

**“Registered as the state”
by the Ministry of Justice
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
on “15th” November 2022,
№ “1050”**

**“Approved”
by the Congress resolution on “25th”
of May 2022
of the Asian Belbogli Kurash
confederation**

**REGULATION
OF ASIAN BELBOGLI KURASH CONFEDERATION**

Kokand 2022

GENERAL RULES

1. The Asian Belbogli Kurash Confederation (hereinafter referred to as the confederation) is considered as an independent non-governmental non-commercial organization established by legal entities in order to develop the sport of Belbogli Kurash, to promote it widely and to protect the rights and legal interests of its members. Its organizational and legal form is an association, and it has its own in the area of implementation of activities, they help to develop Belbogli Kurash sport and regulate its rules.
2. The confederation based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws "On non-governmental non-commercial organizations", "On guarantees of the activities of non-governmental non-commercial organizations", other legal documents, as well as international agreements and this Regulation.
3. If the international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates different norms aimed at regulating the activities of the Confederation than the norms of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the norms of the international treaty will be applied.
4. The confederation adheres to the principles of transparency, collegiality, legality, equal rights of its members, self-governance, voluntariness, consideration of public opinion and traditions in the field of sports and universally recognized principles of international law.
5. In order to achieve the regulation aims, the confederation may enter international non-governmental non-commercial organizations, establish direct relations with them, conclude appropriate cooperation agreements, and have property and personal non-property rights in accordance with the law. Also confederation can participate in the court as a plaintiff and a defendant.
6. After the confederation is duly registered with the state as a legal entity, it will have separate assets, an independent balance sheet, account in UzS and foreign currencies, and its symbol, logos, stamp and forms, its full official name. Also it may have a seal written in the state language.
7. The confederation is liable for its obligations with its assets. The members of the confederation are not liable for the obligations of the confederation, and the confederation is not liable for the obligations of its members.
8. The term of the confederation is not limited and it mainly carries out its activities in the territory of islands and peninsulas located in the Asian continent,

the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The confederation can also carry out its activities in the territories of other countries not mentioned above.

9. The confederation may open representative offices and establish branches in all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other countries based on the established procedure. The activities of these units are considered legal after they are registered by the relevant registration authorities (unless the legislation of a foreign country provides for a special procedure).

10. Confederation name:

Cyrillic alphabet in Uzbek language: “ОСИЁ БЕЛБОҒЛИ КУРАШ КОНФЕДЕРАЦИЯ” (abbreviation name, “ОБКК”)

Latin alphabet in Uzbek language: “OSIYO BELBOGLI KURASH KONFEDERATSIYA”

In Russian language: “АЗИАТСКАЯ КОНФЕДЕРАЦИЯ БЕЛБОГЛИ КУРАШ (АКБК)”

In English language: “ASIAN BELBOGLI KURASH CONFEDERATION (abbreviation name, “АВКС”)”

11. The location of the permanent governing body of the confederation (postal address): 3a, Khaydar Maksudov street, Chirchik city, Tashkent region, Republic of Uzbekistan.

12. In case of changing of location (postal address) of the confederation, it will be notified to the registering authority.

13. The official language of the confederation is English, Uzbek and Russian. The official language of the Confederation in the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek.

II. THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFEDERATION.

14. The main aim of the confederation is to promote and protect the sport of Belbogli Kurash and its values in the Asian continent. The official sport of the confederation is Belbogli Kurash, which is an ancient national value of the people of Uzbekistan.

15. In order to achieve its goals, the confederation performs the following tasks in the prescribed manner:

To support the ideals of peace, friendship and solidarity, taking into account the interests of the National Belbogli Kurash Federations (hereinafter referred to as BKMF);

Coordination and management of the development of Belbogli kurash sport in the territory of the Confederation;

Various international sports competitions, including championships, tournaments and cup matches under the International Belbogli Kurash rules, other sports competitions, training and seminars for referees, coaches and athletes of both sexes, of all ages and weights coordination of transfer;

Conducting sports-health events and supporting and widely promoting the development of the sport of Belbogli Kurash;

Participate in the selection and training of talented wrestlers and judges to participate in various prestigious international and republican competitions;

Collection of funds to finance the activities of the confederation;

To participate in the development of normative legal documents regulating the sport of wrestling in an appropriate manner, to make proposals on them;

To represent and protect the rights and legal interests of its members, including in relations with state and economic management bodies, at the international level, and to represent and protect the rights and legal interests of its members in court.

