



ARBITRATION RULES OF QATAR SPORTS ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

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SECTION ONE: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of implementing these Rules, the following words shall have the meanings assigned thereto:

QSAF:

The Qatar Sports Arbitration Foundation.

QSAF Assembly:

The QSAF General Assembly.

QSAF Board:

The QSAF Board of Directors.

QSAT:

Qatar Sports Arbitration Tribunal, which operates under Qatar Sports Arbitration Foundation.

Panel:

A panel which includes one or more arbitrators entrusted with the review and resolution of sports related disputes.

Chairman of the Relevant Division:

The Chairman of the Ordinary Division or the Chairman of the Appeals Division, as the case may be, and based on the authority of each division in accordance with the QSAF Statutes.

Rules:

The arbitration rules issued by the QSAF.

Regulations

The procedural and internal regulations issued by the QSAF Board.

Parties:

The parties to the dispute, which include one or more claimant(s), and one or more respondent(s).

Secretary General:

The general secretary of QSAT who is appointed by the QSAF Board.

General Secretariat:

The administrative office of QSAT which reports to the Secretary General.

List:

The registration list in which arbitrators are registered at QSAT.

Where appropriate in these Rules, words importing the singular shall include the plural and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine, and vice versa.

SECTION TWO: GENERAL PROCEDURAL RULES

Preamble

The QSAT shall provide parties with an efficient and effective mechanism for resolving sports-related disputes through arbitration and mediation.

Parties wishing to have sports-related disputes decided by the QSAT acknowledge that the Rules are designed to provide a swift and expeditious way to resolve these disputes. As a result, the parties are expected to cooperate and act in good faith towards each other, the QSAT and each Panel.

In all matters not expressly provided for in the Rules, the QSAT, the Panel and the parties shall act in the spirit of the Rules and shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that an award is legally enforceable and complied with.

Article (1): Scope of Application of the Rules

- 1.1 The Rules shall apply whenever the parties agree to refer a sports-related dispute to the QSAT.
- 1.2 The agreement, submission or reference providing for arbitration before the QSAT may arise out of an arbitration clause contained in a contract or regulations, or by reason of an ad hoc arbitration agreement subsequent to the dispute having arisen ("ordinary arbitration proceedings") or may involve an appeal from a decision rendered by any federation, association or sports-related body, if the statutes or regulations governing such bodies provide for an appeal before the QSAT ("appeals arbitration proceedings")

Article (2): Offices of the QSAT and the Seat of the Arbitration

- 2.1 The offices of the QSAT are in Doha, Qatar.
- 2.2 The Panel may decide, after consulting with the parties and at its discretion, to hold hearings, meetings, deliberations or any other action it feels is necessary under the circumstances of the particular case, at any convenient geographical location. Regardless of the location of hearings, the seat of arbitration for all arbitrations conducted under the Rules shall be Doha, Qatar.

Article (3): Working Languages

- 3.1 The official working languages of the QSAT are English and Arabic. All proceedings administered by the QSAT shall be conducted in one of the official working languages of the QSAT.
- 3.2 In the absence of an agreement between the parties, the President of the Panel, the sole arbitrator, or, if the Panel has yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division, shall select one of the official working languages as the language of the arbitration, taking into account all relevant circumstances. Thereafter, the proceedings shall be conducted exclusively in the selected working language, unless the Panel agrees otherwise. The Panel may use the services of an independent interpreter as it deems necessary, in order to ensure the smooth conduct of the relevant proceedings in the selected working language.
- 3.3 Documents provided to the QSAT in a language other than the language of the arbitration must be accompanied by a certified translation into the language of the proceedings, unless the Panel decides otherwise. The party providing such document(s) is responsible for all costs incurred in connection with the translation of such document(s).

Article (4): Rules Governing the Arbitral Proceedings

- 4.1 The proceedings before the Panel shall be governed by the Rules, and, where the Rules are silent, by Qatari law.

