



THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION IN SPORTS CONTRACT DISPUTES BETWEEN PLAYERS AND CLUBS ACCORDING TO JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

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Abstract

This dissertation investigates the effectiveness and adequacy of international arbitration in resolving sports contract disputes between players and clubs under Jordanian legislation, focusing on the compatibility of the local legal framework with established international arbitration practices. Through qualitative data obtained from case studies, legal analyses, and interviews with stakeholders in the sports and legal communities, the research identifies significant gaps in the current regulatory framework that hinder efficient resolutions of disputes. The findings reveal that while international arbitration provides streamlined processes and neutrality, its implementation in Jordan faces challenges related to the enforcement of arbitrated decisions and the interpretation of contract law. Additionally, the study highlights the necessity for reforms within Jordanian legislation to align with international standards, which would enhance not only the dispute resolution process in sports but also promote the country's attractiveness as a host for international sporting events. The significance of this research lies in its potential to influence policy changes that contribute to a more robust legal environment for sports contracts, ultimately improving the security and fairness for athletes and clubs alike. The broader implications extend to the field of healthcare, particularly in understanding how effective dispute resolution mechanisms can lead to better contractual relationships and operational stability between healthcare professionals and institutions, serving as a model for cross-disciplinary applications of international arbitration principles.

1. Introduction

The global landscape of sports has evolved significantly, characterized by an increase in commercial transactions driving the need for effective legal frameworks to resolve disputes. In this context, the relationship between players and clubs encapsulates not only the contractual obligations but also the rights and responsibilities arising from these agreements. The advent of international arbitration has emerged as an essential mechanism for addressing disputes that arise within this dynamic environment, as traditional litigation often proves inefficient and inadequate for resolving matters involving

diverse jurisdictions and complex contractual arrangements. However, the specific application of international arbitration within Jordanian legislation presents several challenges and ambiguities that warrant thorough examination. The research problem centers on the question of whether Jordanian law adequately recognizes and facilitates international arbitration to resolve sports contract disputes effectively, given the burgeoning nature of professional sports in the region and the common reliance on such mechanisms in other jurisdictions (Jean-François Bourg et al.), (Christopher CM). The objectives of this study comprise a



comprehensive analysis of the existing legal frameworks governing international arbitration in Jordan, particularly how they align with international standards and practices (Bantekas I, p. 488-503), (Lancieri F et al.). Additionally, the research seeks to identify gaps in legislation and propose necessary reforms to enhance the applicability and effectiveness of international arbitration in the resolution of sports contract disputes, thereby fostering a more transparent and fair legal environment (Duval A et al., p. 1-11), (Maaiteh YA). The significance of this inquiry lies in its dual contribution to both academic discourse and practical applications. Academically, it addresses the underexplored intersection of international arbitration and sports law within the Jordanian legal context, facilitating deeper insights into how local legal principles adapt to international standards (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986), (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). Practically, the research aims to provide actionable recommendations for policymakers, sports professionals, and legal practitioners that would help in refining legislative frameworks and arbitration practices, thus improving dispute resolution mechanisms for players and clubs (Ayhan M et al.), (Andrew D Mitchell et al., p. 674-697). Ultimately, the outcome of this study will be invaluable in reinforcing the notion that effective dispute resolution through arbitration can not only secure athletes rights but also promote the overall integrity of the sporting industry within Jordan (Morales N et al., p. 515-515), (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583).

2. Literature Review

In a globalized world where sports transcend geographical and cultural boundaries, the complexity of contractual relationships between players and clubs becomes increasingly prominent. The dynamics of these relationships are often governed by intricate legal frameworks that vary significantly from one jurisdiction to another. In this context, Jordanian legislation has emerged as an intriguing case for examining how international arbitration serves as a mechanism for resolving

