

ARTICLE 44: COMPETENCY In the case of a dispute between a National Federation and the Continental Association of which one that Federation is a member; the appeal has to be addressed to the Congress of that Continental Association.

The resolution taken by the Continental Association Congress can be recurred to the ICF Court of Arbitration.

ARTICLE 44 45– ESTABLISHMENT In the case of a dispute, other than at ICF competitions where the ICF Competition Rules apply, a Court of Arbitration of the ICF will be appointed, consisting of three (3) Arbitrators.

Arbitrators will be selected from the list of ICF appointed arbitrators by a draw (secret ballot) at the ICF Headquarters within a time limit of fifteen days set by the ICF Executive Committee upon receipt of the request. The Chair of the arbitration will be decided by mutual agreement of the arbitrators drawn. If mutual agreement is not reached, the ICF Executive Committee shall appoint the Chair. Each disputing party will have the right to have a representative attend the draw, or request that an auditor of the ICF be present. A redraw must occur to replace an arbitrator drawn for a dispute who fulfils any of the following criteria: - the arbitrator is a legal assistant of one of the parties - the arbitration involves one party where the arbitrator is a member or representative

No matter what the difference between the disputing parties, no case may be taken to a court of law. The ICF would only recognise and accept the decisions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne (Switzerland) should the necessity of an appeal against an ICF decision arise.

ARTICLE 46 45– EXPENSES The cost of the Court of Arbitration of the ICF must be borne by the party against which the Court has found.

The cost related to the case, on which the winning party had to incur will be paid by the losing party. This includes but it is not limited to: Lawyer fees, Technical Experts (accountants and other experts according with the specific case) communications and administration.

Should neither party be found at fault, both parties shall defray the costs in equal parts. The Court is to do everything to keep the costs as low as possible without, however, being detrimental to either the ICF or the parties concerned in the case.