Article (5): Representation and Assistance

- 5.1 The parties may be represented legally or assisted by persons of their choice provided that the principal representative of a party is a registered lawyer pursuant to Qatar laws. The legal principal representative may be assisted by one or more persons to participate in hearings. Such person does not need to be a registered lawyer pursuant to Qatar laws, yet shall be a licensed lawyer in accordance to his country or any other country. Representation by a non-Qatari registered lawyer is conditional upon the presence of the principal representative.
- 5.2 The names, postal addresses, e-mail addresses, telephone and facsimile numbers of all persons representing the parties shall be communicated to the General Secretariat.

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Article (6): Time Limits

- 6.1 Procedural acts must be performed within the time limits prescribed by the Rules or by the Panel. If the Rules do not specify the consequences of non-compliance with a time limit, the Panel shall determine the said consequences.
- 6.2 The time limits fixed by the Rules or the Panel shall start to run on the day following receipt of a notification from the QSAT. All calendar days are included in the calculation of time limits, including official holidays and non-working days. Parties' communications will be considered timely received under the Rules if the communications are sent before midnight at the location of the party's domicile from which the notification is made, on the date that the time limit expires or if they are represented by lawyers of the domicile of their main legal representative.
- 6.3 If the last day of the time limit is an official holiday or non-working day in the country where the notification is to be made, the time limit shall expire at midnight on the first subsequent working day. For the purposes of these Rules, Fridays and Saturdays shall be considered as non-working days in the state of Qatar.
- 6.4 Upon application on justified grounds and provided that the initial time limit has not already expired, the President of the Panel, the sole arbitrator, or, if the Panel is yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division, may extend any time limits provided for in these Rules, except he may not extend the time limit to file a Notice of Appeal.
- 6.5 The Panel, or, if the Panel has yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division, may suspend an ongoing arbitration or a time limit for a specific and fixed period of time, on the basis of the parties' agreement, or upon good cause being shown.
- 6.6 The parties may agree to shorten the various time limits set out in the Rules. Any such agreement shall become effective only upon the approval of the Panel, or, if the Panel is yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division.

Article (7): Notices and Communications

- 7.1 After commencement of Arbitration Proceedings but prior to the constitution of the Panel, any notice or other communications between the parties, the arbitrators and the QSAT shall be made through the General Secretariat. The General Secretariat shall then forward these communications to the Panel and the remaining parties to the postal addresses, facsimile, email, or by registered mail specified in the arbitration notice or the notice of Appeal or any other official addresses specified at a later date. Once the Panel has been constituted, and upon agreement of the parties, the Panel may establish an alternate means of communication.
- 7.2 Notices and communications from the QSAT or the Panel shall be sent to the postal address, email address and/or facsimile number specified in the Notice of Arbitration or the Notice of Appeal, or to any other address officially specified at a later date by the relevant party in such form permitting proof of receipt.

In addition to the requirements stated in Article (24), Article (25), Article (29), Article (33), and any other requirements regarding addresses and notifications stated in these Rules, each party must provide its physical address, P.O. Box, facsimile number and email address in its first written submission to the QSAT. Any notification sent to the location specified by the parties in their first written submissions shall be deemed as properly received, unless the parties notify the QSAT of any issues regarding the receipt of communications.

- 7.3 The Notice of Arbitration, the Notice of Appeal, and any other written submissions, as well as any exhibit attached thereto, must be filed by registered mail with the General Secretariat. Such filing must include sufficient copies to provide one copy for each party, one copy for each arbitrator, and one additional copy for QSAT's General Secretariat. The QSAT will not proceed to transmit the submission unless sufficient copies are received. If the submission is transmitted by facsimile, email or personal delivery in advance, the filing is valid upon receipt of the facsimile, email or personal delivery by the General Secretariat, provided that the remaining copies of the written submissions and exhibits are also filed by registered mail.
- 7.4 All arbitration awards, orders and other decisions made by the QSAT or the Panel shall be communicated to the parties by registered mail, facsimile, personal delivery, email, or by any method the QSAT deems appropriate, provided that a hard copy is sent later to the parties.