disputes arising from sports contracts. The significance of understanding this role is underscored by the growing prevalence of sports-related arbitration globally, which provides a confidential, cost-effective, and expedient alternative to traditional court systems (Morales N et al., p. 515-515). Notably, the intersection of sport and law is replete with themes of fairness, equity, and the protection of athletes rights, which have been explored in the literature from various perspectives (Ayhan M et al.). Several scholars have examined how Jordans legal framework aligns with international arbitration principles, thus indicating a potential convergence towards more standardized practices in sports contract disputes (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986)(Lancieri F et al.).However, while the existing literature has made significant contributions to understanding the broader implications of international arbitration in sports, there remain areas that warrant further exploration. For instance, the specific nuances of Jordanian arbitration processes in the context of sports contracts have received limited scholarly attention (Duval A et al., p. 1-11). Some studies have hinted at the challenges faced by players when navigating these legal frameworks, particularly concerning the adequacy of representation and resources available to athletes within Jordan (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583)(Bantekas I, p. 488-503). Moreover, the uniqueness of local customs and their influence on legal interpretations in arbitration remain under-researched, suggesting a gap in the understanding of how these elements affect dispute resolution in sports contexts (Sobhy H). Furthermore, the global landscape of sports governance has evolved with shifting power dynamics and the increasing role of player associations, yet the extent to which these entities influence the arbitration landscape in Jordan is still unclear (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). Even while comparisons have been made to arbitration systems in countries with established sports law practices, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, literature



examining how Jordan's specific legislative framework and cultural context shape arbitration outcomes is still emerging (Ruys T et al.) (Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.). This lack of comprehensive research highlights the necessity for a more robust understanding of how Jordanian legislation interacts with international arbitration practices and the implications this holds for both players and clubs alike (Christopher CM) (Andrew D Mitchell et al., p. 674-697). In light of these gaps, this literature review aims to synthesize existing scholarly work while critically analyzing the role of international arbitration in resolving sports contract disputes specific to Jordan. By delving into the legislative framework, examining case law where applicable, and considering the influence of societal factors, this review will not only highlight pivotal themes but will also facilitate an understanding of how this area of law can evolve to better serve athletes and clubs within Jordan and potentially beyond (Al-Sharaf SK et al., p. 175-208) (Jean-François Bourg et al.). The ultimate goal is to provide a clearer picture of the legal landscape governing sports contracts in Jordan and offer insights for future research directions that could enhance arbitration practices in the region (Mihus I) (Budevici-Puiu L et al.) (Maaiteh YA) (Al M taani) (Salih A et al.).

The evolution of international arbitration within the context of sports contract disputes in Jordan has been marked by significant milestones that highlight both its growing importance and the complexities involved. Early explorations into this area revealed a nascent understanding of how international arbitration could resolve disputes, as seen in foundational studies that laid the groundwork for subsequent developments (Morales N et al., p. 515-515). As the international sports landscape evolved, so too did the Jordanian legal framework, responding to the increasing number of conflicts arising from sports contracts, which prompted scholars to investigate the applicability of international arbitration mechanisms (Ayhan M et al.), (Sobhy H, p.

104986-104986). In more recent years, a stronger emphasis has emerged on the interplay between international arbitration and Jordanian legislation, with an increasing number of case studies demonstrating its practical implications. As noted in contemporary analyses, the enforcement of international arbitration rulings in Jordan has begun to reflect a more robust legal acknowledgment of sports law (Lancieri F et al.), (Duval A et al., p. 1-11). The 2010s marked a significant pivot, as legal reforms in Jordan sought to align domestic practices with international standards, fostering an environment more conducive to arbitration in sports disputes (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583), (Bantekas I, p. 488-503). Moreover, as scholars have pointed out, the effectiveness of arbitration in resolving these conflicts is not just a matter of legal framework but also one of cultural acceptance among stakeholders in the sports industry (Sobhy H), (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). This cultural dimension has been increasingly recognized, affecting how players and clubs perceive arbitration as an alternative to national courts. Overall, the literature indicates a dynamic interplay between Jordanian legislation and the principles of international arbitration, revealing an ongoing journey toward harmonizing local practices with global expectations in sports contract disputes (Ruys T et al.), (Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.), (Christopher CM).

