## INTERNATIONAL

 HOCKEYFEDERATION

## STATUTES

## STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION

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## ARTICLE 1 - NAME AND PURPOSES

1.1. These Statutes, together with the Regulations issued under them, form the constitution of the International Hockey Federation (or " $F / H^{\prime}$ ", an international non-governmental not-for-profit association founded for an unlimited period of time under, and governed by, Articles 60 et seq. of the Swiss Civil Code.
1.2. The official seat of the FIH is Lausanne, Switzerland, and these Statutes are governed by and shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with Swiss law, using the definitions and principles of interpretation set out in Article 15 of these Statutes. (Words and terms that are defined in Article 15 appear in italics). The official languages of the FIH are English and French. Any communications to the FIH must be in one of these official languages.
1.3. The FIH is recognised by the International Olympic Committee, as well as by the FIH's Members and the Continental Federations, as the sole ultimate governing body for the sport of Hockey throughout the world. In that capacity, the FIH asserts its authority over all current and future forms, variations and derivatives of the sport, including those forms, variations and/or derivatives modified or derived from its traditional form, irrespective of the number of players involved, or the type of venue or playing surface used (excluding only ice-hockey).
1.4. The fundamental purposes of the $F I H$ are:
(a) to promote and develop Hockey at all levels throughout the world, in accordance with the rights and freedoms of the Olympic Charter, and without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;
(b) to govern and regulate the sport at the international level, and to recognise Continental Federations and National Associations to govern and regulate the sport at a continental/national level, in accordance with and subject to the FIH's ultimate authority over the sport;
(c) to protect the independence and autonomy of the FIH and its Members and Continental Federations to govern and regulate the sport, including exercising the right of democratic elections free from any outside influence;
(d) to control the organisation and scheduling of competitions (including, without limitation, any virtual or e-gaming competitions, "world" or "international" championships and other events purporting to be "world" or "international" events or to determine "world" or "international" champions of Hockey), so as to ensure that the sporting calendar is organised and scheduled in accordance with the best long-term interests and priorities of the sport as a whole;
(e) to preserve the integrity of the sport, including (without limitation) by adopting rules implementing the World Anti-Doping Code and other appropriate codes of conduct and ensuring that such rules and codes are enforced at all Hockey events sanctioned by the FIH, a Continental Federation and/or a Member (as applicable); and
(f) to establish and maintain an efficient administration to control, regulate and direct the affairs of the FIH and the sport of Hockey.
1.5. This version of the Statutes was adopted at the meeting of Congress in New Delhion 31 November $\underline{2} 2$ May 2018-20201 and comes into force on that date.

## ARTICLE 2 - MEMBERS

### 2.1. One Country, one Member

In accordance with the Olympic Charter, membership of the FIH is open to one National Association (or " $N A^{\prime \prime}$ ) for each Country. The sole and exclusive authority of a Member to govern Hockey at the national level shall extend as far as the political boundaries of the Country that it represents.

### 2.2. Rights and obligations of Members

(a) Subject always to the other provisions in the Statutes, Regulations and other rules and regulations and decisions of FIH, full Members shall enjoy all of the rights and benefits conferred on Members by the Statutes and Regulations, including (without limitation):
(i) recognition as the sole governing body for Hockey in that Member's Country as per Article 4.3;
(ii) right to participate in meetings of Congress and to cast a vote on resolutions put to Congress as per Article 6.3 (b);
(iii) to make proposals for inclusion on the agenda of the Congress as per Article 6.2 (a);
(iv) to nominate candidates for the Executive Board, including as President as per Article 7.2 (b);
(v) to take part in FIH International Events;
(vi) to take part in FIH assistance and development programs;
(vii) to exercise all other rights arising from the Statutes and Regulations, other rules and regulations and decisions of FIH.
(b) Each full Member and provisional Member:
(i) must respect and further the purposes set out in Article 1.4 of these Statutes;
(ii) must pay when due all Member subscriptions decided upon by Congress and any other monies due and owing to the FIH. Any Member that has failed to pay any part of any subscription or other debt when due for payment to the FIH: (A) may not enter any team in an International Event without the approval of the Executive Board, unless it settles all such debts at least ninety (90) days before the start of the International Event in question; and (B) may not attend (and so may not vote at) any meeting of Congress unless the full amount owing is paid (in fully cleared funds) at least 24 hours before the start of the meeting;
(iii) must determine its office-holders by democratic elections, ensuring at all times an adequate minimum representation of each gender within its governance structure;
(iv) must manage its affairs autonomously and without interference from bodies outside the Olympic Movement;
(v) must comply in all respects with the Statutes and Regulations, including (without limitation) the submission to the authority and jurisdiction of the FIH and its constituent bodies set out at Article 4.1 of these Statutes;
(vi) must adopt and implement and enforce within its Country Regulations that are consistent with the Statutes and Regulations, including (without limitation): antidoping regulations that are compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code and the FIH Anti-Doping Rules; regulations that are compliant with (a) the FIH's AntiCorruption Regulations (included in the FIH Integrity Code) and (b) the FIH Sanctioned and Unsanctioned Events Regulations (each as amended from time to time);
(vii) must recognise and enforce within its Country: (A) all decisions of the FIH's constituent bodies and/or by officials made under the Statutes and Regulations; (B) periods of ineligibility and other disciplinary sanctions imposed by the $F / H$, the Disciplinary Commissioner or the Judicial Commission; and (C) periods of ineligibility and other disciplinary sanctions imposed by CFs or by other Members; and
(viii) must file an annual reportwith when requested by the Executive Board within the first-ninety (90) days of each yearsuch request, reporting on the Member's activities (including major domestic championships and international competitions staged, and drug-testing conducted) in the previous year.
(c) Neither these Statutes nor membership of the FIH shall create a partnership or agency relationship between the FIH and its Members. Members are not liable for the debts or obligations of the FIH, and the FIH is not liable for the debts or obligations of Members.

### 2.3. Criteria for membership

To be and to remain a Member, an NA must satisfy (both at the time it applies for membership and at all times after it has been admitted as a Member) all of the following requirements:
(a) It must be concerned solely and exclusively with the administration, organisation and playing of Hockey and not with any other sport (provided that the Executive Board may make special and temporary exceptions from this requirement in respect of new small $N A s$ s).
(b) It must claim the exclusive right to govern both men's and women's Hockey in its Country, i.e., it must not recognise any other body's claim to govern either men's or women's Hockey in its Country (other than by exercise of powers delegated to that other body by the NA).
(c) Its constitution must declare (i) its opposition to discrimination of any kind, such as discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status; and (ii) its formal undertaking to be bound by and to comply with the obligations placed on Members under the Statutes and Regulations..
(d) It must be solvent or have the resources to run its hockey activities.
(e) The Executive Board must have confirmed that its constitution or Statutes (and any amendments thereto from time to time) the Sanctioned and Unsanctioned Events Regulations, and the AntiCorruption Regulations are compliant and consistent in all respects with these Statutes and the Regulations. The Members' constitution or rules and regulations must provide for a transparent procedure that guarantees the complete independence of its election(s) and appointment(s).

