

Mechanisms Of The Algerian Legislator To Organize Tournaments And Sports
Competitions, In Accordance With Law 05/13 Relating To Sport

ميكانيزمات المشرع الجزائر لتنظيم البطولات والمنافسات الرياضية وفق القانون 05 /13 المتعلق
بالرياضة

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Abstract : This study aims to try to clarify the mechanisms put in place by Law 05/13 to organize sports events in the different types of sports included therein, to determine the file of their organization, the criteria to be fulfilled in the installation sport in which the event will be organized, and the mechanisms put in place to prevent possible violence during a sporting event. By adopting the descriptive method and the content analysis tool as the main research tool to analyze the different materials related to sporting events, we concluded at the end of the study that the legislator responded to the ambiguity that surrounds previous sports legislation by providing effective protection for athletes during and on the occasion of sports events by Law 13/05.

Keywords: Mechanisms, Organize Tournaments, Law 05/13 Relating To Sport

الملخص : تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى محاولة تبيان الميكانيزمات الموضوعية في القانون 05/13 لتنظيم التظاهرات الرياضية باختلاف أنواع الرياضات المدرجة فيها وتحديد ملف تنظيمها والمعايير الواجب توافرها في المنشأة الرياضية المحتمل تنظيم التظاهرة فيها والآليات الموضوعية للوقاية من العنف المحتمل خلال التظاهرة الرياضية. باعتماد المنهج الوصفي وأداة تحليل المحتوى كأداة بحث رئيسية لتحليل مختلف المواد المتعلقة بالتظاهرات الرياضية، توصلنا في ختام الدراسة يكمن القول أن المشرع قد أجاب على الغموض الذي كان يكتنف التشريعات الرياضية السابقة إذ قام بتكريس حماية فعلية للرياضيين أثناء وبمناسبة التظاهرات الرياضية من خلال القانون 05 /13 .
- الكلمات المفتاحية :- ميكانيزمات، تنظيم البطولات والمنافسات الرياضية، القانون 05 /13 المتعلق بالرياضة

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Introduction And Problematic Of The Study:

Sport is defined as any normal effort or skill practiced according to agreed rules for the purpose of entertainment, pleasure, distinction or skill development. Sports activities are one of the fundamental characteristics of contemporary society that a person cannot do without. Individuals practice them in their many and varied forms, including individualism (such as swimming, wrestling, and the collective, such as football and basketball), all of which are practiced with the intention of self-promotion and create an atmosphere of fun and competition.

The sport has developed and become at the rate of various events, and it is no longer confined to its traditional concept, which is limited to simple activities, but has been in tune with the events occurring in society in all its aspects. political, economic, social ... etc, to become an integrated system and how not,

Interest in sport at local and international level has become imperative in light of the diffusion and innovation of new forms and types of sports, and these have created an atmosphere of competition that transcends the local and international setting. for an expansion of sports relations between countries, and its manifestations included in the organization of tournaments and Olympic Games, which are essentially the function of management. Which has its own arts and sciences that only specialists know about, so it has become important to get acquainted with sports science in order to be able to face the new century we are living in now. (Marwan Abdulmajeed IBRAHIM, 2000, p48).

Successive governments in Algeria, like other countries, have realized that the field of physical education and sports receives wide attention and attracts young people in particular, despite the differences recorded in the size of the means and capacities exploited. in the management of these activities between the different regions. Consequently, the state has tended to frame the sports field with legislative and legal systems which guarantee the achievement of its

immediate and future objectives. The Algerian legislator promulgated the law n ° 13.05 of 14 Ramadan 1434 AH corresponding to July 23, 2013 CE; Linked to the regulation of physical and sports activities; What was said in article 02 of this law: "That physical and sports activities are considered essential elements of education which contribute to the intellectual development of citizens, their civic preparation and the preservation of their health. "(Omar BAKRI, Tafrara AADI, 2019, p19)

The Algerian legislator has also addressed considerations during the preparation and the implementation of these laws which govern the sports field, in particular: development in the field of sports practice; As well as the development of the volume of sports practice in the country. The diversity of the various local and international sporting events and competitions organized locally, **all this has led us to ask ourselves the following general question:**

- What are the mechanisms put in place by the Algerian legislator in Law 05/13 relating to sport to organize a sporting event?