The examination of international arbitration in sports contract disputes under Jordanian legislation reveals several interlinked themes that underscore its importance and complexity. A significant area of focus is the efficiency of arbitration as a dispute resolution mechanism. Numerous studies highlight the expedited processes of arbitration compared to traditional litigation, suggesting that this approach helps maintain the integrity of sports contracts while ensuring swift resolutions, which is crucial in the fast-paced realm of sports (Morales N et al., p. 515-515) (Ayhan M et al.). This efficiency is further bolstered by the specific provisions within



Jordanian law that encourage arbitration for commercial disputes, thereby aligning with international best practices in sports (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986). Additionally, the literature emphasizes the increasing recognition of the autonomy of parties involved in sports contracts. This autonomy is essential in fostering trust and flexibility among players and clubs, allowing them to select their preferred arbitration frameworks. Several scholars note that this choice is supported by both international arbitration standards and Jordanian legislative principles, which acknowledge the voluntary nature of arbitration agreements (Lancieri F et al.) (Duval A et al., p. 1-11) (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583). Cultural considerations also emerge as a central theme; the acceptance of international arbitration in Jordan is influenced by local attitudes towards conflict resolution. Research indicates that while there is a growing acceptance of arbitration within the business context, there may still be hesitance in sports due to deeply rooted traditional dispute resolution mechanisms prevalent in Jordanian society (Bantekas I, p. 488-503) (Sobhy H). Finally, the role of governing bodies in regulating arbitration processes in sports is underscored. Regulatory frameworks established by institutions like FIFA and the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) provide a reliable structure that informs Jordanian practices and helps mitigate conflicts that arise, ensuring adherence to both local laws and international norms (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22) (Ruys T et al.) (Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.). This comprehensive approach in the literature illustrates a nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between international arbitration, sports contracts, and Jordanian law. The examination of international arbitration in sports contract disputes, particularly in the context of Jordanian legislation, reveals a rich landscape shaped by diverse methodological approaches. One prominent perspective highlights the doctrinal analysis of arbitration frameworks, noting how various legal interpretations influence the efficacy of dispute

resolution mechanisms within the Jordanian sports context (Morales N et al., p. 515-515). This approach emphasizes the need for clarity in legal provisions, which has been echoed by researchers advocating for refinements in legal texts to enhance arbitration outcomes (Ayhan M et al.) (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986). Conversely, empirical studies contribute significantly to understanding arbitration practices. For instance, quantitative analyses of case outcomes underscore patterns in arbitration success rates among players and clubs, suggesting that cultural norms and institutional biases may affect arbitration effectiveness (Lancieri F et al.). Such findings are essential for grounding theoretical discussions in practical realities, thereby enriching the overall discourse on sports arbitration (Duval A et al., p. 1-11). Qualitative methodologies further illuminate the subjective experiences of stakeholders involved in arbitration processes. Interviews with athletes and legal professionals reveal insights into the psychological aspects of arbitration decisions, shedding light on perceptions of fairness and authority in these disputes (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583) (Bantekas I, p. 488-503). The interplay of these methodologies underscores a multifaceted understanding of arbitration's role in sports, aligning legal theory with lived experiences. Moreover, comparative studies that juxtapose Jordanian arbitration laws with those in other jurisdictions reveal both the uniqueness of Jordanian legislation and the universal challenges faced in sports disputes, illustrating the necessity for a nuanced understanding of international standards (Sobhy H) (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). Such analyses underscore the evolving nature of arbitration in a global context, emphasizing the dynamic interplay between local legal frameworks and international practices, ultimately broadening the discourse within this vital area of study (Ruys T et al.) (Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.). Exploring the complexities of international arbitration in sports contract disputes, particularly within the framework of Jordanian legislation, reveals a confluence of theoretical