16. The confederation also carries out other relevant tasks directly related to the sport of Belbogli kurash, which are not prohibited by law.

III. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATION

17. Confederation has the following rights:

- To represent and protect the rights and legal interests of its members and participants;
- Coming up with initiatives on various issues of social life, making proposals to state authorities and management bodies;
- Establishment of mass media and implementation of publishing activities in the prescribed manner;
- Organization of business structures to fulfill the tasks defined in the regulation;

- It also has other rights provided for by law.

18. The responsibilities of the confederation include:

- Compliance with legal documents;
- Ensuring freedom of access to information about the use of property and funds;
- Allowing the registration body free access to the activities it conducts;
- Submitting reports on their activities to the registrar, tax and statistical authorities.

19. The confederation will also have other obligations provided for by law.

IV. MEMBERSHIP OF CONFEDERATION

20. National Belbogli Kurash federations that recognize the confederation's regulation and comply with the requirements of the regulation and contribute to the development of the sport of Belbogli Kurash (hereinafter referred to as the federation). Only one federation (legal entity) from each state is recognized as a member of the Confederation.

21. Admission to membership of the Confederation will be organized by Congress.

22. A federation wishing to become a member of the confederation will submit a written application for membership, attaching its statutes and regulations (if any).

23. The application must follow the confederation's regulations for students.

24. A representative of a legal entity is allowed to participate in the work of the Congress only after the written application (application) is approved.

25. Each federation must provide personal information (Full name and address) about its representative to the Confederation for official correspondence.

26. The Congress may establish and grant the titles of "Honorary President", "Honorary Vice-President", "Honorary Member" to certain persons, taking into account their services to the Conference. The nomination of such persons is presented by the Executive Committee of the Confederation, the holders of titles may attend the meetings of the Congress and take part in the deliberations without the right to vote.

27. Withdrawal from the membership of the Confederation is of two types, i.e. voluntary and compulsory.

28. Voluntary withdrawal of membership requires a member wishing to withdraw from membership to notify their intention in writing.

29. A member who receives a certificate of withdrawal from membership of the Confederation will lose his rights as well as his status as a member.

30. The decision on voluntary withdrawal from membership is approved by the Executive Committee if the member has no financial and other obligations to the Confederation.

31. The conditions and procedures for compulsory withdrawal from membership of the Confederation are as follows:

- If the activity of the member federation is terminated,
- If he fails to fulfill his obligations to the Confederation,
- If losing the status of the leading body for Belbogli Kurash activities in his country,
- If it destroys the rise of Belbogli Kurash within the confederation,
- If it destroys the requirements of the Regulation of the Confederation.

32. The decision on compulsory expulsion from the Confederation will be taken by the Congress.

33. The amount of the confederation membership fee is determined by the executive committee. Membership fees are due annually by January 1st. A member of the Confederation who has not paid his dues by the first of April will have its membership suspended unless it shows good cause for non-payment.

34. Notice of termination of membership will be sent by official letter from the General Secretary. If a member pays a debt related to membership fees, that member's rights are automatically reinstated.

V. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

35. Confederation members have the following rights:

- To participate in the discussion of any issue related to the activities of the Confederation;

- To elect and participate in the election of the governing bodies of the Confederation with the right to vote in accordance with the procedure specified in this regulation;
- To obtain information related to the activities of the confederation, making suggestions regarding its activities;
- To participate in events organized by the confederation.

36. The obligations of the members of the confederation are as follows:

- To compliance with the requirements of this regulation and other normative documents and its implementation;
- To active participation in the activities of the Confederation;
- To pay membership fees in the prescribed manner.