It includes a group of the following sub-questions:

- 1- How did the Algerian legislator consider Law 5/13 on sports competition?
- 2- Have the mechanisms provided for by Law 05/13 affected all aspects of the sporting event with the different types of sports included therein?
- 3- What is the file for the organization of a championship or a sporting event?
What is the consequence of its illegal organization?
- 4- What are the criteria to be respected in the potential sports facility?
- 5- What are the mechanisms put in place in Law 05/13 to prevent possible violence during a sporting event?
- 6- How did Law 05/13 deal with crimes of aggression against athletes during sporting events, as well as questions of public security?

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Definition of concepts and terms:

1- **Legislation:** It is the original official source and it is the general source, that is to say the one to which the judge refers in the first place to settle all the disputes which are submitted to him. (Hassen Ahmed EL-SHAFEI, 2006, p26)

2- **Algerian sports legislation:** the word legislation is pronounced on a set of canons and laws in a specific country, therefore Algerian legislation is said and given in its total on a specific subject, so we say sports legislation.

3- **Sports legislation** is defined as a legal rule issued in an official document written by a competent public authority of the country.

4- **Mechanism (mechanism):** an operating system means a malfunction of automatic and electronic systems or normal human behavior.

5- The definition of a sporting event is a set of sporting activities and various events for different sports, individual or collective, where they take place in national and international forums, they work on the development of mental capacities and moral. (Mahmoud Hassan ABDULLAH, 2010, p39.)

6- **Sports competitions:** It is a situation in which two or more people compete and work to obtain a prize or more and reach its elite level. It is a specific sporting situation or event with recognized laws, regulations and systems in which the player or the sport team tries to demonstrate.

And to bring out the maximum of his abilities, skills and aptitudes as a result of organized training processes - to try to succeed or convince a competitor or other competitors or to try to achieve the level of objective performance expected of the player or sports team.

The Objectives Of The Studies:

1- Explanation of the Algerian legislator's point of view on law 5/13 relating to sports competitions.

- 2- Define the mechanisms provided for by law 05/13 for a sporting event in the different types of sports included therein.
- 3- Clarify the organizational file for any championship or sporting event.
- 4- Indicate the criteria to be fulfilled in the sports facility in which the event is likely to be organized.
- 5- Know the mechanisms established by Law 05/13 to prevent possible violence during a sporting event.
- 6- Classification of crimes of aggression against athletes during sporting events.

Previous Studies:

- **Eid 2000 study:** Its subject is "Safety of sports facilities" and the aim of the research is to shed light on the security of sports facilities by developing an optimal conception of how to protect these facilities. Training, qualification and loyalty. The researcher also noted that safety and sport are two things that cannot be avoided. If a man of security is an athlete, his ability to perform his profession is greater, just as sport is only practiced in a safe and peaceful atmosphere.

- The Al-Aidan study in 1988: its subject is "Guarding and security of important establishments". The study aimed to identify the security plan and the measures applied in the field of security of the administrative complex installation and to try to discover the gaps in the security aspects and to reach a set of solutions and assumptions to increase the degrees of security and stability of the installation. The study leads to the following most important results:

There is a deficiency in the training of security guards, and their need for additional training on the work and tasks of securing important facilities, despite the presence of a sufficient number of officers and individuals equipped with security guards. adequate weapons and communication devices, the presence of surveillance cameras and various warning devices, the lack of inspection of

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cleaning and maintenance personnel when entering and leaving the complex. from him .

