

Abstract

Institutional fight against doping in sport

The diploma thesis with the title Institutional fight against doping in sport deals with the problematic issues of using banned substances and banned methods in sport or any other violation of anti-doping rule from the point of view of establishing international institutions with worldwide scope of activity with the aim of elimination of doping in sport.

After the general introduction into the problematic issues of doping with the description of the historical roots of this unfair sporting practice there is a part focusing on the basic instruments of the fight against doping. A principle of strict liability of a sportsman for a violation of anti-doping rule is described, as well as the list of banned substances and banned methods, the process of testing, the therapeutic use exemption, the whereabouts and the athlete biological passport.

In the following part the instruments of the public international law which were concluded by Council of Europe and UNESCO are analysed. The fight against doping in sport is transported through these international conventions on the level of intergovernmental cooperation which reflects the important non-governmental institutions and binds itself to international coordination.

The main part of the thesis is contributed to two most important institutions of the fight against doping in sport – the World Anti-Doping Agency and the Court of Arbitration for Sport. The World Anti-Doping Agency is responsible for the harmonisation and the unification of the rules which are set in its World Anti-Doping Code. The World Anti-Doping Code is then implemented on the national level and enforced by sports federations and anti-doping organisations. The Court of Arbitration for Sport is independent and impartial arbitral institution that integrates into the fight against doping through its judgments on appeals which aim against the resolutions of national and international sports federations. The independency and the impartiality of the Court of Arbitration for Sport were confirmed by the European Court for Human Rights, although there can be identified some structural and procedural lacks which are suitable to revise.