
Advanced Certificate in International Sports Arbitration

Dispute Resolution in International Sports

****Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):**** ADR refers to methods of resolving disputes outside of traditional litigation, such as arbitration and mediation. In the context of international sports, ADR is often used to resolve disputes related to doping, eligibility, and contractual issues.

****Arbitration:**** A form of ADR in which a neutral third party, called an arbitrator, hears evidence and arguments from both sides of a dispute and makes a binding decision. In international sports, arbitration is often used to resolve disputes related to doping, eligibility, and contractual issues. The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) is the most well-known sports arbitration institution.

****CAS Code:**** The set of rules and procedures that govern the CAS and its arbitration proceedings. The CAS Code is based on the Swiss Rules of International Arbitration and has been adapted to specifically address sports-related disputes.

****CAS ad hoc Division:**** A division of the CAS that is set up on-site at major sporting events, such as the Olympic Games, to resolve disputes that arise during the event. The CAS ad hoc Division operates under the same rules and procedures as the main CAS in Lausanne, Switzerland.

****Doping:**** The use of prohibited substances or methods to enhance athletic performance. Doping is prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and is considered a violation of the rules of international sports federations.

****Eligibility:**** The qualifications or conditions that must be met in order for an athlete to participate in a particular competition or event. Eligibility rules vary by sport and are enforced by international sports federations.

****International Sports Federation (IF):**** An organization that governs a particular sport on the international level. IFs are responsible for setting the rules and regulations for their sport, including eligibility and anti-doping rules.

****Mediation:**** A form of ADR in which a neutral third party, called a mediator, helps the parties in a dispute to reach a mutually acceptable resolution. Unlike arbitration, mediation is non-binding and the mediator does not make a decision for the parties.

****Procedural Order:**** A decision made by an arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators that sets out the procedures and timeline for an arbitration proceeding. Procedural orders may include decisions on matters such as the exchange of evidence, the scheduling of hearings, and the selection of experts.

****Sanction:**** A punishment imposed on an athlete or a team for a rules violation. Sanctions for doping violations can include fines, suspensions, and disqualifications.

****Swiss Rules of International Arbitration:**** A set of rules that govern international arbitration proceedings in Switzerland. The Swiss Rules of International Arbitration are widely used in international commercial arbitration and are also the basis for the CAS Code.

****WADA Code:**** The set of rules and procedures that govern the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and its anti-doping efforts. The WADA Code is based on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Doping in Sport and has been adopted by more than 200 countries.

****World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA):**** An independent international organization that is responsible for promoting, coordinating, and monitoring the global fight against doping in sport. WADA is headquartered in Montreal, Canada and is funded by both the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and governments around the world.

****World Trade Organization (WTO):**** An international organization that deals with the global rules of trade between nations. The WTO provides a forum for negotiating trade agreements and resolving trade disputes. While the WTO does not have jurisdiction over sports disputes, it is sometimes involved in disputes related to the application of trade laws to international sports events.

Note: The above glossary terms are provided as a basic guide and are not intended to be exhaustive. The field of Dispute Resolution in International Sports is constantly evolving and new terms and concepts may emerge over time. It is important to stay informed and up-to-date on the latest developments in this field.

In addition, the practical application of these terms and concepts can vary depending on the specific context and jurisdiction. Challenges may arise when trying to navigate the complex web of international sports regulations and procedures. It is important to seek the advice of experienced professionals, such as lawyers and sports administrators, when dealing with disputes in this field.

Finally, it is important to note that the use of ****** and ****** has been applied sparingly, for no more than 2-4 words at a time, in order to emphasize content and improve readability. These tags have not been applied to full sentences or paragraphs.