

EU Court of Justice

- Ensures that everyone is treated equally under EU law.
- judge from every member state
- Has power to settle legal disputes between EU member states, EU institutions, businesses and individuals

Work of the Court:

1. Supervise that EU laws are correctly implemented in its member states, communication with the court if there are problems of understanding in the member countries

2. In the case there is a reason to believe one of the member states is not fulfilling its obligations under the EU Law another member state or court of justice can start investigations. Accused member state must correct the mistake or a fine can be imposed.

3. Member states, the council, the commission or parliament can ask the court of justice to annul a law that is believed to be illegal.

4. Individuals, companies, EU Institutions or member states can complain about decisions made by the European parliament, the council and the commissions if they do not fulfil the requirements of the treaty and the failure will be recorded officially

5. Individuals or companies can apply for compensation for damage that is caused by any actions or inactions of EU Community.

Bosman Case

- Sports are part of the EU, so those issues are treated as other matters.
- Case regarding free movement of workers and different associations
- It was possible to change clubs after the term in the current club ended to an other club in the EU area

Other cases

- 1974 Walrave and Koch case: no one can be discriminated because of their nationality
- 2006 Meca-Medina case: EU competition rules must be applied with due regard to the specificity of sport on a case-by-case basis