37. A member of the confederation may have other rights and obligations specified in the legislation and this Regulation.

38. Implementation of the decisions made by the governing bodies of the confederation within their authority is mandatory for all members.

VI. REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE AND BRANCHES OF THE CONFEDERATION.

39. The confederation may open representative offices and establish branches in accordance with its regulation and legal documents.

40. The representative office of the Confederation is a separate unit located outside the land where it is located, which represents and protects the interests of the Confederation.

41. A branch of the confederation is a separate unit located outside the place where it is located and performs all or part of its functions, including the functions of the representative office.

42. Representative offices and branches (subdivisions) of the confederation may acquire the status of a legal entity from the moment they are transferred to the state register.

43. Opening of representative offices of the Confederation and establishment of branches, as well as termination of their activities, approval of the regulation is

carried out by the Executive Committee of the Confederation. The property of the units of the Confederation will be the property of the Confederation.

44. Representative offices and branches of the confederation are implemented in accordance with the legislation of the countries where they were established.

45. Confederation offices and branches have the following rights.

- To participate in representation and protection of the rights and legal interests of Confederation members and participants;
- To disseminate of information about own activities;
- To organize the business structures to fulfill the tasks specified in the Confederation's regulation in agreement with the Confederation's Executive Committee;
- To make proposals on the issues within the competence of the leading bodies of the Confederation in an appropriate manner;
- To receive information about the work of the leading bodies of the Confederation in the appropriate manner;
- To have other rights not prohibited by law.

46. Representative offices and branches of the Confederation have the following obligations:

- To compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the relevant countries where they are located and the Confederation Regulation;
- To obey the decisions and requirements of other documents issued by the president, vice-president and executive bodies of the Confederation within their powers;
- To submit a report on its activities to the Executive Committee of the Confederation;
- To ensure freedom of access to information on the use of property and funds;
- To allow the self-registration body free access to the events it conducts;
- To fulfill the requirements of the Confederation Regulation and its constituent documents (regulation);
- To fulfill of other obligations stipulated by the law.

VII. THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONFEDERATION AND ITS GOVERNING BODIES.

47. Structure of the confederation - Confederation consists of its representative office and branches.

48. The governing bodies of the confederation are as follows:

- Congress - the supreme governing body of the Confederation:
- Executive Committee - Executive body of the Confederation:
- President.

CONGRESS

49. The Congress, convened at least once in four years by the Executive Committee of the Confederation, is the supreme governing body of the Confederation.

50. The time and place of convening the Congress will be officially notified to the members of the Confederation by the General Secretary at least forty days before the Congress, based on the decision of the Executive Committee.

51. The agenda of the Congress will be sent to the members of the Confederation by official mail one month before the Congress.

52. All proposals and issues to be discussed at the meeting of the Congress must be submitted by the members of the Confederation to the Secretary General of the Confederation at least one month before the day of the convening of the Congress. During the meeting, only the issues included in the agenda are discussed. In cases of necessity, the Congress may consider the issues presented after the above-mentioned period only with the consent of 3/4 of those present at the meeting.

53. A candidate for the post of President may be nominated by any federation that is a member of the Confederation. The names of the candidates must be sent to the Secretary General within one month before the Congress. The outgoing President has the right to re-election. The General Secretary must submit the names of presidential candidates to all members of the Confederation at least one month before the Congress. Candidates for the current President and Vice-President may be nominated for re-election if supported by the members of the Confederation.

54. The Congress will be convened by the executive committee of the Confederation or at the request of three or more members of the Confederation or

at the request of the President. Information about its convening and the intended agenda is provided by the convener one month before the Congress meeting.

