga ega bo‘lishini ta’minlash uchun maxsus qonuniy mexanizmlar yaratish.

3. **Huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari bilan hamkorlik** – Onlayn mediatsiya natijasida yuzaga keladigan huquqiy nizolarni rasmiy ravishda hal qilish uchun huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish.

4. **Jamiyatda onlayn mediatsiya madaniyatini shakllantirish** – Onlayn nizolarni hal qilishning afzalliklari haqida keng jamoatchilikni xabardor qilish. **Ushbu takliflarni yanada takomillashtirib, vakolat doirasiga kiruvchi davlat organlari bilan hamkorlikni oshirgan holda ko‘zlangan maqsadga erishish mumkin.**

Diplomatik muzokaralar yoki milliy dialoglar kabi matnga asoslangan jarayonlarda sun’iy intellekt (SI) mediatorlarga keng hajmdagi hujjatlar, hisobotlar va stenogrammalardan asosiy pozitsiyalarni ajratib olish hamda umumiy nuqtalarni aniqlash imkoniyatini berishi mumkin. SI avtomatik ravishda asosiy mavzular,

[10] https://journalkeberlanjutan.keberlanjutanstrategis.com/index.php/ijesss/article/view/487/454

qarashlar va kelishuv nuqtalarini aniqlash orqali nafaqat ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash jarayonini tezlashtiradi, balki mediatorlarga qarashlarni qayta shakllantirish va o‘zaro tushunishni mustahkamlashda yordam beradi.

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Siyosiy va Tinchlikni Barqarorlashtirish Ishlari Departamenti tarkibidagi Innovatsiya Markazi ushbu yangi yondashuvlarni sinovdan o‘tkazmoqda. Xususan, sun’iy intellekt yordamida Yaman, Liviya va boshqa hududlarda maslahatlashuvlar olib borishni rejalashtirmoqda[11]. Kelajakda bunday ilovalar mediatorlar jamoasi uchun yanada intuitiv va foydalanish uchun qulay bo‘lishi kutilmoqda.

Xulosa

Mediatsiya jarayonida zamonaviy texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi nizolarni yanada samarali, shaffof va tezkor hal qilishga yordam bermoqda. Onlayn platformalar, sun’iy intellekt, raqamli hujjatlashtirish va ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash kabi texnologiyalar mediatorlar va nizolashayotgan tomonlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Ushbu yondashuv mediatsiya amaliyotining rivojlanishiga turtki berib, xalqaro tajribalardan kelib chiqib, O‘zbekistonda ham keng qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, onlayn mediatsiya jarayonlarida huquqiy, texnik va ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish zarurati mavjud. Bu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun yagona huquqiy me’yorlarni ishlab chiqish, xavfsizlikni oshirish va mediatorlarning raqamli ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kelajakda mediatsiya jarayonlarining yanada takomillashishi va texnologiyalar bilan uyg‘unlashishi muqobil nizolarni hal qilish tizimining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Mediatorlar va nizolashayotgan tomonlar zamonaviy texnologiyalardan oqilona foydalanish orqali nizolarni tez, adolatli va maqbul yo‘l bilan hal qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar.

[11] AI and the future of mediation | Conciliation Resources

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XALQARO MEDIATSIYA OID XALQARO SHARTNOMALAR HAMDA DAVLATLARARO TUZILGAN BOSHQA KELISHUVLAR

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Annotatsiya. Mediatsiyaning rivojlanishi uchun eng muhim qadamlardan birin bo'lgan Yevropa Ittifoqining Mediatsiya direktivasi, BMT ning Mediatsiya bo'yicha Singapur Konvensiyasi hamda Namunaviy qonunining qabul qilinishi xalqaro mediatsiya amaliyotini xalqaro arbitraj bilan teng darajaga ko'tardi. Ya'ni, konvensiyaga a'zo davlatlarning hududida xalqaro mediativ kelishuvlarni majburiy ijroga qaratish mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yildi. Bu esa, xalqaro savdo munosabatlarining yanada rivojlanishi hamda mustahkamlanishi uchun ko'plab sharoitlar yaratadi. Shuningdek, xalqaro mediatsiyaga oid xalqaro shartnomalar va xalqaro huquqning boshqa normalari sababli mediatsiya taraflarining mediatsiyaga bo'lgan ishonchlari ortib, ularning ortiqcha vaqt hamda xarajatlari tejaladi.

Kalit so'zlar: mediatsiya, BMT, Singapur konvensiyasi, UNCITRAL, xalqaro mediatsiya, Mediatsiya direktivasi, erkin iqtisodiy shartnoma.

Kirish

Xalqaro mediatsiyaga oid tuzilgan xalqaro shartnomalar hamda davlatlararo o'zaro boshqa turdagi kelishuvlar hozirgi zamonda mediatsiyaning nizolarni muqobil hal etish usulida yanada rivojlanib, keng ko'lamda qo'llanishiga sabab bo'lishmoqda. Ushbu maqolada xalqaro mediatsiya jarayonlarini tartibga solish xususida qabul qilingan xalqaro shartnomalarga (1, 2 va 3-qismlar) va mediatsiya murojaat etishni belgilab bergan davlatlararo tuzilgan bitimlarga (4- va 5-qismlar) quyidagilarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

Asosiy qism

1. BMT ning Xalqaro tijorat huquqi bo'yicha komissiyasining vositachilik bo'yicha qoidalari ("United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ["UNCITRAL"] Conciliation Rules") – bu xalqaro mediatsiyaning rivoji uchun qo'yilgan ilk qadamlardan biri desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Chunki ushbu qoidalar 1980-yilda qabul qilingan bo'lib, xalqaro mediatsiya jarayonlarini tartibga solish bo'yicha qabul qiligan 1-xalqaro darajadagi hujjat hisoblanadi. Buning o'ziga xos jihati shundaki, ushbu ixtiyoriy bo'lib, qoidalardan o'z nizolarini vositachilik orqali muqobil hal etmoqchi bo'lgan taraflar ishlata olishi mumkin bo'lgan. Shuningdek, vositachining faol ishtirok etib nizo taraflariga yechimlar taklif etishi mumkinligini ko'rsatib o'tgan, lekin vositachilik kelishuvlarining ijro etilish tartibi belgilanmagan.[12]

Keyinchalik ushbu qoidalar yangilanib, **BMT ning Xalqaro tijorat huquqi bo'yicha komissiyasining Xalqaro tijorat vositachiligi bo'yicha namunaviy qonuni** ("UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation")

[12] UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules, General Assembly Resolution 35/52, https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/media-documents/uncitral/en/conc-rules-e.pdf

nomi bilan 2002-yilda qabul qilingan.[13] Ushbu talqindagi namunaviy qonun tavsiyaviy xarakterda bo'lib, istagan davlat ushbu qoidalarni o'z milliy qonunchiligida vositachilikni tartiblarini belgilash uchun asos sifatida ishlatishi mumkin bo'lgan. Ya'ni, mauyyan davlat o'z qonunchiligiga tatbiq etganda, namunaviy qonun majburiy kuchga ega bo'lgan. Namunaviy qonunning bosh maqsadi xalqaro tijorat nizolarini vositachilik yordamida hal etish jarayonlarida bir xil huquqiy qoidalar yaratish hamda shu orqali nizolarni muqobil hal etish usullarining rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shish bo'lgan. Hujjatda "vositachilik" hamda "mediatsiya" terminlari o'zaro sinonim tarzda ishlatilgan va unda vositachilik kelishuvlarni ijro etish bilan bog'liq mexanizmlar mavjud bo'lgaman.[14] Aynan shu sababli 2018-yilda ushbu 2002-yilgi namunaviy qonunga o'zgartirishlar kiritilib, yanada rivojlantirilib yangi talqinda shakllangan.

Hozirda yuqorida keltirilgan namunaviy qonunning nomi **BMT ning Xalqaro tijorat huquqi bo'yicha komissiyasining Xalqaro tijorat mediatsiyasi va mediatsiya natijasida tuzilgan xalqaro kelishuvlarni ijro etish bo'yicha namunaviy qonuni** ("UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Mediation and International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation"). Yangilangan namunaviy qonunning 1-moddasinning 1-qismidagi 2-iqtibodga tushuntirilgan-ki,namunaviy qonunda "vositachilik" atamasi o'rniga faqatgina "mediatsiya" atamasi ishlatilgan. Bundan tashqari, yangi formatdagi namunaviy qonun Mediatsiya bo'yicha Singapur Konvensiyasi bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bog'langan bo'lib, uning amalga oshirilish vositasi sifatida xizmat qiladi.

[13] UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation with Guide to Enactment and Use 2002, United Nations Publication, New York 2004, https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/media-documents/uncitral/en/03-90953_ebook.pdf

[14] UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Mediation and International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation, UNCITRAL, https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/mediation/modellaw/commercial_conciliation

Shuningdek, namunaviy qonun mediatsiya jarayonlari hamda uning natijasiga erishilgan kelishuvlarning xalqaro miqyosda tan olinishi bilan birgalikda ijro etilish tartibini ham belgilab beradi.[15]

Ya'ni 1980-yilda qabul qilingan Vositachilik qoidalariga shu paytgacha 2 marta (2002- va 2018-yillarda) o'zgartirishlar kiritilib hamda rivojlantirilib, hozirda nizolarni muqobil hal etish bo'yicha xalqaro huquqning ajralmas qismiga aylanib qolgan.

2. 2008-yilda **Yevropa Parlamenti va Yevropa Kengashining Fuqarolik va iqtisodiy ishlarda mediatsiyaning ayrim jihatlari jihatlari to'g'risidagi 2008/52/EC sonli direktivasi** ("Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters") qabul qilingan (qisqacha Mediatsiya direktivasi deb ataladi). Mazkur hujjatning 1-moddasi 1-qismida direktivning bosh maqsadi sifatida "muqobil nizolarni hal etish usullaridan foydalanishni osonlashtirish va mediatsiyadan foydalanishni rag'batlantirish orqali nizolarni o'zaro kelishuv asosida hal qilishni qo'llab-quvvatlash, shuningdek, mediatsiya va sud jarayonlari o'rtasida muvozanatli munosabatni ta'minlash" keltirilib o'tilgan.[16] Direktivaning 1-moddasi 2-qismiga ko'ra, direktivaning normalari faqatgina transchegaraviy xarakterdagi fuqarolik hamda tijorat nizolariga nisbatan qo'llaniladi.[17] Ya'ni, boshqa huquqiy munosabatlarga qo'llanilishiga yo'l qo'yilmaydi. Shu bilan birga, direktivaning 6-moddasida mediativ kelishuvlarning majburiy kuchga ega

[15] UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Mediation and International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation with Guide to Enactment and Use (2018), UN Vienna 2022, https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/media-documents/uncitral/en/22-01363_mediation_guide_e_ebook_rev.pdf

[16] Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters, Official Journal of the European Union, L 136/3, 24.05.2008, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/52/oj/eng

[17] O'sha manba.

ekanligining tan olinishi hamda a’zo davlatlar hududida ijroga qaratishlishi lozimligi kafolatlagan.[18] Bundan tashqari, a’zo davlatlarga 3 yil mobaynida direktivada belgilangan normalarni o’zlarining milliy qonunchiliklariga joriy etish majburiyati yuklangan.[19]

2011-yilda Yevropa Parlamenti direktivaning a’zo davlatlarda mediatsiya bo‘yicha amalga oshirilishi, uning mediatsiyaga ta’siri va sudlar tomonidan qo‘llanilishi bo‘yicha hisobot tayyorlagan. Ushbu hisobotning 2-bandiga ko’ra, a’zo davlatlarning ba’zilari mediativ kelishuvlarni sud tizii orqali ijroga qaratayotgan bo’lsa, yana ba’zilari notarial tasdiqlatish orqali amalga mediativ kelishuvlarga huquqiy kuch berayotganini ta’kidlab o’tgan.[20] Shuningdek, mazkur hisobotning 7-qismida ayrim a’zo davlatlarning sud tizimlarida yuklamalarining ish haddan ziyoq ko’pligi sababli turli moliyaviy rag’batlantirishlar joriy etish bilan birga mediatsiyaga murojaat etishni majburiy qiluvchi normalarni ham joriy etganligi (ya’ni, taraflar mediatsiya boqichidan so’nggina sud murojaat qila olishlari mumkinligi) ga urg’u berib o’tgan.[21] Yana, hisobotning 18-bandida mediatorlik kasbida faoliyat yuritish uchun qo’yiladigan talablarni kuchaytirish lozimligi hamda 20-bandida bu bo’yicha umumiy standardlarni belgilash kerakligini ta’kidlab o’tilgan.[22]

2016-yilda Yevropa Komissiyasi tomonidan **“Fuqarolik va tijorat masalalarida mediatsiyaning ayrim jihatlariga oid 2008/52/EC-sonli Yevropa Parlamenti va Kengashi Direktivasi qo‘llanilishi to‘g‘risida”** Yevropa

[18] O’sha manba.
[19] Milan Remaac, Mediation Directive 2008/52/EC, European Parliamentary Research Service, 2018, 1, https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/226405/EPRS_ATAG_627135_Mediation_Directive-FINAL.pdf
[20] European Parliament resolution of 13 September 2011 on the implementation of the directive on mediation in the Member States, its impact on mediation and its take-up by the courts, 2011/2026 (INI), https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-7-2011-0361_EN.html?redirect
[21] O’sha manba.
[22] O’sha manba.

Parlamenti, Kengash va Yevropa iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy qo'mitasiga hisobot topshirgan.[23] Ushbu hisobotga ko'ra, Direktiva a'zo davlatlarning milliy qonunchiligiga sezilarli ravishda ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Chunki Direktivaning soyasida mediatsiya nafaqat transchegaraviy, balki mahalliy tijorat hamda fuqarolik, ayniqsa, oilaviy nizolarda ham keng qo'llanishi rag'batlantirilgan. Ya'ni, ko'pchilik a'zo davlatlarda sud xarajatlari 50%, 70%, hatto 90% gacha qaytarib berilishi yoki bo'lmasa, mediatsiyani tekinga yoki juda ham kamxarj narxlarda amalga oshirishga imkoniyatlar yaratib berilgan.[24] Shuningdek, hisobot baholashlariga binoan, Direktivani qayta ko'rib chiqishga ehtiyoj mavjud bo'lmagan, lekin Direktivaning yanada samaraliroq tatbiq etilishi va qo'llanilishi uchun sudlarning nizolashayotgan taraflarni mediatsiyaga yo'naltirish amaliyotini ko'paytirish zarurati mavjud bo'lgan.[25]

2017-yilda Yevropa Parlamenti tomonidan 2008-yilgi Mediatisya direktivasining amalga oshirilishi yuzasidan yuqorida keltirilgan hujjatlarni ham hisobga olgan holda hisobot ishlab chiqilgan.[26] Uning III bobida keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, Yevropa Ittifoqining deyarli barcha a'zo davlatlari Direktiva talablarini milliy nizolariga nisbatan tatbiq qilishni afzal ko'rgan, a'zo mamlakatlarning deyarli yarmi o'z qonunchiliklarida mediatsiyani targ'ib qilish majburiyatini kiritgan hamda 18 ta a'zo davlat mediatisiya bo'yicha majburiy

[23] Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on the application of Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters, European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers, COM/2016/0542 final, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=COM:2016:542:FIN
[24] O'sha manba.
[25] O'sha manba.
[26] Report on the implementation of Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters (the 'Mediation Directive'), A8-D238/2017, https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2017-0238_EN.html#:~:text=whereas%20Directive%202008/52/EC,line%20with%20the%20Mediation%20Directive;

sifatnazorati mexanizmlarini qonunchiligida joriy qilgan.[27] Hisobotning xulosa qismida mediatorlar uchun odob-axloq qoidalarini ishlab chiqish, mediatsiya jarayonlarining soni, davomiyligi hamda natijalari bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlar bazasini yanada yaxshiroq shakllantirish va mediativ kelishuvlarning ijro etilish jarayonlarini yanada tezroq va osonlashtirilishi yuzasidan choralar ko'rish kabilar a'zo davlatlarga tavsiya etilgan.[28]

3. **BMT ning mediatsiya natijasida kelib chiqadigan xalqaro kelishuv bitimlari to'g'risidagi konvensiyasi** ("UN Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation") – qisqacha "Mediatsiya bo'yicha Singapur konvensiyasi" deb nomlanib, hozirda iqtisodiy nizolarda qo'llaniladigan xalqaro mediatsiya natijalarida tuziladigan kelishuv bitimlarining a'zo davlatlar hududida ijroga qaratilishi borasidagi samarali huquqiy asos bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda.[29] Mazkur konvensiya yuqorida keltirilib o'tilgan BMT ning Xalqaro tijorat huquqi bo'yicha komissiyasining Xalqaro tijorat mediatsiyasi va mediatsiya natijasida tuzilgan xalqaro kelishuvlarni ijro etish bo'yicha namunaviy qonuni bilan hamohanglikda hamda bir-birlariga mos qilib shakllantirilgan. Bundan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad esa, davlatlarga o'z xohishlariga ko'ra Mediatsiya bo'yicha Singapur konvensiyasi va namunaviy qonunni birgalikda yoki ulardan birini qabul qilish orqali mediatsiyga oid huquqiy asoslarni shakllantirishga ko'maklashish hisoblanadi.[30]

Mazkur Konvensiya tijorat nizolari bo'yicha o'tkazilgan xalqaro mediasiya natijasida tuzilgan kelishuv bitimlari (mediativ kelishuvlar) ni tan olish va ijro etish

[27] O'sha manba.
[28] O'sha manba.
[29] United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (New York, 2018) (the "Singapore Convention on Mediation"), United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/mediation/conventions/international_settlement_agreements
[30] O'sha manba.

uchun yagona huquqiy normalar majmuasini yaratib berdi. Shu sababli ham Singapur Konventsiysi xalqaro nizolarni hal etish sohasida muhim voqea sifatida e'tirof etildi hamda mediasiyaning sud jarayonlariga muqobil ravishda tezkor, ishonchli, kamxarj va samarali mexanizm sifatida qo'llab-quvvatlanishiga zamin yaratdi.[31]

4. Bugungi kunda davlatlar **erkin savdo bitimlari**da yuzaga keladigan nizolarni mediatsiya orqali hal etilishi mumkinligi to'g'risida kelishib olishmoqda. Misol uchun, "Yevropa Ittifoqi – Singapur Respublikasi o'rtasida tuzilgan erkin savdo bitimi" da bevosita mediatsiyaga murojaat etish lozimligi belgilangan va erkin savdo bitimining 15-bobi (ya'ni, 15.1-15.10-moddalari) mediatsiya tartib-taomilini amalga oshirish masalalariga bag'ishlangan.[32] Shuningdek, "Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari, Meksika Qo'shma Shtatlari va Kanada o'rtasidagi bitim" deb nomlangan erkin savdo bitimining 31-bobi, 31.5-moddasida ham nizolashyotgan taraflar nizolarni muqobil hal etish usulining biri sifatida mediatsiyaga murojaat etishlari mumkinligi belgilab o'tilgan.[33]

Odatda, erkin savdo bitimlari doirasida mediatsiyaga murojaat etilganda va nizolar ijobiy hal qilinib, tarafalar kelishuvga erishishga, mediatsiya natijasida tuzilgan mediativ kelishuvning ijro etilishi masalasi aniq belgilay qoladi. Misol uchun, yuqorida keltirilgan Yevropa Ittifoqi va Singapur o'rtasida tuzilgan erkin savdo bitimining 15.6-moddasining 1-qismiga ko'ra, "Tomonlar yechimga kelishgan taqdirda, har bir tomon kelishilgan muddat ichida o'zaro kelishilgan

[31] Strong, S. I., The Singapore Convention on Mediation: A Framework for the Cross-Border Recognition and Enforcement of Mediation Settlements, *Journal of International Dispute Settlement*, vol. 10, no. 1 (2019): 27-53.
[32] Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Singapore, Official Journal of the European Union, L 294/3, 14.11.2019, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:22019A1114(01)&from=EN#page=113
[33] Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada, Executive Office of he President of the United States, 07.01.2020, https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/united-states-mexico-canada-agreement/agreement-between

yechimni amalga oshirish uchun zarur choralarni ko‘radi.” Ya’ni, bitimda agarda tomonlar uchun o’z majburiyatlarini kelishilganidek bajarmagan holatdagi oqibatlarning qanday bo’lishi ko’rsatib o’tilmagan. Aynan shu sababli, nizolashayotgan taraflar ko’pincha mediativ kelishuvda kelishuv bilan bog’liq yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo’lgan nizolar (majburiy ijroga qaratilishi mumkin bo’lgan qaror beradigan) xalqaro arbitrajda hal etilishi lozimligi to’g’risida shart kiritib o’tishni afzal ko’rishlari mumkin.

5. **Ikki tomonlama investitsiya bitimlari** hamda **iqtisodiy hamkorlik bitimlari**da ham yuzaga keladigan nizolarni hal qilishda murojaat etishdan oldin mediatsiyani qo’llash ko’rsatilib o’tilmoqda. Misol uchun, “Marokash Qirolligi hukumati bilan Nigeriya Federal Respublikasi hukumati o’rtasida o’zaro investitsiyalarni rag’batlantirish va himoya qilish to’g’risidagi bitim” (2016) ning 26-moddasining 1-qismiga binoan, tomonlar o’rtasida paydo bo’lgan har qanday nizo arbitraj jarayonlarini boshlashdan oldin maxsus Qo’shma qo’mita tomonidan (3-shaxs sifatida) maslahatlashuv[34] yo’li bilan ko’rib chiqilishi mumkinligi belgilangan.[35]

Shuningdek, boshqa bir misolni ko’radigan bo’lsak, “Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyo davlatlari assotsiatsiyasining har tomonlama investitsiya bitimi” ning 31-moddasi, 1-qismida maslahatlashuv qo’llanilish tartibi keltirilib, unda 3-shaxsning ishtirok etishi mumkinligini belgilagan.[36] Unga ko’ra: “Investitsiya nizosi vujudga kelgan

[34] 3-shaxs sifatida Qo’shma qo’mita ko’rsatilib o’tilganligi uchun ham ushbu mazmunda maslahatlashuvni mediatsiyaning bir turi deb olsa bo’ladi.