- 1984 study by Muhammad Khair Mamsar titled: **An Analytical Study of the Phenomenon of Riots in Sports Stadiums Around the World**

Arab. The study aimed to analyze the phenomenon of riots in sports stadiums of the Arab world. The sample size reaches 932 people who have a relationship with competitive sports experts, coaches, media professionals, referees and supporters from 13 Arab countries. Applying it to sample members, the results showed that the eight riot elements are prominent among the public, players and officials, and the reasons leading to such negative behavior are surface sporting reasons. , but indirect reasons underlie the surveys for reasons far removed from the competitive field of sport.

Approach:

Content analysis, also known as content analysis, is a program related to tracking and reading the content of a specific text or topic.

This is one of the methods used in studying research by relying on formulating an accurate description of the research content and then working to write it down according to a specific conclusion.

Content Analysis Units:

It is a set of basic units that help the text analyst and the reader become familiar with the finer details related to the interpretation of the results obtained after the application of content analysis. , and they are divided into a group of units, the most important of which are:

Words: are all letters, symbols and concepts mentioned in the text of the article.

Ideas: These are all phrases and sentences in the search text.

The nature of the material: It is the classification of the content according to the main idea on which it is based, whether the content is scientific, informative, social or other.

Content Analysis Steps: We have adopted the following steps:

1. Determine the main topic of the research.
2. Develop a set of assumptions and opinions that help connect the paragraphs of content.
3. Obtain references and sources that help to understand the nature and the way the text is worded.
4. Review a sample of the research content, which may include a paragraph or a section of the research.
5. Writing of the results obtained after analyzing the content. Monitor and evaluate the success of content analysis by improving its results.

History Of Sporting Events And Competitions:

A sporting event brings together people for a certain period in one or more places to organize a series of matches and competitions, which are organized by different sporting units representing bodies, schools, federations, organizations and individuals competing in the most with each other under the same rules and laws to know the best of these units to determine the winners and organize them according to their results. Whatever one of the factors of progress for the host country that indicates progress and development, the good organization of sporting events enhances the status of the host country, not to mention economic, social and cultural gains(Mohsen Ali AL-SIDAWI, Ali Hassan MELLOUL, 2013, p14).

The Greeks are considered to be the oldest peoples to have organized sporting events since the 6th century BC, as these events were part of the religion of the Greeks, where they were held in close proximity to their gods.

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The Festival of Olympia, which takes place in praise of the god Zeus, is an important national event in which most Greeks participate, as historical sources confirm the holding of the first Olympic session or festival in 776 BC, which is considered like the start of the Olympic calendar. (Khashi EL-HADJ, 2017, p07)

Law And Sport:

The law is defined as a set of legal rules that regulate and govern sports transactions. "Sports law aims to regulate everything related to sport and athletes and the various contracts and agreements that arise in their relationship between players, refereeing teams, coaches and administrators, or it is a question of 'a set of binding legal rules, which The relationship of people working in the field of sport (administrative player, public) will be regulated and a sanction will be imposed for its violation.

Sport includes many laws of games, which govern its activities and are the main basis, because all agree on the goal as a means of raising young people; However, they differ in their laws, rules, arts and methods of practice; On the basis that these laws give them legitimacy; Algerian law has organized sports activities like any other activity or transaction. Actions carried out by the individual and summarized by laws, including Law 4/10 on physical and sports education, as well as Law 05/13 on the practice and development of physical and sports activities, article 1: " This law defines the principles, objectives and general rules which govern and conduct and develop physical and sports activities, as well as the means of their promotion (law 10/04 relating to physical education and sports, 2010, p19).

This law was in line with ongoing developments and kept pace in sports and other fields, as the loss came to be seen as an insult and evidence of weakness and failure, but rather as an indicator. which alerts the individual to reconsider his positions, and this does not happen if dissuasive legal measures

are taken, and at the same time, these procedures must comply with educational guidelines, intended for the practice of education physical and sports.(Makrem ali abu harjah, muhammed saad zaghloul, 2020, p89)

This is what the Algerian legislator adopted by promulgating Law 05/13. It is a law which governs the relations between the parties and the sporting relations in the human community, and several laws relating to physical education and its development are mentioned there (article 150): "The natural and legal persons can there achieve within the framework of the legislation in force. Sports and / or entertainment facilities and / or their development and operation with the aim of intensifying various forms of sports practice and developing a network of national sports facilities. Private investments in this area benefit from incentives in accordance with the legislation in force, in particular the acquisition of real estate and tax registrations.

