



The

FIVB TRIBUNAL

herewith issues the following

DECISION

on the Request for Review of CF [case number]
filed by

["The Club"]¹ ("Applicant")
represented by ["the Club's lawyer"],
[the Club's address]

vs.

["The Player"] ("Respondent")
represented by ["the Player's Agent"], [the
Player's Agent's address]

¹ In the interest of the protection of privacy, this is a redacted version of the decision. Any reductions are marked with bold brackets.

1. The Parties

1. The Applicant is a professional volleyball club with its legal seat in [the Club's Place and Country].
2. The Respondent is a professional volleyball player from [the Player's Country].

2. The FIVB Tribunal Panel

3. Article 1.5 of the FIVB Tribunal Regulations (hereinafter the "Regulations") provides as follows:

"1.5 Cases before the FIVB Tribunal shall be heard by the Chairperson and two (2) other members, appointed by the Chairperson. If one or more of the members is unavailable or ineligible due to reasons of conflict (see Article 9) the Chairperson shall appoint another member. However, in the event that a case only involves parties from the same Confederation, that case shall be heard by the judge from that Confederation as a single judge unless a hearing by a three (3)-member FIVB Tribunal is requested by one of the parties. If that member has the same nationality as one of the parties, is unavailable or ineligible due to reasons of conflict (see Article 9) he/she shall be replaced by the substitute member from the same Confederation. If both the member and the substitute member from the Confederation in question have the nationality of one of the parties, the FIVB President shall appoint ad-hoc a neutral judge from the same Confederation provided that he/she possesses the qualifications set out in Article 1.3 above".

4. Because the parties come from different confederations, this Request for Review will be heard by a Panel appointed by the Chairman. Because the Chairman of the FIVB Tribunal was no longer sitting on the FIVB Tribunal when this case was initiated, the Vice Chairman of the FIVB Tribunal, Mr. Liu Chi from China, is acting Chairman (hereinafter "Chairman") on the present case.
5. On [date], the Chairman appointed Mr. Piotr Stolarski from Poland and Lic. Carlos J. Beltran from Puerto Rico as members of the FIVB Tribunal Panel (hereinafter the "Panel") for the present case.

3. Facts and Proceedings

3.1 Background Facts

6. On [date], the Applicant and the Respondent entered into a pre-contract in which the Respondent agreed to offer his services to the Applicant's team for the [year]/[year] and [year]/[year] seasons in exchange for a salary of EUR 550,000 net total (hereinafter the "Pre-Contract").
7. The Contract contained the following relevant provisions:

"3. SALARY COMPENSATION

The Club Agrees to pay the Player as follows:

*[year]/[year]4 EU 550,000 euro net of
taxes [year]/[year] EU 550,000 euro net
of taxes*

5. CURRENCY OF PAYMENT

Compensation for the Agreement shall be made in euros” [sic]

8. On [date], the Applicant and the Respondent entered into a contract in which the Respondent agreed to offer his services to the Applicant’s team for the [year]/[year] and [year]/[year] seasons in exchange for a salary of EUR 50,000 net (hereinafter the “Employment Contract”).

9. The Employment Contract contained the following relevant provisions:

“6.2 All disputes that arise between the Parties from this Employment Contract shall be settled in accordance with the procedure established by the current legislation of the [Club’s Country] Federation.

[...]

SUPPLEMENT no. 1

To the Employment Agreement dated [date]

[...]

1. For the fulfillment of the obligations stipulated in the Employment Agreement dated [date], the Employer pay the Employee the remuneration in the net amount of 5,000 (five thousand) euro per month. The aggregate value of the Agreement constitutes the net amount of 50 000 (fifty thousand) euro.

2. The following bonus payments are approved for the Employee:

1st place in the Championship of [Club’s Country]: 30,000 (thirty thousand) euro.

2nd place in the Championship of [Club’s Country]: 20,000 (twenty thousand) euro.

3rd place in the Championship of [Club’s Country]: 10,000 (ten thousand) euro.

1st place in the [Club’s Country]Cup: 30,000 (thirty thousand) euro.

2nd place in the [Club’s Country] Cup: 20,000 (twenty thousand) euro.