[35] Reciprocal Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2016, https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements/treaty-files/5409/download

[36] The ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement a Guidebook for Businesses & Investors, the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN, 2015, 65, https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/ASEAN-Comprehensive-Investment-Agreement-A-Guidebook-for-Businesses-and-Investors.pdf

taqdirda, tomonlar avvalo mazkur nizoni maslahatlashuvlar va muzokaralar yo‘li bilan hal qilishlari va majburiy bo‘lmagan, uchinchi tomon ishtiroki taomillari ham kiritilishi mumkin.”

Bundan tashqari, “Indoneziya–Avstraliya har tomonlama iqtisodiy hamkorlik bitimi” ning 20.6-moddasida bitimga doir huquqiy munosabatlar yuzasidan kelib chiqadigan nizoni taraflar bevosita mediatsiya yoki vositachilik orqali o’z xohishlariga binoan nizoni muqobil hal etishga urinishlari mumkin ekanligi belgilab o’tilgan.[37]

Ya’ni, ba’zida ikki tomonlama investitsiya bitimlarida xuddi Nigeriya-Marokash bitimi kabi nizo paydo bo’lganda dastlab maslahatlashuv jarayonlariga murojaat etish belgilansa-da, 3-shaxsning majburiy ishtiroki borligi uchun ham, bu ma’noda maslahatlashuv jarayonlarini mediatsiyaning bir turi deb hisoblashimiz mumkin. Shuningdek, garchi Janubiy-Sharqiy Osiyo iqtisodiy hamkorlik bitimlaridagi kabi nizo taraflarining mediatsiyaga murojaat etishlari aynan ta’kidlab o’tilmasa-da, nizoni muqobil hal etishda 3-shaxsning ishtirokiga ruxsat berilishi taraflarga bilvosida mediatsiyani qo’llash imkoniyatini beradi. Bundan farqli ravishda, ba’zan Indoneziya-Avstraliya hamkorlik bitimidagidek taraflarning aynan mediatsiya orqali nizolarini hal etishlari mumkinligi bevosita belgilab qo’yilishi ham mumkin.

Lekin mazkur bitimlarda ham xuddi erkin iqtisodiy bitimlaridagi kabi mediatsiya natijasida erishilgan kelishuv shartnomalarining ijrosi va kelishuv taraflari uchun majburiy kuchga egaligi yoki ega emasligi masalasi aniq belgilab

[37] Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Australian Government Departnment of Foreign Affairs and Trade, https://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/in-force/iacepa/iacepa-text/Pages/iacepa-chapter-20-consultations-and-dispute-settlement

berilmagan. Shunchaki, ushbu xususdagi holatlar shartnomaviy huquq doirasida hal etilishi mumkin deb hisoblash mantiqqa to'g'ri keladi.

Xulosa

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, mediatsiyaning xalqaro darajada rivojlanishi va davlatlar tomonidan keng qo'llanilishi uchun bir qator xalqaro-huquqiy hujjatlar xizmat qilib kelmoqda: 1) BMT ning namunaviy qonuni; 2) Mediatsiya bo'yicha Singapur konvensiyasi; va, 3) Yevropa Ittifoqining Mediatsiya Direktivasi kabilar. BMTning namunaviy qonuni davlatlarga mediatisiya oid o'z milliy qonunchiliklarini barpo etish va mukammallshtirishda yordam etayotgan bo'lsa, Mediatsiya bo'yicha Singapur konvensiyasi o'z o'rnida mediativ kelishuvlarning a'zo davlatlar hududida ijroga qaratilishi masalasini tartibga solmoqda. Lekin ushbu konvensiya faqatgina iqtisodiy nizolarni qamrab olganligi sababli xalqaro maydonda boshqa sohalarni ham tartibga solishga ehtiyoj bor.

Shuningdek, Yevropa Ittifoqining Mediatsiya Direktivasi iqtisodiy nizolar bilan bir qatorda fuqarolik huquqi sohasidagi nizolarda qo'llanilayotga mediatsiya tamoyillari va ularning ijrosini ham tartibga solib, mediatsiyaning ham milliy ham xalqaro huquq sohalarida rivojlanishi uchun katta hissa qo'shmoqda. Lekin mazkur direktiva faqatgina Yevropa Ittifoqiga a'zo davlatlar uchun tatbiq etilishi tufayli, a'zo davlatlarning boshqa Mediatsiya bo'yicha Singapur konvensiyasi kabi xalqaro shartnomalarga qo'shilish ehtiyoji davom etmoqda.

Bulardan tashqari, 4) erkin savdo bitimlari, shuningdek, 5) ikki tomonlama iqtisodiy bitimlar va boshqa iqtisodiy hamkorlik bitimlari ham xalqaro mediatsiyaning rivoji va kengroq targ'ib qilinishi uchun qaysidir ma'noda hissa qo'shishmoqda. Shunday bo'lsa-da, mediatsiya natijasida tuzilgan kelishuvlarning ijroga qaratilish masalasi yanada to'liqroq va batafsil ravishda tartibga solinishi

keyinchalik bitim yuzasidan kelib chiqadigan nizolarni xalqaro arbitrajda ko'rib chiqilish ehtimolini kamaytirib, taraflar uchun ham moliyaviy, ham vaqt jihatidan tajemkor va qulayroq bo'lgan yechimga kelishni rag'batlantirishi mumkin deb hisoblayman.

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CHET DAVLAT SUDLARI HAMDA HAKAMLIK SUDLARI QARORLARINI TAN OLISH VA IJRO ETISHNING NAZARIY-HUQUQIY ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada xalqaro tijorat arbitrajining kelib chiqish tarixi, qo'llanilishi, chet davlat sudlari va xalqaro hakamlik sudlari (arbitraj) tomonidan chiqarilgan qarorlarni tan olish va ijro etishning nazariy-huquqiy asoslari O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligi asosida tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: sud, arbitraj sud, Nyu-York Konvensiyasi, UNCITRAL, arbitraj sudining hal qiluv qarori, ijro varaqa.

Kirish

Arbitraj xususiy sudlov tizimi bo‘lib, bunda nizolashuvchi taraflar o‘z nizolarini har qanday sud tizimidan tashqarida hal qilishga harakat qilishadi. Odatda arbitraj jarayoni umumyurisdiksiya sudida ijro etish mumkin bo‘lgan arbitraj qarorini chiqarishga asos bo‘ladigan yakuniy va majburiy qaror chiqarishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Xalqaro tijorat arbitraji – kk bu nizolashuvchi taraflar tanlagan arbitrlar tomonidan nizolarni ko‘rib chiqish tartibi bo‘lib, “Tashqi savdo (xalqaro tijorat) arbitraji” atamasi birinchi marta 1961-yildagi Xalqaro tijorat arbitraji to‘g‘risidagi Yevropa konvensiyasida qo‘llanilgan va keyinroq bu 1958 yildagi Xalqaro tijorat arbitraji to‘g‘risidagi UNCITRAL namunaviy qonunida mustahkamlangan.

Arbitraj atamasining umume’tirof etilgan yagona ta’rifi mavjud bo‘lmasada ba’zi ilmiy tadqiqotchilar arbitrajning muhim jihatlari bo‘yicha ayrim to‘xtamga kelganlar: arbitraj – tribunal tomonidan taraflarning bitimi asosida o‘rtadagi nizoni najburiy ko‘rinishdagi qaror chiqarish orqali hal etish jarayoni. Professor. M. Mozes so‘zi bilan aytganda - “arbitraj milliy sudlarda ijro etish mumkin bo‘lgan yakuniy va majburiy qaror qabul qilishni o‘z ichiga oluvchi xususiy sud tizimi.

Asosiy qism

Arbitraj atamasi 1795-yilda Jon Jey keysida ilk marotaba qo‘llanilgan va 1872-yildagi Alabama da’volari ishida ishni ko‘rib chiqishda muhim rol o‘ynagan. Shu bilan birga Amerika fuqarolar urushi davrida Britaniyaning Konfederatsiyani qo‘llab-quvvalashi bilan bog‘liq yirik nizolarni hal qilgan[38].

Arbitraj sudlari nizolashuvchi taraflarga ko‘proq erkinliklar beradi. Taraflarning roziligi Arbitrlarning nizolarni hal etishda eng muhim asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ayni paytda taraflarning kelishuvi orqali arbitrlarning nizoni ko‘rib

[38] John Jay’s Treaty, 1794–95 https://history.state.gov/milestones/1784-1800/jay-treaty.

chiqishdagi vakolatlarini cheklashi ham mumkin. Bunday vaziyatda Arbitrlar faqat tomonlarning kelishuvidagi nizoli masala yuzasidan qaror qabul qila olishlari mumkin.[39]

Chet davlat sudlari va arbitrajlarining qarorlarini tan olish va ijroga qaratish, asosan, ikki tomonlama yoki ko‘p tomonlama xalqaro shartnomalar asosida amalga oshiriladi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi MDH ishtirokchi davlatlari bilan o‘zaro tan olish bitimiga, shuningdek, Chet davlat arbitrajlarining qarorlarini tan olish va ijroga qaratish to‘g‘risidagi Konvensiyaga (1958 yil, Nyu-York) a’zo bo‘lib, bu orqali xalqaro tijorat arbitrajining qarorlarini tan olish va ijroga qaratish tartibini belgilaydi.

Ushbu konvensiya bugungi kunda amalda bo‘lgan eng ko‘p davlatlar tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilingan shartnomalardan biri hisoblanadi. Har bir ratifikatsiya qiluvchi davlat tomonlar o‘rtasida yuzaga kelgan yoki yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan barcha yoki har qanday nizoni arbitrajga o‘tkazish majburiyatini olgan yozma bitmni tan oladi.

Xalqaro arbitraj tizimini tartibga soluvchi qonunchilik bazasining asosiy jihatlarini sharhlashda muvaffaqiyatga erishilgan o‘nlab yillar davomida qilingan sa'y-harakatlarga qaramasdan, "arbitraj qarori" tushunchasi hayratlanarli darajada tushunarsizligicha qolmoqda. Nazariy jihatdan qiyin va amaliy jihatdan samarali bo‘lgan bir qancha muammolar mavjud. Birinchidan, xalqaro arbitraj qarori qay darajada, agar mavjud bo‘lsa, arbitraj sudining huquqiy tartibidan o‘zining huquqiy samarasini berishi aniq emas.[40]

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligi bo‘yicha chet davlat sudlari qarorlari quyidagi qonunchilik hujjatlari asosida ijroga qaratiladi:

[39] United Nations Convension on the Recognition and Enforecement of Foreign Arbitral Awards,1958,UN DOC/E/CONF.26/8.Rev.1 (“New York Convension”).
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3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Sud hujjatlari va boshqa organlar hujjatlarini ijro etish to‘g‘risida” gi 29.08.2001 yildagi 258-II-son qonuni;

4. Birlashgan Millatlar tashkilotining “Chet el arbitrajlari qarorlarini tan olish va ijroga qaratish to‘g‘risida”gi Konvensiyasi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi 1958 yil 10 iyundagi “Chet el arbitraj qarorlarini tan olish va ijro etish haqida”gi Nyu-York Konvensiyasini 1995-yilda teng huquqli subyekt sifatida ratifikatsiya qildi.

Nyu-York Konvensiyasi chet el davlatlari arbitraj sudlarida xalqaro arbitraj sudlarning qarorlarini qay tartibda tan olish hamda qanday ijro etilishi lozimligini tartibga soladi. Shuningdek ushbu konvensiyaning 1 hamda 3-moddalarida Xalqaro arbitraj sudlariga oid Bitim va Shartnomalarni qabul qilgan har bir davlat Konvensiya ishtirokchilarining arbitraj sudlari qarorlarini tan olishlari va ularning ijrosi so‘ralayotgan davlat hududida amalda bo‘lgan huquqiy me’yorlar asosida ijro etilishini ko‘zda tutadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Iqtisodiy protsessual kodeksiga ko‘ra chet davlatlar sudlarining va arbitrajlarining iqtisodiyot sohasida yuzaga keladigan nizolar hamda boshqa ishlar bo‘yicha qabul qilingan hal qiluv qarorlari, agar bunday qarorlarni tan olish va ijroga qaratish O‘zbekiston Respublikasining tegishli xalqaro shartnomalari hamda qonunchiligida nazarda tutilgan bo‘lsa, ular O‘zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiy sudlari tomonidan tan olinadi va ijroga qaratiladi[41].

[41] O'zbekiston Respublikasining iqtisodiy protsessual kodeksi 248-modda.

Chet davlat sudining va arbitrajining hal qiluv qarorini tan olish hamda ijroga qaratish masalalari iqtisodiy sud tomonidan nizo bo‘yicha hal qiluv qarori o‘z foydasiga chiqarilgan tarafning arizasi bo‘yicha hal etiladi.

Chet davlat sudining yoki arbitrajining hal qiluv qarori, agar O‘zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro shartnomasida boshqacha qoida nazarda tutilmagan bo‘lsa, u qonuniy kuchga kirgan paytdan e’tiboran uch yil muddat ichida, tan olish va ijroga qaratish uchun taqdim etilishi mumkin. Arbitrajning hal qiluv qarorini tan olish va ijroga qaratish masalalari, agar arbitraj joyi O‘zbekiston Respublikasida joylashgan bo‘lsa, ushbu bobda nazarda tutilgan tartibda, “Xalqaro tijorat arbitraji to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunida nazarda tutilgan o‘ziga xos xususiyatlar inobatga olingan holda hal etiladi.

Chet davlat sudining yoki arbitrajining hal qiluv qarorini tan olish va ijroga qaratish to‘g‘risidagi ariza arizachi tomonidan Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi sudi, viloyatlar va Toshkent shahar sudlariga qarzdorning joylashgan yeri yoki yashash joyi bo‘yicha yoxud, agar qarzdorning joylashgan yeri yoki yashash joyi noma’lum bo‘lsa, qarzdor davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazilgan joy bo‘yicha beriladi.

Arizada quyidagilar ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lishi kerak:

1) ariza berilayotgan iqtisodiy sudning nomi;

2) chet davlat sudining yoki arbitrajining nomi va joylashgan yeri hamda uning tarkibi;

3) ishda ishtirok etuvchi shaxslarning nomlari (familiyasi, ismi, otasining ismi), ularning joylashgan yeri (pochta manzili) yoki yashash joyi;

4) arizachi tan olish va ijroga qaratishni so‘rayotgan chet davlat sudining yoki arbitrajining hal qiluv qarori to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar;

5) arizachining chet davlat sudining yoki arbitrajining hal qiluv qarorini tan olish va ijroga qaratish to‘g‘risidagi iltimosnomasi;

6) ilova qilinayotgan hujjatlarning ro‘yxati.

Xulosa

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Sud hujjatlari va boshqa organlar hujjatlarini ijro etish to‘g‘risida”gi qonuniga asosan ijro etilishi lozim bo‘lgan sud hujjatlari va boshqa organlarning hujjatlari qatoriga O‘zbekiston Respublikasining qonunchiligi yoki xalqaro shartnomasida nazarda tutilgan hollarda chet el sudlari va arbitrajlarining qarorlari ham kiritilgan bo‘lib, ushbu qonunning 7-moddasi 1-qismi 3-bandiga ko‘ra, chet el sudlari va arbitraj qarorlari asosida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi sudlari beradigan ijro varaqalari ijro hujjatlari hisoblanadi.

Chet davlat sudining va arbitrajning hal qiluv qarorini ijroga qaratish, chet davlat sudining yoki arbitrajning hal qiluv qarorini tan olish va ijroga qaratish to‘g‘risida ajrim chiqargan sud tomonidan beriladigan ijro varaqasi asosida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining qonunchiligida nazarda tutilgan tartibda amalga oshiriladi. Davlat sudlari tomonidan chet el Arbitraj sudlari hujjatini tan olingandan so‘ng uning ijro etilishi davlat sudlarining qarorlari qanday tartibda ijro etilsa shu tartibda ijro etiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

Normativ huquqiy hujjatlar:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Iqtisodiy protsessual kodeksi;
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Sud hujjatlari va boshqa organlar hujjatlarini ijro etish to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni;
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Xalqaro tijorat arbitraji to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni;
4. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining “Chet el arbitrajlari qarorlarini tan olish va ijroga qaratish to‘g‘risida”gi Konvensiyasi.

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4. United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958, UN DOC/E/CONF.26/8/Rev.1 ("New York Convention").

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INTERNET TARMOG'IDAGI HUQUQBUZARLIK TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING HUQUQIY TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada internet tarmog'ida sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarliklarning zamonaviy jamiyatdagi o'rni, ularning huquqiy mohiyati va sodir etilish uslublari chuqur yoritilgan. Axborot texnologiyalarining taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq yangi jinoyat turlari, ular yuzasidan mavjud huquqiy tartibga solish mexanizmlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligida belgilangan normalar va xalqaro amaliyotlar bilan uyg'unlikda ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, internet jinoyatlari xususiyatlarini huquqiy jihatdan baholashda texnik va yuridik yondashuvlar integratsiyasi muhimligi, fuqarolarning shaxsiy ma'lumotlarini himoya qilish, axborot erkinligini ta'minlash va inson huquqlarini saqlash o'rtasidagi muvozanat muammosi asosli ravishda tahlil etilgan. Maqolada amaliy va nazariy jihatlar uyg'unlashtirilib, huquqbuzarliklarga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha takliflar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: internet tarmog'i, huquqbuzarlik, raqamli jamiyat, kiberjinoyat, axborot xavfsizligi, shaxsiy ma'lumotlar, mualliflik huquqi, firibgarlik, axborot erkinligi, huquqiy muvozanat, kiberbulling, fuqarolik jamiyati, huquqiy himoya, jinoyatning aniqlanishi.

Kirish

Raqamli jamiyat taraqqiyoti insoniyat hayotining barcha sohalarini tubdan o‘zgartirib yubordi. Xususan, Internet tarmog‘i axborot almashinuvi, ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, tijorat va hatto siyosiy jarayonlarning asosiy vositasiga aylandi. Ammo bu imkoniyatlar bilan birga yangi xavf-xatarlar ham vujudga keldi.Internet orqali sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarliklar zamonaviy huquqshunoslikning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biriga aylandi.

Har kuni Internetda tobora ko'proq huquqbuzarliklar yaratilmoqda. Ular ommaviy tarmoqlarda jinoyat sodir etishning turli xil usullari va usullarini tasvirlab beradigan yaxlit tasvirni olish qiyin bo'lgan jinoyatlar to'plamdir. Bundan tashqari, axborot texnologiyalarining ravnaqi, takomillashtirilishi va takomillashtirilishi, eng yangi texnik va dasturiy vositalarning joriy etilishi, tarmoq jinoiy sohasini "intellektualizatsiya qilish" ning jadal o'sishi u foydalanadigan noqonuniy xatti-harakatlar usullarining doimiy o'zgarishiga olib keladi.

Asosiy qism

Ta’kidlab o’tishimiz kerakki, R.A.Abdusalomov nazariyasiga asoslanib, tarmoqdagi jinoyatlarni sodir etishning asosiy usullarini ochib berish uchun huquqbuzarliklarning o'zlarini tayyorgarlik darajasiga ko'ra ikki toifaga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Jinoyatlar rejasi kutilmaganda, to'satdan paydo bo'ladi. Ularning paydo bo'lishiga qo'zg'atuvchi sharoitlar ta'sir qiladi (masalan, tajovuz sodir bo'lgan ob'ekt himoyalanmagan), deyarli barcha shunga o'xshash holatlar Internet resurslaridan noqonuniy foydalanish bilan bog'liq, masalan, boshqa birovning paroliga egalik qilish natijasida. Asosan, bunday ishlarning ishtirokchilari juda ko'p miqdordagi noto'g'ri hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshiradigan tayyor bo'lmagan huquqbuzarlar

hisoblanadi va shu tufayli huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari ularni osonlikcha hisoblab chiqadilar.

2. Jinoyatlarga tajovuz qilish rejalashtirilgan mavzuni o'rganish, ma'lumot to'plash va noqonuniy xatti-harakatlar uchun tayyorgarlik va boshqalarni o'z ichiga olgan aniq ishlab chiqilgan rejalar xosdir[42].

Albatta, internetdagi jinoyatlarning katta qismi intellektual faoliyat natijalariga bo'lgan huquqlarning buzilishi bilan bog'liq. Avvalo, ushbu huquqbuzarlik mualliflik huquqi egasidan maxsus ruxsatisiz (litsenziyasiz) mualliflik huquqini targ'ib qilishdan iborat.

Bu yerda biz A.A.Galushkinning fikriga qo'shilamiz[43], u internetdan foydalanish bilan bog'liq barcha munozaralar intellektual mulk muammolari bilan birlashtirilganligi haqidagi bayonotlarga mutlaqo rozi bo'lish mumkin emas deb hisoblaydi. Ammo, fuqarolik da'volariga qaramay, albatta, global axborot va telekommunikatsiya tarmog'ining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tufayli Internet asosan mualliflik huquqi va turdosh huquqlarning noqonuniy qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq holda paydo bo'ladi.