SECTION TWO: GENERAL PROCEDURAL RULES

Article (8): Independence and Qualifications of Arbitrators

- 8.1 Every arbitrator appointed in a given arbitration shall be and remain independent of the parties involved in that arbitration. Further, an arbitrator appearing on the List shall not act as advocate or assist any party in any manner or capacity in any proceedings before the QSAT.
- 8.2 Before being appointed and confirmed by the QSAT, the nominated arbitrator shall sign a statement of acceptance confirming his independence, impartiality and availability to participate in the arbitration proceedings. The arbitrator shall disclose in writing to the General Secretariat any circumstance which may give rise to any legitimate doubts as to his independence, impartiality, or availability. Each arbitrator shall also assume a continuing duty to disclose forthwith any such circumstance to the QSAT's General Secretariat if such circumstance should arise after the date of such declaration and before the arbitration has concluded.
- 8.3 Every arbitrator appearing on the List shall have a good command of at least one of the official working languages of the QSAT and shall be available as required to complete arbitration proceedings expeditiously.
- 8.4 The QSAF Board shall issue the conditions and procedure to register on the List.

Article (9): Number of Arbitrators

- 9.1 Disputes shall be decided by a Panel composed of either a sole arbitrator or of three arbitrators. If the arbitration agreement does not specify the number of arbitrators, or the parties do not subsequently agree on the number of arbitrators, the Panel shall be composed of three arbitrators.
- 9.2 For the purposes of these Rules, the expression "Panel" shall be understood to refer to either a sole arbitrator or to three arbitrators

Article (10): Appointment of Arbitrators

- 10.1 The parties may agree on the method of appointment of the arbitrators from the List. In the absence of an agreement, the arbitrators shall be appointed in accordance with the following paragraphs.

- 10.2 If, by virtue of the arbitration agreement or a subsequent agreement, a sole arbitrator is to be appointed, the parties shall mutually select such arbitrator from the List within twenty (20) days of receipt by the Respondent of the Notice of Arbitration or Notice of Appeal. In the absence of an agreement between the parties within this time limit, either party may request the Chairman of the Relevant Division to proceed with the appointment.

- 10.3 If three arbitrators are to be appointed, the Claimant/Appellant shall nominate an arbitrator from the List in its Notice of Arbitration/Notice of Appeal. The Respondent shall nominate an arbitrator from the List within ten (10) days of receipt of the Notice of Arbitration or Statement of Appeal. If the Respondent fails to nominate an arbitrator within the time limit, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall proceed to appoint an arbitrator in lieu of the Respondent.

- 10.4 If three arbitrators are to be appointed, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall appoint the President of the Panel from the List within ten (10) days of appointment of the Respondent's arbitrator.

Article (11): Challenge of Arbitrators

- 11.1 An arbitrator may be challenged if the circumstances give rise to legitimate doubts about his independence, impartiality, or availability. For a challenge to be admissible, it must be submitted within seven (7) days after the ground(s) for the challenge have become known to the party making the challenge. Motions must be substantiated, and, where possible, supported by evidence.

- 11.2 A party may challenge an arbitrator it has nominated or in whose appointment it has participated only if it becomes aware of the grounds for the challenge after the appointment has been made. Such challenge shall be made within seven (7) days of the party becoming aware of the ground(s) for the challenge.

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11.3 Challenges shall be determined by the QSAF Board. Any challenge of an arbitrator shall be made by submitting to the General Secretariat a petition setting forth the facts giving rise to the challenge. The QSAF Board shall rule on the challenge after the other party(ies), the challenged arbitrator, and any other arbitrators have been invited to submit written comments. The General Secretariat shall communicate such comments to the parties and to the other arbitrators, if any. The QSAF Board shall give brief reasons for its decision and may decide to publish it.

Article (12): Removal of Arbitrators

12.1 An arbitrator may be removed by the QSAF Board if he refuses to or is prevented from carrying out his duties, or if he fails to fulfil his duties pursuant to the Rules within a reasonable time. The QSAF Board shall invite the parties, the arbitrator in question and any other arbitrators ,if any,to submit written comments, and the QSAF Board shall give brief reasons for its decision.

12.2 A party may not request that an arbitrator be removed from the List.

Article (13): Replacement of Arbitrators

13.1 In the event of the resignation, death, removal or successful challenge of an arbitrator, the party who nominated said arbitrator shall nominate another arbitrator from the List. In the event that said arbitrator was a sole arbitrator, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall be responsible for the appointment. In the event that said arbitrator was the President of the Panel, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall appoint the new President of the Panel. In each case, the replacement arbitrator shall be nominated or appointed within twenty (20) days of the resignation, death, removal, or successful challenge of the original arbitrator.