The Function Of Law In The Field Of Sport:

- Regulate the behavior of individuals in society.
- Set the legal rules for the different relationships that arise between people.
- Achieve a balance between private interests on the one hand and the public interest on the other.
- It assesses the balance between the interests of individuals or reconciles them.

The Evolution Of Sports Legislation In Algeria:

The development of sport has come to a halt since independence, fundamental and solid stages, linked to the major changes that the political, social, economic and cultural spheres have undergone, resulting from the overall growth of the country, and these stages reflect the efforts accomplished, with the aim of building an integrated national sports movement that supports a set of aspects and data that control its development. Physical education, sport,

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activation and training And equipment and elite sports and organization.(ordinance n62 of 12/01/1962)

The first phase 1962-1975 - This period was marked by the emergence of a substantial development, as was the way to rebuild the state again, so the authorities relied on plans which were mainly devoted to aspects of economic life, but physical education and sport were in their early stages of formation, as they were subject to unregulated regulation. Referee and weak support, if not absent, because sport is the day after independence

Test Twenty years of achievements 05-07-1962 / 05-07

It was a mirror and the result of colonial politics, concerned with exploitation and oppression, as sports facilities were inadequate and mostly damaged, and unsuitable for urgent use.

- Immediately after its creation in 1962, the Ministry of Youth and Sports contributed to the entertainment of the youth in beneficial entertainment, and it intended to improve its athletic level and the prosperity of its physical energies by creating a structure of national federations (Olympic Committee of National Federations) which is in charge of serving the sports sector of all kinds.

- **In 1962:** the practice of sport became a right for all segments of society, after what was in the era of occupation based on the principles of exploitation and racial discrimination, and on 10-07- 1963 Decree No. 63254 regulating sport and sports associations, comprising 34 articles, this decree defines sports associations And its formation in its first chapter, which in turn was divided into three parts, the first came under the title "Prior ministerial approval", while the second section is entitled Medical observation, and it defined the general duties of sports associations in its third section, then proceeded to define their functions, and the third chapter this The decree spoke of different or temporary

organizations, given the small number of teachers and trainers in the practice of sport after independence.(article 20 years of achievement, 1982, p263)

- During this period, competitive and elite sport experienced significant development, thanks to major international events, such as the African Games (2) of the Plyagos, the Mediterranean Games in 1971, and Algeria in 1975. Among the major installations the realization of the Olympic district in Algeria, the hall of Harcha and the swimming pool at the beginning of May.(decree n 63, 1963)

- **The second phase:** from 1976 to 1988. This phase marked the promulgation of a new law entitled "The law on physical education and sport", and the start of its first implementation took place in July 1977 .- Ordinance n ° 76-81 of 10 / 23-1976 is the basis The legal basis of sports activities and their intensification, in accordance with the country's policy in accordance with (socialist) directives, the matter was based on national pacts 1976-1986 and the 1976 Constitution, by which society was defined and considered as a public good in the text of article 67 thereof, which states the right of citizens to protect their health By practicing physical education and sport, the ratification left the constitution with political and ideological conditions, and its establishment clearly defined the status and function of sport in the development of socialist society and the growth of the country.

- This subject defines physical education and sport as: "an educational system fully integrated into the overall education system, and aims to achieve a real beginning of sports policy, based on the principles of popularization of the sports system, its democracies and its scientific planning, so that sport becomes a right and a duty "Articles 1-2-4 of Commander

- **In 1979**, physical education and sports were introduced into the education system and disseminated by the Ministry of Basic Education in the early years of

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primary school. For its part, the State Secretariat for Secondary and Technical Education teaches physical education and sports in secondary schools.

