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## The present development of Sports Law in Belarus

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Every person has ever tried some kind of sport in his life. Some of us do it in a professional way and others as a hobby. But not all of us have ever speculated on the issue of how the sports activity is regulated by law. In fact, almost every country has its own legislation in this sphere and its quality has a big impact not only on the development of sport on the whole, but also on sports results on the international scene.

Until nowadays the main document which regulates the sphere of sport in Belarus has been the Act of Physical Culture and Sport. It should be mentioned that this enactment was adopted more than 20 years ago. Since those times things have totally changed and if we want to comply with international standards and to achieve high results in sport our national legislature in this field should be revised. The Act of Physical Culture and Sport seemed to have rather declarative than applied character because some basic terms as, for instance, “sport”, “sportsman” or “referee” changed their meaning long ago. There were no precise legal mechanisms necessary for the development of Belarusian sport and for the rise of its competitiveness in the Act. Furthermore, a lot of important questions were not regulated at all and this caused a low level of protection of the rights of participants of sports relationships [1].

By the way, nowadays there are a lot of other enactments that slightly regulate this sphere. These are Civil, Labour and Tax Codes, the Act of Local Control and Self-Government. But their application in sports sector causes a lot of difficulties not only among sportsmen but also among professional lawyers because of the imperfection of definitions, duplication and deficiency of law. Thereby the legislation in sports sector is regarded as outdated and needs to be modified. The absence of modern normative legal base influences our attitude to sports and does not contribute to leading healthy lifestyle.

Foreign experience confirms reasonableness of the development of sports law in the way of codification of the legislation. Such foreign acts as Sports Codes of some states of the USA, Brazilian Codes of Sports Justice and Professional Ethics in the Sphere of Physical Education and French Sports Code provided essential impulse to the growth of sport in these states.

And now this is the time, when our state has the possibility to make a more systematic and differentiated act. The President of Belarus has repeatedly brought up the question of creation of an integral document in this sphere and now the Bill of the future Belarusian Sports Code has already been drafted and is being discussed and improved. It is supposed that the Bill provides about 80 % of answers to arising questions — others will be gradually improved. Sports relationships are supposed to have their legal norms understandable for everyone, not only for qualified lawyers. And the future Sports Code will definitely satisfy this claim. Furthermore, it will differentiate professional and amateur sport; stipulate social guarantees for coaches and sportsmen; regulate the questions of transfer of sportsmen from one team to another; fix the conception of the player-selection work and so on [2].

The structure of this Code will be the same as of other Codes in Belarus: it will have general and special parts. The general part will contain such chapters as basic provisions, subjects of sports relationships, administration in the sphere of sport, running the competitions and others. The special part, in its turn, will include such chapters as amateur sport, professional sport, paralympics sport, liability in sports sector and so on.

Particularly, the special part will scrutinize the problem of using doping, struggle with it, and the role of medical labs and law-enforcement agencies. Present legislation virtually ignores these issues. Meanwhile, the matter is not only about sports achievements, government's and sportsmen's prestige, but also about the rights, guarantees and compensations of sportsmen, their health and future life after their retirement from sport.

The Bill of Sports Code also stipulates the order of issuing special sports passports to all kinds of sportsmen. This document will reflect the development of sportsmen in dynamics from the time they start their career in a club. It will contain everything connected with the sports life: their achievement, failures,

transfers and so on. In this case any interested person will have the possibility to examine it.

The thing is that the Sports Code will not be adopted until 2015 because of the necessary work on it. But in order to regulate the relationships at present days the new Act of Physical Culture and Sport has been created and approved by the Parliament on December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013. According to expert opinion, this act does not fully meet the challenge of improvement of the sports sector. It does not fully regulate such significant issues as juvenile, student and adaptive sport, insurance and social protection of sportsmen, features of settlements of sports disputes and others. Nevertheless, this act is able to regulate at least a big part of present sport relationships [3].

Herewith, despite the fact that current legislation in sports sector does not cover all necessary aspects, there are a lot of attempts to change the situation. The future Sports Code will be a considerable leap to the advance of sports in Belarus. Likewise, it is regarded as the basis of further progress of sports legislation.

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## **Особенности выражения мнения автора в медийном тексте на английском и белорусском языках**

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В современном информационном пространстве мнения являются важным элементом, определяющим восприятие явления или объекта, поведения, решения и выбор человека. Учитывая, что СМИ выступают одновременно как канал информации и воздействия, актуальными становятся исследования различных медийных жанров, в частности «мнения» и «комментарии». Не-