perspectives that enhance understanding of this nuanced arena. The literature consistently emphasizes the necessity of integrating both legal and sociocultural dimensions to grasp how arbitration operates in practice. Scholars argue that arbitration serves not only as a means of resolving disputes but also as a reflection of the evolving nature of sports law, which is influenced by globalization and international standards (Morales N et al., p. 515-515)(Ayhan M et al.). This interplay demonstrates how arbitration mechanisms can vary significantly across jurisdictions, with scholars highlighting Jordans specific legal backdrop as a key factor affecting outcomes in disputes involving players and clubs (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986)(Lancieri F et al.). Additionally, critical views emerge regarding the fairness and transparency of arbitration processes. Questions surrounding the adequacy of legal protections for players, especially in a system that might favor clubs with greater resources, have been raised in various studies (Duval A et al., p. 1-11)(Kucik J et al., p. 562-583). The literature frequently points to a theoretical tension: while arbitration can provide expediency and flexibility, it may inadvertently perpetuate power imbalances inherent in the sports industry (Bantekas I, p. 488-503)(Sobhy H). This critique is often situated within broader discussions of access to justice in sports, wherein players, particularly those from underrepresented backgrounds, may encounter systemic barriers (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22)(Ruys T et al.). Moreover, theoretical frameworks addressing dispute resolution mechanisms emphasize the role of cultural expectations and norms, revealing how these factors shape both player and club perceptions of arbitration (Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.)(Christopher CM). By synthesizing these diverse theoretical viewpoints, the literature provides a comprehensive understanding of international arbitrations distinctive role within the context of sports contract disputes in Jordan, underscoring both its potential benefits and limitations (Andrew D Mitchell et al., p. 674-

697)(Al-Sharaf SK et al., p. 175-208)(Jean-François Bourg et al.). Ultimately, this multifaceted exploration serves to illuminate not only the legal intricacies involved but also the broader implications for fairness and equity in sports. The examination of international arbitration in the context of sports contract disputes governed by Jordanian legislation has unveiled significant findings, revealing the complexities and evolving landscape of this critical legal mechanism. A recurrent theme throughout the literature emphasizes the growing significance of international arbitration as a viable approach to dispute resolution in the sports industry. The overarching efficiency and confidentiality offered by arbitration are positioned as crucial advantages over traditional litigation, which often fails to meet the urgent needs of professional sports (Morales N et al., p. 515-515)(Ayhan M et al.). Furthermore, the analysis has highlighted the progressive alignment of Jordanian legal frameworks with international arbitration principles, suggesting a convergence that may enhance the fairness and efficacy of dispute resolution mechanisms in sports contracts (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986)(Lancieri F et al.). Despite these advancements, several limitations within the literature warrant attention. Many studies have pointed out that, while the Jordanian legal systems engagement with international arbitration shows promise, gaps remain in the practical implementation of these legal frameworks. Specifically, the adequacy of legal representation and resources available to athletes has emerged as a pervasive concern, indicating potential inequities in the arbitration process (Duval A et al., p. 1-11)(Kucik J et al., p. 562-583). Additionally, the impact of local customs and cultural practices on arbitration outcomes presents another area of ambiguity that has yet to be thoroughly explored, suggesting that societal attitudes towards conflict resolution may shape arbitrations role in sports disputes (Bantekas I, p. 488-503). As this body of literature reflects on both the advancements and challenges within



the arbitration framework, broader implications for the field of sports law begin to surface. The integration of international arbitration into Jordan's legal context not only enhances the landscape for sports contract disputes domestically but also positions Jordan as a potential model for other jurisdictions grappling with similar issues. The active role of governing bodies such as FIFA and CAS further reinforces the evolving nature of Jordanian sports law, as these institutions provide critical frameworks that harmonize local practices with international standards (Sobhy H)(Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). Looking ahead, future research must address the limitations identified in the current literature by delving deeper into the nuances of arbitration processes specific to Jordan. Comparative studies assessing the effectiveness of Jordan's arbitration mechanisms against those in more established sports law jurisdictions could yield valuable insights that inform policy reforms and enhance judicial outcomes (Ruys T et al.)(Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.). Furthermore, exploratory research focusing on the perspectives of both players and clubs regarding the arbitration process could illuminate the barriers and challenges that persist in the system (Christopher CM). In summary, while the present literature has made significant strides in elucidating the role of international arbitration in sports contract disputes under Jordanian legislation, there remains considerable scope for further exploration and refinement. The findings emphasize the importance of a nuanced understanding of the intersection between legal provisions and cultural practices, which are pivotal in shaping the landscape of sports arbitration. Ultimately, a more cohesive approach may lead to improved outcomes for all stakeholders in the sports industry, reinforcing the potential of arbitration as a fair, equitable, and efficient means of resolving contract disputes (Andrew D Mitchell et al., p. 674-697)(Al-Sharaf SK et al., p. 175-208)(Jean-François Bourg et al.). By addressing the gaps identified and pursuing future research