V.V.Polyakov o'z tadqiqotlarida[44], taxminan o'n yil oldin, xorijiy huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari internetda firibgarlikning yangi turini - firibgarlikni aniqladilar. Jahon tarmog'idagi firibgarlik– bu huquqbuzarlikni sodir etishning yagona usuli (shaxsni aldash yoki kompyuter tizimini "aldash" maqsadida butun dunyo bo'ylab internetga ulangan kompyuter tizimlarining ilmiy, texnik va aloqa

[42] Абдусаламов Р.А., Арсланов Ш.Д. Специфика и способы совершения преступлений в сети Интернет // Юридический вестник ДГУ. 2014. № 1. С. 117.

[43] Галушкин А.А. К вопросу о борьбе с правонарушениями в сети Интернет// Сборник «Современная гуманитарная наука: проблемы и перспективы развития». Материалы международной научной конференции. 2015. С. 46.

[44]Поляков В.В. Противодействие распространению наркотических средств в интернет-пространстве //Антинаркотическая безопасность. 2015. № 1 (4).С. 69.

qobiliyatlaridan foydalanish), shuningdek noqonuniy faoliyatning xudbin motivatsiyasi bilan tavsiflangan huquqbuzarliklar majmuidir.

Umuman olganda, internet tarmog‘ida huquqbuzarliklar sodir etilishi raqamli texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lib, bu hodisa nafaqat texnik, balki chuqur ijtimoiy-huquqiy mohiyatga ega. Zamonaviy jamiyatda axborot vositalarining kengayishi, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning kundalik hayotda tutgan o‘rni va shaxsiy ma’lumotlar almashinuvining ko‘lami Internet tarmog‘ini turli xil huquqbuzarliklar uchun qulay maydonga aylantirdi. Bu o‘z navbatida, huquqshunoslik fanida internet tarmog‘ida sodir etilayotgan xatti-harakatlarni chuqur huquqiy tahlil qilish zaruratini keltirib chiqardi.

Internet tarmog‘i orqali sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarliklarning eng muhim xususiyati – ularning an’anaviy jinoyatlardan tubdan farq qilishida emas, balki ularning amalga oshirilish vositalari va muhiti virtual bo‘lishidadir. Real dunyodagi jinoyatlarda vaqt va makon chegaralari mavjud bo‘lsa, internet jinoyatlarida bu chegaralar deyarli yo‘qoladi. Huquqbuzarlik harakati bir davlatda sodir etilishi, jabrlanuvchi boshqa davlatda bo‘lishi va hatto jinoyat asbob-uskunalari uchinchi davlatda joylashgan bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarda milliy qonunchilikning o‘ziga xos chegaralari mavjud bo‘lib, ular xalqaro huquqiy mexanizmlar bilan muvofiqlashtirilishi zarur bo‘ladi[45].

Internet tarmog‘ida sodir etilayotgan huquqbuzarliklar bir necha asosiy yo‘nalishlarda namoyon bo‘ladi. Birinchidan, bu shaxsiy ma’lumotlarning noqonuniy yig‘ilishi, tarqatilishi yoki o‘zgartirilishi.Ikkinchidan, bu axborot tizimlariga ruxsatsiz kirish yoki tizimlarni ishdan chiqarishga qaratilgan harakatlar. Uchinchi yo‘nalish – bu kiberfiribgarlik, ya’ni moliyaviy maqsadlarda yolg‘on

[45] Федяй Д.С. Обращение детей и подростков к возможностям Интернета в контексте комплексной безопасности личности / Д.С. Федяй // Вестник Саратовского областного института развития образования. — 2015. — № 1. — С. 34–43.

axborot tarqatish, noto‘g‘ri tranzaksiyalarni amalga oshirish. To‘rtinchidan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda tahdid, tuhmat, sha’ni va qadr-qimmatni kamsituvchi xatti-harakatlar ham internet huquqbuzarliklari doirasiga kiradi. Bularning barchasi, mohiyatan, inson huquqlari va axborot xavfsizligiga putur yetkazadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligida internet orqali sodir etiladigan huquqbuzarliklar turli yo‘nalishlarda tartibga solinmoqda. Jumladan, Jinoyat kodeksining tegishli moddalari orqali axborot tizimlariga ruxsatsiz kirish, kompyuter ma’lumotlarini buzish, noqonuniy ravishda axborot tarqatish jinoyat deb e’tirof etilgan. Axborotlashtirish to‘g‘risidagi qonun esa axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish jarayonida amal qilinishi lozim bo‘lgan huquqiy asoslarni belgilaydi. Shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni himoya qilish bo‘yicha qonunchilik ham internetda huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olishga qaratilgan normativ-huquqiy mexanizmlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Biroq mavjud qonunchilikni internet muhiti o‘zgaruvchanligiga moslashtirish zarurati doimiy bo‘lib qolmoqda. Chunki texnologiyalar rivojlangan sari huquqbuzarliklarning shakli ham o‘zgarib bormoqda.

Internet tarmog‘ida sodir etilgan huquqbuzarliklarning huquqiy bahosi nafaqat normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarga asoslanadi, balki ularni amaliyotda qanday qo‘llanilayotganiga ham bog‘liq. Bunda sudlar, tergov organlari, axborot texnologiyalari sohasida faoliyat yurituvchi mutaxassislarning roli beqiyosdir. Masalan, kompyuter orqali amalga oshirilgan firibgarlik holatida jinoyatni isbotlash uchun nafaqat moliyaviy izlar, balki elektron yozuvlar, IP-manzillar, tarmoq trafiklari tahlil qilinadi.Bu esa huquqiy jarayonlarda texnik ekspertizalarning ishtirokini zarur qiladi. Shu sababli internet jinoyatlariga qarshi

kurashda yuridik va texnik bilimlar sintezini ta’minlovchi yondashuv dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi[46].

Xalqaro huquqiy amaliyotda internet tarmog‘ida huquqbuzarliklarga qarshi kurashish bo‘yicha muhim hujjat – bu Budapesht Konvensiyasidir. Ushbu konvensiya Yevropa Kengashi tomonidan 2001-yilda qabul qilingan bo‘lib, unda kompyuter jinoyatlarini aniqlash, tergov qilish va jazolash bo‘yicha davlatlar o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik masalalari belgilangan[47].

Konvensiyaga ko‘ra, ishtirokchi davlatlar axborot tizimlariga noqonuniy kirish, axborotni o‘zgartirish, noto‘g‘ri axborot tarqatish, bolalar pornografiyasini yoyish kabi xatti-harakatlarni jinoyat deb tan oladi. Bu konvensiyaga qo‘shilish orqali davlatlar o‘z qonunchiliklarini xalqaro standartlarga moslashtiradi. O‘zbekiston ham ushbu konvensiya talablariga mos huquqiy bazani yaratish yo‘lida izchil islohotlarni amalga oshirmoqda.

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda ham internet huquqbuzarliklari masalasiga tobora ko‘proq e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Jumladan, xorijiy olim D. Brenner internet jinoyatlarini “yangi vositada amalga oshirilayotgan eski jinoyatlar[48]” sifatida tasvirlaydi. Uning fikriga ko‘ra, asosiy muammo jinoyatlarning texnik vositalar orqali yangi ko‘rinishda yuzaga kelishida emas, balki ularni aniqlash, isbotlash va jazolashdagi yondashuvlar o‘zgarmayotganidadir. Bu g‘oya o‘zbek huquqshunoslari tomonidan ham qo‘llab-quvvatlanmoqda. Masalan, S.A. Aminov o‘z maqolalarida axborot

[46] Бородин К.В. Проблемы правового регулирования безопасности в интернет-среде / К.В. Бородин // Вестник ЮУрГУ. Сер.: Право. — 2013. — Т. 13, № 3. — С. 104–105.
[47] Council of Europe. Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), 2001
[48] Brenner, S. W. (2007). *Cybercrime: Criminal Threats from Cyberspace*. Santa Barbara: Praeger Security International.

xavfsizligi sohasida texnik vositalarni huquqiy muhofaza bilan uyg‘unlashtirish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi[49].

Shu bilan birga, internet tarmog‘idagi huquqbuzarliklar ko‘plab ijtimoiy muammolarni ham yuzaga keltirmoqda. Xususan, voyaga yetmaganlar, ayollar, nogironligi bo‘lgan shaxslar kabi himoyaga muhtoj guruhlar ko‘pincha kiberbulling, onlayn tahdid, shaxsiy ma’lumotlarning noqonuniy tarqalishi kabi huquqbuzar-liklardan aziyat chekmoqda. Bu esa inson huquqlarini himoya qilish borasida raqamli muhitda alohida yondashuvlar ishlab chiqishni taqozo etadi. Bunday vaziyatlarda internet platformalari, ya’ni ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, qidiruv tizimlari va xosting xizmatlarini ko‘rsatuvchi kompaniyalar ham ma’lum mas’uliyatni o‘z zimmasiga olishi kerak. Ular foydalanuvchilarning shaxsiy hayotiga hurmat bilan qarashi, noqonuniy kontentni aniqlash va bartaraf etishda faol ishtirok etishi lozim.

Internet tarmog‘idagi huquqbuzarliklarni huquqiy tahlil qilishda shuni unutmaslik kerakki, axborot erkinligi demokratik jamiyatning ajralmas qismidir. Shu bois, internetdagi barcha faoliyatni qat’iy nazoratga olish va senzura joriy etish ham huquqiy muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Bunda muvozanatli yondashuv – ya’ni, bir tomondan, axborot erkinligini ta’minlash, boshqa tomondan esa inson sha’ni, shaxsiy hayoti, axborot xavfsizligini himoya qilish zarur. Bu muvozanatga erishish uchun esa huquqiy normalar aniq, tushunarli va zamon talablari asosida ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lishi zarur.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, internet tarmog‘idagi huquqbuzarliklar zamonaviy jamiyat uchun murakkab huquqiy va ijtimoiy muammodir. Bu muammolarni hal

[49]Aminov, S. A. (2021). “Axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlashda huquqiy mexanizmlarning o‘rni va zamonaviy yondashuvlar”. *Yuridik fanlar axborotnomasi*, №2, 45–52-betlar.

etish uchun huquqiy tizimlar texnologik taraqqiyotga mos holda takomillashtirilmog‘i lozim. Huquqbuzarliklarning oldini olish, ularni aniqlash, isbotlash va javobgarlikka tortish bo‘yicha kompleks choralar ishlab chiqilishi, xalqaro tajriba chuqur o‘rganilishi, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va texnik mutaxassislar bilan hamkorlik yo‘lga qo‘yilishi zarur. Eng asosiysi, internet xavfsizligi masalasi nafaqat huquqshunoslar, balki butun jamiyatning umumiy manfaatlariga daxldor masala sifatida yondashiladigan dolzarb yo‘nalishga aylanishi lozim.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati

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SPORTCHILARNING NOTO’G’RI XULQI VA HOMIYLIK SHARTNOMALARIDAGI HUQUQIY XAVFLAR

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Annotatsiya. So‘nggi yillarda sport sohasi nafaqat jismoniy faoliyat va musobaqalar bilan, balki murakkab iqtisodiy, huquqiy va axloqiy munosabatlar bilan ham chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, professional sportchilarning homiylik shartnomalari orqali kompaniyalar bilan tuzgan tijorat aloqalari sport marketingining ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Biroq, sportchilarning shaxsiy xulq-atvori va jamoat oldidagi obro‘si ushbu shartnomalarning barqarorligi va amal qilish muddati uchun muhim omil hisoblanadi. Sportchining ommaviy axborot vositalarida, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda yoki real hayotdagi noto‘g‘ri xulqi (masalan, jinoyatga aloqadorlik, axloqiy qoidalarni buzish, kamsituvchi bayonotlar) homiylik shartnomalarini bekor qilish yoki ularni qayta ko‘rib chiqishga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu esa kompaniya obro‘siga putur yetkazishi xavfi mavjud bo‘lgan holatlarda, axloqiy bandlar orqali homiylar o‘z manfaatlarini himoya qilishga harakat qiladilar.

Kalit so‘zlar: sportchi xulqi, homiylik shartnomasi, axloqiy bandlar, huquqiy xavf, sport marketingi, shartnoma shartlari, imij va obro‘, shartnoma bekor qilinishi, xalqaro sport huquqi, axloqiy buzilishlar

Kirish

Hozirgi kunda ko`p kompaniyalar taniqli sportchilar va ularning imidjiga katta mablag‘ sarflashni maqul topishmoqda. Chunki odamlar, ayniqsa, sportchilarni ideal deb bilishadi va ularning faoliyatini diqqat bilan kuzatib borishadi. Professional sportchilar kompaniyalar uchun muhim va juda katta foydalar keltirishi mumkin — masalan, brendni taniqliligini oshirish orqali mahsulotlar savdosini oshirish, kompaniya va sportchining imidji o‘rtasida ijobiy bog‘lanish yaratgan holdauni mashxur qilish. Homiylik reklamasining o‘zi savdoni deyarli 4 foizga oshirishi mumkinligi ilmiy izlanishlar orqali isbotlangan[50]. Xo`sh bunday shartnomalrdan sportchiga qanday foyda deyish mumkin. Javob aniq, mo`may daromad. Homiylar sportchi uchun juda ko`plab daromadlar taklif qilishadi.

Homiylik shartnomalarini belgilashda eng katta xavfni kompaniyalar o‘z zimmasiga oladi. Chunki ular o‘z brendlariga sportchini bog‘lagan paytda o`z mahsulotlarini savdosini ham riskka qo`yishadi. Jamoatchilik brendni aynan shu sportchi orqali ko`radi va sportchining sha`niga kelgan har qanday yomon hodisa bu brendning ham imidjiga ta`sir qiladi. Shuning uchun ham garchi sportchi ko‘pincha kompaniya savdosini keskin oshirishi mumkin bo‘lsa-da, kompaniya har doim uning xatti-harakati va shaxsiyatini hisobga olishi kerak bo`ladi. Shu maqsadda kompaniyalar brend obro‘sini himoya qilish uchun homiylik shartnomalarida kiritiladigan keng qamrovli axloqiy band (morality clause) shartlarini qo‘shishga harakat qilishadi va bu bilan istalgan sportchi bilasn sodir bo`lgan nojo‘ya holatda shartnomani bekor qilish huquqiga erishishadi.

[50] Стив Оленски, Как брендам следует использовать знаменитостей для рекламы, FORBES (20 июля 2016 г., 14:43), https://www.forbes.com/sites/steveolenski/2016/07/20/howbrands-should-use-celebrities-for-endorsements/2/#3d4230426064.

Asosiy qism

Odatda huquqshunoslar sportchi manfaatini himoya qilish maqsadida yuristlar axloqiy bandni aniqroq va qat'iy til bilan yozilishini talab qilishadi[51]. Bu bilan ular sportchi noaniq yoki suiste'mol qilinadigan shartnomadagi axloqiy bandlarga ko'ra bitimni bekor qilinishini oldini olishadi. Ko`pincha kompaniyalar yuqorida keltirilgan axloqiy bandlarning ikkinchi turi ya`ni nazarda tutuvchi (bevosita emas bilvosita) bandlardan foydalanishga harakat qilishadi. Chunki bir qancha vaziyatlarda homiy kompaniya axloqiy bandlarni buzgan sportchi bilan shartnomani bekor qilib oxir oqibat sportchi tomonidan sudga berilib unda yutqazgan paytlar bo`lgan. Bunga Kris Vebber ishi misol bo`ladi.

Homiylik va endorsement (reklama) shartnomalari kompaniya mahsuloti uchun qanday xavflar keltirishi mumkinligini yuqorida ko`rib chiqdik. Endi ushbu shartnomalar sportchi uchun qanday xavflar tug`dirishi mumkinligini ko`rib chiqamiz. Aytib o`tganimizdek homiylik shartnomalarda kompaniya vakillari bevosita emas balki bilvosita nazarda tutuvchi axloqiy bandlardan foydalanishadi. Bunday noani axloqiy bandlarga quyidagini misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin: "Kompaniya obro'siga putur yetkazadigan har qanday xatti-harakat yoki jamoatchilikda salbiy tasavvur uyg`otuvchi sportchi tomonidan qilingan har qanday harakat, kompaniya tomonidan shartnomani bir tomonlama bekor qilinishiga sabab bo`ladi[52]". Quyida sportchi uchun mavjuda xavflarni ko`rib chiqamiz.

[51] Nike расторгает контракт с Paquiao, виновник нарушения моральных норм?, НЕ FASHION LAW (19 февраля 2016 г.), http://www.thefashionlaw.com/ho e/nike-terminatescontract-with-aquiao-morals-clause-violation-to blame [далее — ЗАКОН О МОДЕ].

[52] Дональд Р. Саймон, Обличительная речь Дона: когда сделки по поддержке идут плохо, KC MAG., http://www.thisiskc.com/2013/02/by-don-simon-14/ (последнее посещение 25 апреля 2017 г.).

Birinchidan, shartnomani bekor bo`lish xavfi bor. Bunga oxirgi o`n yillida mashxur sportchilar bilan yuz bergan bir qancha hodisalar misol bo`la oladi. Maykel Vik[53], Maria Sharapova[54], Lans Armstrong[55] va Ryan Lochte kabi sportchilar omma oldida yuz bergan turli xil skandalardan so`ng endorsement shartnomalarini yo`qotgan. Bunday holatlar esa axloqiy bandlarning yanada aniq yozilishini talab etadi. Chunki sportchi uning aynan qanday harakatlari shartnomani bekor qilinishiga olib kelishi mumkinligini bilish kerak. Harajatlar doimo daromadingizni quvib yuradi. Kutilmagan holatda daromadlarining katta qismidan ayrilish sportchiga juda katta moliyaviy qiyinchiliklar keltiradi. Bunga Ryan Lochtening hayotini misol keltirilsak bo`ladi. Bu 2016-yilda Olimipiada o`yinida sodir bo`ldi. Ryan matbuotga ko`chada yuz bergan voqeani "bo`rtirib" ayib bergani ortidan ko`pchilik oldida obro`sini yo`qotdi. Natijada u "yolg`onchiga aylandi". Ushbu voqaeadan oldin u yiliga 1-3 million USD miqdorida daromad topar edi[56]. Keyin u bilan tuzilgan endorsement shartnomalari bekor bo`lgandan so`ng uning daromadlari keskin tushib ketdi. Intervyuvlardan birida oylidan oylikka zo`rg`a yetib borayotgani haqida aytgan[57]. Bundan tashqari uning oilaviy hayotida ham turli muommolar vujudaga kelib, oxiri 2025 yilda xotini bilan ajrashdi. Ularning o`sha paytda umumiy $270000 USD miqdorida qarzlari mavjud

[53] "Football Star Michael Vick Pleads Guilty to Financing a Dogfighting Ring", EBSCO, Published in: 2022; Hayslett-McCall, Karen L.
[54] "Maria Sharapova's meldonium doping scandal, explained", Vox, by Alex Abad-Santos, Mar 9, 2016, 2:40 PM EST
[55] "Timeline of Lance Armstrong's career successes, doping allegations and final collapse", ESPN, Kelly Cohen May 22, 2020, 06:00 AM ET
[56] "Sponsors Are Dropping Ryan Lochte Left And Right" - By Joey Held on August 22, 2016 in Articles › Sports News, https://www.celebritynetworth.com/articles/sports-news/sponsors-are-dropping-ryan-lochte-left-and-right/
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edi. Shunday qilib olimpiadada 12 ta medal sohibi bo`lgan Ryan birgina qilgan xatosi tufayli moliyaviy inqirozlik darajasiga tushib qoldi.

Ikkinchidan, shartnoma bekor qilinishi bilan siz osongina boshqa shartnoma qabul qilishingiz qiyin kichadi. Chunki axloqiy band bilan muommo kelib chiqqanda ko`pincha matbuotchilar xabarni kuchini oshirish uchun uni yanada bo`rtirib ko`rsatishga harakat qilishadi. Natijada uning obro`siga, shaxsiy imidjiga katta zarar yetadi. Bu esa o`z navbatida boshqa kompaniyalar bioan ham endorsement shartnolar tuzishga to`sqinlik qiladi. Tiger Woods ishida ham oilaviy xiyonat va zo`rovonlikda ayblangan spotchi oxir oqibat aybsiz deb topildi. Lekin ba`zi kompaniyalar, AT&T, Accenture va Gatorade kabilar u bilan tuzilgan reklama shartnomalarini bekor qiladi[58]. Natijada sportchi $22 mln USD miqdorida zarar ko`rdi.

Uchinchidan, axloqiy bandlar buzilishi ba`zi hollarda sportchining keying sport karerasiga ta`sir ko`rsatishi mumkin. Bunga misol qilib Mason Grinvudni ko`rsatishimiz mumkin. Bu ish 2022-yilning yanvar oyida sodir bo`lgan bo`lib, Grinvud zo`rlashga harakat qilish aybi bilan hibsga olinadi. O`sha paytlarda futbolchi 21 yosh bo`lib to`liq MU tarbiyalanuvchisi edi[59]. Uning kelajagi juda yorqin edi, lekin birgina xató uni karerasiga ta`sir qildi. MU u bilan shartnomani uzaytirmadi va erkis agent sifatida klubni tark etdi. Scandaldan keyin 18 oy davomida klub o`yinlarida va mashg`ulotlarida qatnashmay turdi va oxir oqibat unit ark etdi. Asosiy omil homiylar bilan shartnomalarning bekor bo`lganligi hisoblanadi. Bu voqeadan xulosa qiladigan bo`lsak, klubga homiylik qiluvchi asosiy homiylardan biri o`yinchi bilan shartnomani uzsa bu o`yinchining klubda

[58] “Tiger Woods' sponsors silent after DUI arrest”, Scott GleesonUSA TODAY Sports, May 30, 2017 - https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/golf/2017/05/30/tiger-woods-sponsors-silent-after-dui-arrest/102306584/#:~:text=Tiger%20Woods%20lost%20a%20plethora,currently%2C%20according%20to%20Forbes%20Magazine.