13.2 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or otherwise decided by the Panel, the proceedings shall continue without repetition of any aspect of the proceedings that occurred prior to the replacement of the arbitrator.

Article (14): Confirming the Arbitrators' Appointment and Transfer of the File

14.1 A nominated arbitrator shall only be deemed appointed after confirmation by the Chairman of the Relevant Division, who shall ascertain that each arbitrator complies with the requirements of Article (8) of the Rules.

14.2 Once the Panel is formed, the General Secretariat shall notify the parties and transfer the file to the arbitrators, unless none of the parties has paid an advance of costs provided by Article (46)of the Rules.

14.3 An ad hoc clerk independent of the parties may be appointed by the QSAT upon request of the Panel to assist the Panel with organizational and administrative tasks. Under no circumstances may the Panel delegate decision-making functions to the clerk. Nor should the Panel rely on the clerk to perform any essential duties of an arbitrator. The clerk's fees shall be included in the arbitration costs.

Article (15): Expedited Procedure

15.1 In cases of exceptional urgency, on or after the commencement of the arbitration, any party may make an application to the QSAT to expedite the proceedings.

15.2 An application for expedited proceedings shall be made in writing to the QSAT and shall set out the specific grounds justifying the need to expedite the proceedings.

15.3 The President of the Panel, the sole arbitrator, or, if the Panel has yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division, shall decide whether to expedite the proceedings and shall issue appropriate directions, and may also decide to shorten any time limit contained in these Rules, depending on the circumstances of the case.

Article (16): Provisional and Conservatory Measures

16.1 Unless the parties have agreed otherwise, upon application by a party, the Panel may issue an order on provisional or conservatory measures, provided that all internal legal remedies foreseen in the rules of the relevant federation, association or sports-body have been exhausted.

SECTION TWO: GENERAL PROCEDURAL RULES

16.2 Applications for provisional or conservatory measures may only be brought together with or after the filing of a Notice of Arbitration or Notice of Appeal.

16.3 Should an application for provisional or conservatory measures be filed by a party, the Panel, or, if the Panel has yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division, shall invite the other party(ies) to express a position within seven (7) days, or within fewer than seven (7) days if circumstances so require. The Panel or the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall issue an order on an expedited basis after receiving the position, if any, of the party opposing the provisional or conservatory measures. Before ordering provisional or conservatory measures, the Panel or the Chairman of the Relevant Division must first determine that the QSAT has prima facie jurisdiction. The Panel or the Chairman of the Relevant Division may decide to terminate the arbitration if she/he rules that the QSAT clearly has no jurisdiction. In cases of the utmost urgency, the Panel or the Chairman of the Relevant Division may issue an order based only upon one party's application, provided that the other party is subsequently heard. After hearing the other party, the Panel or the Chairman of the Relevant Division may revoke such provisional or conservatory measure.

16.4 Any measure shall be taken by the Panel, or, if the Panel has yet to be constituted, by the Chairman of the Relevant Division, in the form of an order. The order shall provide reasons for the decision taken, and shall consider whether the relief sought is necessary to protect the applicant from irreparable harm, the applicant's likelihood of success on the merits of the claim and whether the interests of the applicant outweigh those of the other party(ies).

16.5 Provisional and conservatory measures may be made conditional upon the provision of security.

16.6 In agreeing to submit their dispute to the QSAT, the parties expressly waive any right to request provisional or conservatory measures from any State's courts.

Article (17): Consolidation of Arbitrations

17.1 The Chairman of the Relevant Division, on his own motion or upon request of a party, may decide to consolidate two or more arbitration proceedings into a single arbitration, where:

- a. The parties have agreed to consolidation; or
- b. All of the claims in the arbitration proceedings are made under the same arbitration agreement; or
- c. The facts of the pending proceedings are similar and relate to the same parties; or
- d. A party files a statement of appeal in connection with a decision that is the subject of a pending appeal before the QSAT; or
- e. The Chairman of the Relevant Division deems that there are justified grounds for consolidation.