55. Congress has the following powers:

- Generally supervises the activities of the Confederation;
- Approves the annual report and balance sheet of the Confederation;
- Listens and discusses the reports of the Confederation's Employment Committee, the auditor's organization, the President and the General Secretary, evaluates their activities;
- Approves the plan of the confederation;
- Amends and adds to the Regulation of the Confederation, approves the new version of the Regulation of the Confederation; Approves the Regulations and Guidelines of the Confederation and makes changes and additions to them.
- Resolves the issues of admission to membership of the Confederation and compulsory expulsion;
- Elects the President and Vice-President of the Confederation for a term of four years and dismisses them from office.
- Elects the Chairman of the Control-Inspection Commission, two members and relieves them from their positions for a period of four years;
- Determines the number of members of the executive committee and electing them for a four-year term;
- Makes decisions on all issues proposed by the Executive Committee;
- Resolves issues of reorganization and termination of the Confederation;
- Adopts rules and normative documents that do not contradict the laws and are related to the goals and tasks of the Confederation;
- Performs other powers based on this regulation.

56. Other decisions requiring a vote will be done by showing of hands and, in the absence of participation, by proxy or online video conference.

57. 3/4 of the representatives of the members of the Confederation participate in the Congress and the decisions of the Congress are adopted by the majority of the representatives of the members participating in it.

58. The Secretary General keep the official minutes of the meeting of the Congress. The protocol is signed by the chairman of the Congress and the secretary of the meeting.

59. Decisions made at the Congress have legal force for the Confederation and its members after the end of the meeting of the Congress.

60. The President presides over the Congress. In the case of absence, the Vice President, and in absence, the Secretary General, presides over the Congress. The meeting of the Congress for the election of the President is held under the chairmanship of the Vice-President.

61. Before the meeting of the Congress, the representatives of the members present their formalized mandates for participation in the Congress in the established order, and only the persons who have powers based on the mandate are allowed to attend the Congress meeting.

62. The protocols of the Congress, signed by the chairman and the secretary of the Congress meeting, sent to the members of the Confederation no later than one month after the Congress.

63. Each member of the Confederation may send one representative to Congress, and the representative of a member of the Confederation will have one vote.

64. The names of the representatives must be submitted to the Secretary General before the start of the Congress. If this representative leaves the meeting of the Congress, another representative sent by a member of the Confederation takes place.

65. Only a representative who has the right to vote may propose issues for voting.

66. One representative may represent only one member of the Confederation. If a member of the Confederation is unable to participate, it can participate and vote online by sending an official letter, a power of attorney, and by video conference method.

67. An extraordinary meeting of the Congress is an unscheduled meeting of all members of the confederation with the participation of legal and authorized representatives. The authority and status of an extraordinary Congress meeting is equal to that of a regular Congress meeting.

68. A representative of a member of the Confederation who is represented in the Congress must be of high standing and a citizen of the country in which the member of the Confederation represents is located.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

69. The Executive Committee of the Confederation is the governing body of the Confederation between sessions of the Congress. Its term of office is four years, its composition is determined by the Congress, and the members of the Executive Committee are elected by the Congress.

70. The President of the Confederation and other members are included in the Executive Committee. All members of the Executive Committee are eligible for re-election.

71. A member of the Executive Committee may withdraw from the membership of the Executive Committee at will, subject to the approval of the Congress.

72. A candidate holding one of the following positions in his organization may apply for membership of the Executive Committee:

- President,
- Vice-presidents,
- Secretary General,

73. The meeting of the executive committee will be held as necessary, but at least once a year.

74. About the meeting of the Executive Committee, the President of the Confederation or the member acting authority in the prescribed manner notifies the members of the Executive Committee ten days before the meeting.

75. An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee may be called by the President at the request of 2/3 of its members.

76. At the meeting of the executive committee, the decision is taken by the votes of more than half of the members. In the event of a tie, the vote of the President of the Confederation will be decisive.

77. A member of the Executive Committee who does not attend the meeting of the Executive Committee three times without good reason may be removed from the membership of the Executive Committee.