### 2.4. Applications for membership and transfers of membership

(a) Membership Application Process

Only Congress may admit an NA as a full Member. Applications for membership may be made as follows:
(i) An NA wishing to become a Member for a Country for which there is no current Member must apply in writing to the Executive Board.
(ii) A Member may not transfer its membership of the FIH to any other body without the prior written permission of the FIH. A Member may apply in writing to the Executive Board for such permission. The proposed transferee body must also be a party to the application.
(iii) Where a Member has been suspended by the Executive Board or by Congress, another body may apply in writing to the Executive Board to be admitted to membership in place of that Member. Upon receipt, the CEO shall send a copy of the application to the suspended Member, which shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the application to notify the CEO if it disputes the application. Congress will consider the application at its next ordinary meeting. If the suspended Member has given the required notice by that deadline, it shall be given the opportunity to be heard by Congress before Congress makes any decision on the application. Furthermore, any such decision shall be subject to appeal by the applicant body or by the suspended Member to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes.
(iv) On referral from the Executive Board, Congress may consider any other type of application for membership, in its absolute discretion.
(b) Documents required to apply for FIH Membership

The application must state the proposed name and address of the NA seoking admission as a Member, the names and addresses of the officers of the NA, and its categories of membership and number of members in each category, together with the number of individual participants affiliated to it, either directly or indirectly (through their affiliation to clubs or provinces affiliated to the NA). The application must be accompanied by a copy of the NA's constitution_(translated into English or French if necessary), as well as other evidence establishing that the N $A$ satisfies (or, in the case of an application for transfer, would upon such transfer satisfy) all of the criteria set out in Article 2.3. The Executive Board may also require the provision of such further information as it considers relevant to the application.

The application must provide the following documents and information to apply for FIH Membership:
(i) state-The proposed name and address of the NA seeking admission as a Member.
(ii) a-A copy of the NA's constitution or Statutes (translated into English or French if necessary), as well as other evidence establishing that the NA satisfies (or, in the case of an application for transfer, would upon such transfer satisfy) all of the criteria set out in Article 2.3. The Executive Board may also require the provision of such further information as it considers rolovant to the application.
(iii) tThe names, and-addresses and genders of the officers of the NA.
(iii) and its categories of membership and The number of clubs, schools or other sporting units that are members of the NA.members in each category, togethor with the number of individual participants affiliated to it, either directly or indirectly (through their affiliation to clubs or provinces affiliated to the NA).
(iv) An endorsement or confirmation by its National Olympic Committee (NOC) or Sports Ministry (or equivalent body, being the highest national authority for sport in that country), that the applicant is the body solely responsible for governing hockey for men and women in that country.
(v) A declaration that it has applied for membership of its Continental Federation (CF).
(vi) A declaration that the applicantNAit is solvent, or a confirmation by the applicant'sits NOC or Sports Ministry of the applicant'sits financial viability or that it has the resources to run theirits hockey activities.
(vii) Any further documents or information that that Executive Board considers relevant to the application.
(c) Decision Process
(i) If and when the Executive Board is satisfied that the application satisfies all applicable requirements, it will submit the application to the next meeting of Congress for decision. However, save where the application is to replace a suspended Member, the Executive Board may admit an applicant $N A$ as a provisional Member pending that meeting where it appears from the application that the NA meets all of the relevant requirements for membership. A provisional Member may attend and speak but may not vote at meetings of Congress. In all other respects, provisional Members shall enjoy the same rights and benefits as full Members.
(ii) If the Executive Board declines to submit the application to Congress, or if Congress rejects the application, the applicant NA may appeal that decision to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes.

If membership for a particular Country is vacant, and more than one body applies to be admitted as a Member for that Country, or in other circumstances where there are competing claims to be entitled to membership for a particular Country and the Executive Board deems it appropriate to apply this clause, the competing claims shall be resolved as follows:
(i) The Executive Board will specify the criteria by which the competing claims are to be assessed.
(ii) The Executive Board will appoint appropriate persons to a committee to consider the respective claims of the competing bodies, in accordance with a fair and impartial process, and then to make a written recommendation as to which of those bodies, in the committee's view, best meets the criteria and so should be the FIH's Member for that Country.
(iii) The Executive Board will submit that recommendation to the next meeting of Congress for decision. However, if it sees fit the Executive Board may admit/treat the recommended body as a provisional Member pending that meeting, strictly without prejudice to the powers of Congress pursuant to sub-clause (iv), below.
(iv) At its next meeting, Congress will consider the competing claims, together with the committee's recommendation, and will give each claimant an equal opportunity to be heard by Congress, before deciding which claim to accept.
(v) The decision of Congress shall be final. The rejected claimant may challenge that decision exclusively by appeal to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes.

### 2.5. Withdrawal from membership

Any Member may withdraw from membership of the FIH at the end of any calendar year provided it has given the FIH at least six (6) months' notice in writing of such withdrawal and has paid in full all monies that it owes to the FIH and/or a CF or other Member.

### 2.6. Suspension or expulsion

(a) Upon the proposal of the Executive Board, Congress may (by resolution supported by a Special Majority) suspend or expel any Member from membership of the FIH on any of the following grounds:
(i) The Member owes more than two annual subscriptions.
(ii) The Member has become insolvent, suspended operations, dissolved, or otherwise ceased to exist, or proposes to do any of those things.
(iii) The Member no longer satisfies all of the criteria for membership set out in Article 2.3.
(iv) The IOC suspends the NOC for the Member's Country and asks the FIH to suspend the Member.
(v) A body from outside the Olympic Movement interferes with the autonomy of the Member, in respect of its operations and/or its composition or otherwise (and in such circumstances the FIH may ask the IOC to suspend the corresponding NOC).
(vi) The Member commits a serious or persistent breach of its obligations as a Member, or neglects or compromises the interests of the FIH, or there is other just cause to expel the Member.

PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT the Member shall be given due notice of any such proposal for suspension or expulsion, as well as of the grounds for that proposal, and shall be given the opportunity to be heard by Congress before any final decision is made in respect of such
proposal. Furthermore, any such decision shall be subject to appeal by the Member to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes.
(b) Only Congress may expel a Member. However, the Executive Board may at any time (by resolution supported by a Special Majority) suspend a Member on any of the grounds set out in Article 2.6(a) pending consideration by Congress at its next meeting of the Executive Board's proposal for suspension or expulsion of that Member. The Executive Board shall give the Member due notice and an opportunity to be heard (by means of written submission, unless otherwise specified by the Executive Board) before it makes any such decision. Furthermore, the suspended Member may appeal to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes against any refusal by the Executive Board to stay its decision to suspend the Member pending Congress's consideration of the matter.
(c) A Member that has been suspended may not exercise any of the rights or benefits of Membership of the FIH during the period of such suspension. In particular, a suspended Member may not attend meetings of Congress other than to be heard in accordance with Article 2.4(a)(iii) or Article 2.6(a) of these Statutes. Other Members may not maintain sporting contact with a suspended Member.
(d) An NA that has been excluded ceases to be a Member. To regain its status as a Member, it must make a new application in accordance with Article 2.4 that is accepted by Congress. Such application shall not be referred by the Executive Board to Congress unless and until the applicant has paid in full any subscriptions and/or other amounts owing to the FIH from its previous period of membership.