17.2 Once the arbitration proceedings have been consolidated, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall issue the appropriate directions regarding the constitution of the Panel in the consolidated proceeding, if necessary.

Article (18): Plurality of Claimants/Appellants and/or Respondents

18.1 If the Notice of Arbitration/Notice of Appeal names several Claimants/Appellants and/or Respondents, the QSAT shall proceed with the formation of the Panel in accordance with the number of arbitrators and appointment method agreed to by all parties. In the absence of such agreement, the Panel shall be composed of three arbitrators.

18.2 If a sole arbitrator is to be appointed, all parties may mutually select such arbitrator in accordance with the procedure described in Article (10) of the Rules.

18.3 If three arbitrators are to be appointed to the Panel and there are multiple Claimants/Appellants or multiple Respondents, the multiple claimants, jointly, and the multiple Respondents, jointly, shall nominate an arbitrator for confirmation pursuant to Article (10) of the Rules.

18.4 In the absence of a joint nomination pursuant to Article (18.3), and where all parties are unable to agree to a method for the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, the Chairman of the Relevant Division may appoint each member of the Panel from the List and shall designate one of them to act as President of the Panel.

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Article (19): Joinder

19.1 If a Respondent wishes to join a third party to the arbitration, it shall so state in its Response, together with the reasons for joining this party and shall file an additional copy of its Response with the General Secretariat. The General Secretariat shall communicate this copy to the party that the Respondent wishes to join and fix a time limit of ten (10) days for such party to state its position on being joined to the arbitration, and to submit a response pursuant to Article (25). The General Secretariat shall also fix a time limit of ten (10) days for the Claimant/Appellant to state its position on the joinder of the additional party.

Article (20): Intervention

20.1 If a third party wishes to intervene in the arbitration, it shall file an application to this effect with the General Secretariat and include its reasons for intervening within ten (10) days after the intervener became aware of the arbitration, provided that such application is filed prior to the hearing, or prior to the closing of the written stage of the proceedings if no hearing is to be held. The General Secretariat shall provide a copy of the intervener's application to the parties and fix a time limit of ten (10) days for the parties to express their position on the intervention of the third party, and to file, to the extent applicable, a Response pursuant to Article (25) of the Rules.

Article (21): Common Dispositions on Joinder and Intervention

21.1 A third party may only participate in the arbitration if it is bound by the arbitration agreement or if it and the other parties agree in writing.

21.2 Upon expiration of the ten (10) day time limit set in Articles (19) and (20), the Panel, or, if the Panel has yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division, shall decide on the participation of the third party, taking into account, in particular, the prima facie existence of an arbitration agreement. The decision of the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall be without prejudice to the decision of the Panel on the same matter.

21.3 If the Chairman of the Relevant Division accepts the participation of the third party, and if three arbitrators are to be appointed, the third party may, jointly with the Claimant(s)/Appellant(s) or Respondent(s), appoint an arbitrator pursuant to Article (18) of the Rules.

21.4 Regardless of the decision on the participation of the third party, the formation of the Panel cannot be challenged. In the event that the Panel accepts the joinder or intervention of a third party, it shall, if necessary, issue related procedural directions.

21.5 After consideration of submissions by all parties concerned, the Panel shall determine the status of the third party and its rights in the procedure.

21.6 After consideration of submissions by all parties concerned, the Panel may allow the filing of amicus curiae briefs, on such terms and conditions as the Panel may fix.

Article (22): Award by Consent

22.1 The Panel may, at any time, seek to resolve the dispute through an award by consent. Any settlement may be embodied in an arbitral award rendered by consent of the parties.

22.2 Disciplinary disputes may not be resolved by agreement between the parties.

Article (23): Confidentiality

23.1 Proceedings before both the Ordinary Division and the Appeals Division including, but not limited to, any award, all materials used in the proceedings that were created for the purpose of the arbitration, and all other documents produced by another party in the proceedings not otherwise in the public domain, shall be strictly confidential, except to the extent that disclosure may be required of a party by legal duty, to protect or pursue a legal right, or to enforce or challenge an award in bona fide legal proceedings before a State's court or other judicial authority.