78. The powers of the Executive Committee include:

- Implements the decisions of the Congress,
- Takes measures to implement the goals and tasks set before the Confederation;

- Disposes of the confederation's immovable property;
- Resolves disputes between the members of the Executive Committee of the Confederation;
- Supervises the activities of the president, vice-presidents and general secretary of the Confederation, as well as committees;
- Ensures compliance with the requirements of the Confederation Regulation;
- Fully organizes the organizational work of the Congress;
- Assists in the preparation of necessary documents for applicants applying for membership of the Confederation;
- Assists in the preparation of necessary documents for applicants applying for membership of the Confederation;
- Approves the statutes on the representative office and branch of the Confederation;
- Submits the balance sheet for the past period, the auditor's report and the budget for the next year for consideration by the Congress;
- Examines all issues submitted for consideration by the Congress;
- Candidates will be found for all vacancies except for the positions of President, Vice-President and members of the Executive Committee. If the position of the President becomes vacant, Congress must be convened to elect a new President within three months at most. ;
- Determines the time and place of the Congress, calls the Congress meeting;
- Performs other powers provided for in this regulation and by Congress and not inconsistent with legislation;

79. The Executive Committee will make a decision to engage qualified experts or appropriate auditing firms to audit the financial activities of the Confederation. The result of this investigation must be announced in Congress.

COMMITTEES

80. In order to fully and perfectly organize the activities of the confederation, committees that are not considered to be its leading and executive bodies may be established. The organization of these committees is carried out by the Executive

Committee and their working procedure is determined by the Executive Committee.

81. These committees can work in the following fields of activity:

Sports Committee;

Arbitration Committee;

Protocol Committee;

International Relations Committee;

Legal Committee;

Athletes Committee;

Committee on Women's Affairs;

Ethics Committee;

Medical Committee;

Finance Committee;

Press Committee.

THE PRESIDENT OF CONFEDERATION

82. The President of the Confederation is elected by the Congress and is accountable to the Executive Committee and the Congress.

83. The President is elected by Congress for four years and is eligible for re-election.

84. The President of the Confederation has the following powers:

- To chairing the meetings of the Congress and the Executive Committee;
- To approve of the symbol of the Confederation;
- To approve the budget estimate of the confederation and the table of states;
- To present on behalf of the Confederation on all issues;
- To lead the activities of the Confederation and protect the interests of the Confederation in all international organizations;
- To execute of the decisions of the Congress and the Executive Committee;

- To evaluate the activities of the members of the executive committee and prepare an annual report to the Congress based on this;
- To recommend candidates for the positions of vice presidents for election in the Congress;
- To appoint of the General Secretary of the Confederation for a period of four years;
- To enter into all committees according to their position.

85. The President exercise other powers conferred by the Congress and the Executive Committee.

86. The Vice-President may preside over meetings of the Congress, the Executive Committee and committees in the absence of the President.

87. If the President of the Confederation wishes to resign from his duties, the Vice-President will perform his duties until a new one is elected.

88. The terms of office of the President, Vice-President, Secretary General and members of the Executive Committee of the Confederation are four years.

CONTROL-AUDIT COMMISSION

89. The control over the financial and economic activities of the Congress and the purposeful spending of its funds is carried out by the Control and Audit Commission elected by the Congress for a period of four years, consisting of 3 people.

90. The chairman and members of the commission are not allowed to participate in other activities of the Congress, to join the executive committee and leading bodies.

91. The control-audit commission conducts scheduled audits at least once a year, as well as unscheduled audits based on the decisions of the Congress or the Executive Committee.

92. The control-audit commission performs its activities on the basis of the current legal documents and this regulation.

93. Reports on the activities of the control-audit commission are reviewed and approved by the Congress.

SECRETARY GENERAL

94. The Secretary-General ensures the execution of the Congress, Executive Committee meetings and the decisions of the President and organizes the sending of official messages about the meetings of the Congress, the Executive Committee and the decisions of the President.

95. The Secretary General is appointed by the President for a term of four years and is accountable to the Executive Committee, the President and Congress.

