

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the thesis is to analyse a specific type of legal relations that emerge from e-commerce or other actions completed on the Internet network. The Internet is a specific platform in which users from all around the world enter into contact. Because the Private International Law is based on the principle of territoriality, the Internet is a factor that greatly influences the applicability of this principle. The main aim of this thesis is to provide a summary of actually applied rules valid for determining jurisdiction or applicable law for e-commerce relations and disputes. The thesis is composed of five chapters. First two chapters are introductory in which the basic terminology relevant to the field of international e-commerce is defined. The main topic of the thesis is divided into two main parts (chapters) that correspond with the specified two areas of examination. The first part focuses on the applicability of actual regulations relevant to determining jurisdiction in relation to the electronic commerce whereas the second part deals with the regulations determining applicable law.

In the case of jurisdiction, the issue is split into three subchapters following the specific regulation according to the type of e-commerce. The e-commerce between professionals (B2B) and the e-commerce with consumers (B2C) is analysed separately. The chapter also covers the cases of the extra-contractual responsibility. The second part of the main topic adopts similar structure as the previous part; therefore the regulations are analysed in the view of the B2B or B2C e-commerce or the extra-contractual responsibility. In order to provide a comparison, each type of these obligations is analysed separately in terms of the EU legislation and the international conventions applicable to the relations with EU non-member states parties. In an effort to approach the issue also from the practical point of view, I illustrate each part with the case law relevant to the topic. The analysis of relevant case law proved the lack of precision in the application of traditional rules of Private International law, particularly in cases of direct e-commerce. Obligation from the direct e-commerce is absolutely dissociated from any physical location, which essentially prevents the application of general rules for the determination of the jurisdiction or the applicable law.