Algerian sport had its best days during this period.

With regard to school, university and military sports, as well as interest in mass sports, special federal establishments dealing with the world of the disabled (Algerian Federation of Special Sports), and the establishment of numerous sports facilities.

The Third Stage: From 1989 To 2004 :

- The country has known at this stage major changes in the economic and political fields, such as the transition from the socialist system to the capitalist system (emergence of pluralism), and the promulgation of the constitution of 1989, but nothing can be found there. 'explicit which expresses the sports movement contrary to the previous constitution, because of these transformations and the vacuum created by the application of the law on physical education and sport, ordinance n ° 76-81, which was incompatible with the Law on the independence of economic enterprises. Law n ° 89-03 of 02-14-1989 relating to the organization and development of the national system of physical education and sport, this stage has been called the stage of the renaissance of sport

- This law includes 85 articles dealing with general provisions and objectives, and the regulation of physical and sporting practices, in particular public educational practice, mass entertainment, public competition and the practice of elite sports, through structures divided into organizational, activation and support structures, which include associations, federations and the Olympic Committee And the various councils, also presented to Democrats and Independents (sports organizations).(Law n89/03 of 02/14/1989)

In this regard, it can be said that this law presented a new vision of the conduct of the national movement, in theory, but the ineffectiveness and embodiment of the parameters proposed in it actually subjected this law to criticism, and this is also due to its lack of precise definition and control of concepts, and this is what prompted the publication of Ordinance No. 95-09 of 11-25-1995 relating to the management and organization of the system. national physical education and sport and its development, as it introduced in its article four (4) the practice of high-level sport, as for the novelty it has engendered, it is the creation of the National Committee of sport at the same level However, it did not obtain the expected results in terms of sport, and this is what led to the emergence of Law 10/04 of August 19, 2004, relating to physical education and sport, and this law brings with it new articles aimed at promoting and developing er the Algerian sport, then the legislator The Algerian deficiencies noted in the law 10/4 of the new sports legislation are in line with the evolution of the society by the law n ° 05/13 of Ramadan 1434, corresponding to July 23, 2013 , relating to the regulation and development of physical and sports activities.

Requirements for the organization of a sports tournament file:

In order to organize any international tournament or event, a file must be submitted to the body responsible for this event, and the file consists of the following elements (Mahmoud Hassan ABDULLAH, 2010, p42):

- 1- Support: It is provided by the President of the Republic and the Head of Government.
- 2- Marketing: This file explains the tournament marketing method and methods, a presentation for potential sponsors, as well as a presentation of radio and television broadcasting rights, advertisements and match tickets.
- 3- Funding: This file explains the financing methods represented in the government support for the renewal and construction of stadiums and hotels

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and all the constructions required by the demonstration, as well as the infrastructures that can contribute to the success of the demonstration and to presentation of the full potential budget. All this means that the Commission grants the right to host the file submitted for reception.

4- Insurance: This file explains the terms and conditions of insurance for all players, coaches and administrators participating in the tournament via the major insurance companies

5- Security: This file shows the extent to which security is available in the host country and the best means of ensuring the security of participants in the event, as players or supporters in stadiums or places of residence, and of provide security guarantees to the teams and the masses in order to benefit from the follow-up of the event. And extremism.

6- Playgrounds: This file indicates the number of sports stadiums available in addition to stadiums under construction or stadiums to be built in case of obtaining the honor of organizing in addition to all the stadiums comprising electronic portals, numbered seats and visualization screens. The file also includes the number of training grounds that meet the requirements.

7- Media: This file shows the media capacities available and the satellites whose transmission covers large areas all over the world and explains the availability of correspondents for international satellite channels, the number of newspapers, the extent of the opening from the state to foreign media and its relations with international channels.

8- Transport: This file shows the geographical location of the country and the extent of the ease of movement, as well as the number of international airports in the country and the number of flights to and from the country, in addition to the lines international and internal land transport.