3rd place in the [Club’s Country] Cup: 10,000 (five thousand) euro/

5. *All sums specified in clauses 1,2,3 and 4 of the present Supplement shall be paid to the Employee as net amounts, any related taxes and charges shall be paid by the Employer beyond the amounts, specified in the present Supplement;” [sic]*

10. On [date], [date]and [date], the Applicant issued an “Act of rendered services” (hereinafter “Acts”) because the Respondent’s “Agent has rendered services pointed for the transferring the professional sportsman: [the Player]...aimed of participation at the [national league] of [the Club’s Country] [year]-[year]” (sic). According to these Acts, the Respondent’s Agent was entitled to a commission for these services in the amount of EUR 131,000 (for the first Act of each season) or EUR 100,000 (for every other Act issued).
11. Starting in [date], the Applicant fell behind in its payments to the Respondent due to lack of funding.
12. The Respondent and his Agent met with the Applicant’s General Manager several times in an effort to resolve this issue.
13. From [date] until the end of the [year]/[year] season, the Respondent only received a few partial payments.
14. The Respondent practiced with the Applicant’s team and played in all of the Applicant’s team’s games during the [date]/[date] season.

3.2 The Proceedings before the FIVB Tribunal

15. On [date], the FIVB issued a decision in the present manner in accordance with Article 45.11 of the FIVB Sports Regulations (hereinafter the “Decision”) ruling that the Applicant owed the Respondent the amounts of EUR 35,000 and CHF 500, which the Applicant was ordered to pay by [date]. The Applicant was notified of the Decision on [date].
16. On [date], the Respondent’s Agent requested information from the FIVB LegalDepartment as to how to proceed with a review of the FIVB’s decision in the present case.
17. On [date], the FIVB Legal Department provided the Respondent’s Agent with the relevant information regarding proceedings before the FIVB Tribunal and directed him to thepublicly available FIVB Tribunal Regulations.
18. On [date] the Applicant informed the FIVB Legal Department that it had prepareda Request for Review and requested the relevant account information in order to pay the handling fee.

19. On the same day, the FIVB Legal Department provided the Applicant with the same information that it provided to the Respondent's Agent, which included the requested account information.
20. On [date], the Respondent's Agent requested a five day extension to file its Request for Review due the Respondent's Agent's travel schedule and a national holiday in [the Player's Country].
21. On the same day, the FIVB Legal Department responded with the following:

"Thank you for your email.

Article 45.11.2(a) of the FIVB Sports Regulations states that a Request for Review be submitted within fourteen (14) days from notification of the decision to the FIVB Tribunal. Consequently, neither the FIVB administration nor the FIVB Tribunal have the authority to grant an extension to the above mentioned deadline. Please note that a failure to comply with the requirements of Article 45.11.2 of the FIVB Sports Regulations and the FIVB Tribunal Regulations will result in the Request for Review being declared inadmissible

Thank you very much for your attention in this matter."

22. On [date], the Applicant filed its Request for Review, which included its "Request for Review", a Certificate from the Applicant's bank regarding the payments allegedly made to the Respondent, the Employment Contract, and proof of payment of the handling fee.
23. On [date], the FIVB Tribunal acknowledged receipt of the Request for Review and invited the Respondent to submit his Answer by no later than [date].
24. On [date], the Respondent submitted his Answer and Request for Review with accompanying documentation.

25. On [date], the FIVB Tribunal acknowledged receipt of the Respondent's Answer and Request for Review and stated that the Respondent's Answer would be forwarded to the FIVB Tribunal for its review. Regarding the Respondent's Request for Review, the FIVB issued the following Procedural Order:

"PROCEDURAL ORDER

in the matter

[The Player] ([the Player's Country]) v.

[the Club] ([the Club's Country])

[RfR [case number] - CF [case number]]

WHEREAS, according to Article 45.11.2(a) of the FIVB Sports Regulations, an affected party may request that his/her case be reviewed by the FIVB Tribunal by filing a Request for Review within fourteen (14) days from notification of the decision;

WHEREAS, the Player was notified of the decision on [date] and, thus, the Player had until [date] to file a Request for Review;

WHEREAS, on [date], the Player requested a five (5) day extension of the deadline to file his Request for Review with the FIVB;

WHEREAS, on the same day, the FIVB responded by informing the Player that neither it nor the FIVB Tribunal had the authority to grant an extension of the deadline and that a failure to comply Article 45.11.2 of the Sports Regulations and the FIVB Tribunal would result in the Request for Review being declared inadmissible;

WHEREAS, on [date], the Player filed his Request for Review;

DECISION

The FIVB Tribunal finds that the Player's Request for Review must be declared inadmissible because it was filed on [date], which was after the [date] deadline. The FIVB explicitly informed the Player that the deadline could not be extended and that his Request for Review would be declared inadmissible if he did not comply with Article 45.11.2(a). The Player made the conscious decision, despite this

warning, to file the claim after the deadline provided based on Article 45.11.2(a). Thus, the Player has to bear the responsibility for this decision. Consequently, the FIVB Tribunal shall not [admit] the Player's Request for Review."

