

ABSTRACT

The theme of the thesis is international sports law. Sports activity indeed starts at the level of particular states, but in connection with professional sportsmen's easy cross-border movement and with regard to unifying sports rules it is necessary to emphasize its international nature. Even it may be questionable to talk about international sports law it is not important to this paper, because the main purpose of the thesis is to deal with basic relations which are setting in sport with international element and to legally subsume them. As international sports law is newly aborning subject it is quite difficult to give it rational sort.

This thesis is split into six chapters which are subdivided into subchapters, except for the first and the last one. First chapter is generally about sport. The second concerns with the grounds of international sports law. Chapter three comprises sources of law that are associated with sport. Chapter four is focused on the professional athletes, their status and their activity. Fifth chapter deals with the organization of sporting activities. The last one is aimed at the settlement of disputes in sports area.

The main conclusions of the thesis are following. Because of the system of sports organization we can say that it is possible to see the international element even in the relations which seem to be at first sight clearly national matter. Further the definition of international sports law could be that it is complex of sources of law, international sports customs and decision-making practice which deals with legal relations of international element that are emerging in context of professional sports activity. We can find sources of law engaged in international sport at the level of international law, European union law and also national laws. Individual athletes are usually considered to be entrepreneurs and the collective ones to be employees. Their activity is based on the freedom of association and simultaneously freedom of contract. Sports organization operates either on the pyramidal principle or on the principle of closed professional competitions. In the end it has to be said that disputes in the area of sport are ordinarily settled by arbitrations instead of courts.