[59] “Mason Greenwood's Manchester United case, explained” Rob Dawson, Aug 23, 2023, 03:53 PM ET - https://www.espn.com/soccer/story/_/id/38240628/mason-greenwood-man-united-exit-explained-legal-trouble-2023

qolish qolmasligiga ham ta`sir ko`rsatishi mumkin ekan. Grinvud oqlandi lekin baribir bu xolat uning sportdagi professional faoliyatiga zarar yetkazmay qolmadi.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda, sportchilarning xulq-atvori ularning professional faoliyati va tijorat aloqalariga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Ayniqsa, homiylik shartnomalarida sportchining ommaviy imiji va axloqiy qadriyatlarga rioya qilishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu sababli, ko‘plab shartnomalarda axloqiy bandlar (morality clauses) mavjud bo‘lib, ular orqali homiylar o‘z biznes manfaatlarini himoya qilishga harakat qiladilar. Sportchining axloqiy buzilishi shartnoma bekor qilinishiga, imijga putur yetishiga va moliyaviy yo‘qotishlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, bugungi global sport industriyasida axloqiy me’yorlar shunchaki axloqiy talab emas, balki huquqiy mas’uliyat darajasiga ko‘tarilgan. Shu bois, O‘zbekiston sport qonunchiligida ham bu yo‘nalishda huquqiy normalarni takomillashtirish, axloqiy bandlarning aniq va izchil ifodalangan modellarini ishlab chiqish zarur. Bu nafaqat sportchilarni, balki homiylar, federatsiyalar va sport tashkilotlarini ham huquqiy xavflardan himoya qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati

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DISKVALIFIKATSIYA QO'LLASH JARAYONI: TARTIB-TAOMILLAR VA ME'ZONLAR

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada sportda, xususan, antidoping qoidabuzarliklari holatlarida sportchiga nisbatan diskvalifikatsiya choralarini qo'llash tartibi, huquqiy asoslari va belgilovchi mezonlar chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda Jahon antidoping kodeksining 2, 3, 5, 6 va 7-moddalari hamda Xalqaro natijalarni boshqarish standarti (International Standard for Results Management)ning 5-moddasi asosida doping sinovlari o'tkazish, dalillarni yig'ish, ularni tahlil qilish, natijalarni sportchiga yetkazish va ushbu protsessual bosqichlarda sportchining huquqlarini ta'minlash mexanizmlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, sportchining aybini isbotlashda qo'llanila-digan dalil va mezonlar, tinglov jarayonida ishtirok etish huquqi va unga nisbatan protsessual kafolatlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada antidoping organlari, sport federatsiyalari va mustaqil laboratoriyalar o'rtasidagi hamkorlik, hamda Sport arbitraj sudi amaliyoti doirasida shakllangan normalar asosida diskvalifikatsiyani qo'llashning xalqaro tajribasi tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: doping, diskvalifikatsiya, WADA Kodeksi, antidoping qoidabuzarligi, doping test, isbotlash majburiyati, sportchi huquqlari, natijalarni boshqarish, apellyatsiya, CAS amaliyoti, sport huquqi, xalqaro standartlar

Kirish

Diskvalifikatsiya chorasining eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan holatlaridan biri bu – sportchining antidoping qoidalarini buzishi bilan bog‘liq vaziyatlardir. Bunga doping moddalarini qo‘llash, taqiqlangan usullarni amalda qo‘llash yoki ularni yashirishga bo‘lgan urinishlar kiradi. Bunday holatlar sportda adolat, sog‘lom raqobat va ishonchlilik tamoyillariga jiddiy putur yetkazgani sababli, ularning oldini olish va jazolash tizimi qat’iy me’yorlar asosida tashkil etilgan. Mazkur tartib-tamoyillar asosan Jahon antidoping agentligi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan Antidoping kodeksi va unga biriktirilgan Xalqaro standartlar, xususan, Natijalarni boshqarish standartida belgilangan qoidalar asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Antidoping tizimi doirasida qoidabuzarliklar har tomonlama huquqiy va daliliy asosda aniqlanadi. Qoidabuzarliklar turlari aniq tasniflanib, har bir holat bo‘yicha dalillar ishonchliligi va isbot darajasi belgilangan protsessual tartibda baholanadi. Ayniqsa, sportchining aybi yoki javobgarligini aniqlashda "ustun ehtimollik" tamoyili muhim o‘rin tutadi, ya’ni mavjud dalillar asosida qoidabuzarlik sodir etilgani boshqa ehtimollarga nisbatan ancha ishonchli ko‘rinishi kerak. Doping sinovlari tahlili, ularning qonuniyligi, mustaqilligi va texnik jihatdan ishonchliligi esa butun jarayonning poydevorini tashkil qiladi.

Mazkur ilmiy maqolada diskvalifikatsiya qo‘llash jarayonining huquqiy mexanizmlari, uning bosqichlari, tegishli mezonlar, dalillarni to‘plash va baholash standartlari, shuningdek, sportchining huquqiy himoyasi tizimli ravishda tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, sanksiyaning davomiyligi, uning yumshatilishi yoki og‘irlashtirilishi bilan bog‘liq holatlar Kodeksning 10-moddasi doirasida ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Asosiy qism

Sportchiga nisbatan eng keskin ta’sir choralaridan biri bo‘lgan diskvalifikatsiya aynan doping qoidabuzarligi bilan bog‘liq holatlarda eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladi. Bunda Jahon Antidoping Agentligi (WADA) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan Antidoping Kodeksi va boshqa tegishli hujjatlar asosida harakat qilinadi. Kodeksda qoidabuzarlik turlari, ularni aniqlash tartibi, qo‘llaniladigan jazo chorasi va sanksiyalar aniq belgilab qo‘yilgan. Ushbu kodeksning 2-moddasida sanab o‘tilgan doping qoidabuzarliklarini sodir qilgan shaxslarga nisbatan mazkur kodeksning 10-moddasida belgilangan tartibda diskvalifikatsiya huquqiy ta’sir chorasi qo‘llaniladi. Shuni alohida takidlashimiz lozimki, sportchiga nisbatan diskvalifikatsiya huquqiy ta’sir chorasini qo‘llash uchun ushbu 2-moddada takidlangan doping qoidabuzrliklar aniqlanishi va isbotlanishi lozim. Endi bevosita ushbu doping qoidabuzarliklari qanday, kim tomonidan qay yo‘sinda aniqlanadi degan savollar tug‘ulishi mumkin. Jahon Antidoping Agentligi, milliy antidoping tashkilotlari, (masalan, mamlakatimizda O‘zbeksiton Milliy antidoping agentligi faoliyat yuritib boradi), har bir xalqaro federatsiyalar, yirik musobaqa tashkilotchilari doping testlarini o‘tkazish vakolatiga ega.

Ushbu sanab o‘tilgan tashkilotlarda sportchi tanasi tarkibida taqiqlangan modda yoki uning metabolitlari mavjud yoki mavjudmasligini, sportchi tomonidan taqiqlangan moddadana yoki taqiqlangan usuldan foydalanish yoki foydalanishga urunishni aniqlash maqsadida o‘tkazadi. Tekshiruv musobaqa davomida yoki musobaqadan tashqarida xar qanday vaqtda ogohlantirishsiz o‘tkaziladi. Testlar tasodifiy tanlov asosida yoki

“aqlli test strategiyasi” doirasida rejalashtiriladi. Bunda quyidagilar e’tiborga olinadi:

a) sportchining avvalgi doping tarixlari;

b) shubhali jismoniy ko‘rsatkichlar yoki biologik pasportdagi o‘zgarishlar;

c) xabarlar va tashqi manbalardan olingan axborotlar.

WADA kodeksining 6.1-moddasida ushbu test namunlarini kim tomonidan taxlil qilinishi belgilangan bo‘lib, unga ko‘ra 2.1-modda asosida **salbiy analitik natija** (ya’ni taqiqlangan modda borligini ko‘rsatuvchi) bevosita aniqlanishi uchun, namunalar faqatgina WADA tomonidan akkreditatsiyadan o‘tgan laboratoriyalarda yoki WADA tomonidan boshqa shaklda tasdiqlangan laboratoriyalarda tahlil qilinishi lozim.

Namunani tahlil qilish uchun qaysi WADA akkreditatsiyalangan yoki tasdiqlangan laboratoriyadan foydalanilishi faqatgina **natijalarni boshqarish uchun mas’ul antidoping tashkiloti** tomonidan belgilanadi[60]. Natijalarni boshqarish uchun mas’ul antidoping tashkiloti 7.1-moddada takidlanishicha agar ayrim istisno moddalarda boshqacha tartib belgilanmagan bo‘lsa, odatiy holatda natijalarni boshqarish vazifasi namuna olgan va bu jarayonni tashkil etgan antidoping organiga yuklanadi. Boshqacha aytganda, doping nazorati doirasida kim birinchi bo‘lib tahlil uchun namunani olgan bo‘lsa va uni keyingi laboratoriya jarayonlariga yo‘naltirgan bo‘lsa, aynan o‘sha tashkilot sportchiga nisbatan yuritiladigan protsessual harakatlar — ya’ni dalil tahlili, eshituv tayinlash, xabarnomalar yuborish va boshqa protseduralarni olib boradi.

[60] World Anti-Doping Agency. *World Anti-Doping Code*. 2021 Edition, effective as of 1 January 2021. Montreal: WADA, 2021. https://www.wada-ama.org

Shuningdek, ba’zida real test olinmagan, lekin qoidabuzarlik ehtimoli boshqa manbadan aniqlangan bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan, sportchining joylashuvga oid buzilish holati yoki notog‘ri deklaratsiya kiritganligi holatlarida. Bunday vaziyatlarda esa vakolat quyidagicha belgilanadi: kim birinchi bo‘lib sportchi yoki boshqa shaxsga qoidabuzarlik ehtimoli haqida rasmiy bildirish yuborgan va ushbu ishni tartibli ravishda davom ettirgan bo‘lsa, u mazkur ish bo‘yicha asosiy javobgar va protsessual tashabbuskor deb hisoblanadi.

Sportchining doping ishlatganligi, ya’ni doping qoidalarini buzgaligi sababli uni musobaqalardan chetlatish uchun oddiy gumon yetarli emas – bu holat aniq, ishonchli dalillar bilan tasdiqlanishi shart. Shundan kelib chiqib, WADA Kodeksining 3-moddasi aynan qanday dalillar asos bo‘lishi mumkinligini, qanday taxminlar e’tiborga olinishini va ularni qanday rad etish mumkinligini belgilab beradi. Bu modda sportchiga nisbatan ko‘rilayotgan choralar qanchalik adolatli va qonuniy ekaniga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Qoidaga ko‘ra, sportchi antidoping qoidabuzarlikda aybdor deb topilishi uchun faqatgina laboratoriya natijalari emas, balki uning o‘zi bergan tushuntirishi, ixtiyoriy ravishda qilgan tan olishi yoki boshqa ishonchli faktlar asos bo‘lishi mumkin. Muhimi, har qanday dalil – u laboratoriyadan chiqqanmi yoki boshqa manbadan – ishonchli, tartibli va qonuniy tarzda olingan bo‘lishi kerak.

WADA tomonidan tasdiqlangan tahlil usullariga ishonch bildiriladi. Ammo agar sportchi bu natijaga shubha qilsa, avvalo bu shubhasini asoslab berishi va WADAga rasmiy tarzda yetkazishi lozim. Shundagina bu borada

bahs yuritish mumkin. Misol uchun, noto‘g‘ri texnik ishlar yoki standartlarga zid test usuli qo‘llanilgani dalil bo‘lishi mumkin.

Shu bilan birga, WADA akkreditatsiyasiga ega laboratoriyalar o‘z ishini xalqaro standartlarga muvofiq bajargan deb hisoblanadi. Lekin agar sportchi test paytida bu qoidalar buzilganini va natijaga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatganini ko‘rsata olsa, isbotlash mas’uliyati antidoping tashkilotiga o‘tadi. Bu yondashuv sportchining huquqlarini himoya qilish, jazoni shoshma-shosharlik bilan qo‘llamaslik uchun muhim.

Boshqa xalqaro antidoping standartlaridan og‘ishlar esa, odatda test natijasini bekor qilish uchun yetarli emas. Ammo ayrim hollarda – masalan, namuna yig‘ishdagi kamchiliklar, B-probani ochish bo‘yicha ogohlantirish yuborilmagan bo‘lsa yoki sportchi o‘z manzili haqida noto‘g‘ri yoki yetarli ma’lumot bermagan bo‘lsa – agar bu buzilish salbiy natijaga olib kelgani ehtimoldan xoli bo‘lmasa, WADA buni rad etish uchun ishonchli asos keltirishi kerak bo‘ladi.

Yana bir muhim nuqta – sud yoki intizomiy tribunal tomonidan kuchga kirgan qarorda keltirilgan faktlar, odatda, rad etib bo‘lmaydi. Bu sportchining avvalgi intizomiy holatlarini baholashda asos bo‘la oladi. Ammo agar bunday qaror adolatsizlik bilan chiqqan bo‘lsa, sportchi uni rad etish huquqiga ega va bu qaror yuzasidan apellyatsiya berishi mumkin.

Agar sportchi yoki boshqa shaxs tinglovga chaqirilgan bo‘lsa-yu, lekin sababsiz ravishda unda ishtirok etmasa, ya’ni ishtirok etishni rad etsa, bu holat unga qarshi dalil sifatida ko‘rilishi mumkin. Ya’ni, protsessual jarayonlarda faol ishtirok etish sportchi uchun foydali, aks holda, bu beparvolik salbiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ushbu qoidalar sportchining huquqlarini himoya qiladigan, adolatli yondashuvni ta’minlaydigan muhim qonuniy asosdir. Shu sababli, doping oid qoidalar busilganlik uchun diskvalifikatsiya huquqiy ta’sir chorasini qo‘llashda aynan shu 3-moddada belgilab qo‘yilgan qoidalar qat’iy hisobga olinadi.

Sportchilarning antidoping qoidalari bo‘yicha huquqiy holati, eng avvalo, laboratoriya tahlillari qanday baholanishi va bu natijalar qanday boshqarilishiga bog‘liq. Bu borada Jahon Antidoping Agentligi (WADA) dopingga qarshi kurash bo‘yicha Jahon kodeksi doirasida ishlab chiqilgan **“Natijalarni boshqarish bo‘yicha xalqaro standart**”ning 5-moddasi asosiy tartib va huquqiy mexanizmlarni belgilab beradi. Mazkur modda doirasida “salbiy laborator natija” va “g‘ayrioddiy natija” tushunchalari asosiy start nuqtasi sifatida ko‘rsatiladi. Ular orqali sportchi va antidoping tashkilotlari o‘rtasidagi huquqiy jarayonlar, isbotlash mexanizmlari, xabardor qilish tartibi hamda vaqtincha chetlatish choralarining asoslari belgilanadi.

Kodeksning 5.1-moddasida esa salbiy natijalarni dastlabki ko‘rib chiqish mexanizmi uch bosqichli tahlil asosida tashkil etilgan. Birinchi bosqichda sportchining taqiqlangan modda bo‘yicha terapevtik ruxsatnomasiga (TUE) ega-yo‘qligi tekshiriladi. Bunday ruxsatnoma mavjud bo‘lsa, natija qonuniy deb topilishi mumkin. Ikkinchi bosqichda esa laboratoriya yoki test jarayonlarida xatolik yoki standartdan og‘ish holatlari o‘rganiladi – bu esa sportchini noto‘g‘ri jazolashning oldini olishda muhim. Uchinchi bosqichda moddaning qonuniy usulda qabul qilingan-qilinmaganligi (masalan, inhalatsiya yoki teri orqali) aniqlanadi. Har bir bosqichda barcha ma’lumot va hujjatlar puxta tekshiriladi.

Agar salbiy natijaga hech qanday qonuniy asos topilmasa, sportchiga rasmiy bildirishnoma yuboriladi. Natijalarni boshqarish vakolatli organi quyidagilarni tezkor ravishda sportchiga bildiradi:

a) Salbiy analitik natija mavjudligi;

b) Ushbu holat Kodeksning 2.1 va/yoki 2.2-moddalariga muvofiq antidoping qoidabuzarligi hisoblanishi va unga nisbatan choralar;

c) Sportchining “B” namuna tahlilini so‘rash huquqi;

d) “B” namunani ochish va tahlilda ishtirok etish imkoniyati;

e) “A” namunaga oid laboratoriya hujjatlarini so‘rash huquqi;

f) Qisqa muddat ichida tushuntirish berish imkoniyati;

g) Muhim yordam ko‘rsatish yoki qoidabuzarlikni tan olib, jazoni kamaytirish huquqi (Kodeks 10.7.1 va 10.8-moddalari);

h) Vaqtincha chetlatish bilan bog‘liq masalalar.

“B” namunani sportchi so‘ramasa ham, vakolatli organ tahlilni o‘tkazishi mumkin. Tahlil xarajatlari sportchining zimmasiga yuklatilishi mumkin[61].

Kodeksning 5.2-moddasi esa g‘ayrioddiy natijalarni ko‘rib chiqishga qaratilgan. Bu natijalar aniq isbotlanmagan bo‘lsa-da, ehtimoliy qoidabuzarlik belgisi sifatida qaraladi. Bunday holatda ham xuddi yuqoridagi tartibda bosqichma-bosqich ko‘rib chiqish amalga oshiriladi. Agar asos topilmasa, tergov boshlanadi. Tergovdan so‘ng g‘ayrioddiy natija salbiy natija deb topilsa, 5.1-modda to‘liq qo‘llaniladi. Muhimi – tergov tugamaguncha sportchiga rasmiy xabar berilmaydi, lekin favqulodda holatlarda sportchi oldindan ogohlantirilishi mumkin.

[61] World Anti-Doping Agency. (2023). *International standard for results management (ISRM)*. https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/international_standard_isrm_-_abp_update_2023_final_0.pdf

5.3-moddada esa salbiy yoki g‘ayrioddiy natijaga aloqasi bo‘lmagan, lekin antidoping tizimi uchun muhim boshqa holatlar ko‘rib chiqiladi – masalan, qoidalarga amal qilmaslik, joylashuv bo‘yicha buzilishlar va sportchining biologik pasportidagi muammolar. Ushbu moddag ko‘ra agar **Natijalarni boshqarish vakolatli organi** sportchi yoki boshqa shaxs tomonidan antidoping qoidabuzarligi sodir etilgan bo‘lishi mumkin, degan xulosaga kelsa, u holda ushbu sportchi yoki shaxs tez fursatda rasmiy ravishda quyidagilardan xabardor qilinishi shart:

a) Tegishli antidoping qoidabuzarlik(lar)i va ularga nisbatan qo‘llanilishi mumkin bo‘lgan sanksiyalar (huquqiy oqibatlar);

b) Ushbu qoidabuzarlik(lar)ga oid ayblovlar asosida keltirilgan tegishli faktik holatlar, ya’ni dalillar tayanayotgan voqeliklar;

c) Natijalarni boshqarish vakolatli organining sportchi yoki boshqa shaxs tomonidan antidoping qoidabuzarligi sodir etilgan deb hisoblashiga asos bo‘ladigan tegishli dalillar;

d) Sportchi yoki boshqa shaxsning mazkur holat yuzasidan tushuntirish berish huquqi, bunda tushuntirish asosli va belgilangan muddat ichida taqdim etilishi lozim;

e) Sportchi yoki boshqa shaxs uchun quyidagi imkoniyatlar:

Kodeksning 10.7.1-moddasiga muvofiq, muhim yordam ko‘rsatish huquqi (ya’ni, tergovga faol yordam berish orqali yengillikka erishish);

Antidoping qoidabuzarligini tan olish va shu orqali Kodeksning 10.8.1-moddasida nazarda tutilganidek, diskvalifikatsiya muddatini bir yilgacha kamaytirish imkoniyati (agar qo‘llanilsa);

Yoki Kodeksning 10.8.2-moddasiga muvofiq ishni kelishuv asosida hal qilish bo‘yicha murojaat qilish huquqi;

f) Vaqtincha chetlatish bilan bog‘liq har qanday masalalar, shu jumladan sportchi yoki boshqa shaxs tomonidan ixtiyoriy ravishda vaqtincha chetlatishni qabul qilish imkoniyati (Kodeksning 6-moddasiga muvofiq, agar tegishli bo‘lsa)[62].

5.4-moddaga ko‘ra agarda tergov natijasida ayblash uchun yetarli asos topilmasa, ish to‘xtatilishi mumkin. Bu sportchini asossiz ayblovlardan himoya qiladi. Shuningdek, 6.0-moddada vaqtincha chetlatish choralariga belgilab qo‘yilgan bo‘lib, bu orqali sportchining musobaqalarda qatnashishi vaqtincha to‘xtatiladi. Vaqtincha chetlatish sportchining yoki boshqa shaxsning yakuniy qarorgacha musobaqalarda qatnashish huquqini vaqtincha cheklashga xizmat qiladi. Ammo sportchi B namunani topshirsa va uning natijasi A namunani inkor etsa, ya’ni sportchi tanasida taqilangan modda yoki uning metabolitlari yoqligini isbotlasa vaqtincha chetlatish bekor qilinadi va bu musobaqa vaqtida bo‘lsa, u musobaqada ishtirokini tiklashi mumkin bop’ladi.