### 2.7. Other powers

In cases where action is warranted but expulsion or suspension would be inappropriate, Congress (or the Executive Board, subject to ratification by Congress at its next meeting) has the power to caution or censure a Member, withhold grants or subsidies from a Member, exclude a Member's national representative team(s) from an International Event or International Events, remove or deny accreditation to officers or other representatives of a Member, or take such other action as it deems appropriate, provided that the Member shall be given due notice and an opportunity to be heard before any final decision is made, and any such decision shall be subject to appeal by the Member to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3 of these Statutes. A decision by the Executive Board shall not be 'final' for these purposes, and therefore no appeal will lie to CAS from such decision, but if necessary the Member affected may appeal to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes against any refusal by the Executive Board to stay its decision pending Congress's consideration of the matter.

## ARTICLE 3 - CONTINENTAL FEDERATIONS

3.1. Congress may recognise a Continental Federation (or "CF") for each continent on which Hockey is played. Upon such recognition, the CF shall enjoy the rights and benefits conferred on CFs under these Statutes, including (without limitation) recognition as the sole continental authority for Hockey in that continent, in accordance with Article 4.3 of these Statutes, and the right for its President to represent it on the Executive Board, in accordance with Article 7 of these Statutes.
3.2. To be recognised as a Continental Federation, a body must satisfy (both at the time it applies for recognition and at all times thereafter) all of the following requirements:
(a) It must claim jurisdiction over one of the continents recognised by the Association of National Olympic Committees, and the FIH must not have recognised any other body as CF for that continent.
(b) The Statutes establishing the body must have been approved by the Executive Board as compliant and consistent in all respects with these Statutes and Regulations. They must include provisions (i) declaring the CFs opposition to any discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status; (ii) formally undertaking to be bound by and to comply with the Statutes and Regulations; (iii) incorporating anti-doping regulations that are compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code and the FIH Anti-Doping Rules; (iv) incorporating regulations that are compliant with the FIH's Anti-Corruption Regulations (included in the FIH Integrity Code) and the

FIH Sanctioned and Unsanctioned Events Regulations; (vi) uphold fair and transparent election processes;
(c) It must agree not to amend its Statutes, or to adopt any bye-laws or rules and regulations for the conduct of its affairs, without the approval of the Executive Board.
(d) It must admit into membership NAs that are Members of the FIH for Countries that are located within the continent for which the CF is responsible, and only those NAs; and it must continue to recognise an NA as a Member of the CF for so long as that NA is and remains a Member of the FIH. If the Member withdraws from or is suspended or expelled from membership of the FIH, it shall automatically be deemed to have withdrawn from, or to be suspended or expelled from membership of the $C F$.
3.3. Each CF shall derive its authority from the $F I H$, and shall be responsible for:
(a) the administration, promotion and development of Hockey for men and women within its continent, pursuant to a strategic plan that is developed and maintained in consultation with the Executive Board and is consistent with the FIH's own strategic plan;
(b) the organisation of such International Events as are delegated to it by the Executive Board, on such terms and conditions as the Executive Board may specify;
(c) the organisation and/or sanctioning of other tournaments, events and matches within its continent in accordance with the Statutes and Regulations (provided that the proposed dates for such tournaments, events and matches must be approved in advance by the Executive Board);
(d) establishing and enforcing appropriate disciplinary procedures for all tournaments, events and matches that it organises; and
(e) the financing of its activities by way of membership subscriptions, fees for staging or participating in tournaments, events and matches under its jurisdiction, and/or exploitation of commercial and other rights.
3.4. The Executive Board may delegate other powers and/or responsibilities to CFs.
3.5. These Statutes shall not create a partnership or agency relationship between the $F / H$ and the Continental Federations. CFs are not liable for the debts or obligations of the FIH, and the FIH is not liable for the debts or obligations of CFs.
3.6. Congress may suspend or withdraw a CFs recognition for just cause, PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT in any such case the CF shall be given due notice of any proposal for suspension or withdrawal of recognition, as well as of the grounds for that proposal, and shall be given the opportunity to be heard by Congress before any final decision is made in respect of such proposal. Furthermore, any such decision shall be subject to appeal by the CF to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes.
3.7. If the Executive Board decides that any $C F$ is failing to carry out its responsibilities in a satisfactory manner, it may withdraw the CFs authority for such responsibilities, caution or censure the CF, withhold grants or subsidies from the $C F$, or take such other action as it deems appropriate, subject in each case to ratification by Congress at its next meeting. The Executive Board shall give the CF due notice and an opportunity to be heard (by means of written submission, unless otherwise specified by the Executive Board) before it makes any such decision. Furthermore, any final decision shall be subject to appeal by the CF to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes. A decision by the Executive Board shall not be 'final' for these purposes, and therefore no appeal will lie to CAS from such decision, but if necessary the CF affected may appeal to the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3(b)(i) of these Statutes against any refusal by the Executive Board to stay its decision pending Congress's consideration of the matter.

## ARTICLE 4 - AUTHORITY

4.1. All Continental Federations and Members, as well as all of the F/H's constituent bodies, officers, employees and appointees (including, without limitation, any person holding any FIH appointment or sitting on any FIH board or committee), and all persons participating in any way in activities controlled
and/or sanctioned by the FIH (including, without limitation, any person who is involved in organising and/or participates as an Athlete, umpire, tournament official or team official in any International Event), shall be deemed to have agreed and acknowledged that:
(a) the FIH has sole ultimate authority over the governance, regulation, and playing of Hockey;
(b) they shall not become a member of or recognise or otherwise support any organisation with similar objects to the FIH unless that organisation is recognised by the FIH;
(c) they are bound by and must comply with the Statutes and Regulations, and with the decisions taken by the FIH and its constituent bodies (including Congress, the Executive Board, and other duly appointed officials and bodies of the $F / H$ ) pursuant to and in application and enforcement of the Statutes and Regulations; and
(d) they submit to the jurisdiction of the Disciplinary Commissioner, the Judicial Commission and the $C A S$ to hear and determine disputes and appeals as set out in Article 14 of these Statutes, to the exclusion of all other courts, tribunals and arbitration bodies of any Country or organisation whatsoever;
and the FIH may from time to time require any of them to execute a written agreement (in a form to be determined by the Executive Board) confirming that acknowledgement and agreement.
4.2. Without prejudice to Article 4.1 of these Statutes, each Member shall provide in its own constitution (in a form approved by the Executive Board) that each of its Members and all persons under its jurisdiction acknowledges and agrees on hisflits own part to each of the matters set out in Article 4.1.
4.3. The FIH recognises that, subject to the FIH's ultimate authority, (a) each Continental Federation has authority for the governance and regulation of the sport of Hockey in its continent, as set out in Article 3.3 of these Statutes; and (b) each Member has sole authority for the governance and regulation of the sport in its Country. The FIH agrees not to recognise any body that makes any claim that is inconsistent with that authority.