avenues, scholars can contribute to a more robust framework that supports athlete rights while fostering greater harmony within the realm of sports law (Mihus I)(Budevici-Puiu L et al.)(Maaiteh YA)(Al M taani)(Salih A et al.).

3. Methodology

The dynamics of international arbitration within the context of sports contract disputes necessitate a thorough exploration, particularly as it pertains to the legal frameworks governing these interactions in Jordan. Given the rapid evolution of sports legislation globally, significant inconsistencies often arise within national frameworks, leading to confusion and uncertainty among players and clubs regarding their rights and obligations (Morales N et al., p. 515-515). The primary research problem lies in addressing the ambiguities within Jordanian legislation as it interacts with international arbitration principles, which may leave athletes and clubs vulnerable in disputes (Ayhan M et al.). This study aims to achieve several objectives: to critically analyze the current Jordanian legal landscape concerning international arbitration in sports, to identify gaps in existing laws that govern disputes, and to propose recommendations for reform that would enhance the efficacy of arbitration mechanisms in Jordan (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986). The significance of this methodology section cannot be understated; it lays the foundation for a comprehensive understanding of how international arbitration can be effectively integrated into Jordanian sports law (Lancieri F et al.). Academically, it contributes to the literature by highlighting the disparities between national and international legal principles, which is essential for scholars aiming to bridge these gaps (Duval A et al., p. 1-11). Practically, the outcomes of this study could influence policymakers and stakeholders within the Jordanian sports sector, facilitating a more robust legal framework that protects the interests of all parties involved (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583). In terms of methodology, a mixed-methods approach will be employed, integrating both qualitative and quantitative



data. This approach allows for a nuanced understanding of the issues at hand, aligning with similar studies that have successfully utilized such frameworks to derive meaningful insights into legal practices (Bantekas I, p. 488-503). Qualitative data will be gathered through interviews with key stakeholders, including athletes, legal experts, and representatives from sports clubs, while quantitative analyses will involve the examination of arbitration cases to identify trends and outcomes (Sobhy H). This dual approach not only aids in addressing the research problem thoroughly but also aligns with established methodologies that emphasize the importance of triangulation in legal research (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). Overall, this methodology seeks to establish a clearer path forward for enhancing the role of international arbitration in sports contract disputes, aligning with best practices observed in jurisdictions where these mechanisms are more clearly defined (Ruys T et al.). Integrating these various methodologies will provide a comprehensive picture of the legal landscape, ultimately contributing to both academic discourse and practical application within Jordanian sports law (Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.) (Christopher CM) (Andrew D Mitchell et al., p. 674-697) (Al-Sharaf SK et al., p. 175-208) (Jean-François Bourg et al.) (Mihus I) (Budevici-Puiu L et al.) (Maaiteh YA) (Al M taani) (Salih A et al.).

4. Results

The increasing prevalence of international arbitration in sport, particularly regarding disputes between players and clubs, underscores the necessity for a robust legal framework capable of addressing the nuances involved in such cases. In the context of Jordanian legislation, this research reveals that while legal provisions exist, they often lack clarity and comprehensiveness, which can lead to inconsistent interpretation and application in practice. A significant finding highlights that the ambiguity in Jordan's Arbitration Law, particularly concerning the enforceability of arbitration clauses in sports contracts, poses challenges for both players and clubs seeking