26. On [date], the Respondent's Agent provided an unsolicited submission in which he challenged the authenticity of the Applicant's documentation and business practices and objected to the fact that the Respondent's Request for Review was declared inadmissible.

4. The Parties' Submissions

27. The following section provides a brief summary of the Parties' submissions and does not purport to include every contention put forth by the Parties. However, the Panel has thoroughly considered all of the evidence and arguments submitted by the Parties, even if no specific or detailed reference has been made to those arguments in this section.

4.1 The Applicant's Request for Review

28. First, the Applicant concluded an agreement with [name of a bank] (hereinafter "Bank"), which required the Bank to transfer the individual amounts owed to each of the Applicant's employees, including the Respondent. Thus, in the first instance, the Club did not have any evidence of the payments made to the Respondent. In the present proceedings, the Applicant obtained a certificate from the Bank (hereinafter "Bank Certificate") proving the amounts transferred to the Respondent. Taking into account the exchange rate as provided in the Employment Contract and based on the taxes that it was required to withhold in accordance with [the Club's Country] law, the Applicant claimed that the Respondent was entitled to a total of EUR 49,821.00 in salary and bonuses under the Termination Agreement. After reviewing the Bank Certificate, the Applicant contended that it only owed EUR 33,247.00 to the Respondent as demonstrated by the difference between the total salary that the Respondent was entitled to and the payments proven by the Bank Certificate.
29. Second, the Applicant contended that the FIVB Tribunal did not have competence to decide the present dispute because the Respondent was engaged in labour activities within the territory of [the Club's Country] and, thus, this dispute was governed by [the Club's Country] law. The Employment Contract provided that any dispute between the Parties had to be in a manner established by the legislation of the [the Club's Country]. Articles 381 and 382 of the [the Club's Country] Labour Code establishes that all individual labour disputes between an employer and

employee on the application of [the Club's Country] labour law, including the present dispute, must be submitted to a labour dispute commission or a court in [the Club's Country].

30. The Applicant requests the following relief:

“Considering the foregoing, in accordance with FIVB Tribunal Regulations, you are kindly requested to cancel the FIVB decision dated [date] on the matter of [the Player] vs. [the Club]” (CF 46/2015), particularly concerning the obligation of the Club to pay to the Player 35,000.00 Euro and 500 CHF.” (sic)

4.2 The Respondent's Answer

31. The Respondent first noted that he filed a complaint for EUR 435,000 on behalf of himself and his Agent and noted that the FIVB's decision should be revised to include EUR 400,000 that was requested as the Agent's claim because that amount also belongs to the Respondent. The Employment Contract and the Acts, which represented payments made under a contract signed by the Respondent's Agent, were interconnected. The Employment Contract would not exist without a contract signed by the Respondent's Agent but the value from a contract signed by the Respondent's Agent also belongs to the Respondent which was demonstrated by the signed declaration provided by the Respondent, the Pre-Contract, and the payment vouchers signed in the Agent's name for the Respondent.
32. The FIVB cannot refuse the Respondent's request regarding the amounts owed to his Agent because this type of arrangement in which payments are split into an employment contract and other sports rights contract is common in international volleyball in order to economically ensure full payment. The practice is that the payments under the Employment Contract are made to the Respondent in an account in the Respondent's name within the territory where the Respondent is providing his services and payments under a separate sports rights contract are made to an account in the Respondent's home country in an account in the name of the Agent, who then passes along said amount to the Respondent. FIVB cannot close its eyes to this reality and deny protection to the Respondent in this case.
33. According to FIVB Regulations, the FIVB Tribunal shall apply general principles of justice and equity. Additionally, the FIVB Tribunal should honour the principle of *“pacta sunt servanda”*, i.e. that the Parties should honour the agreements that they have signed. In the present case, the FIVB Tribunal should condemn the Applicant to pay its obligations under both contracts because the Respondent is a creditor under both agreements based on the Pre-Contract.