23.2 Unless all the parties to a particular proceeding expressly agree to the contrary, awards rendered by the Ordinary Division or by the Appeals Division of the QSAT may be published.

23.3 In the event that one of the parties to a particular proceeding wishes for the award rendered by the QSAT to remain completely confidential, such party is obliged to expressly inform the General Secretariat within ten (10) days of the notification of the award. If the QSAT receives no such notice from the parties, it may publish the award in an amended form without specifying the names of any parties, witnesses, experts or any figures in connection with such procedure, in order to facilitate the establishment of QSAT jurisprudence.

SECTION THREE: ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS

Article (24): Notice of Arbitration

24.1 The party intending to submit a matter to arbitration under these Rules (the "Claimant") shall submit its Notice of Arbitration with the General Secretariat. The Notice of Arbitration shall contain:

- a. The name(s), complete postal address(es), e-mail addresses and contact details of the Respondent(s);
- b. The name(s), complete postal address(es), email addresses and contact details of the person(s) representing the Claimant in the arbitration proceedings, as well as proof of authority granted to such representative(s);
- c. A brief description of the facts and legal basis upon which the claim is made;
- d. The Claimant's Request for Relief;
- e. A copy of the contract containing the arbitration agreement or of any document providing for arbitration in accordance with the Rules;
- f. Any relevant information about the number and choice of the arbitrator(s); if there is no specific choice as to the constitution of the Panel, or if the relevant arbitration agreement provides for three arbitrators, the name of the arbitrator from the List chosen by the Claimant;
- g. Proof that the Claimant has paid the QSAT Administrative Fee provided in Article 45 of these Rules.

24.2 If the requirements of Article (24.1) are not fulfilled when the Notice of Arbitration is filed, the General Secretariat may grant one - time short extension to the Claimant to complete the Notice of Arbitration. If no extension is granted, or if the requirements of Article (24.1) have not been met before the extension expires, the General Secretariat shall not proceed with the registration of the claim, and the Notice of Arbitration shall be deemed withdrawn.

24.3 The Claimant may submit any other documents or information with the Notice of Arbitration that it considers appropriate or that may contribute to the efficient resolution of the dispute.

24.4 Unless it appears manifestly clear from the outset that there is no arbitration agreement referring to the QSAT as the arbitral body for the resolution of disputes arising out of the agreement, or that the agreement is not related to the dispute at stake, the General Secretariat shall take all appropriate actions to register the claim and set the arbitration in motion.

24.5 Once all the documents listed under Article (24.1) of the Rules are received, the General Secretariat shall provide copies of the Notice of Arbitration and the documents annexed thereto to the indicated Respondent(s) for its Response and shall invite the Respondent(s) to submit any relevant information about the number and choice of arbitrator(s) from the List within ten (10) days. The Chairman of the Relevant Division shall then proceed with the formation of the Panel, and, if applicable, he shall decide promptly on any application for a stay or for interim measures.

Article (25): Response to the Notice of Arbitration

25.1 Within twenty (20) days of the receipt of the Notice of Arbitration, the Respondent shall submit its Response to the Notice of Arbitration. The Response shall contain:

- a. The name, complete postal address, e-mail addresses and other contact details of the person(s) representing the Respondent in the arbitration proceedings, as well as the proof of authority granted to such representative(s);
- b. A brief statement of defence;
- c. Any objections to the QSAT's jurisdiction over the dispute;
- d. Any counterclaim, if applicable, including all factual and legal grounds supporting it.

25.2 The Respondent may request that the time limit for the filing of the Response be fixed after the Claimant has paid its share of the advance of costs required by Article (46) of the Rules.

25.3 The Respondent may submit any other documents or information with the Response that it considers appropriate or that may contribute to the efficient resolution of the dispute.