9- Information technologies: This file includes a presentation of the technological capabilities of the Internet and mobile telephony and the availability of services that depend on the Internet, such as electronic ticketing, as well as future technological development projects and provision of intranet in stadiums, airports and places of residence.

10- Accept the previous events, and this file includes all the previous sporting events that this country has organized, having been successful there and showing all the experiences in this area

11- Health: The file includes everything related to health through health establishments and the extent of the spread of world-renowned specialized medical centers in addition to the non-spread of epidemics and dangerous diseases that can be transmitted to the masses or to the players.

12- Environment: This file includes all the elements related to the protection of the environment and the efforts made to protect the environment and fight against pollution and it specifies that in the event of victory of the honor of reception, a attention will be paid to the environment and that all activities related to the event will be taken into consideration __ respect for an environment such as the construction of stadiums with raw materials that do not harm the environment. The file also includes the laws enacted by the State In order to preserve the environment

13- Energy: This file includes everything relating to energy and its availability in complete safety, such as electricity networks

14- Government guarantees: This file includes all the guarantees to which the State is bound in the event of a victory for accommodation, such as the provision of facilities for obtaining visas, the granting of work permits to foreign workers before and during the tournament, and the provision of facilities for

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transportation, medical care, communications, banking transactions and currency transfers.

15- Cards and tickets: This file includes the marketing policy for match tickets in addition to invitation cards

The objectives of sporting events: The objectives of sporting events differ from event to event, depending on the type and size of the event, and achieving the desired goals is the main factor in whether the demonstration is successful first, but sporting events may share the following objectives:

- 1- Achieve significant economic gains, in particular in major international events such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup;
- 2- Inculcate educational and health objectives and manifestations of human progress through sports demonstrations
- 3- Polishing the image of the host country of the Games and of the Organizing Committee
- 4- Show the skill levels of the players
- 5- Instill a culture of tolerance and rapprochement between peoples
- 6- Spread the spirit of enthusiasm and competition among the participants.

Organization of a sports event according to the law of 13/05:

The new sports legislation has regulated the procedures for the organization of sports events, in order to create an appropriate atmosphere for the players, to protect them and to create all the appropriate conditions to give the greatest efforts and the best results, but the non-compliance with these procedures constitutes an offense punishable by law. By the following:

First / organization of a sporting event in a sport facility - approved: Organize a sports event in a sports facility approved in accordance with article 159 of Law 13/05 represented in its compliance and compliance with international technical and scientific conditions, without it, it will inevitably

affect the performance of the athletes. Anyway, the technical and safety approval of sports facilities is by the state and local groups Relevant relations with national sports federations, as well as certification procedures, special standards and modalities of application which are associated with them are defined by regulation, and this in accordance with article 159 above.

It is a crime to organize a sporting event in an unauthorized sports facility, and the legislator has decided on a prison sentence of two months (2) to one year (1) and a fine of 100,000 to 500,000 dinars or one of these two penalties and this is included in article 226 of law 13/05 which includes Structuring and developing physical and sports activities

Second / Organization of international sporting events with the approval - of the competent authorities:

The legislator has retained international sporting events in terms of organization on condition that approval is obtained from the minister in charge of sports listed in article 228 of law 05/13.

Thus, the failure to obtain the approval of the Minister in charge of sports entails a set of disciplinary or conservative measures on the part of the Minister in charge of sports after opinion of the National Olympic Committee or the National Quasi-Olympic Committee and the National Sports Observatory, as follows:

- Suspension of subsidies and public aid
- Withdrawal of the public mission mandate entrusted to the National Sports Federation.
- The temporary suspension of the activities of the National Sports Federation or of the Association or - of the sports club.

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- The suspension or temporary exclusion of a member or members of the governing bodies - the national sports federation, the association or the sports club.
- Put in place special and temporary management procedures to ensure the continuity of the activities of the Federation, Association or National Sports Club.