34. In his request for relief, the Respondent requested that:

“Thus, it requires that the FIVB, before the presented documents, review your decision and determine the [Club] must pay the amount of EUR 435,000 [the Player], and if does not pay, the FIVB should impose sanctions the club described in the regulation.” (sic)

5. Jurisdiction

5.1 In general

35. The FIVB Tribunal must first examine whether it has jurisdiction to hear the present dispute. In order to do so, it must first look at the relevant provisions of the Regulations.

36. Article 2.1 of the Regulations reads as follows:

“[t]he FIVB Tribunal is competent to decide financial disputes of an international dimension between clubs, players and coaches from within the world of volleyball”.

37. Article 2.2 of the Regulations stipulates that the FIVB Tribunal can only resolve disputes:

“2.2.1 arising between the natural and legal persons/entities mentioned in Article 2.1;

and

2.2.2 decided previously by the FIVB/ a Confederation or referred by the FIVB/ a Confederation to the FIVB Tribunal”

38. Article 2.3 of the Regulations grants the FIVB Tribunal the power to rule on its own jurisdiction.

39. Thus, in order for the FIVB Tribunal to have jurisdiction over the dispute, the Panel shall examine whether the conditions of both Articles 2.1 and 2.2 are satisfied.

40. The present dispute involves a claim for damages by a player [from a specific country] against a club [from a specific country]. The FIVB Tribunal finds that this dispute clearly qualifies as a financial dispute of an international dimension between a player and a club in accordance with Articles 2.1 and 2.2.1.

41. Furthermore, the Request for Review at hand is made against the Decision, which was rendered by the FIVB. Indeed, the FIVB was competent and decided the case in the first instance under Article 45.11 of the FIVB Sports Regulations. The Panel notes that neither party objected to the

FIVB's competence in the initial proceedings. Therefore, the present Request for Review stems from a decision of the FIVB, and the Panel holds that Article 2.2.2 is also satisfied. Based on the above, the conditions of Articles 2.1 and 2.2 are satisfied.

42. The Club contested the FIVB Tribunal's competence to decide the present dispute asserting that the Article 6.2 of the Employment Contract as well as [the Club's Country] labour law dictates that employment disputes may be decided only by the [Club's Country] labour dispute commissions or [the Club's Country] state courts. The FIVB first notes that Article 6.2 of the Employment Contract states the following:

"6.2 All disputes that arise between the Parties from this Employment Contract shall be settled in accordance with the procedure established by the current legislation of the [Club's Country]."

43. The Panel finds that the abovementioned clause is not sufficient to prevent the FIVB Tribunal from retaining competence over the present dispute. The abovementioned clause merely requires the Parties to settle disputes in accordance with current legislation of [the Club's Country]. The FIVB Tribunal finds that it is unclear what is meant by "settled" in this clause. The clause does not expressly require the parties to resolve disputes by litigation or arbitration in [the Club's Country]. Thus, without an alternative grant of competence, the Employment Contract does not conflict with the FIVB Tribunal's competence provided under the relevant FIVB Regulations.
44. Even if Article 6.2 of the Employment Contract could be interpreted to confer jurisdiction to the [Club's Country] labour courts (by itself or read in conjunction with Article 382 of the [Club's Country] Labour Code), said contractual provision does not provide for exclusivity of the [Club's Country] labour courts. Therefore, without a specific derogation, the Respondent was entitled to file his claim before the FIVB in accordance with the FIVB Sports Regulations, which govern international financial disputes in volleyball. Hence, at best, Article 6.2 of the Employment Contract would provide for two potential paths, one being the FIVB (and a review by the FIVB Tribunal) and one being [the Club's Country] labour courts.
45. Therefore, the Club has failed to demonstrate that FIVB Tribunal's competence to hear this dispute is excluded on the basis of Article 6.2 of the Employment Contract.