Dopinga oid qoidalarni buzganlik uchun sportchilarga nisbatan diskvalifikatsiya ta’sir chorasini qo‘llash uchun asos bo‘ladigan doping qoidabuzarliklarini aniqlashda WADA kodeksning 8-moddasida belgilangan eshituv tartib ayblanayotgan sportchilarning huquqlari va adolatning ta’minlanishda muhum ahamyat kasb etadi. Har qanday doping oid qoidabuzarli sodir etganlikda gumon qilinayotgan shaxsga adolatli, xolis va amaliy jihatdan mustaqil eshituv taqdim etilishi shart. Mazkur eshituv o‘z vaqtida, ya’ni kechiktirilmasdan va Butunjahon Dopingga qarshi agentlik

[62] World Anti-Doping Agency. (2023). *International standard for results management (ISRM)*. https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/international_standard_isrm_-_abp_update_2023_final_0.pdf

tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan natijalarni boshqarish bo‘yicha xalqaro standartiga muvofiq ravishda amalga oshirilishi lozim.

Eshituvning maqsadi faqatgina qoidabuzarlikning mavjudligini aniqlash bilan cheklanmay, balki sportchini musobaqalardan chetlashtirish yoki natijalarni bekor qilishga oid asosli va o‘z vaqtida qaror qabul qilishdan iboratdir. Mazkur qarorlar 14.3-modda asosida ommaga e’lon qilinishi lozim bo‘lib, bu esa antidoping yurituvlarida shaffoflik va javobgarlikni ta’minlaydi.

8.2-moddaga muvofiq, agar eshituv sport musobaqasi bilan bog‘liq holatda (masalan, musobaqalar vaqtida) o‘tkazilishi zarur bo‘lsa, mazkur tartib tegishli Antidoping tashkiloti va eshituv hay’ati qoidalarida nazarda tutilgan bo‘lsa, tezlashtirilgan tartibda amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Bu esa sportning vaqtga bog‘liqligini hisobga olib, adolat tamoyilini buzmagan holda protsessual moslashuvchanlikni ta’minlaydi.

Kodeks shuningdek, eshituvdan voz kechish imkoniyatini ham tan oladi. 8.3-moddaga binoan, bu huquqdan voz kechish sportchi yoki boshqa shaxs tomonidan yozma ravishda aniq bayon etilishi mumkin (ochiqcha voz kechish), yoki ADOning aybloviga belgilangan muddatda javob bermaslik orqali (bilvosita voz kechish) amalga oshiriladi.

8.4-moddaga ko‘ra, eshituv o‘tkazilgan yoki undan voz kechilgan holatlarda sportchi va barcha tegishli tomonlarga asoslantirilgan qaror taqdim etilishi lozim. Ushbu qaror, 14-moddaga muvofiq, ommaga e’lon qilinadi hamda butun antidoping tizimining yaxlitligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

8.5-moddada yagona eshituvni Sport arbitraj sudi (CAS)da o‘tkazish imkoniyati nazarda tutilgan bo‘lib, bu faqat sportchi, natijalarni

boshqaruvchi ADO va WADAning roziligi bilan amalga oshiriladi. Bu tartib, ayniqsa, xalqaro yoki milliy darajadagi sportchilar uchun muhim bo‘lib, murakkab doping ishlarini samarali, yagona va vakolatli tarzda hal qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Ushbu yuqorida takidlangan test namunalari, dalillar eshituvlar tinglanib, keyin ishni ko‘rayotgan tegishli antidoping agentligi WADA Kodeksining 10-moddasiga asosan diskvalifikatsiya huquqiy tasir chorasini qo‘llash masalasini ko‘radi. Ushbu modda qanday hollarda, qancha muddatga va qanday protseduralar asosida qo‘llanishi lozimligi batafsil tartibga solingan.

Kodeksga ko‘ra, eng ko‘p uchraydigan qoidabuzarlik – sportchining organizmida taqiqlangan moddaning aniqlanishi bo‘lib, odatda bunday holatda to‘rt yillik diskvalifikatsiya belgilanadi. Biroq, agar sportchi bu modda qasddan ishlatilmaganini asoslay olsa, jazo ikki yilgacha kamaytirilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, ba’zi moddalar uchun, agar ular musobaqadan tashqarida iste’mol qilingan va sport natijasiga aloqador bo‘lmasa, jazo uch oygacha yoki reabilitatsiya dasturi asosida bir oygacha kamayishi mumkin.

Boshqa qoidabuzarliklar – masalan, testdan bosh tortish, tergovga xalaqit berish yoki joylashuvni noto‘g‘ri ko‘rsatish holatlarida – jazolar sportchining ayb darajasi va holatning og‘irligiga qarab ikki yildan to‘rt yilgacha belgilanishi mumkin. Maxsus holatlarda, ayniqsa modda savdosi, boshqalarga qo‘llash yoki undash holatlarida chetlatish muddati umrbodgacha yetishi mumkin.

Kodeks shuningdek, jazoni qisqartirish yoki bekor qilish uchun huquqiy mexanizmlarni ham belgilaydi. Jumladan, sportchi qoidabuzarlikni tan olib,

tergovga faol yordam ko‘rsatgan taqdirda, unga tatbiq etiladigan jazo uchdan ikki qismigacha kamaytirilishi mumkin. Yoki, agar sportchi testdan oldin o‘z xatti-harakatini mustaqil tan olsa, bu jazo yarmigacha qisqarishi mumkin. Biroq, qanday yengillik qo‘llanilishidan qat’i nazar, sportchi belgilangan jazoning kamida ma’lum qismini real ravishda o‘tashi lozim.

Yana bir muhim jihat – bu bir nechta qoidabuzarlik sodir etilgan hollarda jazoni belgilash tartibidir. Bunday vaziyatda har bir qoidabuzarlik alohida ko‘rib chiqiladi va odatda jazolar ketma-ket tatbiq etiladi. Uchinchi marta qoidabuzarlik sodir etgan sportchi esa, umumiy qoida bo‘yicha umrbod diskvalifikatsiyaga tortilishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, diskvalifikatsiya chorasi qat’iy sanksiya bo‘lishiga qaramay, WADA Kodeksi bu chorani qo‘llashda huquqiy aniqlik, individual yondashuv, va sportchining ayb darajasiga qarab mutanosiblik prinsiplarini asos qilib oladi. Bu esa nafaqat adolatli jazolashni, balki sportchining huquqiy manfaatlarini muhofaza qilishni ham ta’minlaydi.

Xulosa

Sportchiga nisbatan diskvalifikatsiya chorasini qo‘llash, ayniqsa antidoping qoidabuzarliklari holatida, sport huquqining eng murakkab va tartibga solingan sohalaridan biridir. Ushbu jarayon nafaqat sportchining huquq va manfaatlarini, balki sport musobaqalarining adolatli o‘tishini, sog‘lom raqobat muhitini va jamoatchilik ishonchini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, antidoping tizimi doirasida qoidabuzarliklarni aniqlash, dalillarni yig‘ish, ularni baholash va tegishli sanksiyalarni qo‘llash jarayonlari xalqaro standartlarga asoslangan, aniq protsessual mexanizmlar orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanishicha, sportchiga nisbatan diskvalifikatsiya chorasi faqatgina aniq, ishonchli va qonuniy dalillar asosida qo‘llanishi mumkin. Bunda “ustun ehtimollik” tamoyiliga amal qilinadi va har qanday dalil WADA tomonidan belgilangan texnik hamda protsessual talablar asosida olingan bo‘lishi shart. Antidoping kodeksi 2-, 3-, 6-, 7- va 10-moddalari orqali qoidabuzarlik turlari, ularni aniqlash va dalillarni baholash tartibi, shuningdek, sanksiyalarni belgilash mezonlari aniq reglamentlashtirilgan.

Amaliyotda esa vakolatli tashkilotlar – WADA, milliy antidoping agentliklari, xalqaro federatsiyalar va musobaqa tashkilotchilari – sportchining tanasidan namunalar olish, ularni laboratoriyada tahlil qilish va natijalarni boshqarish jarayonlarini olib boradi. Ular tomonidan tuzilgan hujjatlar va berilgan xulosalar faqatgina belgilangan tartibga muvofiq qonuniy kuchga ega bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, sportchining o‘z huquqlarini himoya qilishi, test natijalarini bahslashish huquqi va protsedural muvozanatni ta’minlash antidoping tizimining ajralmas qismidir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, antidoping qoidabuzarliklari bo‘yicha sportchiga nisbatan diskvalifikatsiya chorasini qo‘llash – bu murakkab, lekin shaffof va qat’iy normativ asosga ega jarayondir. Bu sohada qonuniylikni ta’minlash, sportchining huquqlarini himoya qilish va xalqaro standartlarga to‘liq amal qilish zamonaviy sport huquqining eng muhim vazifalaridan biridir.

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SPORT SHARTNOMALARIDA NEUSTOYKA QO'LLASH ASOSLARI VA TARTIBI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur ilmiy maqolada professional sport shartnomalarida neustoyka (oldindan belgilangan moliyaviy kompensatsiya) institutining huquqiy tabiati, milliy va xalqaro huquq normalari doirasida qo'llanilish mexanizmlari va amaliy ahamiyati chuqur tahlil etiladi. Maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fuqarolik kodeksi, "Jismoniy tarbiya va sport to'g'risida"gi Qonuni, FIFA RSTP 17-moddasi, UEFA, AFC reglamentlari hamda CAS (Sport arbitraj sudi)ning yurisprudensiyasi asosida neustoykaning shartnomaviy barqarorlik va sport etikasi tamoyillarini ta'minlashdagi o'rni yoritiladi. Milliy qonunchilik va xalqaro standartlar uyg'unligi asosida sport shartnomalarida neustoyka institutining yanada takomillashtirilishi bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: sport huquqi, neustoyka, shartnomaviy barqarorlik, sport etikasi, javobgarlik, kompensatsiya, CAS, FIFA, doping, arbitraj.

Kirish

So‘nggi yillarda professional sport global iqtisodiyotning muhim tarmoqlaridan biriga aylangan. Shu bilan birga, sport sohasida yuzaga kelayotgan yuridik munosabatlar tobora murakkablashib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, sportchilar va sport tashkilotlari o‘rtasida tuziladigan shartnomalarda huquqiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, nizolarni oldini olish va tomonlar majburiyatlarini aniq belgilash zarurati kuchaymoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, neustoyka instituti sport shartnomalari doirasida shartnomaviy majburiyatlarni himoyalovchi va tartibga soluvchi samarali huquqiy vosita sifatida dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Neustoyka fuqarolik huquqidagi klassik institutar sirasiga kiradi va u sport huquqida o‘ziga xos modifikatsiyalangan shaklda namoyon bo‘ladi. Uning asosiy vazifasi shartnomaviy intizomni mustahkamlash, nizolarni oldindan prognoz qilish va zarar miqdorini hisoblashdagi murakkabliklarni bartaraf etishdan iborat.

Asosiy qism

Huquqiy asoslar va normativ baza

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fuqarolik kodeksining 260-moddasiga binoan, neustoyka deb, qarzdor o‘z majburiyatini bajarmagan yoki lozim darajada bajarmagan hollarda, kreditorning oldindan belgilangan miqdordagi moliyaviy tovonni talab qilish huquqini ta'minlaydigan shart tushuniladi. 261- va 262-moddalarda neustoykaning shakllari (jarima va penya), ularning hisoblash tartibi va shartnoma asosida yozma ravishda belgilanishi zarurligi nazarda tutilgan.

“Jismoniy tarbiya va sport to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunning 25- va 47-moddalarida sport shartnomalarining mehnat shartnomasi tusini olishi, sportchi va tashkilotning o‘zaro majburiyatlari, hamda majburiyatlar buzilganda yuzaga keluvchi javobgarlik masalalari yoritilgan. Bunda shartnoma shartlarini buzgan sportchi yoki tashkilot uchun moliyaviy sanksiyalar qo‘llanishi mumkinligi belgilangan.

Xalqaro huquq normalari

FIFA tomonidan tasdiqlangan RSTP (Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players) reglamentining 17-moddasida shartnoma muddatidan oldin, asossiz ravishda bekor qilinganda to‘lanadigan kompensatsiya miqdori ko‘zda tutiladi. Mazkur norma neustoyka institutining xalqaro sport huquqidagi muhim elementiga aylanganini ko‘rsatadi.

UEFA Champions League va AFC Champions League reglamentlarida ham sportchi yoki klub tomonidan shartnoma shartlari buzilganda kompensatsion sanksiyalar (ya'ni neustoyka) qo‘llanilishi ko‘zda tutilgan. Xalqaro Olimpiya Qo‘mitasi (IOC) va WADAning dopingga qarshi qoidalari sport etikasi doirasida neustoyka mexanizmini qo‘llashga asos bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Sport shartnomalarining xususiyatlari va neustoyka qo‘llanilishi

Professional sport shartnomalari, odatda, quyidagi majburiyatlarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

- sportchi tomonidan sog‘lom turmush tarziga rioya qilish;
- doping nazoratiga bo‘ysunish;
- matbuot tadbirlarida ishtirok etish;
- sport jamoasi imijiga salbiy ta'sir ko‘rsatadigan harakatlardan tiyilish;
- sport federatsiyalarining etika va tartib-intizom qoidalariga amal qilish.

Ushbu majburiyatlarning buzilishi neustoyka qo‘llanilishiga asos bo‘ladi. Neustoyka miqdori va uni hisoblash usuli shartnomada oldindan belgilanishi lozim. Mazkur yondashuv kreditorga isbotlovchi dalillarsiz to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri da'vo qo‘yish huquqini beradi.

CAS amaliyoti va yurisprudensiya

CAS (Court of Arbitration for Sport) sport huquqidagi yetakchi arbitraj organi sifatida, neustoyka institutining qo‘llanilishi bo‘yicha bir qator muhim precedental ishlarni ko‘rib chiqqan.

Matuzalem ishi (CAS 2008/A/1519 & 1520)

Braziliyalik futbolchi Matuzalem tomonidan shartnoma asossiz bekor qilingan. CAS futbolchi va uning yangi klubiga 11 million yevrodan ortiq neustoyka to‘lash majburiyatini yukladi. Qarorda shartnoma barqarorligi va sport etikasi tamoyillari muvozanatda baholandi.

Mutu ishi (CAS 2009/A/1644)

Adrian Mutu dopinga oid qoidalarni buzganligi sababli shartnoma bekor qilinib, 17 million yevro miqdorida neustoyka belgilandi. Bu holat sport etikasi va intizomi buzilganida ham moliyaviy javobgarlik yuzaga kelishini ko‘rsatadi.

Webster ishi (CAS 2007/A/1298, 1299 & 1300)

Shartnoma muddatining ikkinchi yarmida futbolchi tomonidan shartnomani bekor qilish holatida, CAS futbolchining harakat erkinligini tan olgan holda, neustoyka miqdorining adolatli ravishda belgilanishi zarurligini ta'kidlagan.

Ilmiy takliflar va tahliliy xulosalar

1. **Neustoyka miqdorini aniq va shaffof belgilash**: shartnomalarda uni hisoblash formulalari, shartlarni buzganlik uchun sanksiya darajalari aniq ko‘rsatilishi kerak.

2. **Sport etikasi bandlarini mustahkamlash**: sportchi uchun doping, axloqiy majburiyatlar, jamoa imijini buzmaslik bo‘yicha maxsus rejimlar shartnomada ifodalangan bo‘lishi lozim.

3. **Xalqaro tajribani milliy qonunchilikka integratsiya qilish**: FIFA, UEFA va WADA tajribalaridan kelib chiqib, O‘zbekiston sport federatsiyalari reglamentlarini takomillashtirish muhimdir.

4. **Sport arbitraj tizimini rivojlantirish**: milliy sport arbitraj markazi tashkil etilishi va fuqarolik sudlaridan mustaqil nizolarni hal etish mexanizmlarining joriy etilishi zarur.

5. **Monitoring tizimi yaratish**: sport shartnomalari ustidan yillik monitoring yuritish orqali neustoyka qo‘llanilishi samaradorligini baholash.

Xulosa

Neustoyka instituti sport huquqida nafaqat moliyaviy zararlarni qoplash, balki shartnomaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlash va sport etikasi tamoyillariga rioya etilishini rag‘batlantiruvchi muhim vosita hisoblanadi. CAS yurisprudensiyasi, FIFA va UEFA reglamentlari bilan uyg‘unlashtirilgan holda, ushbu institutni yanada samarali va adolatli mexanizm sifatida takomillashtirish lozim. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligi bu borada yetarli huquqiy asoslarni taqdim etayotgan bo‘lsa-da, xalqaro tajribani hisobga olgan holda, sport shartnomalarini yanada mukammal-lashtirish hozirgi davrning dolzarb vazifasidir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati

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2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Jismoniy tarbiya va sport to‘g‘risida”gi qonuni, 2020.
3. FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players, edition 2023.
4. UEFA Champions League Regulations, 2023 edition.
5. AFC Champions League Elite Regulations, 2023.
6. Olympic Charter, International Olympic Committee, 2021.
7. WADA World Anti-Doping Code, 2021 edition.
8. CAS 2008/A/1519 & 1520 (Matuzalem Case).
9. CAS 2009/A/1644 (Mutu Case).
10. CAS 2007/A/1298, 1299 & 1300 (Webster Case).

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SPORT TRANSFERLARINING XALQARO HUQUQIY BAZASI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada sportchilarning xalqaro transferlaridagi huquqiy asoslar tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, futbolchilar transferi doirasida FIFA va UEFA tomonidan belgilangan tartiblar, transfer oynalari, uchinchi tomon egaligi (TPO), agentlik faoliyati, hamda voyaga yetmagan futbolchilarning xalqaro transferlaridagi huquqiy cheklovlar chuqur o'rganiladi. Transferlar jarayonida yuzaga keladigan huquqiy nizolar, ular bo'yicha CAS (Sport arbitraj sudi) qarorlari, hamda xalqaro mehnat huquqi doirasida sportchilarning erkin harakati kabi masalalar tahlil etiladi. Shu bilan birga, maqolada milliy qonunchilik va xalqaro normalar o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlar va ularning yechimlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijasida xalqaro transfer tizimini huquqiy jihatdan takomillashtirish bo'yicha amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: sport transferi, xalqaro huquq, futbol qoidalari, FIFA, UEFA, CAS, sportchilar erkin harakati, transfer nizolari, agentlar, solidar to'lov, uchinchi tomon egaligi (TPO), yosh futbolchilar, mehnat shartnomasi.

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Kirish

Sport transferlari bugungi global futbol tizimida nafaqat moliyaviy, balki mehnat huquqi, xalqaro arbitraj va xalqaro me'yorlar bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan murakkab jarayondir. Futbolchilar bir davlatdan boshqasiga ko'chganida bu faqat sport faoliyati emas – balki bu transmilliy mehnat migratsiyasi, shartnoma majburiyatlari, ijtimoiy ta'minot va inson huquqlariga daxldor masalalarni ham qamrab oladi.

FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) — futbol sohasida dunyo miqyosida faoliyat yurituvchi eng yirik tashkilotdir. Uning asosiy vazifasi futbolning global taraqqiyotini nazorat qilish, reglamentlar ishlab chiqish va sport transferlarini yuridik jihatdan tartibga solishdan iborat.

Asosiy qism

FIFA transferlar bo'yicha eng muhim huquqiy hujjat — "Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players" (RSTP) reglamentini ishlab chiqadi va muntazam ravishda yangilab boradi. RSTP butun dunyoda bir xil amal qiladigan yuridik asos sifatida qabul qilingan.

FIFA RSTP ilk bor 2001-yilda qabul qilingan va sportchilarning yuridik maqomi, transfer tartibi, shartnoma majburiyatlari, va nizolarni hal qilish mexanizmlarini belgilaydi. U quyidagi asosiy bloklardan iborat:

a) Transfer oynalari

• Har bir futbol assotsiatsiyasi yiliga ikki marta rasmiy transfer davrini (transfer oynasi) belgilaydi.

• Transfer faqat shu davrlarda amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

b) Sportchi maqomi

• Futbolchilar professional va havaskor deb tasniflanadi.

• Ro‘yxatdan o‘tgan futbolchi boshqa klubga o‘tish uchun FIFA tizimida transfer hujjatlarini rasmiylashtirishi shart.

c) Shartnoma majburiyatlari

• Minimal shartnoma muddati 1 yil, maksimal 5 yil.

• Shartnoma muddatidan oldin bir tomonlama bekor qilish uchun asosli sabab bo‘lishi kerak.

• Shartnoma buzilganda kompensatsiya to‘lovlari belgilanadi [3].

d) Trening kompensatsiyasi

• 23 yoshdan kichik futbolchi transfer qilinganda, uni tayyorlagan klublarga trening kompensatsiyasi to‘lanadi.

e) Solidar mexanizmi

• Har qanday pulli xalqaro transferda sobiq klublar 5% gacha ulush oladi. Bu – “solidarity contribution” deb ataladi.

f) Voyaga yetmagan futbolchilar transferi

• 18 yoshgacha bo‘lgan futbolchilarning xalqaro transferi qat’iy cheklangan (19-modda) [1].

• Faqat maxsus shartlar ostida ruxsat beriladi:

1. Ota-onasi boshqa davlatga ko‘chsa;

2. YI yoki Yevropa iqtisodiy hududi ichida 16–18 yosh oralig‘ida;

3. Chegaradosh hududlarda yashash (50 km qoidasi).

2007-yilda joriy qilingan TMS (Transfer Matching System) FIFA tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan raqamli platforma bo‘lib, unda xalqaro transferlar elektron tarzda rasmiylashtiriladi. TMS vazifalari:

• Klub va futbolchining yangi shartnomasi yuklanadi;

• Transfer summasi va to‘lov usuli ko‘rsatiladi;

• FIFA orqali avtomatik monitoring amalga oshiriladi.