## ARTICLE 5 - POWERS

5.1. In furtherance of its purposes, the FIH may:
(a) amend these Statutes, and/or establish and enforce Regulations, to make further provision for the management and control of the sport of Hockey and/or the affairs of the FIH, its Members, and/or the Continental Federations, and for the resolution of disputes relating thereto;
(b) establish Regulations concerning the conduct of the sport of Hockey throughout the world, including (without limitation) the official rules of the game, a code of ethics for those involved in the governance of Hockey, rules governing eligibility of Athletes to represent an NA in International Events, rules governing the sanctioning and/or the conduct of events (including national-level events), and codes of conduct for participants in events;
(c) apply and enforce the Statutes and Regulations and/or ensure their application and enforcement by CFs and/or Members throughout the sport;
(d) organise and/or sanction the organisation of International Events, including (without limitation) any virtual or e-gaming competitions as well as qualifying competitions for the Olympic Games, and take responsibility for the technical control and direction of Hockey competitions staged as part of the Olympic Games;
(e) raise funds to finance the activities of the FIH by all available means, including by levying subscriptions and other fees (e.g., fees for sanctioning events) from Members, as well as by exploiting the commercial assets of the $F / H$, including its intellectual property rights and any sponsorship, broadcasting and/or other commercial rights that it controls, including in relation to International Events;
(f) employ and pay any person(s) to supervise, organise and carry out the work of the FIH;
(g) purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any property or other rights and privileges, construct, maintain and alter any buildings or premises, and/or sell, let, mortgage, dispose of or turn to account all or any of the property or assets of the FIH;
(h) invest any funds not immediately required to fund the FIH's activities in such manner as the Executive Board thinks fit;
(i) establish, acquire or otherwise control other legal entities such as foundations or corporations; and
(j) exercise all such other rights, powers and authorities and take such other lawful actions as may be considered necessary or desirable to achieve its purposes.
5.2. The FIH will exercise its powers through its constituent bodies and officials, i.e., Congress, the Executive Board, the President, the CEO, and/or other bodies or committees or persons appointed by and representing the FIH.

## ARTICLE 6 - CONGRESS

### 6.1. Composition and authority

(a) Congress is the Members of the FIH in general meeting.
(b) Congress holds ultimate and supreme authority in relation to the affairs of the FIH, including sole and exclusive authority (i) to admit an NA as a full Member, (ii) to expel a Member, (iii) to amend or add to these Statutes; (iv) to elect the President and eight (8) other persons to the Executive Board; and (v) to agree to dissolve the FIH.
(c) Congress may delegate any of its other powers to the Executive Board, and/or may refer items to the Executive Board for consideration and report.

### 6.2. Meetings

(a) Ordinary and Extraordinary meetings of Congress may be held in person, by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication.
(a)(b) Ordinary meetings of Congress shall be held once every two (2) years. The Executive Board shall determine the date, the venue and the agenda for each such meeting. Any item that a Member wishes to be considered for inclusion on the agenda must be sent to the Executive Board in writing, with a brief explanation, at least sixty (60) days before the date of the meeting.
(b)(c) Extraordinary meetings of Congress shall be held (i) on the request of the Executive Board or the President; (ii) within ninety (90) days of the death, resignation or permanent incapacity of the President; or (iii) within ninety (90) days of receipt by the CEO of a request signed by at least one fifth $(1 / 5)$ of all full Members, stating the matters to be discussed at the meeting. The Executive Board shall determine the date, the venue and the agenda for each such meeting, except that the business of an extraordinary meeting that is requested by Members shall be as specified in that request.
(c) (d) Members shall be given no less than six (6) months' notice of the date and venue of any ordinary meeting of Congress and no less than sixty (60) days' notice of the date and venue of any extraordinary meeting of Congress. The formal convocation of Members shall be made in writing at least thirty (30) days before the date of the meeting, and shall include an agenda stating the nature of the business to be transacted at such meeting, as well as (in the case of an ordinary meeting) copies of the President's report and the audited financial statements of the FIH for the period since the last ordinary meeting of Congress, and a list of the persons who have been nominated to stand in any election(s) to be conducted at the meeting.
(d)(e) Any matter that is not included on the agenda sent to Members at least thirty (30) days before the date of the meeting of Congress may only be discussed at the meeting if the Members present at the meeting agree by a Special Majority to do so.
$(\mathrm{e})(\mathrm{f}) \quad$ Meetings of Congress may be attended by the following persons:
(i) Each Member that is not in arrears or suspended from membership (see Articles 2.2(b)(ii) and 2.6(c) of these Statutes) may send up to two (2) delegates to the meeting, each of whom must be 18 years of age or over and show written authorization from that Member. FIH strongly encourages delegates to be one from each gender. One of those two delegates, who must, own a valid passport from that Member's Country, shall be designated the head of the delegation, with exclusive authority to speak for and (in the case of a full Member) to cast the vote of that Member on each resolution put to Congress at the meeting. Attendance by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication shall constitute presence.
(ii) An $N A$ whose application to be admitted as a Member is on the agenda may send up to two (2) delegates (aged 18 years or over) to the meeting, one of whom must own a valid passport from that Member's Country and shall be designated the head of the delegation. He may speak to but may not vote on the NA's application for admission as a Member. If the application is granted, from that point the delegation may speak to and vote (exclusively through the head of the delegation) on all subsequent resolutions put to Congress at the meeting. When a Congress is held by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication, voting by correspondence and/or online is permitted.
(iii) A Member whose suspension or expulsion is on the agenda may send up to two (2) delegates (aged 18 years or over) to the part of the meeting where the resolution for such suspension or expulsion is considered, one of whom must own a valid passport from that Member's Country and shall be designated the head of the delegation. He may speak to but may not vote on the resolution. If the resolution is not passed, from that point the delegation may remain in the meeting and may speak to and vote (exclusively through the head of its delegation) on all subsequent resolutions put to Congress at the meeting. When a Congress is held by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication, voting by correspondence and/or online is permitted.
(iv) Members of the Executive Board, who may speak at meetings of Congress in their own right but may not vote on resolutions put to Congress.
(v) The President of each Continental Federation, or (in his-the President's absence) another duly appointed office bearer of that Continental Federation, who may speak at meetings of Congress but may not vote on resolutions put to Congress.
(vi) Other observers, at the discretion of the President.
(gf) No business (save for adjournment of the meeting) may be conducted at a meeting of Congress that is not quorate. For a meeting of Congress to be quorate, one-third ( $1 / 3$ ) of all full Members must be in attendance at the opening of the meeting. Attendance by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication shall constitue presence. If such quorum is not reached, the Executive Board may convene another meeting of Congress with the same agenda within thirty (30) days by written notice to all Members. Such meeting will be validly convened even if no quorum is then reached.