Third party insurance / sports events subscription:

Insurance subscription for the event must be available. In articles 229 and 230 of Law 13/05, which includes the regulation and development of physical and sports activities, among the manifestations of non-subscription to insurance:

- Receive the operator of the sports facility for physical and sports activities without taking out private insurance to cover the dangers arising from his civil liability.
- Do not subscribe to private insurance to cover the risks related to sports activities organized within the framework of this sports event.

Any employer of a sports establishment practicing physical and sports activities who does not subscribe to the aforementioned private insurance is liable to the sanctions provided for in article 184 of ordinance 95/07 relating to insurance. Any organizer of sports events does not take out private insurance to cover risks arising in the context of sports activities. The object of this event, and in the event of a repeat offense, the penalty is doubled.

Fourth / Take measures to prevent violence before organizing a sporting event:

The organizers of sports events who have not taken the measures in the field of prevention and the fight against the violence provided for in the legislation and the regulations in the event of violence occurring in the sports facility due to their negligence and the sports club will take charge of the damage which affected the sports facilities if it is demonstrated that the acts of violence and

destruction were committed by its technical or administrative staff or its players. Or its supporters unless this club has taken the aforementioned measures and this in accordance with article 246 of law 13/05 which includes the regulation and development of physical and sporting activities

Fifth: Attacking athletes on occasion or at sporting events:

The legislator has combated all behaviors that would harm the safety of athletes during sporting events, by criminalizing the introduction of certain prohibited materials, or by throwing or throwing them, and the criminalization of behavior inciting violence, and this is what we will explain as follows:

Penetrate or attempt to introduce prohibited substances, represented in articles 233 to 236 of the Penal Code, represented by:

_ Penetrate prohibited materials. -Possession of prohibited items

The prohibited items are: alcoholic beverages, narcotics and psychotropic substances, bladed weapons of various sizes, descriptions, weapons, ammunition, fireworks, meteors, explosives and any substance that affects safety public.

Article 233 of Law 13/05 stipulates that anyone who brings alcoholic beverages to a sports facility during or on the occasion of a sports event is punished by imprisonment of two (2) to six (6) months and a fine of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars, and one of the two penalties. According to the same law, he is punished with imprisonment of one (1) to three (3) years and a fine of 50,000 DZD to 100.00 DZD. Anyone who enters or attempts to enter sports facilities during or on the occasion of a sports event in possession of or under the influence of drugs or psychotropic substances, 235 of the same law stipulates: "Anyone who enters or is caught in possession of a bladed weapon inside sports facilities or in their possession will be punished with the penalties provided for in article 39 of ordinance 97-06 of 12 Ramadan 1417 corresponding to January 21, 1997,

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relating to military equipment, arms and ammunition. Its environment during or on the occasion of a sporting event. "

A prison term of six (6) to one (1) year and a fine of 50,000 to 100,000 AD, or either of these two penalties, anyone who enters the sports facility on occasion or during " a sporting event or is seized in possession of fireworks, meteors or fireworks, as well as any other material from The same nature can be detrimental to the safety of the public or to the organization and conduct of " a sporting event in accordance with article 236 of the same law

The penalty is doubled when the offenses are committed by each employee of sports training, athlete or auxiliary responsible for organizing or monitoring the entrances to sports facilities or maintaining order. Entering or participating in facilitating the entry of persons in possession of previous materials and objects, and Articles 238, 240,241 of Law 13/05 have been added as offenses of the following:

- Public incitement to violence.
- Provoke the public with phrases or signs in or around sports facilities.
- Causing the arrest of a sports event by endangering the safety of people and property.
- Enter or invade the playing area where the demonstration takes place.
- Obstruction of entry or normal movement of people.
- Obstruction of the proper functioning of safety devices by collective occupation of spaces in the sports facility.
- Insert or carry signs or banners bearing insulting expressions, obscene writings or images affecting the dignity and sensitivity of persons.
- Display banners inciting hatred, racism, chaos or violence.
- Insult the anthem of a foreign country or its national flag.

