

role in functioning of the international community, its humanization and democratization. During lecture and seminar classes, we advise to demonstrate photo and video materials which fill theory with emotional context (for example, consequences of pollution, mass human rights violations, etc.).

In conclusion, certain contradictions between the practical tasks of professional activity and theoretic content of teaching have been discovered through the research of contemporary academic challenges of international law. This is explained by insufficient attention to diplomatic and moral sides of the researched profession. The recognition of said problems is an important step on the way to resolving them. The article proves that the situation is not yet critical and there are a lot of solutions for its improvement, which must be based on objective understanding of both the current state of affairs and development prospects.

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## SPORTS CONTRACTS

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Nowadays, it is extremely important to remember that sport is a huge developing business. Millions of people work in the sphere of sport. They have labour relationships with their employers, which are regulated by sport contracts. The legal nature of sports contracts is very complicated and requires clear legal regulation. There are a lot of drawbacks in law. The problem needs further scientific research.

In other words, the topic of the research is very important, which can be

explained by the fact that in our society sports contracts are in big demand. This term is often used in media and everyday conversations of ordinary people.

A lot of scientists have studied the problem, among them P. D. Pylypenko, M. I. Popichiev, M. O. Tkach, O. A. Shapovalova [1-3].

The goal of the research is to analyze the problems of the practical functioning of the institute of sports contracts in modern Ukraine. This goal presupposes the implementation of the following tasks: 1) define the term 'sports contract' and analyze its origin; 2) determine the criteria and types of sports contracts; 3) identify the causes of conflicts and possible ways of avoiding them by means of properly written sports contracts; 4) compare the legal practice in the sphere of sports contracts in Ukraine with the international practice; 5) analyze the Labour Code of Ukraine and other laws that are adjacent to the sphere of sport.

In order to regulate the relationships between the athletes and their employers sports contracts are used, they are labor contracts in the sphere of sports.

First of all, the contract is always concluded for a certain term. This characteristic helps the employer to hire more skillful sportsmen and get rid of lazy, unscrupulous employees who violate labor discipline. However, in practice, it significantly reduces the level of legal protection of employees, as employers draw up contracts, which prescribe additional conditions for release, additional employee's liability and other conditions that aggravate the position of the employee.

The written form is another characteristic feature of the contract. Article 24 of the Labor Code establishes a list of labor contracts, which must be worked out in writing. It means that a contract which have been concluded orally can be considered illegal. Moreover, additional (optional) rights and obligations of the parties, the grounds for the termination of the contract should be established in the contract.

In Article 21 of the Labor Code we can see that there are two parties of the employment contract: the employee and the owner of the enterprise, institution, organization, an authorized body or an individual. In practice, such subjects are professional sports organizations (federations of sports, unions, associations, professional sport clubs).

The actual content of the contract concerns the rights and obligations of the parties. In addition to the mandatory conditions established by the Labor Code (labor functions of the employee, payment, place of work, etc.), there are also conditions set by different sport organizations, sport federations, etc. These subjects may influence the content of sport contracts, as Article 38 of the Law "On Physical Culture and Sports" gives them the right to determine their own additional rules.

A characteristic feature of sports contracts is that different sport clubs and organizations use the system of fines and money bonuses. Here are some extraordinary examples from world practice. The owner of the Auckland Athletic baseball club often advertised various goods. In 1972, he signed contracts with the players of the club, according to which players who had a mustache received \$ 300 more than the others, while players who wound the mustache with a special wax

got extra \$ 100. At the end of the season, all bonuses were paid.

At negotiations all the essential terms of the contract, including the amount of transfer, salary, terms of termination of the contract and others are agreed upon. Vadim Shablii, the most famous Ukrainian sport agent, points out that the most difficult thing while concluding a sports contract is to reach a consensus in finding a compromise on significant issues of the contract. The parties do not always come to meet each other in person, including the clients. If during the negotiations the agent and the other party have agreed upon all the contract terms, then the decision must be approved with the athlete. Since the opinion of the agent and the opinion of his client may diverge, the latter must weigh all the advantages and disadvantages himself (the opinion expressed by V. Shablii in the telephone conversation with the author of this publication).

As a result of the research, the following conclusions have been made. It is clear that the problem of sports contracts requires further study and research. At the legislative level, labor relations in the field of sports are regulated by regulatory acts, which have lost their relevance in the times of market economy and do not meet the requirements of the current situation in sports. In particular, the Labor Code of Ukraine establishes general rules for all employees, including athletes, despite the fact that the athletes' labor relations require a separate legal definition.

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## **INFLUENCE OF MODERN YOUTH VALUE SYSTEM ON DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE**

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The report deals with Demographic Crisis which can be understood as the situation when sociologists indicate negative population parameter.