### 6.3. Decision-making

(a) Congress shall make decisions by voting on resolutions put to it at a meeting convened in accordance with Article 6.2. Such decisions shall come into effect immediately, unless Congress fixes another date for a decision to take effect. Resolutions for the admission, suspension and/or expulsion of any Members shall be considered before any other resolutions.
(b) Save where these Statutes provide to the contrary, each full Member is entitled to one (1) vote on each resolution put to Congress, provided it has a delegation present at the meeting. Voting by proxy or by letter is not permitted at a Congress held in person. When a Congress is held by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication, voting by correspondence and/or online is permitted.
(c) Voting shall be by show of hands or secret ballot (manual or electronic). When a Congress is held by teleconference, by videoconference or by another means of communication, voting by correspondence and/or online is permitted. The Member's vote on the resolution shall be exercised by the head of that Member's delegation to Congress, provided that a person may only be head of one Member's delegation and so may only vote on behalf of one (1) Member.
(d) A resolution shall be considered passed by Congress if it receives the requisite majority of votes in favour as follows:
(i) Alterations to these Statutes require the support of a Special Majority, as does the suspension or expulsion of a Member.
(ii) Election to the office of President and to the Executive Board requires an Absolute Majority to vote in favour of the candidate, except on the third ballot as outlined in Article 7.2 (c)(ii) of these Statutes.
(iii) Unless otherwise specified in these Statutes, all other resolutions require a Simple Majority (disregarding any abstentions or blanked or spoiled votes).

## ARTICLE 7 - THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

### 7.1. Composition and authority

(a) The Executive Board shall consist of:
(i) The President, who shall be elected by Congress in accordance with Article 7.2 of the Statutes;
(ii) Eight (8) ordinary members, each of whom shall be elected by Congress in accordance with Article 7.2 of these Statutes, PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT four (4) of the members must be female and four (4) must be male;
(iii) An Athletes' Representative, who shall be elected by the Athletes Committee. He or she shall chair the Athletes' Committee;
(iv) The Presidents of the Continental Federations;
(v) The CEO; and
(vi) Any (non-voting) member co-opted onto the Executive Board pursuant to Article 7.1(c) of these Statutes.
(b) All members of the Executive Board (except for the Presidents of the CFs) shall hold such office in their personal capacity and not as representatives of any Member or any other organisation. The Presidents of the CFs shall be responsible for ensuring that the views of their respective CFs are considered at Executive Board level, but they shall be required at all times (in common with all other Executive Board members) to discharge their responsibilities as Executive Board members in the best interests of the FIH and its CFs and Members as a whole.
(c) The Executive Board may co-opt a member of the Olympic Movement and/or relevant public authorities on sport, integrity or social responsibility issues to add value to Hockey, onto the Executive Board at any time, for such period as it sees fit, and/or the Executive Board through the President may invite an individual member of the IOC to attend some or all meetings of the Executive Board. In neither case shall the member have a vote on resolutions put to the Executive Board. Not more than two appointments should be in force at any one time.
(d) Subject to the exclusive powers and the ultimate authority of Congress, the Executive Board shall have full power and authority to manage the affairs of the FIH and exercise all its powers, including (without limitation) the power to implement the decisions of Congress, to issue, amend and rescind Regulations, to fix the strategy and policies of the FIH, to supervise the CEO and his-the staff in the administration of the affairs of the FIH and in the implementation of such
strategy and policies, to oversee legal compliance and risk management, to appoint committees and/or working parties to advise Congress, the Executive Board, or the President and/or CEO.
(e) In general, all matters not otherwise reserved to another body by these Statutes or by a mandatory provision of Swiss law shall be decided by the Executive Board.
(f) The Executive Board is the sole authority for the granting of titles for international tournaments.

### 7.2. Election to the Executive Board

(a) The President and Presidents of the Continental Federations shall within thirty (30) days of election retire from (and during the term of his-office shall not accept) any executive office or other position (not including honorary or ex-officio positions) within any NA or CF. He-During the term as President, the President shall during his term as Presidenthave no direct or indirect involvement in the day to day operations of an NA or CF.
(b) Candidates for election (or re-election as the case may be) to the Executive Board, including as President, must be nominated by the Member for the Country of which they are a citizen. Nominations must reach the CEO not later than ten (10) weeks before the date fixed for the next ordinary meeting of Congress.
(b)(c) Further to Article 6.3(d)(ii), election to the Executive Board (whether as President or as -an ordinary member) requires an Absolute Majority to vote in favour of the candidate. If no candidate receives the support of an Absolute Majority on the first ballot:
(i) A second ballot shall be held. If there are more than two candidates for the post, then only the two candidates who came first and second in the first ballot shall be put forward in the second ballot (i.e. reduce the number of candidates so that there are no more than twice the number of candidates remaining as positions available).
(ii) If neither candidate is supported by an Absolute Majority on the second ballot, there shall be a third ballot.
(iii) If neither candidate is supported by an Absolute Majority on the third ballot, the candidate with the larger number of votes shall be declared the winner.
(iv) If there is a tied vote on the third ballot, then following completion of all other elections the members of the Executive Board present at Congress shall select the winner by Simple Majority.
(c)(d) Any Executive Board member who has a conflict of interest due to the election i.e. he-the member is a candidate for re-election or any other conflict related to re-election would not be allowed to participate in the tie-breaking vote.

### 7.3. Term of office

(a) The President holds office for a term of four (4) years expiring at the close of the ordinary meeting of Congress at which the position falls vacant for election. The ordinary Members of the Executive Board hold office for a term of four (4) years (one half retiring every two years) expiring at the close of the ordinary meeting of Congress at which their position falls vacant for election.
(b) The President and ordinary members of the Executive Board are eligible for re-election at the end of any term of office, save that:
(i) They may not hold the same office for more than twelve (12) consecutive years;
(ii) They are not eligible for election if they have reached the Age Limit of 70 at the date of the ordinary meeting of Congress at which they stand for election or if they will reach the Age Limit within six (6) months thereafter;
(iii) A one-time extension term of office for a maximum of four years beyond the "Age Limit" as mentioned above to one Executive Board Member can be granted by the Congress upon recommendation of the FIH EB in consultation with the FIH Elections Oversight Panel;
(iv) There may be no more than one such Executive Board Member for whom the Age Limit is extended at any time
(c) The Athletes' Representative is elected by the Athletes' Committee and holds office for a term of four (4) years, which may be renewed. If he-the Athletes' Representative has to be replaced during that term, his-the replacement shall hold office for the remainder of that term.