Article 238 of Law 13/05 punishes with imprisonment of six (6) months to one year (1) and a fine of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars, or one of these two penalties, anyone who incites public to violence or provokes it by words or signs inside sports facilities or in their surroundings. Or cause the arrest of a sports event by violating the safety of persons and property, or by entering or invading the playground on which the sports facility is built, or by deliberately obstructing entry or the normal movement of people or the proper functioning of safety devices, by collective occupation of spaces in the sports facility during or on the occasion of a sports event.

Anyone who enters or carries signs or flags bearing insulting expressions, writings or images that violate the dignity and sensitivity of persons, or affix signs inciting hatred or racism or Chaos or violence, during or at the occasion of a sporting event in accordance with article 240 of law 13/05, and anyone who commits acts of violence, aggression or destruction against people and property inside an establishment is punished according to the provisions of the Penal Code.

Sportsman or outside during or on the occasion of a sporting event.

Conclusion:

Through this study, we can say that the legislator responded to the ambiguity that surrounded the previous sports legislation, as well as devoted effective protection to sportsmen during and on the occasion of sports events, and this by resorting to criminalization autonomous sport that he initiated by instituting a judicial control body for sport in article 231 of law 13/05 represented by agents of the sector in charge of sport, the jury and those legally authorized, then the criminalization of various behavior which undermines the physical and moral integrity of the player, whether committed by the organizers or by the public and the supporters, so that the criminal judge intervenes by

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relying on them to activate the penal protection of the player in pronouncing the penalties provided for the offenses of illegal organization of sporting events Involving the crime of organizing a sporting event in an unauthorized sporting facility, the crime of organization of international sporting events without the approval of the competent authorities, the crime of not taking out private insurance, the crime of not taking measures to prevent violence before the organization of a sporting event, and of On the other hand, we see crimes of assault against athletes on the occasion of Or at sporting events which include the crime of entering or attempting to introduce prohibited material, a crime Throwing prohibited material at the inside the establishment, the crime of inciting and causing chaos and discord, the crime of causing violence, and others.

However, the activation of this protection coincides with several practical obstacles and difficulties in the field, the most important of which is the failure to inspect all supporters due to the large number of them at important sporting events. It is difficult for security guards to conduct the inspection process accurately, and this is due to the traditional manual inspection process. The partisans resort to tricks and maneuvers that are difficult to discover except with the help of sophisticated machinery, and this is what public security personnel lack. Inability to equip all sports facilities with surveillance cameras. The poor conditions in which the public is accommodated in sports facilities and the shortcomings in the process of organizing sports events. The lack of strict sports regulations in recent years until July 2013, where violence spread at sporting events with blood in its veins However, practical reality proves that riots and repeated attacks against players are still very widespread in Algerian sports facilities.

Suggestions:

After this study, we make the following recommendations and suggestions:

- Sophisticated and rapid inspections in order to ensure a complete wiping of the supporters, while controlling the greatest possible number of violators of the law of the sport and the applicable regulations and by referring them to justice.

Equip sports facilities with surveillance cameras.

Reinforce and increase the number of security personnel inside sports facilities and at all public entrances and their surroundings.

- Train security personnel and increase their capacities to control and manage behavior not authorized by law and incidents of individual and collective violence, quickly and directly.

Reduce the intensity of media discourse and avoid inflaming the sports masses.

- Application of regulations and sanctions to administrators, technical agencies and players who display aggressive or provocative behavior towards others.

- Increase the checkpoints that represent all corners of the stands and inform the fans.

- Drafting of regulations and penalties in case of violation, so that they are clearly presented to the public on the entrance tickets.

Educate individuals and masses in the media with methods of peaceful expression in case of victory or defeat.

- Each team must identify the members of the Supporters' Association and train them in the organization of the sports cheerleading process.

- Increase the level of efficiency of sports arbitration and the rigor in the application of the laws to the referees who are biased towards a specific team.

Spread the culture of sportsmanship, tolerance and handshaking before and after the end of the match.

Awarding of valuable and attractive prizes to the best supporters at each sporting event

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