96. The Secretary General has the following powers:

- ensures the performance of tasks assigned by the Congress, the Executive Committee and the President;
- keeps the account of Confederation members and registers membership applications;
- signs documents on employment and dismissal of employees of the Confederation;
- receives orders within his authority;
- provides Confederation members with information related to activities;
- prepares minutes of meetings, meetings and other events held by the Executive Committee;
- ensures the preservation of Confederation documents;
- conducting business without a power of attorney on behalf of the Confederation and issuing power of attorney on behalf of the Confederation;
- considers and approves the implementation of elections;
- controls all incoming and outgoing letters of the Confederation;

97. The Secretary General is responsible for the day-to-day management of the work of the Confederation, and for the activities of the workers and staff. The Secretary-General may be included in all committees ex officio.

98. In the absence of the Secretary-General, the President appoints a person to replace him, and the President can use all the powers of the Secretary-General.

99. The Secretary General is also responsible for the accounts of the Confederation. He prepares income and expenditure estimates for approval by the Executive Committee and presents income and expenditure reports at all meetings.

100. The Secretary-General is the first to sign the financial documents and responsible for financial matters.

VIII. PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF THE CONFEDERATION, RIGHTS TO MANAGE OWN PROPERTY.

101. The building, transport, organizational equipment, furniture and other equipment, material assets, funds reflected in the accounting accounts of the Confederation are the assets and resources of the Confederation.

102. The fiscal year is from January 1 to December 31.

103. The property and funds of the confederation are formed from the following sources:

- annual membership fees;
- voluntary property contributions and donations;
- funds from sponsors;
- incomes (profits) obtained from business activities, used only for statutory purposes;
- foreign grants;
- other receipts not prohibited by law.

104. Membership fees will be transferred to the appropriate account number opened for these purposes in the Confederation. The confederation is the owner of these assets and funds and keeps an account of their use in the prescribed manner.

105. The property and funds of the Confederation will be used for the purposes provided for in its regulation and will not be distributed among the members of the Confederation.

106. The immovable property of the confederation and its divisions cannot be sold, donated or otherwise alienated without the permission of the Executive Committee.

107. The confederation pays taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget and state trust funds, as well as benefits.

108. The representative office and branches of the Confederation will be provided with property by the Confederation. They can independently own property and funds.

**IX. AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE ARTICLES OF
CONFEDERATION, REORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATION
AND ITS DISSOLUTION AND TERMINATION, CONCLUDING
PROVISIONS.**

109. Amendments and additions to the Articles of Confederation will be made by order of Congress or the courts.

110. Amendments and additions to the Regulation are legal if these amendments and additions are approved by 3/4 of the representatives participating in the Congress.

111. Amendments and additions to the Confederation's regulation will be registered in the state register in the same manner and terms as the Confederation itself is registered in the state register.

112. Reorganization of the confederation will be carried out according to the order of the Congress or the court in accordance with the procedure specified in the legislation.

113. The activity of the confederation may be suspended by the court if it violates the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and legal documents.

114. Termination of the confederation is carried out by a decision of the Congress at the request of at least 3/5 of the members of the confederation or in the same order. The body that made the decision to dissolve the confederation appoints the liquidation commission in agreement with the judicial body that transfers the state registry. Termination of the confederation is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by normative legal documents.

115. Termination of the confederation does not affect the independent activities of its members.

116. Issues not provided for in this regulation should be resolved by the Executive Committee unless otherwise decided by the Congress.

117. If there are misunderstandings and ambiguities in the regulation or other documents of the Confederation, this issue will be resolved by the Congress and will not be debated.

118. In case of conflict between the founding agreement of the confederation and the provisions of this regulation, the provisions of the regulation will prevail.

At the end of the Congress, the property remaining after satisfying the demands of the creditors cannot be distributed among the participants (members) of the organization, as well as the members of the governing bodies or the employees of the Organization, and it can be used for the purpose of the regulation or for charitable purposes.

Provisions of the regulation cannot be interpreted contrary to the normative legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and clauses of the regulation provisions expressed contrary to the normative legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan are invalid.

**The president of the
Asian Belbogli Kurash
Confederation**

Muminkhuja Muratov