### 7.4. Vacancies

(a) If the President dies, resigns, is expelled or becomes permanently incapacitated during his_term of office, or if there is no eligible or elected candidate for the position of President at the time of an election, the Executive Board shall appoint an acting President to hold office until Congress appoints a person to fill the vacancy. A meeting of the Congress must be held within ninety (90) days for that purpose, unless the vacancy arises less than six (6) months before the next meeting of Congress, in which case, the acting President shall continue to hold office until the Congress elects a new President. The acting President shall be entitled to all privileges and responsible for all duties of the President.
(b) Should an ordinary member of the Executive Board die, resign, be expelled or become permanently incapacitated during their term of office, the seat shall remain vacant until the next ordinary meeting of Congress. At that meeting, an election will be held for a new ordinary member in place of the departed ordinary member, with the successful candidate to serve either a four year term (if the departed ordinary member was elected four years previously and so was due to retire at that meeting in any event) or a two year term (if the departed ordinary member was only elected two years previously and so was not otherwise due to retire at that meeting).
(c) The Executive Board has the right to end the mandate of any of its members who has been absent without valid reason for two (2) consecutive meetings. In such event, that member's seat shall remain vacant until the next ordinary meeting of Congress.
(d) An Executive Board member may be expelled by decision of the Congress if such member has breached the FIH Integrity Code or if the Congress considers that such member has neglected or knowingly jeopardised the interests of the FIH or acted in a way which is unworthy of the FIH.
(i) The decision to expel an Executive Board member is taken by the Congress upon the proposal of the Executive Board. Such decision requires a Special Majority. The member concerned has the right to be heard; such right includes the right to be acquainted with the charges and the right to appear personally and/or submit a defence in writing.
(ii) Until the Congress decides on an expulsion proposal, the Executive Board may provisionally suspend the member concerned and deprive such member of all or part of the rights, prerogatives and functions deriving from his/her-membership.
(iii) A member expelled from the FIH may no longer be a member or representative of a Continental Federation or Member.

### 7.5. Meetings of the Executive Board

(a) The Executive Board shall meet in person at least three (3) times each calendar year on such dates and at such times and places as the President decides. Notice of such meetings must be issued at least thirty (30) days before they are held. Where urgent action is required between such meetings, the President may convene an emergency meeting at short notice, to be attended by members in person or by telephone, and/or may ask for votes on urgent business to be cast by electronic communication. If one third of the Executive Board members request an emergency meeting of the Executive Board, the President must convene such a meeting. The request must be sent to the CEO and state the matters to be discussed at the meeting.
(b) The quorum at a meeting of the Executive Board (and for any resolution on urgent business that is cast by electronic communication) shall be one half ( $1 / 2$ ) of the total membership of the Executive Board (not counting any co-opted members). If such quorum is not reached, the President may convene another meeting of the Executive Board with the same agenda within thirty (30) days. Such meeting will be validly convened even if no quorum is then reached.

### 7.6. Decision-making

(a) The Executive Board shall make decisions by voting on resolutions put to it at a meeting convened (or an urgent resolution circulated by electronic communication) in accordance with Article 7.5. Such decisions shall come into effect immediately, unless the Executive Board decides otherwise.
(b) Each member of the Executive Board present at the meeting other than any co-opted member shall be entitled to one (1) vote on each resolution. The resolution shall be considered passed by the Executive Board if it receives the requisite majority of votes in favour (disregarding any abstentions), as follows:
(i) Approval of Regulations and any amendments, additions or alterations to them requires the support of a Special Majority.
(ii) Suspension of a Member requires the support of a Special Majority.
(iii) Unless otherwise specified in these Statutes or agreed by the Executive Board, other resolutions require a Simple Majority.

## ARTICLE 8 - THE PRESIDENT AND THE CEO

### 8.1. The President

(a) The President is the principal elected officer of the FIH, and represents it in all official functions. He-The President is responsible for ensuring the integrity of the governance processes followed by Congress and the Executive Board. Unless otherwise agreed, he-the President chairs all meetings of Congress and of the Executive Board. In either case, in the event of a tie in voting, the President shall have a casting vote.
(b) The President may take any urgent action or decision within the powers of the Executive Board when circumstances prevent the Executive Board taking such action or decision sufficiently quickly. Such action or decision must be consistent with the agreed policies of the Executive Board and must be submitted promptly for ratification by the Executive Board.
(c) The President may delegate his-all duties as he-deemsdeemed appropriate.
(d) In circumstances where the President is provisionally or temporarily unable to perform his-their duties, the Executive Board may appoint an acting President until such time as the President is able to resume his-all duties.

### 8.2. The CEO

(a) The Executive Board may appoint a CEO on such terms and conditions as to remuneration, period of employment (and termination thereof) and duties as the Executive Board deems fit.
(b) The CEO shall be a member of the Executive Board. He-The CEO shall be responsible for managing the staff and the day-to-day operations of the FIH, for administering its affairs, and for implementing the decisions and policies of Congress and the Executive Board.

### 8.3. Official statements and acts

(a) All official announcements, statements and correspondence (in all forms) on behalf of the FIH may only be made by the President, the CEO or any other person duly authorised by them.
(b) Only the President and/or the CEO (or another person holding the written mandate of the President) has authority to enter into contracts or make legally binding commitments on behalf of the FIH.

### 8.4. Indemnity

Every member of the Executive Board, every member of a committee or working group, the Disciplinary Commissioner, every member of the Judicial Commission, every person appointed by the FIH to perform a special assignment, the CEO and every employee, every official and every officer of the FIH shall be indemnified by the FIH in respect of any claim (whether civil or criminal) that is made against him-the member and/or any liability that he incurs as a result of his office or the exercise of his powers or the execution of his-duties, whether or not judgment is given in his-favour or he-the member is acquitted, provided that he the member has acted at all times in good faith.

## ARTICLE 9 - COMMERCIAL RIGHTS

9.1. $F I H$ is the absolute and outright legal and beneficial owner of all commercial rights, including the use of the FIH title and logo, title and logo of all FIH-named International Events, including, without limitation, on a worldwide basis:
(a) media and digital rights;
(b) sponsorship, advertising, merchandising and other similar rights;
(c) ticketing, hospitality and other concession rights; and
(d) any other commercial rights that may come into existence.
9.2. The FIH has the exclusive right to exploit all the properties mentioned above, including assigning the rights and/or granting licenses in respect of such rights (or part thereof) to Members or other third parties.
9.3. FIH is the absolute and outright legal and beneficial owner of any and all intellectual property rights which may now or at any time in the future subsist anywhere in the world in respect of any data or information relating to International Events, including (but not limited to) all such rights in match data and world ranking lists. No one may collect or exploit any data or information relating to International Events without the FIH's prior written authorisation. To the extent any such person is deemed to own or control rights to such data or information by operation of applicable law, that person hereby assigns to the FIH all such existing and (by present assignment of future rights) all such future rights (including intellectual property rights and other proprietary rights) in that data or information.