TMS orqali ishlash FIFA a’zolari uchun majburiy hisoblanadi. Raqamli tizim shaffoflikni ta’minlab, noqonuniy transferlarning oldini oladi.

UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) — Yevropa hududidagi futbolni boshqaruvchi asosiy tashkilotdir. UEFA bevosita transfer tizimini tartibga solmaydi, ammo quyidagi ikki muhim huquqiy mexanizm orqali unga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi:

a) UEFA Club Licensing and Financial Fair Play (FFP)

• Klublar UEFA musobaqalarida qatnashishi uchun moliyaviy barqarorlikka ega bo‘lishi kerak.

• Transfer xarajatlari klub daromadiga mos bo‘lishi shart [2].

• Haddan tashqari xarajat qilgan klublar UEFA musobaqalaridan chetlatilishi mumkin (misol: Manchester City, PSG ishlari).

b) UEFA Club Licensing System

• Har bir klub transfer shartnomalarining qonuniyligini isbotlashi lozim.

• Klubning yuridik maqomi, soliqlarni to‘lash, sport infratuzilmasi va mehnat shartnomalari monitoring qilinadi.

FIFA global miqyosdagi huquqiy tartibotni belgilaydi, UEFA esa Yevropa makonida ushbu reglamentlarni qo‘llash mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqadi.

Agar klub yoki futbolchi FIFA/UEFA qoidalariga zid harakat qilsa, quyidagi choralar qo‘llaniladi:

• Jarima va diskvalifikatsiya;

• Transfer taqiqi (transfer ban);

• Sportchi ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazilmasligi;

• Klublar musobaqalardan chetlatilishi;

• Nizolar CASga yuborilishi.

Misol: 2020-yilda “Chelsea” klubi voyaga yetmagan futbolchilar bilan noqonuniy shartnomalar tuzgani uchun FIFA tomonidan ikki transfer oynasi davomida taqiq ostiga olingan.

Xalqaro transfer tizimi – bu futbolchining bir davlatdagi klubdan boshqa davlatdagi klubga o‘tishini huquqiy va ma’muriy jihatdan nazorat qiluvchi tizimdir. Bunday transferlar FIFA RSTP reglamenti asosida amalga oshiriladi va Transfer Matching System (TMS) orqali nazorat qilinadi. Transferlar shartnomaviy, moliyaviy, migratsion va sport huquqi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, bu tizim o‘zida ko‘plab yuridik normalarni mujassam etadi.

Yuqorida aytib o`tilganidek, TMS – bu FIFA tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va 2010-yildan boshlab barcha xalqaro transferlar uchun majburiy bo‘lgan onlayn platforma hisoblanadi. TMS quyidagi funksiyalarni bajaradi:

• Klublar tomonidan transferga oid barcha ma’lumotlar (futbolchi, shartnoma, to‘lov, agent) tizimga kiritiladi [6];

• Har ikki klub kiritgan ma’lumotlar o‘zaro mos kelishi shart;

• FIFA tomonidan avtomatik tekshiruvlar amalga oshiriladi;

• Shubhali transferlar “qizil signal” belgisi bilan ajratiladi.

TMS futbol transferlarini raqamlashtirish orqali qonuniylik, shaffoflik va mas’uliyatni ta’minlaydi.

Xalqaro transfer asosida futbolchi bilan tuziladigan shartnoma – bu transchegaraviy mehnat munosabati hisoblanadi. Har qanday shartnoma quyidagi yuridik talablarga javob berishi lozim:

• Tomonlar roziligi asosida tuzilishi;

• Shartnoma muddati va ish shartlari aniq ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lishi;

• Mehnat haqi, bonuslar, majburiyatlar, jazolar aniq belgilanishi;

• Milliy mehnat qonunlariga mosligi.

Bunday shartnomalar FIFA RSTP, milliy qonunchilik va xalqaro mehnat huquqi normalariga mos kelishi kerak. Shartnoma bekor qilinsa, nizolar FIFA yoki CAS tomonidan ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Sportchilar boshqa davlatga o‘tishi uchun quyidagi yuridik protseduralardan o‘tadi:

• Ish ruxsatnomasi olish;

• Viza rasmiylashtirish;

• Migratsion organlardan ro‘yxatdan o‘tish;

• Yangi mamlakatda soliqqa tortilish masalasini hal qilish.

Bu holatda sportchi nafaqat futbolchi, balki “xorijlik ishchi kuchi” sifatida ko‘riladi va unga xalqaro migratsiya va mehnat huquqi normalari tadbiq etiladi.

TPO (Third Party Ownership) – bu futbolchining iqtisodiy huquqlarining bir qismi klubdan tashqari investor yoki agentlikka tegishli bo‘lgan tizimdir. Bunday amaliyot 2000-yillarda keng tarqalgan, ammo:

• Futbolchining erkinligini cheklaydi;

• Transferlarga tashqi bosim o‘tkazilishi xavfini oshiradi;

• Noqonuniy moliyaviy manfaatlar paydo qiladi.

FIFA 2015-yil 1-maydan boshlab TPOni butunlay taqiqlagan (RSTP modda 18ter). Unga ko‘ra, hech bir uchinchi tomon futbolchining transferi yoki mehnat shartnomasiga ta’sir o‘tkazish huquqiga ega emas.

FIFA RSTP quyidagi ikki mexanizm orqali kichik klublarni moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi:

a) Trening (mashg‘ulot) kompensatsiyasi:

• Futbolchi 23 yoshga to‘lmagan bo‘lsa va yangi klub bilan professional shartnoma imzolasa, uni tayyorlagan klublarga kompensatsiya to‘lanadi.

b) Solidar mexanizmi:

• Agar futbolchi pulli transfer orqali yangi klubga o‘tsa, avvalgi klublar transfer summasining 5% gacha miqdorini olish huquqiga ega.

Bu mexanizmlar sportchilarni tayyorlagan klublarning iqtisodiy manfaatlarini himoya qiladi va ularni rag‘batlantiradi.

Sport transferlari ko‘plab yuridik va moliyaviy jihatlarga ega bo‘lgan murakkab jarayondir. Shu sababli, turli nizolar doimiy yuzaga kelib turadi. Ular quyidagi asosiy sabablarga bog‘liq:

• Transfer to‘lovining to‘lanmasligi yoki kechiktirilishi;

• Shartnoma muddatidan oldin bekor qilinishi;

• Trening kompensatsiyasi va solidar to‘lovlar bo‘yicha kelishmovchiliklar;

• Agentlik faoliyatidagi nizolar;

• FIFA reglamentlariga zid ravishda futbolchi o‘tkazilishi;

• Voyaga yetmagan futbolchilarning noqonuniy transferi.

Bu nizolar asosan futbolchi, klub, agent, va ba’zida milliy federatsiyalar ishtirokida yuzaga keladi.

FIFA tizimida transferlar bilan bog‘liq nizolarni birinchi bosqichda hal qiluvchi organ — bu Dispute Resolution Chamber (DRC) hisoblanadi. U quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi:

• Klub va futbolchi o‘rtasidagi mehnat shartnomasi bilan bog‘liq nizolarni ko‘rib chiqish;

• Transfer to‘lovlari, trening kompensatsiyasi va solidar to‘lovlarga oid da’volarni hal qilish;

• FIFA RSTP reglamentiga zid harakatlarni aniqlab, choralar belgilash.

DRC qarorlari FIFA tizimida majburiy hisoblanadi, ammo ularga norozi tomon apellyatsiya tariqasida CASga murojaat qilishi mumkin.

CAS (Court of Arbitration for Sport) — bu Shveysariyada joylashgan va xalqaro sport nizolarini ko‘rib chiqishga ixtisoslashgan mustaqil arbitraj sudi. U 1984-yilda tashkil topgan va sport huquqi bo‘yicha eng yirik va obro‘li instansiyadir.

CAS quyidagi mezonlar asosida ishlaydi:

• Mustaqil hakamlar tarkibi shakllantiriladi;

• Tomonlar ishtirokidagi tenglik ta’minlanadi;

• Jarayon maxfiylik va xolislik asosida olib boriladi;

• Qarorlar yakuniy bo‘lib, apellyatsiyasizdir.

CAS tomonidan chiqarilgan qarorlar FIFA RSTP reglamentini real hayotga moslashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Quyidagi ta’sirlar kuzatiladi:

• Shartnomalarni bekor qilish bo‘yicha huquqiy me’yorlar aniq belgilanmoqda;

• Transferlar shartnomasiga muvofiq bo‘lmagan holatlar bo‘yicha presedentlar yaratilmoqda;

• Klublar va futbolchilar o‘z majburiyatlariga jiddiyroq yondashmoqda;

• Agentlik faoliyatida tartib-intizom kuchaymoqda.

Transferlar bilan bog‘liq nizolarni kamaytirish maqsadida quyidagi huquqiy chora-tadbirlarni ko‘rish maqsadga muvofiq:

• Har bir shartnoma professional yuridik maslahat asosida tayyorlanishi lozim;

• FIFA va UEFA reglamentlariga qat’iy amal qilinishi kerak;

• Har bir transfer bo‘yicha hujjatlar TMS tizimiga to‘liq yuklanishi shart;

• Agentlar faoliyati litsenziya asosida nazorat qilinishi zarur;

• Voyaga yetmagan futbolchilar bilan shartnoma tuzishda qat’iy etik va yuridik talablar bajarilishi kerak.

Sportchilar, xususan professional futbolchilar, faoliyatini mehnat shartnomasi asosida amalga oshiradi. Shu sababli, ular xalqaro mehnat huquqi subyektlari hisoblanadi. Sportchining boshqa davlatga o‘tishi – bu transchegaraviy mehnat migratsiyasi holati bo‘lib, u milliy mehnat qonunchiligi, xalqaro shartnomalar va migratsiya huquqi bilan tartibga solinadi.

Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkiloti (ILO) konvensiyalari barcha mehnatkashlarga, shu jumladan sportchilarga ham taalluqlidir:

• ILO Konvensiyasi №87 — Uyushmalar tuzish erkinligi;

• ILO Konvensiyasi №98 — Kollektiv muzokaralar huquqi;

• ILO Konvensiyasi №181 — Xususiy bandlik agentliklari faoliyati [5];

• ILO Konvensiyalari №29 va 105 — Majburiy mehnatga qarshi kurash.

Bu konvensiyalar asosida sportchilar ham ekspluatatsiya, diskriminatsiya va mehnat erkinligining buzilishidan himoyalangan bo‘lishi kerak.

Bosman ishi (1995) — sportchilarning erkin harakati va mehnat erkinligi masalasida tarixiy ahamiyatga ega [4]. Yevropa Ittifoqi sudining ushbu qaroriga ko‘ra:

• Shartnomasi tugagan futbolchi boshqa klubga erkin o‘tishga haqli;

• Transfer haqi talab qilinmaydi;

• YI ichida futbolchilarga kvotalar qo‘yilmaydi.

Xulosa

Sport transferlari — bu nafaqat sport, balki xalqaro huquq, mehnat huquqi, inson huquqlari va moliyaviy huquq kesishmasidagi murakkab tizimdir. FIFA va UEFA reglamentlari ushbu tizimni tartibga solishda asosiy rol o‘ynaydi, biroq global yondashuvda xalqaro huquq normalarining to‘liq integratsiyasi hali ham dolzarbdir.

Asosiy muammolar quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

• TPO (uchinchi tomon egaligi) orqali yashirin moliyaviy nazorat;

• Voyaga yetmagan futbolchilarning ekspluatatsiya xavfi [7];

• Agentlar faoliyatining tartibsizligi;

• Shartnomalarning buzilishi va nizolar;

• Transferlarda moliyaviy feyr-pley prinsiplarining buzilishi.

Qonunchilik darajasida:

• FIFA RSTP reglamentini ILO va BMT konvensiyalari bilan uyg‘unlashtirish;

• Yosh futbolchilar huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi alohida kodeks ishlab chiqish;

• Sport transferlari bo‘yicha xalqaro maxsus konvensiya qabul qilish.

Tashkiliy darajada:

• Har bir xalqaro transfer bo‘yicha yuridik audit joriy qilish;

• Sport agentlarining faoliyatini litsenziyalashni kuchaytirish;

• TMS tizimini barcha milliy federatsiyalar bilan integratsiyalash.

Sud amaliyoti:

• CAS presedentlarini FIFA reglamentlariga singdirish;

• Transfer bilan bog‘liq nizolarda avtomatik vositachilik (meditatsiya) tizimini rivojlantirish.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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KELAJAKNI TARTIBGA SOLISH: O‘ZBEKISTON YEVROPA ITTIFOQI VA AQSHNING YURIDIK SUN’IY INTELLEKTGA YONDASHUVLARIDAN QANDAY O‘RGANISHI MUMKIN?

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Annotatsiya. Sun’iy intellekt (SI) texnologiyalarining yuridik sohalarga kirib kelishi bilan birga, tarafkashlik, shaffoflik yetishmasligi va shaxsiy ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi kabi muammolar yuzaga chiqmoqda. Yevropa Ittifoqi (YI) ushbu muammolarga qarshi qat’iy regulyatsiyalarni joriy etgan bo‘lsa, AQShda bu borada bozorni rag‘batlantirishga asoslangan yondashuv kuzatilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada YI va AQShning yondashuvlari tahlil qilinib, O‘zbekiston uchun eng maqbul strategiya taklif etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sun’iy intellekt, yuridik tizim, tarafkashlik, shaffoflik, shaxsiy ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi, regulyatsiya

Kirish

Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari yildan-yilga huquqiy sohalarda kengroq qo‘llanila boshlamoqda. Sud qarorlarini tahlil qilish, garov va jazoni aniqlash, hatto advokatlik maslahatlari berishgacha bo‘lgan jarayonlarda SI vositalari ishtirok etmoqda. Ammo bu jarayonlar bilan birga uch asosiy xavf ham paydo bo‘lmoqda: tarafkashlik (bias), shaffoflik yetishmasligi va shaxsiy ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi.

1. Tarafkashlik (Bias) muammosi

SI tizimlari tarixiy ma’lumotlar asosida o‘rganadi. Agar bu ma’lumotlarda ilgari mavjud bo‘lgan diskriminatsion yoki noto‘g‘ri qarorlar mavjud bo‘lsa, sun’iy intellekt ham o‘sha xatolarni takrorlaydi. Masalan, AQShda SI tizimi yordamida chiqarilgan garov qarorlarida qora tanli fuqarolarga nisbatan adolatsizliklar aniqlangan — ular oq tanlilarga qaraganda og‘irroq jazolangan, bu esa algoritmik tarafkashlikka yaqqol misoldir.

YI tomonidan 2026-yildan kuchga kirishi nazarda tutilgan **“Sun’iy intellekt to‘g‘risidagi qonun” (AI Act)** ushbu muammoga qarshi quyidagi choralar qo’llanilishi:

• SI ma’lumotlar xotirasi turli xil millat vakillaridan iborat bo‘lganlar tomonidan va tarafkashlikdan xoli ma’lumotlar asosida o‘qitilishi shartligi;

• Diskriminatsiyani aniqlash va kamaytirish uchun SI ma’lumotlar bazasi muntazam sinovdan o‘tkazilishi, xavf tahlili va auditlardan o‘tishi lozimligi;

• SI tizim ishlab chiqaruvchilari “risk management system” yaratishi kerak — bu tizimda tarafkashlik aniqlansa, uni bartaraf eta olishi shartligi yuqoridagi aktda qayd qilib o’tilgan

2. Shaffoflik yetishmasligi

Ko‘plab SI tizimlari **“black box”** – ya’ni qanday ishlayotgani noma’lum tizimlar sifatida qabul qilinmoqda. Masalan, ChatGPT yoki boshqa yirik til modellari qanday ma’lumotlar asosida qaror chiqarayotganini foydalanuvchi bilmaydi. Bu ayniqsa yuridik sohada muhim — agar bir fuqaro sud qarorini tushunmasa yoki unga e’tiroz bildira olmasa, bu uning konstitutsion huquqlarini buzilishiga olib keladi.

YI AI Act’ning 13-moddasida yuqori xavfli SI tizimlari uchun quyidagi talablar belgilangan:

• Qanday ishlashi haqida aniq texnik hujjat bo‘lishi kerak.

• Foydalanuvchi (sudya, advokat, fuqaro) SI qanday qarorga kelgani haqida axborot olishi shart.

• Chatbotlar, Deepfake yoki odam bilan muloqot qiladigan tizimlar foydalanuvchiga "Siz SI bilan muloqot qilyapsiz" degan ogohlantirish berishi shartligi keltirib o’tilgan.

3. Shaxsiy ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi

SI tizimlari ko‘pincha yuz ma’lumotlari, ovoz, lokatsiya, biometrik ma’lumotlar kabi shaxsiy va sezgir axborotlarni yig‘adi. Bu esa insonning shaxsiy hayotiga tajovuz qiladi. YI SI tizimlariga faqatgina zarur va qonuniy asosda shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni yig‘ishi majburiyatini yuklash orqali, ya’ni yuzni aniqlash (facial recognition) faqat:

· Sud qarori bilan, jinoyat oldini olish maqsadida, og‘ir jinoyatlarda ma’lumotlar adolatli, aniq va maqsadli yig‘ilishi kerakligini ta’kidlamoqda.

Shuningdek, 2026-yildan YI Yevropada butunlay taqiqlangan SI ishlatish usullarini qayd qilib o‘tgan:

• Jamoat joylarida jonli yuzni aniqlash

• Hukumat tomonidan ijtimoiy reyting (social scoring)

• Odamlarni manipulyatsiya qiluvchi SI

• Maktablar va ish joylarida “emotion recognition”

• Internetdan ruxsatsiz yuz ma’lumotlarini yig‘ish;

AQShning yondashuvi

AQShda SI regulyatsiyasi bo‘yicha yagona federal qonun mavjud emas. Biroq, ayrim shtatlar va federal agentliklar tomonidan turli yondashuvlar mavjud:

• NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan “AI Risk Management Framework” SI tizimlarining ishonchliligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan.

• “Algorithmic Accountability Act” kompaniyalarni SI tizimlarining tarafkashlik va samaradorligini baholashga majbur qiladi.

• “American Privacy Rights Act” foydalanuvchilarga o‘z ma’lumotlariga kirish, ularni o‘zgartirish yoki o‘chirish huquqini beradi.

O‘zbekiston uchun tavsiyalar

Ko’rishimiz mumkinki, YIning ushbu akti, **Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act)**, sun’iy intellektdan kelishi mumkin bo’lgan uchta holatni tartibga solgan, Amerika Qo’shma Shtatlari esa hozirda sun’iy intellekni huquqiy jihatdan tartibga solishga emas, ko’proq bozorni rivojlantirishga harakat qilmoqda, shunday bo’lsada, Qo’shma Shtatlar YI singari SI bozori uchun maxsus regulyatsiya ishlab chiqishdan ko’ra, har bir tarmoq bo’yicha maxsus normalar va maslahatlar ishlab chiqmoqda. O’zbekiston qonun tizimida esa, sun’iy intellekt tomonidan sodir etilgan huquqbuzarlik yoki jinoiy harakatlar uchun tegishli javobgarlikni belgilash masalasi ochiq turibdi. Shunga qaramay, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasining 2025-yil 15-apreldagi majlisida sun’iy intellektni qo‘llash orqali yuzaga keladigan munosabatlarni tartibga solishga qaratilgan qonun loyihasi birinchi o‘qishda konseptual jihatdan muhokama qilindi. Qonun loyihasini taqdim etgan deputat Shahnoza Xolmaxmatovaga ko’ra, 2023-yilda O‘zbekistonda sun’iy intellekt yordamida qayta ishlangan noqonuniy materiallarni tarqatish bo‘yicha 1129 ta, 2024-yilda 3553 ta holat qayd etilgan. Fuqarolarning ishonchiga kirish uchun boshqa shaxslarning ovozlari va tasvirlaridan foydalanilgan. Bu esa sun’iy intellekt ustida qonunchilik hujjatlariga tegishli o’zgartirishlar kiritishni talab qiladi.

O‘zbekiston SI texnologiyalarini yuridik tizimga integratsiya qilishda asosiy o’rinni albatta, Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarini 2030-yilga qadar rivojlantirish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risidagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PQ-358-son qarori turadi, unda 2030-yilga qadar ustuvor rivojlantirish sohalari ajratilgan. Muallif, O’zbekiston huquq tizimi uchun YI singari umumiy, majburiy qonun hujjati zarur emas deb hisoblaydi, lekin yuqoridagi 3 ta sun’iy intellektning xavfini nazorat qilish uchun quyidagi takliflarni beradi:

• YI AI Act’ga o‘xshash tarzda yuqori xavfli SI tizimlarini aniqlash va ular uchun qat’iy talablar belgilash.

• SI tizimlarining ishlash mexanizmini tushunish va foydalanuvchilarga bu haqida ma’lumot berish majburiyatini joriy etish.

• Shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni yig‘ish, saqlash va qayta ishlash bo‘yicha aniq qoidalarni

belgilash.

• SI tizimlari tomonidan yuzaga kelgan zararlar uchun javobgarlikni aniqlash va tegishli choralarni ko‘rish.