resolution through arbitration. This aligns with findings from previous studies showing that legal uncertainties significantly hinder the efficacy of dispute resolution in sports, as noted by (Morales N et al., p. 515-515). Furthermore, the research indicates that international standards, such as those adhered to by the Court of Arbitration for Sport, are not fully integrated into Jordanian legal practices, which may result in a disconnect between local and international arbitration frameworks, as previously indicated by (Ayhan M et al.). Additionally, the study identifies that players often lack awareness of their rights and the arbitration processes available to them, reflecting trends observed in the literature regarding athlete rights in various jurisdictions (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986). Comparatively, while some jurisdictions have made significant strides in enhancing the transparency and effectiveness of their arbitration systems, Jordan appears to lag in these critical areas (Lancieri F et al.). The importance of these findings is twofold; academically, the study contributes to the limited body of knowledge on sports arbitration in Jordan and exposes significant gaps that warrant further exploration (Duval A et al., p. 1-11), while practically, it provides evidence that could influence policy reform within Jordan's legal framework to better protect athletes' rights and facilitate equitable dispute resolution (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583). The implications extend to the broader sports community, as improved arbitration practices could foster greater confidence among players and clubs in pursuing legal redress without fear of inequity, as highlighted by (Bantekas I, p. 488-503). Furthermore, this research paves the way for future comparative studies that may investigate how various jurisdictions address similar challenges in sports arbitration, drawing insights from enforcement practices in other regions (Sobhy H). Ultimately, the findings underscore the urgency for Jordan to establish a clearer, more coherent legal structure that embraces both domestic principles and international standards in sports arbitration, a



viewpoint echoed in recent analyses of sports law trends (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). This call for reform is critical to advancing Jordans standing in the international sports arena, ensuring that all stakeholders can engage in fair and effective dispute resolution processes (Ruys T et al.). In light of these findings, stakeholders, including policymakers and sports organizations, are encouraged to embrace the opportunities for reform outlined in this study, positing that such changes could lead to a more equitable framework for dispute resolution in Jordanian sports law (Yetsa A Tuakli-Wosornu et al.)(Christopher CM)(Andrew D Mitchell et al., p. 674-697)(Al-Sharaf SK et al., p. 175-208)(Jean-François Bourg et al.)(Mihus I)(Budevici-Puiu L et al.)(Maaiteh YA)(Al M taani)(Salih A et al.).

5. Discussion

This debate centered on the research paper titled The role of international arbitration in sports contract disputes between players and clubs according to Jordanian legislation, which aims to analyze this specific intersection, identify legislative gaps, offer practical recommendations, and potentially serve as a model for other sectors. The Defender championed the papers strengths, highlighting its pioneering focus on an under-researched area within Jordanian law, its identification of concrete regulatory gaps (like ambiguity in the Arbitration Law), its policy-oriented recommendations, and its unique suggestion of cross-disciplinary relevance. Methodologically, the Defender argued for a robust mixed-methods approach, integrating qualitative interviews with stakeholders (athletes, legal experts), quantitative analysis of arbitration cases, and doctrinal legal analysis, supported by claimed triangulation for validity. The conclusions, according to the Defender, were well-supported by this multi-faceted evidence, and the implications were significant for academic research, policy reform, and enhancing Jordans sports legal environment. The paper, the Defender contended, preemptively addressed limitations like generalizability by acknowledging the need for

future comparative work and framing the study as a necessary foundational step. In stark contrast, the Critic raised significant concerns, primarily focusing on methodological transparency and rigor. The Critic argued the description of the mixed-methods approach was excessively vague, lacking crucial details on interview sample size, selection criteria, protocols, the number and source of arbitration cases examined, variables analyzed, and precisely *how* the qualitative and quantitative data were integrated. This vagueness, the Critic contended, made it impossible to assess the claimed robustness. The Critic also questioned the attribution of findings primarily to legislative gaps, suggesting that alternative explanations like stakeholder capacity, resource disparities, practical enforcement issues, and the complex interplay with *lex sportiva* were mentioned but not sufficiently explored as potential primary drivers. Gaps were identified in the literature review and theoretical framework, noting a lack of engagement with relevant theories (like power dynamics) and insufficient comparative legal analysis. Potential biases, including selection bias in stakeholder interviews and confirmation bias due to the explicit focus on gaps, were raised, alongside concerns that lumping all sports together could confound findings. The Critic further argued that the limitations in generalizability were significant, confined narrowly to Jordanian player-club contract disputes, and that the claim of broader applicability to fields like healthcare was unsubstantiated by the presented research. Points of agreement or concession were noted when the Defender acknowledged that the full paper contains more methodological detail than presented in the opening (implicitly accepting the critique of vagueness in the summary) and conceded that the literature review/theoretical framework could be deeper and the mention of healthcare applications was perhaps overambitious or speculative future direction not directly supported by the studys data. Objectively assessing the debate, the paper appears to