## ARTICLE 10 - RECOGNISED ORGANISATIONS \& ADHERENT ORGANISATIONS

### 10.1. General Provisions

(a) With the object of promoting Hockey, the Executive Board may in its entire discretion recognise certain organisations as Recognised Organisations.
(b) In exceptional circumstances, in particular where geographical or historical circumstances require, the Executive Board may in its entire discretion recognize Adherent Organisations.
(c) Recognised Organisations and Adherent Organisations:
(i) have the freedom to operate in accordance with their constitutions. The Executive Board must have confirmed that its constitution (including any amendments thereto from time to time) is compliant and consistent with these Statutes and Regulations.
(ii) may attend, but not vote at the Congress. Recognised Organisations and Adherent Organisations shall not be included in the calculation of the "Absolute

Majority", "Simple Majority" or "Special Majority" referred to in Articles 2, 6-7 and 13-14.
(iii) cannot represent FIH before third parties.
(iv) shall be given recognition without fee or other payment.
(v) must send detailed reports on each of their activities on at least one (1) occasion per year to the FIH Chief Executive Officer. The Executive Board reserves the right in its entire discretion to withdraw its recognition if the activities of the organisation concerned are not in the opinion of the Executive Board satisfactory.

## ARTICLE 11 - THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HOCKEY

11.1. FIH has founded the Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Hockey, headquartered in Switzerland. The purpose of the foundation is to promote and develop Hockey throughout the world, especially as part of the Olympic movement and in collaboration with the FIH; the purpose notably is to develop the vocation, improve the quality of sport, encourage the growth of the sport and lend assistance to organisations involved with Hockey within the framework defined by the official bodies, in particular the FIH.

## ARTICLE 12 - SAVINGS CLAUSE

12.1. The Executive Board shall have the final decision on any matter not provided for in these Statutes or in Regulations, or in cases of force majeure.
12.2. If any provision of these Statutes is determined to be unlawful or unenforceable for any reason, the remainder of these Statutes will remain intact and enforceable.
12.3. Departures from the requirements of these Statutes (including but not limited to departures from procedural requirements) may be cured by Congress at its next meeting by ratifying the act(s) and/or decision(s) in issue.

## ARTICLE 13 - DISSOLUTION

13.1. The FIH may only be dissolved at a meeting of Congress convened for the purpose and by a resolution supported by a Special Majority.
13.2. If the FIH is dissolved, all debts and liabilities legally incurred on behalf of the FIH shall be fully discharged and its remaining assets, if any, shall be donated to the Foundation for the Promotion and the Development of Hockey or a similar body established for the promotion and development of Hockey.

## ARTICLE 14 - DISPUTE RESOLUTION

### 14.1. Disciplinary Commissioner

(a) The Executive Board shall appoint from time to time a Disciplinary Commissioner, who shall be independent of the FIH, and shall hold office for four (4) years. During that term, he may be removed from office only by a resolution of Congress passed by an Absolute Majority.
(b) Except when the Statutes or Regulations vest such jurisdiction in another body or person, the Disciplinary Commissioner is vested with the full power and exclusive authority to investigate, consider and determine the following matters referred to him by the CEO:
(i) allegations of acts of misconduct on or off the field of play at an International Event which have not been dealt with by the Tournament Director or the Jury of Appeal for the International Event,
(ii) allegations of other breach(es) of Regulations (whether by an Athlete, or a Member, or otherwise); and
(iii) any other matters referred to him by the CEO;
and the Disciplinary Commissioner shall also have jurisdiction to resolve any challenge to a refusal by the CEO to refer a matter to himthe Disciplinary Commissioner.
(c) The Executive Board may issue regulations setting out the procedures to be followed in matters referred to the Disciplinary Commissioner, or else the Disciplinary Commissioner shall determine the procedures to be followed in such matters. In either case, such procedures (i) are subject to any overriding provisions in the Regulations alleged to have been breached (where applicable); and (ii) must respect the parties' rights to a fair and impartial hearing.
(d) The Disciplinary Commissioner shall act at all times independently and impartially in the exercise of his-judicial functions. In doping or corruption matters (or complex matters arising under other Regulations), he the Disciplinary Commissioner may, if he deems-deemed it appropriate ${ }_{2}$ co-opt two other independent and impartial persons to consider and determine the matter with him. He The Disciplinary Commissioner shall have power, to be exercised as appropriate in the circumstances of the matter in hand:
(i) to impose the sanctions or other consequences specified in the Regulations alleged to have been breached for proven breaches thereof, or (if none are so specified) to impose such sanctions as he-seesdeemed fit; and/or
(ii) to order a party to pay some or all of (A) the costs and expenses of the proceedings before the Disciplinary Commissioner, and/or ( B ) the costs incurred by any other party or parties to the matter permitted by the Disciplinary Commissioner to participate, provided always that the FIH shall not be ordered to pay the costs incurred by a party in defending a matter raised by the FIH unless it is found that the FIH raised the matter frivolously or in bad faith.
(e) Save where the Statutes or the Regulations alleged to have been breached provide otherwise, decisions of the Disciplinary Commissioner may be appealed to the Judicial Commission in accordance with Article 14.2(b)(i) of these Statutes.

## 14.2.

## Judicial Commission

(a) Composition:
(i) The Judicial Commission (or "JC") consists of (A) a President, appointed by Congress on the proposal of the Executive Board; and (B) nine (9) or more further members (two of whom shall be designated as Deputy President) appointed by the Executive Board following consultation with the JC President.
(ii) The members of the $J C$ shall be independent of the FIH. They shall hold office for four (4) years. During that term, they may only be removed from office by a resolution of Congress passed by an Absolute Majority.
(iii) Any casual vacancy (including in the office of $J C$ President) shall be filled by the Executive Board, provided however that the appointment of a replacement JC President shall be subject to ratification by Congress at its next ordinary meeting.
(b) The $J C$ is vested with the full power and exclusive authority to hear and determine:
(i) As an appeal body:
A. appeals properly brought against any decision of the Disciplinary Commissioner (save where the Statutes or Regulations alleged to have been breached provide otherwise, e.g., where they provide for an appeal straight to the $C A S$ );
B. appeals properly brought against decisions of other bodies or persons, where the Statutes or Regulations at issue provide for such appeal to the $J C$; or
C. appeals properly brought pursuant to rights of appeal to the $J C$ set out in the statutes or regulations of a Continental Federation;

PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT upon filing the notice of appeal with the JC President (c/o the CEO), the appellant must pay a fee of 2,000 Swiss francs, without which the appeal shall not proceed. The FIH shall in any event keep this fee, and the JC shall take it into account when making any costs order.
(ii) As a first instance tribunal, any complaint:
A. relating to a dispute between the FIH and one or more CF and/or Members arising under these Statutes or pursuant to a decision of the FIH or a contract between them or otherwise;
B. relating to a dispute between two or more CFs or Members;
C. of any kind brought against the FIH by (1) any Athlete or other person or body that is subject to the jurisdiction of the FIH; or (2) any Athlete or other person or body that is subject to the jurisdiction of a Member; or (3) any third party that agrees to submit to the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commission;

PROVIDED, IN EACH CASE, THAT the dispute or claim that is the subject of the complaint to the Judicial Commission is not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Disciplinary Commissioner in accordance with Article 14.1 of these Statutes or the exclusive jurisdiction of the CAS in accordance with Article 14.3 of these Statutes; and
(iii) All other matters referred to it by Congress or the Executive Board for determination.
(c) When a matter comes before the $J C$, the President of the $J C$ (or one of the Deputy Presidents if the President is unavailable or is conflicted) shall appoint one or three members of the JC (as he sees-deemed fit, depending on the nature of the matter), one of whom may be himselfthe President of the $J C$, to sit as the $J C$ Panel hearing that case, and shall designate one of those members to chair that JC Panel. In each case, all of the members of the JC Panel so appointed shall act independently and impartially in the exercise of their judicial functions.
(d) The Executive Board may issue regulations governing the procedures to be followed in matters coming before the $J C$, or else the $J C$ Panel appointed in a particular matter shall determine the procedures to be followed in that matter. In either case, such procedures must respect the parties' rights to a fair and impartial hearing.
(e) The JC Panel shall have power, to be exercised as appropriate in the circumstances of the matter in hand:
(i) when sitting as an appeal body, to confirm or to vacate the decision being appealed, in whole or in part. For the avoidance of doubt, the JC Panel may impose greater sanctions or other consequences than those imposed at first instance, provided that they are consistent with the Regulations alleged to have been breached;
(ii) when sitting as a first instance tribunal, to order monetary, injunctive and/or declaratory relief; and/or
(iii) in any case, to order a party to pay some or all of (A) the costs and expenses of convening the JC Panel; and/or (B) the costs incurred by the other party or parties to the matter.

### 14.3. Appeals to the CAS

(a) There is no internal appeal from any decision of the $J C$, and there is no internal or external appeal from any decision of the $J C$ sitting as an appeal body.
(b) The following decisions:
(i) any final decision of the Disciplinary Commissioner or other body made pursuant to these Statutes or Regulations that provide for an appeal from that decision directly to the CAS; and
(ii) any final decision of the $J C$ sitting as a first instance tribunal;
may be appealed solely and exclusively to the CAS, which will resolve the dispute definitively in accordance with its Code of Sports-Related Arbitration.
(c) To be valid, the appeal must be filed with the CAS in writing within twenty-one (21) days of the party's receipt of the decision in question.
(d) Pending resolution of the appeal by the CAS, the decision being appealed shall remain in force unless the CAS orders otherwise.
(e) The appeal shall take place in private at the CAS offices in Lausanne before a panel of three (3) $C A S$ arbitrators. The appeal proceedings shall be conducted in English and unless otherwise agreed Swiss law shall apply.
(f) Decisions of the CAS on the appeal may not be challenged in any forum or on any grounds except as set out in Chapter 12 of Switzerland's Federal Code on Private International Law.

### 14.4. Time-limit for challenge

Save where expressly provided to the contrary in these Statutes or by applicable law, no complaint, claim or challenge of any kind may be commenced before the Judicial Commission or any other body based on any alleged act or omission of the FIH or of any constituent body, official, employee or representative of FIH more than thirty (30) days after the aggrieved party acquires actual or constructive knowledge of such act or omission. Any complaint or challenge brought after this deadline shall be summarily dismissed.

## ARTICLE 15 - DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

15.1. In these Statutes, the following words and expressions have the meanings set out opposite them:

Absolute Majority More than $1 / 2$ of those present in the room-at the time of the vote and entitled to vote, including any abstentions or blanked or spoiled votes)

Adherent
Organisation
Age Limit As defined in Article 7.3(b)(ii) of these Statutes.
Athlete Any natural person competing in a Hockey event sanctioned by the FIH, a CF and/or a Member.

CAS The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.
CEO The Chief Executive Officer of the FIH referred to in Article 8.2 of these Statutes.
Congress
Continental
Federation / CF
Country
a territory of the NOC (save in special situations acknowledged by the FIH, e.g. in the case of the NAs responsible for the different Countries within Great Britain).

| Disciplinary Commissioner | The Disciplinary Commissioner appointed in accordance with Article 14.1 of these Statutes. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Executive Board | The Executive Board of the FIH referred to in Article 7 of these Statutes. |
| Federation / FIH | The International Hockey Federation. |
| Hockey | The game of hockey, including both field and indoor hockey and all current and future forms, variations and/or derivatives of the game modified or derived from its traditional form, irrespective of the number of players involved, or the type of venue or playing surface used (excluding only ice-hockey), as decided from time to time by the Executive Board. |
| International Event | A duly-sanctioned match or event contested by national representative teams. |
| IOC | The International Olympic Committee. |
| Olympic Movement | The Olympic Movement is composed of three main constituents: the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Sports Federations (IFs) and the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and as defined in the Olympic Charter. |
| Judicial Commission / JC | The commission established under Article 14 of these Statutes. |
| Member | A National Association that has been admitted as a Member of the FIH in accordance with Article 2 of these Statutes. |
| National Association / NA | A national governing body of Hockey. |

NOC The National Olympic Committee of a Country, as recognised by the IOC.
President The President of the FIH referred to in Article 8.1 of these Statutes.
Recognised
Organisation

| Regulations | Any codes (including the FIH Integrity Code), rules or regulations made by or on <br> behalf of the FIH in accordance with these Statutes, including all amendments <br> thereto and re-enactments thereof. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Simple Majority | More than $1 / 2$ of the votes validly cast (disregarding any abstentions or blanked <br> or spoiled votes). |
| Special Majority | More than $3 / 4$ of those present in the room-at the time of the vote and entitled to <br> vote. |
| Spoiled vote | A ballot paper that has not been filled in correctly (for example, too many <br> candidates have been selected) or the intention of the voter is not absolutely <br> clear (for example, is ineligible). Spoiled votes are counted to determine an <br> Absolute Majority and Special Majority. |
| Statutes | These Statutes of the FIH. |

15.2. These Statutes shall be interpreted and applied in the manner most consistent with the purposes of the FIH set out at Article 1.4 of these Statutes.
15.3. In the case of conflict between these Statutes and any Regulations or any document issued by the FIH or a CF or a Member, these Statutes shall prevail. In case of differences of interpretation between the official English text of a document and the official French text of that document, the English text shall prevail.
15.4. For convenience and clarity in these Statutes, the masculine gender is used and shall be interpreted to include the feminine gender as appropriate- words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.