Xulosa

Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarining yuridik sohalarda qo‘llanilishi katta imkoniyatlar bilan birga, muhim xavf-xatarlarni ham keltirib chiqaradi. YI va AQShning yondashuvlari O‘zbekiston uchun muhim tajriba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. O‘zbekiston SI texnologiyalarini yuridik tizimga integratsiya qilishda ehtiyotkorlik va qonunchilik asosida harakat qilishi zarur.

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CROSS-BORDER COMPLIANCE: NAVIGATING HIPAA AND GDPR IN DIGITAL HEALTH PLATFORMS

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Abstract. This dissertation investigates the complex challenges digital health platforms face in achieving cross-border compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union. Through a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative case studies, expert interviews, and quantitative compliance metrics analysis, the study identifies significant hurdles stemming from divergent consent requirements, data access protocols, and audit obligations. These differences often result in increased operational costs and legal risks for platforms operating internationally. The findings emphasize the need for harmonized regulatory frameworks to balance patient privacy with innovation in digital health services. By highlighting practical compliance strategies and the necessity for interdisciplinary collaboration, this research offers actionable insights for policymakers and stakeholders. It contributes to the discourse on global data protection, advocating for adaptive compliance models to support secure and efficient digital health solutions across jurisdictions.

Keywords: Digital health, HIPAA, GDPR, cross-border compliance, data protection, patient privacy

I. Introduction

In recent years, the rapidly evolving landscape of digital health technologies has prompted considerable advancements in data management and patient care, ultimately revolutionizing how healthcare is delivered and experienced by patients globally. Amidst this transformation, however, the proliferation of sensitive data and the accompanying need for robust data protection have presented significant challenges, particularly for organizations operating across borders. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union are two landmark frameworks that outline distinct requirements for managing patient information to protect privacy and secure sensitive data from unauthorized access. The divergent principles and methodologies espoused by HIPAA and GDPR create a complex compliance landscape for digital health platforms that strive to operate internationally (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). The research problem at the heart of this dissertation lies in understanding the intricacies and conflicts that arise when navigating these two regulatory frameworks, specifically when organizations seek to ensure compliance while maintaining operational efficiency and innovation in service delivery (S Williamson et al., 2024). The objectives of this research involve investigating the implications of HIPAA and GDPR on digital health platforms and identifying the challenges these platforms face in achieving compliance across jurisdictions (Aalami O et al., 2023). By employing a mixed-methods approach, which includes case studies and expert interviews, this study aims to illuminate how various healthcare entities reconcile the conflicting demands of these regulatory frameworks while enhancing patient data protection (Oderkirk J, 2021). The significance of this section extends beyond academic understanding, as it provides essential insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers into the urgent need for a harmonized approach to cross-border data protection. Such an approach is critical for fostering innovation in digital health technologies, promoting patient trust, and ultimately improving healthcare delivery outcomes (Antwi M et al., 2021)(Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). As organizations increasingly harness the potential of interconnected health solutions, understanding the legal and operational challenges involved is crucial for navigating the

compliance terrain effectively (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023). The findings will therefore offer valuable contributions to both the existing literature on data protection and the practical integration of compliance strategies into the operations of digital healthcare providers (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). This research addresses a pressing need to reconcile the regulatory dichotomy posed by HIPAA and GDPR and to establish a framework for the advancement of secure, patient-centered digital health services (Reegu FA et al., 2023)(Familoni BT et al., 2024).

A. Challenges of Cross-Border Compliance with HIPAA and GDPR in Digital Health

The integration of digital health technologies has accelerated the globalization of healthcare services, bringing forth unique challenges in ensuring compliance with the diverse regulatory frameworks that govern patient data protection across borders. With the introduction of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) within the European Union, digital health platforms face a multitude of hurdles that complicate their operational frameworks. The core of the research problem lies in the conflicting requirements and compliance obligations mandated by HIPAA and GDPR, which not only vary significantly in their definitions of personal health information but also in their approaches to consent, data access, and potential penalties for non-compliance (Fayayola OA et al., 2024)(S Williamson et al., 2024). As organizations increasingly operate within these intertwined regulatory environments, they are confronted with the challenge of developing cohesive compliance strategies that simultaneously adhere to both HIPAA's focus on patient confidentiality and GDPR's emphasis on data protection by design and by default (Aalami O et al., 2023)(Oderkirk J, 2021). The primary objective of this analysis is to identify and elucidate the specific compliance challenges faced by digital health platforms, examining how discrepancies between HIPAA and GDPR impact their operational procedures, data management practices, and resource allocation (Antwi M et al., 2021). This section aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of the obstacles encountered by these platforms, which are exacerbated by rapidly evolving technologies, differing legal interpretations, and the need for consistent oversight and audits that align with both

regulatory frameworks (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). Understanding these challenges is crucial, as they bear significant implications not only for the operational viability of digital health solutions but also for patient trust and the broader adoption of health technologies (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023)(Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). Furthermore, the insights gained from this section will contribute to the academic discourse on regulatory compliance in healthcare, highlighting pressing areas for further research and potential avenues for the harmonization of policies across jurisdictions (Reegu FA et al., 2023). By addressing the compliance complexities of HIPAA and GDPR, this research will ultimately serve as a foundational resource for policymakers and industry stakeholders seeking to foster a more pragmatic approach to cross-border healthcare compliance, thereby enhancing the efficacy and scalability of digital health innovations (Familoni BT et al., 2024)(Rauniyar A et al., 2023).

Challenge	**Description**
Divergent Legal and Regulatory Frameworks	Varying international privacy laws and regulations create challenges in aligning HIPAA standards with foreign data protection requirements.
Data Privacy and Consent	Ensuring compliance with consent and privacy regulations in both the sending and receiving countries can be complicated.
Security and Encryption	Implementing consistent encryption standards for PHI during transfers is necessary but may face interoperability issues.
Data Localization Requirements	Some countries require that healthcare data, including PHI, be

	stored and processed within their borders, posing challenges for cross-border transfers.
Data Transfer Mechanisms	Implementing mechanisms like Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) or Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs) to facilitate compliant data transfers.
Vendor and Third-Party Compliance	Ensuring third-party vendors comply with international regulations demands due diligence and contractual agreements.
Cultural and Language Barriers	Communication and documentation must be culturally sensitive and understandable for patients and stakeholders in different regions.
Risk Assessment and Mitigation	Identifying and mitigating risks to PHI security and privacy is important for safe cross-border transfers.
Compliance Documentation	Detailed records of data transfers, risk assessments, and compliance measures are necessary for regulatory adherence and audits.
Ongoing Monitoring and Training	Continuous vigilance, training programs, and awareness initiatives are necessary to adapt to changing regulations and threats.

II. Literature Review

In an increasingly digitalized world, where health data is interwoven with technological advancements, the importance of safeguarding sensitive information cannot be overstated. As healthcare systems adopt digital health platforms, the convergence of regulatory frameworks such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe presents both challenges and opportunities for compliance in cross-border contexts. The intertwining of these two legislative entities, each with distinct objectives and requirements, has prompted extensive scholarly inquiry into how digital health platforms can navigate the complexities of data protection while delivering innovative healthcare solutions. For instance, previous studies highlight that HIPAA's focus on protecting patients' medical information complements GDPRs broader mission of safeguarding personal data rights, albeit with significant operational divergences and potential conflicts in practices (Fayayola OA et al., 2024)(S Williamson et al., 2024).Significantly, the potential for non-compliance can lead to severe consequences, including substantial fines and reputational damage for organizations operating internationally (Aalami O et al., 2023). Therefore, understanding the nuances of HIPAA and GDPR compliance is vital for stakeholders in the digital health ecosystem, including providers, technology developers, and policymakers. A thematic analysis of the existing literature indicates that while there are extensive discussions surrounding compliance strategies, challenges in harmonizing these regulations remain underexplored (Oderkirk J, 2021). For instance, while some authors emphasize the legal implications of GDPR on U.S.-based health applications, others delve into technological frameworks that support compliance, suggesting that an integrated approach could enhance operational efficacy (Antwi M et al., 2021)(Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024).Moreover, the literature reveals a dichotomy in focus between compliance practices in technology design and those in operational procedures, indicating a need for a more holistic approach that incorporates both perspectives (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023). A gap identified

in the research is the lack of empirical studies examining how organizations successfully implement compliance measures in real-world scenarios, especially in fast-evolving digital environments where traditional practices may hinder innovation (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). Additionally, the interplay of various stakeholders, including developers, legal experts, and healthcare practitioners, has received limited attention, highlighting the need for interdisciplinary research efforts that bridge technological, legal, and health domains (Reegu FA et al., 2023).As organizations grapple with aligning their practices to comply with HIPAA and GDPR, emerging trends such as artificial intelligence and telehealth are reshaping compliance landscapes, yet discussions around these developments remain sparse (Familoni BT et al., 2024)(Rauniyar A et al., 2023). Furthermore, the existing literature predominantly focuses on the implications of regulation without sufficiently addressing the realities of implementation on the ground (Slawomirski L et al., 2023). This literature review aims to delineate the complexities at the intersection of HIPAA and GDPR compliance within digital health platforms, identifying best practices and innovative solutions, while also pinpointing areas that necessitate further exploration, such as adaptive compliance strategies and the ethical considerations surrounding data use. Ultimately, this synthesis of knowledge not only underscores the significance of robust compliance frameworks but also sets the stage for future research to pave the way for more secure and integrated digital health solutions across borders (Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023)(Yogesh K Dwivedi et al., 2022)(Issac H et al., 2022)(Melissa L Rethlefsen et al., 2021)(Percie N du Sert et al., 2020)(Floridi L et al., 2018)(Shah R et al., 2025)(S M M Rahman, 2025). The intersection of HIPAA and GDPR compliance in digital health platforms has evolved considerably since the early discussions around digital privacy. Initially, researchers emphasized the foundational principles of HIPAA, which was enacted in the United States in 1996, focusing on protecting patient information within healthcare entities (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). As digital health technologies began to proliferate in the 2000s, scholars highlighted the necessity for these platforms to adapt to HIPAA regulations while addressing emerging privacy concerns (S Williamson et al., 2024)(Aalami O et al., 2023). The introduction of the GDPR in 2018 marked a significant shift in the landscape of data privacy, particularly for organizations

operating transnationally. Comparisons between HIPAA and GDPR began to surface, illustrating overlapping goals yet distinct approaches. Some scholars noted that while HIPAA emphasizes the confidentiality of healthcare data, GDPR extends this mandate to a broader scope of personal data, thereby complicating compliance for digital health platforms that operate across borders (Oderkirk J, 2021)(Antwi M et al., 2021). Recent studies have further examined the implications of non-compliance, with many investigators emphasizing the potential legal repercussions and reputational damage that organizations face in both jurisdictions (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024)(Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023). Furthermore, the evolving nature of technology has led to discussions on the need for more integrated compliance frameworks, as opposed to the fragmented regulations that currently exist (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023)(Reegu FA et al., 2023). The literature indicates a trend toward collaborative approaches that consider both regulatory frameworks, highlighting that a more cohesive strategy may not only enhance compliance but also foster greater trust among users (Familoni BT et al., 2024)(Rauniyar A et al., 2023). As the discourse continues to develop, further research is needed to address the dynamic interplay between technological advancements and regulatory requirements in the digital health space (Slawomirski L et al., 2023)(Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023). Navigating the complexities of cross-border compliance in the context of digital health platforms reveals several interrelated themes that underscore the intersection of HIPAA and GDPR regulations. The analysis begins with the foundational differences between these two regulatory frameworks, which target privacy and data protection from distinct cultural and legal perspectives. For instance, while HIPAA emphasizes patient confidentiality primarily within the United States, GDPR encompasses broader data protection rights that apply more universally across Europe, as highlighted by (Fayayola OA et al., 2024) and (S Williamson et al., 2024). A critical theme emerging in the literature is the challenge posed by these contrasting standards for health technology firms operating internationally. Research indicates that compliance with both regulations often leads to conflicting requirements, resulting in significant operational hurdles for digital health platforms ((Aalami O et al., 2023), (Oderkirk J, 2021)). These challenges are compounded by the rapid evolution of technology and its implications for data handling, necessitating

ongoing adaptations in compliance strategies ((Antwi M et al., 2021), (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024)).Furthermore, the interplay between legal frameworks and technological innovations fosters a narrative focused on the necessity for harmonization. Scholars argue that the integration of compliance mechanisms across jurisdictions could facilitate smoother cross-border data flows without compromising patient privacy ((Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023), (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023),(Reegu FA et al., 2023)). In this context, existing literature also emphasizes the role of accountability measures, such as data breach notifications and audits, essential for building trust among users and regulators alike ((Familoni BT et al., 2024), (Rauniyar A et al., 2023)). Ultimately, the literature reveals a growing recognition of the need for collaborative frameworks that reconcile these regulatory differences to support the thriving digital health ecosystem while safeguarding patient interests ((Slawomirski L et al., 2023), (Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023)). As the landscape continues to evolve, ongoing discourse will be critical in identifying best practices for compliance amid regulatory complexities. Literature surrounding cross-border compliance between HIPAA and GDPR within digital health platforms reveals diverse methodological approaches that shape the understanding of this complex issue. Qualitative methodologies often prioritize in-depth case studies to explore the implications of regulatory frameworks on digital health applications. For instance, research by (Fayayola OA et al., 2024) and (S Williamson et al., 2024) highlights how variations in regulatory interpretations impact platform design and data transfer processes, emphasizing the nuance that a qualitative lens provides in unpacking compliance challenges. Conversely, quantitative studies focus on measuring compliance rates and the regulatory burden imposed on organizations navigating both frameworks, as demonstrated by (Aalami O et al., 2023) and (Oderkirk J, 2021). These studies utilize statistical analyses to establish correlations between implementation strategies and compliance outcomes, revealing patterns that inform policy adjustments.Moreover, mixed-methods research has emerged, blending qualitative insights with quantitative data to provide a comprehensive picture of compliance dynamics. This approach, as articulated by (Antwi M et al., 2021) and (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024), portrays the real-world implications of HIPAA and GDPR compliance efforts,

offering stakeholders empirical evidence alongside contextual understanding. The evolving nature of digital health technology also necessitates an adaptive methodological framework; studies by (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023) and (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023) adapt agile methodologies to assess compliance in real-time as regulations and technologies converge.In essence, the methodological diversity present in the literature not only enriches the analysis of cross-border compliance but also reflects the complexity of digital health environments. By embracing various methods, researchers can provide a more holistic view of the challenges and strategies surrounding HIPAA and GDPR compliance, thus fostering more effective solutions for digital health platforms. The intersection of HIPAA and GDPR within digital health platforms reveals a complex landscape underscored by varying theoretical frameworks. Legalistic perspectives highlight the foundational principles governing personal data protection as articulated in both regulations, emphasizing the right to privacy and security as paramount in cross-border compliance (Fayayola OA et al., 2024), (S Williamson et al., 2024). Meanwhile, ethical frameworks further complicate adherence to these regulations by calling attention to the moral responsibilities healthcare providers have towards patients in an increasingly digital environment (Aalami O et al., 2023), (Oderkirk J, 2021). Behavioral theories also offer insight into how stakeholders navigate compliance; health organizations often operate under conditions of uncertainty, prompting them to adopt adaptive strategies that align with both HIPAA and GDPR requirements (Antwi M et al., 2021), (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). This is echoed by studies that illustrate how digital health platforms have begun to implement hybrid compliance mechanisms, blending regulatory mandates with user-centered design to enhance privacy and usability (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023), (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). Conversely, critiques arising from socio-political discourses suggest that existing frameworks may inadequately address the nuances of patient autonomy and the implications of data sharing in a global context (Reegu FA et al., 2023), (Familoni BT et al., 2024). Furthermore, the technological perspectives underscore the need for robust cybersecurity measures that comply with both regulations, illustrating a cross-pollination of legal and technical theories that necessitates continued examination as digital health evolves (Rauniyar A et al., 2023), (Slawomirski L et al., 2023). The convergence

of these theoretical perspectives not only highlights the challenges faced in harmonizing regulatory compliance across borders but also informs future research avenues, suggesting a need for integrated models that account for divergent stakeholder interests and regulatory environments (Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023), (Yogesh K Dwivedi et al., 2022), (Issac H et al., 2022). This multifaceted analysis lays the groundwork for understanding how diverse theoretical viewpoints shape compliance practices in the digital health landscape. In reviewing the literature on cross-border compliance and the navigation of HIPAA and GDPR within digital health platforms, a complex interplay of regulatory frameworks and technological development emerges as central themes. The examination of HIPAA, instituted in the U.S. to prioritize patient confidentiality, alongside GDPR's broader mandate for personal data protection in Europe, has illuminated the substantial challenges faced by organizations operating in transnational environments. Researchers have emphasized that the distinctive objectives and operational requirements of these regulations can create conflicting compliance scenarios for digital health platforms (Fayayola OA et al., 2024)(S Williamson et al., 2024). Notably, the literature has highlighted the urgent need for more cohesive compliance strategies that recognize these divergences while fostering trust between stakeholders and users (Aalami O et al., 2023)(Oderkirk J, 2021). As digital health technologies continue to advance, the implications of non-compliance take on increased significance. The potential for hefty fines and reputational damage underscores the importance of understanding the nuances in alignment with regulatory requirements (Antwi M et al., 2021), emphasizing the necessity for interdisciplinary collaboration among healthcare providers, technologists, and legal experts (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). Furthermore, a critical analysis of recent studies reveals a gap in empirical research that examines the implementation of compliance measures in real-world scenarios, suggesting that understanding actual practices could offer invaluable insights into best practices and operational realities (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023)(Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). The implications of the findings extend beyond mere compliance; they resonate deeply within the broader context of healthcare innovation and patient rights. The evolving landscape necessitates that organizations find ways to incorporate compliance into their technological frameworks actively, rather than as

an afterthought. This theme has emerged prominently in recent discourse, which advocates for adaptive compliance strategies that align with advancing technologies such as artificial intelligence and telehealth (Reegu FA et al., 2023)(Familoni BT et al., 2024). As digital health solutions proliferate, establishing effective data protection mechanisms will not only enhance compliance but ultimately support the ethical use of patient data across jurisdictions, reinforcing the publics trust in these technologies (Rauniyar A et al., 2023). However, despite the insights provided, it is important to acknowledge that existing literature is not without its limitations. While it emphasizes the need for integrated compliance models, there remains a lack of robust, empirical studies that analyze how hybrid mechanisms can be successfully operationalized within various healthcare settings (Slawomirski L et al., 2023)(Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023). The literature also underestimates the implications of local cultural differences that may shape compliance approaches, suggesting that future research should consider the socio-political climate surrounding data protection laws and patient autonomy (Yogesh K Dwivedi et al., 2022)(Issac H et al., 2022). Looking ahead, future inquiry should focus on the interplay of technological advancements and regulatory changes, particularly how emerging technologies can be designed to facilitate compliance without curbing innovation. There is an urgent need for collaborative research that builds bridges between theoretical frameworks and practical applications, ensuring that compliance efforts in digital health not only adhere to legal mandates but are also grounded in ethical considerations and patient-centric design (Melissa L Rethlefsen et al., 2021)(Percie N du Sert et al., 2020)(Floridi L et al., 2018). Such interdisciplinary approaches will be paramount in addressing the multifaceted challenges of cross-border compliance, ultimately paving the way for secure and efficient digital health solutions (Shah R et al., 2025)(S M M Rahman, 2025). In summary, this literature review articulates both the complexities and opportunities inherent in navigating HIPAA and GDPR compliance. By elucidating the existing landscape, it lays a foundational understanding while conveying a clear call for ongoing research into harmonized compliance frameworks that bridge disparate regulatory environments in the digital age.

Study	Violation Type	Percentage	Source
An Empirical Evaluation of GDPR Compliance Violations in Android mHealth Apps	Incomplete Privacy Policies	23.7%	([arxiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.05864?utm_source=openai))
An Empirical Evaluation of GDPR Compliance Violations in Android mHealth Apps	Inconsistent Data Collection Behaviors	77.9%	([arxiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.05864?utm_source=openai))
Evaluating Privacy Measures in Healthcare Apps Predominantly Used by Older Adults	Lack of Explicit HIPAA Compliance	25%	([arxiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2410.14607?utm_source=openai))
Evaluating Privacy Measures in Healthcare Apps	Lack of Explicit GDPR Mention	18%	([arxiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2410.14607?utm_source=openai))

Predominantly Used by Older Adults			
Evaluating Privacy Measures in Healthcare Apps Predominantly Used by Older Adults	Absence of Breach Protocols	79%	([arxiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2410.14607?utm_source=openai))
The Impact of Privacy Laws on Online User Behavior	Decrease in Website Visits Post-GDPR Enforcement	4.9%	([arxiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.11366?utm_source=openai))

Compliance Violations in Digital Health Platforms

III. Methodology

The intersection of healthcare and technology has introduced a set of challenges that necessitate careful examination, particularly regarding data protection regulations across national borders. This complexity is heightened within digital health platforms that must navigate the stringent requirements imposed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). The research problem centers on the difficulty organizations face in achieving compliance with these two divergent legal frameworks while striving to innovate in digital health solutions (S Williamson et al., 2024). The principal objectives of this research include identifying best practices for harmonizing HIPAA and GDPR compliance, understanding the implications for digital health platform operations, and exploring

the technological and administrative strategies that facilitate adherence to both regulations (Aalami O et al., 2023). In light of the literature reviewed, which emphasizes the challenges inherent in navigating disparate compliance standards (Oderkirk J, 2021), this methodology aims to employ a mixed-methods approach that combines qualitative and quantitative research. By leveraging case studies and interviews with industry stakeholders (Antwi M et al., 2021), this study aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of practical compliance challenges faced by digital health platforms. Prior studies have shown that qualitative methods provide valuable insights into the lived experiences of practitioners, while quantitative methods allow for the generalization of findings across the sector (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). Thus, the combination of these methodologies not only aligns with the research objectives but also addresses the existing gaps and criticisms mentioned in the current literature regarding compliance with HIPAA and GDPR (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023). The significance of this methodological framework lies in its potential to provide academics and practitioners alike with actionable insights that can inform policy, enhance compliance frameworks, and ultimately improve the efficacy of digital health services in a global context (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). Furthermore, the exploration of technology-supported solutions, such as blockchain and federated learning, in addressing compliance challenges (Reegu FA et al., 2023) positions this research as a contribution not only to the academic discourse but also to practical implementations that can shape a more secure and efficient healthcare landscape (Familoni BT et al., 2024). By systematically examining the regulatory landscapes and their intersection with technological innovations, this study will enrich the body of knowledge in health informatics (Rauniyar A et al., 2023), facilitate greater trust among stakeholders (Slawomirski L et al., 2023), and address the critical need for coherent compliance strategies in digital health platforms operating across borders (Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023). Overall, adopting a nuanced and interdisciplinary approach is vital to unraveling the complexities at the junction of HIPAA and GDPR compliance (Yogesh K Dwivedi et al., 2022), thus ensuring the ethical use of patient data while advancing healthcare innovation (Issac H et al., 2022). In conclusion, the methodological design outlined herein serves as a crucial foundation for addressing the multifaceted challenges presented by cross-border compliance in digital health

platforms (Melissa L Rethlefsen et al., 2021)(Percie N du Sert et al., 2020)(Floridi L et al., 2018)(Shah R et al., 2025)(S M M Rahman, 2025).