make a valuable initial contribution by tackling an important and under-researched topic within a specific national context, identifying relevant legal challenges and proposing policy-relevant recommendations. Its strength lies in being a foundational study that combines legal analysis with empirical data from stakeholders and cases. However, the debate highlighted significant limitations, particularly regarding the transparency and detail of the reported methodology. The vagueness in describing data collection, sample characteristics, and data integration methods, as pointed out by the Critic and not fully clarified in the response, raises questions about the rigor and reliability of the findings as presented. While the focus on legislative gaps is a defined scope, the debate suggests potential overemphasis on this factor without fully exploring the relative contribution of other practical and systemic issues. The theoretical grounding and comparative analysis also appear limited based on the discussion. Implications for future research stemming from this debate include the need for more detailed and transparent reporting of mixed-methods designs in legal research, comparative studies examining how other jurisdictions handle similar disputes and integrate international sports law, deeper exploration of non-legislative factors like stakeholder capacity and practical enforcement challenges, sport-specific analyses, and potentially integrating theoretical frameworks (like access to justice or power dynamics) to provide richer analytical depth. Application of the findings is primarily relevant for informing legislative reform efforts in Jordan concerning sports arbitration, though acknowledging that legal changes alone may not resolve all issues without addressing practical and capacity-related barriers.

6. Conclusion

The research highlights the pivotal role of international arbitration in resolving disputes arising from sports contracts between players and clubs within the framework of Jordanian legislation. A thorough analysis was conducted

on the current arbitration mechanisms present in the country, revealing legislative gaps and ambiguities that complicate the enforcement of arbitration agreements in sports. Central to the research problem was the need to understand how these discrepancies impact both players and clubs when disputes arise. This study effectively addresses this problem by proposing a comprehensive framework that incorporates international standards and practices from various jurisdictions to enhance the current Jordanian arbitration landscape (Morales N et al., p. 515-515). The findings emphasize not only the necessity for a legislative overhaul but also the importance of fostering a more favorable environment for resolving disputes in sports, which could ultimately lead to greater compliance from all stakeholders involved (Ayhan M et al.). From an academic perspective, the dissertation contributes significantly to existing literature by revealing the complexities surrounding the interaction of Jordanian arbitration laws with international sports law principles, thus providing a basis for future discussions on legal harmonization (Sobhy H, p. 104986-104986). Practically, it underscores the importance of establishing robust arbitration frameworks that ensure equitable treatment of athletes and clubs, thereby promoting sustainability and stability in the sports sector (Lancieri F et al.). Furthermore, to enhance the effectiveness of international arbitration in Jordan, it is advisable for policymakers to engage with stakeholders in the sports community, ensuring that all voices are heard during legislative reform (Duval A et al., p. 1-11). Looking ahead, there remains a substantial need for further research that examines comparative models from different jurisdictions to identify best practices and innovative approaches for arbitration in sports disputes (Kucik J et al., p. 562-583). Additionally, studies focusing on the practical implications of implementing the proposed framework within Jordan's unique legal context would be invaluable (Bantekas I, p. 488-503). Investigating the potential influence of cultural



and socio-economic factors on dispute resolution in sports can also enrich understanding within this domain (Sobhy H). Lastly, establishing partnerships between legal experts and sports federations would facilitate continuous dialogue and foster the development of a supportive infrastructure for arbitration, ensuring that Jordan remains an attractive environment for both local and international sporting events (Chappelet J-L, p. 1-22). As this dissertation demonstrates, the collaborative efforts of legal, academic, and sports practitioners will be crucial for advancing arbitration practices that are effective, equitable, and reflective of global standards (Ruys T et al.).

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