6. Admissibility

46. Before turning to the merits, the Panel would like state in a little more detail its reasons behind declaring the Respondent's Request for Review inadmissible in its Procedural Order , in light of the fact that the Respondent failed to provide a direct answer to the Applicant's Request for Review and continued to insist that the Panel review the amount awarded by the FIVB.
47. The Panel would first like to emphasize that the decision made in the Procedural Order is correct and shall stand. First, the Panel would like to note that the application of *ex aequo et bono* principles is limited to the decision on the merits based on the plain language of Article 13 of the Regulations, which is titled "Law Applicable to the Merits", and is, thus, not applicable to procedural matters. However, the Regulations fail to mention what law is applicable to procedural matters before the FIVB Tribunal. As a body with its seat in Lausanne, Switzerland (see Article 3 of the Regulations), the FIVB Tribunal must, therefore, interpret the procedural provisions of the Regulations bearing in mind the principles of Swiss procedural law in civil matters. Under Swiss law, a state judge cannot – in principle – extend or reinstate a deadline to review a decision if it has been missed (see BGE [Decisions of the Swiss Federal Tribunal] 101 II 86 E. 2; see also Haas, Ulrich, *The "Time Limit for Appeal" in Arbitration Proceedings before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)* in CAS Bulletin 2/2011, p.13, fn 87). Also, there is no provision in the Regulations which would provide otherwise, i.e. depart from this Swiss law principle.
48. Moreover, this practice that the deadline to submit an appeal or, in this case, a Request for Review cannot be extended is in line with the practice of the Court of Arbitration for Sport. This practice is demonstrated in Article R32 of the Code for Sports-Related Arbitration, which in relevant part, that:

"Upon application on justified grounds and after consultation with the other party (or parties), either the President of the Panel or, if he/she is not yet appointed, the President of the relevant Division, may extend the time limits provided in these Procedural Rules, with the exception of the time limit for the filing of the statement of appeal, if the circumstances so warrant and provided that the initial time limit has not already expired. With the exception of the time limit for the statement of appeal, any request for a first extension of time of a maximum of five days can be decided by the CAS Secretary General without consultation with the other party (ies)." (emphasis added)

49. The Respondent's Agent was made aware of this practice that the deadline to file the Respondent's Request for Review could not be extended. Despite this notification from the FIVB, the Respondent's Agent chose to file the Request for Review late. Unfortunately, for the Respondent, he must bear the responsibility for his Agent's late filing.

50. Hence, the Panel finds that the Respondent's Request for Review must be declared inadmissible in the present proceedings because it was not filed within the deadline provided in Article 45.11.2 of the FIVB Sports Regulations.

7. Discussion

7.1 Applicable Law

51. Under the heading "Law Applicable to the Merits", Article 13 of the Regulations reads as follows:

"Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Tribunal shall apply general considerations of justice and fairness without reference to any particular national or international law (ex aequo et bono)."

52. Neither of the parties has contested the applicability of *ex aequo et bono* to the present dispute nor based their arguments on any national law as it relates to the merits of this dispute. In light of the above, the Panel will decide the issues submitted to it in this proceeding *ex aequo et bono*.

53. In substance, it is generally considered that an arbitrator deciding *ex aequo et bono* receives "a mandate to give a decision based exclusively on equity, without regard to legal rules. Instead of applying general and abstract rules, he/she must stick to the circumstances of the case".²

54. In light of the foregoing matters, the Panel makes the following findings.

7.2 Findings

55. In its Request for Review, the Applicant seeks to argue that it has paid all of the amounts outstanding under the Employment Contract with the exception of EUR 33,247. In support of its proposition, it provides a chart purportedly demonstrating the total amount owed under the Employment Contract and a Certificate alleged proving the payments made pursuant to the Employment Contract.

56. First, the Panel notes that it is uncontested that the Applicant admits that it owes EUR 33,247. Consequently, the Panel awards this amount. Therefore, the amount in controversy in the present dispute is EUR 1,753, i.e. the difference between the EUR 35,000 awarded by the FIVB

² POUURET/BESSON, Comparative Law of International Arbitration, London 2007, No. 717, pp. 625-626.

in the first instance and the EUR 33,247 admitted by the Club.

57. Turning to the Applicant's arguments about the remaining amount in controversy, the Applicant bears the burden of proof for its argument that it paid the remainder of the outstanding salaries. In order to satisfy its burden of proof, the Applicant must provide concrete proof supporting its allegations.
58. Turning to the evidence provided, the Applicant has asked that the Panel overturn the decision, in essence, based on one document: the Certificate. The Certificate purports to prove the payments made to the Respondent. However, this document, while coming from the Applicant's bank, is merely a secondary source of evidence, i.e. it is a summary document describing payments rather than actual proof of payments made. The Panel notes that the Decision expressly provided the Applicant with guidance as to the type of evidence that it could provide in order to meet its burden of proof: bank SWIFT payment records or bank transfer documents. The Certificate is neither of these.
59. Moreover, even if the Certificate were considered as evidence of the amount owed, the Respondent's calculations incorrectly assert that it did not owe EUR 35,000 based on the Certificate. As it is clear from the Employment Contract, the Applicant was to pay the Respondent a total of EUR 50,000 net for the 2014/15 season. Consequently, rather than translate all of the amounts into [the Club's Country's Currency] as the Applicant did, the Panel reviewed the Applicant's calculations by converting the amounts allegedly paid in the Certificate for the [year]/[year] season into Euros using the exchange rates provided by the Applicant in its submission. The below table demonstrates how much was paid in Euros according to the Certificate:

Date of Payment	Amount of Payment (provided in Certificate in [the Club's Country's Currency])	Exchange Rate (provided by Applicant)	Amount paid in Euros
[date]	239,760	49.95 to 1	4,800.00
[date]	100,000	49.95 to 1	2,002.00

[date]	70,000	68.34 to 1	1,401.40
[date]	77,430	68.34 to 1	1,133.01

[date]	200,000	68.68 to 1	2,912.05
[date]	172,409.00	63.36 to 1	2721.10
TOTAL			14,969.56

60. When subtracting the total provided in the table above from the EUR 50,000 net salary provided in the Employment Contract, the outstanding amount owed by the Applicant based on the payments reflected in the Certificate is EUR 35,030.44. The Panel also notes that the Applicant withheld EUR 179 from the Respondent's wages due to taxes on complementary food. The Panel finds that the Applicant has provided no evidence to substantiate its ability to withhold these amounts from the Respondent's salary and meet its burden of proof. Thus, the payments as reflected in the Certificate do not, in fact, demonstrate the Applicant's contention that it actually owes less than the amount awarded by the FIVB in the first instance.

61. For the sake of completeness, the Panel also noted that the Respondent requested its initial request for relief before the FIVB in its Answer. However, the FIVB awarded the Respondent less than its initial request, and the Respondent did not file a Request for Review within the time limit (*see above* Section 6). Therefore, the Panel cannot award more than the amount awarded in the Decision because the Respondent failed to file a Request for Review within the time limit. Consequently, the Panel upholds the Decision and awards the Respondent EUR 35,000.

6.4 Costs

62. In its Decision, the FIVB ordered the Applicant to pay the full amount of costs of CHF 500 for the proceedings before the FIVB. Given that the Decision was upheld in full and the Applicant's Request for Review was dismissed, the FIVB Tribunal orders that the Respondent is entitled to the CHF 500 awarded in the Decision.

63. The Respondent made no additional requests for costs or expenses.

DECISION

64. For the reasons set forth above, the Panel decides as follows:

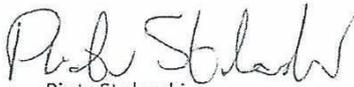
1. **The Request for Review filed by [the Club] is dismissed in its entirety.**
2. **The decision rendered by the FIVB on [date] is upheld in full.**
3. **Any other requests for relief are dismissed.**

Lausanne, seat of the proceedings, [date].



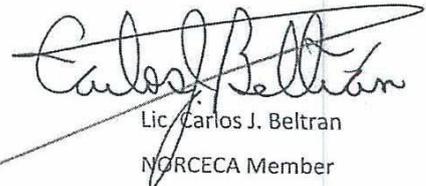
Liu Chi

Acting Chairman of the FIVB Tribunal



Piotr Stolarski

CEV Substitute Member



Lic. Carlos J. Beltran

NORCECA Member

NOTICE OF APPEALS

An appeal may be filed against this decision exclusively before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), in accordance with

- a) Article 16 of the FIVB Tribunal Regulations which provides as follows:

“Decisions of the FIVB Tribunal can only be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), Lausanne, Switzerland and any such appeal must be lodged with CAS within twenty-one (21) days from the receipt of the decision. The CAS shall decide the appeal ex aequo et bono and in accordance with the Code of Sports-related Arbitration, in particular the Special Provisions Applicable to the Appeal Arbitration Procedure.”

- b) The CAS Code of Sport-related Arbitration, which is available under www.tas-cas.org

The address and contact details of the CAS are the following:

Court of Arbitration for Sport
Avenue de Beaumont 2
1012 Lausanne, Switzerland
Tel: +41 21 613 50 00
Fax: +41 21 613 50 01
e-mail: info@tas-cas.org

In the event of an appeal, this decision shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the CAS orders otherwise.