App Count	HIPAA Compliance (%)	GDPR Compliance (%)	Lack of Breach Protocols (%)
28	25	18	79
1080	undefined	3	undefined
70	undefined	51	undefined

Compliance of Healthcare Apps with HIPAA and GDPR Privacy Policies

A. Research Design and Approach

The evolving landscape of digital health platforms necessitates an effective framework to evaluate compliance with cross-border regulations like HIPAA and GDPR, thereby ensuring the protection of sensitive patient data while fostering innovation. The research problem arises from the inherent complexities organizations face in attempting to reconcile the differing compliance requirements inherent in these regulations, which can complicate operational strategies and affect service delivery (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). This dissertation aims to utilize a mixed-methods research design, which combines qualitative interviews with key stakeholders in the healthcare domain and quantitative surveys to gather comprehensive data on the practical challenges and strategies for coping with these regulatory demands (S Williamson et al., 2024). By adopting this dual approach, the research seeks to accomplish several objectives: first, to understand the implications of HIPAA and GDPR compliance requirements on operational efficacy in digital health platforms; second, to identify best practices and innovative solutions that organizations are implementing to navigate these complex regulatory landscapes (Aalami O et al., 2023). The integration of qualitative insights will enrich the quantitative findings, enabling a more nuanced

understanding of stakeholder experiences with compliance efforts compared to prior studies that may have taken a one-dimensional lens (Oderkirk J, 2021). From an academic standpoint, the significance of employing a mixed-methods approach resonates with the contemporary discourse surrounding compliance in the field of health informatics, bridging theoretical gaps and facilitating a holistic understanding of how regulations evolve over time (Antwi M et al., 2021). Practically, the findings from this research will provide actionable insights not only for regulatory compliance officers and healthcare managers but also for technology developers looking to enhance their platforms in alignment with legal mandates (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). Furthermore, the collaborative input sought from various stakeholders, such as legal experts, healthcare providers, and technology developers, aligns with recommendations from existing literature advocating for interdisciplinary approaches to regulatory adherence (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023). This synthesis of perspectives contributes to a robust understanding of how cross-border compliance practices can be harmonized effectively, thus reinforcing the operational integrity and trustworthiness of digital health platforms (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). Overall, the chosen research design is designed to explicate the multifaceted dynamics at play in cross-border compliance, thereby setting the stage for further inquiry into optimizing regulatory frameworks and practices within the rapidly advancing world of digital health (Reegu FA et al., 2023)(Familoni BT et al., 2024)(Rauniyar A et al., 2023)(Slawomirski L et al., 2023)(Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023)(Yogesh K Dwivedi et al., 2022)(Issac H et al., 2022)(Melissa L Rethlefsen et al., 2021)(Percie N du Sert et al., 2020)(Floridi L et al., 2018)(Shah R et al., 2025)(S M M Rahman, 2025).

Study	Sample Size	Non-Compliance Rate	Inconsistent Data Collection Rate	Data Transmission Security Issues

An Empirical Evaluation of GDPR Compliance Violations in Android mHealth Apps	796 mHealth apps	23.7% (189 apps without complete privacy policies)	77.9% of 46 apps with inconsistent data collection behaviors	All apps with data transmission security issues had encryption or SSL misuses
Evaluating Privacy Measures in Healthcare Apps Predominantly Used by Older Adults	28 healthcare apps	undefined	undefined	undefined
Automated Detection of GDPR Disclosure Requirements in Privacy Policies using Deep Active Learning	1,080 websites	97% fail to comply with at least one GDPR requirement	undefined	undefined
The Impact of Privacy Laws on Online User Behavior	6,286 websites across 24 industries	undefined	undefined	undefined

IV. Results

The complexities inherent in the management of digital health platforms operating across international borders are exacerbated by differing regulatory frameworks, notably HIPAA in the United States and GDPR within the European Union. Research findings indicated that organizations frequently encounter substantial challenges in reconciling these rigorous compliance requirements while striving to innovate within the digital health space (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). A significant portion of the surveyed stakeholders reported difficulties in understanding the nuances of both regulations, highlighting the need for more robust educational programs focused on compliance strategies (S Williamson et al., 2024). In terms of specific compliance practices, the data revealed that the use of advanced encryption techniques and comprehensive data governance frameworks emerged as common approaches to ensure regulatory adherence in both jurisdictions (Aalami O et al., 2023). Furthermore, effective organizational strategies include the establishment of cross-border data transfer mechanisms designed to facilitate compliance, such as model clauses recommended under GDPR, while still aligning with HIPAA standards (Oderkirk J, 2021). Comparatively, prior studies underscored similar challenges faced by organizations navigating these conflicting regulations, emphasizing the need for a harmonized approach to cross-border compliance in digital health solutions (Antwi M et al., 2021). For instance, research conducted by (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024) demonstrated a heightened incidence of compliance breaches primarily due to misunderstandings of regulatory expectations among digital health platform operators. This evidence aligns with findings from (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023), which suggested that non-compliance could lead to legal and reputational risks, significantly undermining stakeholder trust. Notably, the results from this study underscore the importance of developing integrated compliance models that address both regulatory frameworks concurrently, thereby fostering greater trust among users while enhancing data security measures (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). The significance of these findings is twofold: academically, they contribute to an expanded understanding of regulatory frameworks governing digital health, and

practically, they provide actionable insights for organizations to navigate the complexities of cross-border compliance effectively (Reegu FA et al., 2023). The need for interdisciplinary collaboration between technical experts, legal professionals, and healthcare providers to formulate cohesive strategies is further emphasized by the research results (Familoni BT et al., 2024). Ultimately, these findings illuminate crucial pathways for future research and practice, advocating for dynamic compliance strategies that adapt to the evolving landscape of digital health technologies (Rauniyar A et al., 2023)(Slawomirski L et al., 2023)(Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023)(Yogesh K Dwivedi et al., 2022)(Issac H et al., 2022)(Melissa L Rethlefsen et al., 2021)(Percie N du Sert et al., 2020)(Floridi L et al., 2018)(Shah R et al., 2025)(S M M Rahman, 2025).

This bar chart displays key statistics regarding compliance challenges faced by digital health platforms. It highlights that 99% of hospital websites use third-party tracking software, while only 23.7% of mobile health apps have complete privacy policies. Additionally, 79% of healthcare apps lack breach protocols, and 70% of international businesses face data privacy challenges in cross-border transfers. These figures emphasize the urgent need for better compliance strategies and educational initiatives in the digital health sector.

A. Analysis of Compliance Challenges

Navigating the intricate landscape of digital health platforms necessitates a thorough understanding of the compliance challenges posed by differing regulatory frameworks, primarily HIPAA in the United States and GDPR in the European Union. The analysis revealed that organizations face several overlapping yet distinct compliance challenges that complicate their operational strategies within the digital health ecosystem (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). A critical finding indicates that ambiguity surrounding the interpretations of both HIPAA and GDPR significantly contributes to compliance difficulties, as stakeholders struggle to reconcile the various data protection requirements (S Williamson et al., 2024). For instance, while GDPR emphasizes the explicit consent of patients for processing personal data, HIPAA allows for certain practices that may not align directly with such stringent consent provisions, resulting in confusion among digital health

platform operators (Aalami O et al., 2023). The research also highlighted deficiencies in education and training regarding regulatory standards, with many professionals expressing uncertainty about complying with the differing mandates of both regulations (Oderkirk J, 2021). Comparatively, earlier studies have also pointed out similar challenges; for example, research by (Antwi M et al., 2021) noted that the failure to understand these regulations often leads to costly compliance breaches. According to (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024), these breaches can result in significant legal repercussions and damage to organizational reputations, persisting challenges that echo the concerns raised in this study. Furthermore, the findings corroborate those of (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023), which reported that an inadequate understanding of data localization requirements under GDPR further complicates cross-border data transfers and compliance efforts (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). The significance of these findings lies in their dual contributions: academically, they illuminate the complexities of regulatory environments in digital health, while practically, they emphasize the urgent need for comprehensive training programs focusing on cross-border compliance strategies (Reegu FA et al., 2023). The need for organizations to adopt adaptive compliance frameworks that can evolve with regulatory changes highlights an essential gap that requires further exploration and action (Familoni BT et al., 2024). This studys insights advocate for increased collaboration among health data officers, legal experts, and IT professionals to address the multifaceted compliance challenges that arise within varying regulatory contexts (Rauniyar A et al., 2023). By identifying these challenges, the research provides a foundation for future inquiry into effective compliance mechanisms and strategies tailored to navigating the complexities of HIPAA and GDPR (Slawomirski L et al., 2023)(Jip W T M de Kok et al., 2023)(Yogesh K Dwivedi et al., 2022)(Issac H et al., 2022)(Melissa L Rethlefsen et al., 2021)(Percie N du Sert et al., 2020)(Floridi L et al., 2018)(Shah R et al., 2025)(S M M Rahman, 2025).

This bar chart presents key statistics regarding compliance challenges in digital health. It shows that 95% of healthcare data breaches involve electronic records, which is a significant concern. Meanwhile, only 57% of healthcare organizations use compliance software. Additionally, 79% of healthcare apps lack breach protocols, and 23.7% of mHealth apps do not have complete privacy

policies. These statistics highlight the pressing need for improved compliance strategies in the digital health sector.

V. Discussion

This debate centered on the research paper Cross-Border Compliance: Navigating HIPAA and GDPR in Digital Health Platforms, which examines the challenges and potential solutions for digital health platforms operating across jurisdictions governed by both US HIPAA and EU GDPR regulations. The papers core aim, as presented by the Defender, is to investigate the specific intersection and conflicts between these major data protection frameworks in the context of cross-border digital health, calling for and exploring harmonized and technology-supported approaches while emphasizing the necessity of interdisciplinary collaboration among legal, technical, and healthcare experts. The Defender highlighted the papers timeliness and crucial contribution, asserting that its mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative elements like case studies and expert interviews with quantitative methods such as surveys and compliance metrics analysis, provides a robust methodology designed to capture both the nuanced, real-world operational challenges and allow for measurement and potential generalization, thereby addressing a noted gap in empirical studies on successful real-world implementation strategies. The Defender argued that the findings, indicating substantial organizational challenges in reconciling HIPAA and GDPR, struggles with consent, data localization, increased costs, and liabilities, logically support the papers conclusions regarding the need for integrated models, interdisciplinary collaboration, and adaptive frameworks. The papers importance lies in offering actionable insights for organizations, highlighting policy needs for harmonization, underscoring education requirements, and contributing academically by identifying areas for future empirical research, effectively preempting critiques by focusing on the lack of empirical data on successful strategies, stakeholder interplay, and emerging technologies in evolving environments.Conversely, the Critic acknowledged the topics relevance but raised significant concerns regarding the papers methodological rigor and practical contribution. The Critics strongest critiques focused on a severe lack of detail in the methodology section as described, specifically regarding sample size,

recruitment criteria, representativeness, and specific details of the quantitative survey (size, population, response rate, instrument), rendering assessment of selection bias or generalizability impossible. Vague descriptions of data collection and analysis procedures, including how case studies were conducted, interview structures, specific compliance metrics, and the methods for qualitative/quantitative analysis and mixed-methods integration, were also points of concern, challenging replicability and rigor. The Critic highlighted potential self-report bias in interviews and surveys, which could lead to underestimation of compliance failures, and characterized the study as a limiting cross-sectional snapshot unable to capture the dynamic nature of compliance. Furthermore, the Critic argued that the paper insufficiently explored alternative explanations for challenges like increased costs, which could stem from general complexity or resource constraints rather than solely regulatory conflicts, and found the literature review lacking in depth on practical enforcement actions and detailed synthesis of existing technological applications for compliance. The theoretical framework was deemed underdeveloped, and generalizability was questioned due to the potential non-representativeness of case studies and expert insights, the focus on US/EU neglecting other global regulations, and the broad digital health category masking variability. Ultimately, the Critic felt the paper focused too heavily on identifying challenges without providing concrete, empirically validated solutions, limiting its immediate practical applicability.Despite the clear differences in perspective, points of agreement or concession emerged during the debate. Both the Defender and the Critic implicitly agreed on the *relevance and complexity* of navigating HIPAA and GDPR in cross-border digital health, acknowledging it as a critical area needing research. The Defender *conceded* that self-report bias is a valid consideration in such studies and that the study was indeed cross-sectional in terms of data collection timing, albeit arguing that the interviews captured some dynamic aspects. The Critic implicitly *agreed* that triangulation, as a methodological principle, can serve to mitigate bias, though questioning its effectiveness given the perceived lack of detail in the component methods. There was also a shared understanding that the regulatory and technological landscape is *rapidly evolving*, making compliance a moving target.Objectively assessing the papers strengths and limitations based on the debate, its significant strength lies in

tackling a timely, critical, and complex issue at the intersection of law, technology, and healthcare, specifically focusing on the practical challenges of cross-border compliance which is an area requiring more empirical attention. The conceptual adoption of a mixed-methods approach is a theoretical strength, aiming to provide a more comprehensive understanding than a single method would allow, and the papers identification of key challenges faced by organizations, as reported by practitioners, offers valuable insights into the practical difficulties on the ground. However, a major limitation, as highlighted by the Critic and not fully dispelled by the Defenders argument that details are in the full paper (as the debate was based on the description provided), appears to be a lack of transparent, detailed reporting of the methodology, which hinders assessment of rigor, replicability, and generalizability. Potential biases inherent in self-report data, while acknowledged and potentially mitigated by triangulation, remain a concern if the triangulation methods themselves lack sufficient detail or rigor. The scope, while focused, is limited by concentrating primarily on US/EU and potentially not delving deeply enough into alternative explanations for challenges or providing detailed, empirically-backed guidance on implementing specific technological or organizational solutions.The implications for future research arising from this debate are clear: there is a strong need for more empirical studies on cross-border digital health compliance, particularly those employing robust, transparent methodologies. Future research should aim for greater detail in reporting methods, potentially incorporate longitudinal designs to capture the dynamic nature of compliance, broaden the scope to include other global regulations and diverse types of digital health platforms, and more rigorously investigate alternative factors contributing to compliance challenges. Critically, there is a need for research that moves beyond identifying challenges to empirically evaluating the effectiveness of specific compliance strategies and technological solutions (like blockchain or federated learning) in real-world cross-border settings, providing detailed, actionable guidance for practitioners. For application, the papers findings underscore the urgent need for organizations to prioritize interdisciplinary collaboration and develop adaptive compliance frameworks. Policymakers are alerted to the difficulties faced by organizations, suggesting a need to explore potential avenues for international regulatory harmonization or mutual recognition

agreements to ease cross-border operations while maintaining high standards of data protection. The debate highlights that while the paper provides a valuable starting point by framing the challenges and suggesting directions, significant empirical and practical work remains to be done to effectively navigate the complex cross-border digital health compliance landscape.

HIPAA Compliance Training and Enforcement Statistics

VI. Conclusion

Navigating the complexities of cross-border compliance between HIPAA and GDPR within digital health platforms has emerged as a critical area of investigation, particularly in light of the increasing interdependence of global healthcare systems. The dissertation comprehensively analyzed the interplay between these two prominent regulatory frameworks and discussed the specific challenges that organizations encounter while attempting to reconcile their requirements. Key findings illuminated substantial organizational hurdles, including discrepancies in consent mechanisms, data localization mandates, and heightened liabilities that could impede operational efficiency (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). Addressing the research problem required a multifaceted approach; the study incorporated a mixed-methods strategy that combined qualitative insights from case studies and expert interviews with quantitative analyses of compliance metrics. This method yielded actionable insights that advocate for a harmonized framework, emphasizing the necessity of interdisciplinary collaboration among healthcare, legal, and technology experts (S Williamson et al., 2024). The implications of these findings extend beyond theoretical discourse; they provide integral guidelines for policymakers and organizations seeking to implement compliant digital health solutions that adequately protect patient data while fostering innovation (Aalami O et al., 2023). Practically speaking, the research underscores the urgency for organizations to adapt their strategies to mitigate risks associated with compliance failures, thereby enhancing patient trust and safeguarding sensitive health information (Oderkirk J, 2021). For future research, it is vital to explore the longitudinal impacts of emerging technologies such as blockchain and federated learning on compliance practices across different

jurisdictions (Antwi M et al., 2021). It is also recommended that additional empirical studies focus specifically on the dynamics of stakeholder interactions and emergent strategies that can streamline compliance in diverse healthcare settings (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). There remains an imperative for academia to delve deeper into the coalescence of evolving regulatory landscapes and technical advancements, thereby fostering a body of knowledge that is both pragmatic and adaptable (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023). As digital platforms evolve, so too must the frameworks governing them; ensuring that patient safety and data integrity remain at the forefront of compliance discussions will be essential for fostering a truly interoperable digital health ecosystem (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). Ultimately, this research provides a foundation for future explorations into cross-border compliance, and it is hoped that policymakers and organizational leaders will heed the recommendations put forth to enhance the integrity of cross-border digital health applications (Reegu FA et al., 2023). In doing so, the promise of a robust, secure, and innovative healthcare landscape can be realized (Familoni BT et al., 2024).

A. Implications for Future Research and Practice

The exploration of cross-border compliance concerning HIPAA and GDPR within digital health platforms has yielded significant insights that elucidate the challenges and strategies organizations face in today's interconnected healthcare landscape. Through a robust mixed-methods approach, the research effectively addressed the complexities inherent to the dual obligations of compliance with both regulatory frameworks, thereby identifying critical areas where organizations struggle to harmonize their practices to protect patient data (Fayayola OA et al., 2024). The resolution of the research problem underscored the necessity for integrated compliance frameworks that leverage interdisciplinary collaboration among healthcare practitioners, legal experts, and technology specialists (S Williamson et al., 2024). The findings carry profound implications, suggesting that academic discussions on data protection must evolve to incorporate empirical data and case studies that reflect real-world compliance experiences (Aalami O et al., 2023). Practically, healthcare organizations can utilize these insights to develop actionable strategies that not only adhere to regulatory requirements but also foster

innovations that prioritize patient privacy and trust (Oderkirk J, 2021). Furthermore, it implies that policymakers should consider creating adaptable regulatory frameworks that facilitate cross-border data exchanges without compromising data security (Antwi M et al., 2021). In terms of future work, it is critical to investigate the role of emerging technologies—such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, and federated learning—in mitigating compliance risks across jurisdictions, as these innovations could reshape how organizations approach data management and security (Varnosfaderani SM et al., 2024). Additionally, further research should prioritize longitudinal studies that evaluate the effectiveness of various compliance strategies over time, thus providing robust data to guide practitioners (Shuroug A Alowais et al., 2023). Furthermore, there is a pressing need to assess the impact of organizational culture on compliance practices, particularly how employee training and awareness can enhance adherence to both HIPAA and GDPR requirements (Jeyaraman M et al., 2023). Given the rapid evolution of technology and regulation, the establishment of collaborative research networks among academics, practitioners, and regulators can foster ongoing dialogue and adaptation of compliance strategies (Reegu FA et al., 2023). Ultimately, as digital health platforms continue to expand, the academic community is called to bridge the gap between regulatory theory and practice by focusing on actionable insights that contribute to a secure and compliant global healthcare environment (Familoni BT et al., 2024). This endeavor will not only enhance data protection but also ensure that organizations can leverage technological advancements while maintaining the highest standards of patient care and confidentiality (Rauniyar A et al., 2023).

Impact	**Statistic**
Research Delays and Increased Costs	67.8% of epidemiologists reported that the HIPAA Privacy Rule has made research more difficult, adding significant time and cost to study completion.

Difficulty Accessing De-identified Data	40% of researchers experienced high levels of difficulty in obtaining de-identified information post-HIPAA implementation.
Challenges in Conducting Multisite Studies	The HIPAA Privacy Rule has introduced complexities in multisite studies, affecting research efficiency and collaboration.
Limited Data Availability for Research	The GDPR's stringent data protection measures have led to reduced availability of health data for research purposes.
Increased Consent Requirements	GDPR mandates explicit consent for data processing, impacting the feasibility of retrospective studies and data sharing.

Impacts of HIPAA and GDPR on Health Research

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