SECTION THREE: ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS

Article (26): Statement of Claim and Response to Counterclaim

- 26.1 Within twenty (20) days of receipt of the Response to the Notice of Arbitration, the Claimant shall file its Statement of Claim containing all factual and legal arguments supporting the case and any evidence upon which it intends to rely including, but not limited to, documents and expert reports, , when applicable, and a reply to any counterclaim filed by the Respondent.
- 26.2 As an alternative to filing the Statement of Claim pursuant to Article (26.1), the Claimant shall inform the QSAT's General Secretariat, in writing, within twenty (20) days of Receipt of the Response to the Notice of Arbitration, that the Notice of Arbitration shall be considered as the Statement of Claim.
- 26.3 In the Statement of Claim, the Claimant shall provide a list of any witnesses and experts he/she intends to call during the hearing, in accordance with Article (38) and Article (39) of the Rules, as well as any other evidentiary measure which she/he requests.
- 26.4 The Claimant may raise claims in the Statement of Claim not contained in the Notice of Arbitration. Thereafter, the Claimant may not raise any new claim without the consent of the Panel or the other Party.
- 26.5 Unless the Panel orders otherwise, the Claimant shall not be authorized to produce additional written evidence after the Statement of Claim has been filed.

Article (27): Statement of Defence

- 27.1 Within twenty (20) days of the receipt of the Statement of Claim, the Respondent shall file its Statement of Defence containing all factual and legal arguments supporting its case, as well as any evidence upon which he intends to rely, including, but not limited to, documents and expert reports.
- 27.2 In the Statement of Defence, the Respondent shall provide a list of any witnesses and experts he/she intends to call during the hearing, in accordance with Article (38) and Article (39) of the Rules, as well as any other evidentiary measure which she/he requests.
- 27.3 Unless the Panel orders otherwise, the Respondent shall not be authorized to produce further written evidence after the Statement of Defence has been filed.

27.4 The Respondant may in the Statement of Defence raise claims not contained in the Responseto the Notice of Arbitration. Thereafter, the Respondant may not raise any new claim without the consent of the Panel or the other Party.

27.5 After the submission of the Statement of Defence, the written proceedings shall be deemed to be closed, unless the Panel orders otherwise after considering the circumstances of the dispute.

SECTION FOUR: APPEAL PROCEEDINGS

Article (28): Appeal Proceedings

28.1 An appeal against a decision of a federation, association or sports-related body may be filed with the QSAT Appeals Division if the statutes or regulations of the relevant body so provide, and if the Appellant has exhausted the legal remedies available to it prior to the appeal, in accordance with the statutes or regulations of the relevant body.

28.2 An appeal may be filed with the QSAT Appeals Division against an award if such appeal has been expressly provided by the Rules of the federation, association or sports-related body concerned or by the parties themselves. In any case, no member of the Panel in the ordinary arbitration proceedings can be a member of the Panel in the appeal proceedings.

28.3 The Panel shall rule de novo, taking into consideration any elements of fact and law presented by the parties. The Panel may issue a new decision that replaces the appealed decision, or annul the challenged decision and refer the case back to the Panel or body from which the case was appealed.

Article (29): Notice of Appeal

29.1 The Appellant shall submit a Notice of Appeal to the QSAT. The Notice shall contain:

- a. The name(s) and complete postal address(es) and e-mail address of the Respondent(s);
- b. The name(s), complete postal address(es), e-mail address and contact details of the person(s) representing the Appellant in the arbitration proceedings, and proof of authority granted to such representative(s);
- c. A copy of the decision appealed from;
- d. The Appellant's Request for Relief;
- e. The nomination of the arbitrator chosen by the Appellant from the List, unless the Appellant requests the appointment of a sole arbitrator;
- f. If applicable, an application to stay the execution of the decision appealed against, including reasons that a stay of execution is warranted;

- g. A copy of the provisions of the statutes or regulations or of the specific agreement providing for an appeal to the QSAT;
- h. Proof that the Appellant has paid the QSAT's Administrative Fee provided in Article (52) of the Rules.

29.2 If the requirements of Article (29.1) are not fulfilled when the Notice of Appeal is filed, the General Secretariat may grant a one-time short extension to the Appellant to complete its Notice of Appeal. If no extension is granted, or if the requirements of Article (29.1) have not been fulfilled by the time the extension expires, the General Secretariat shall not proceed to register the appeal and the Notice of Appeal shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

Article (30): Time Limit for Appeal

30.1 In the absence of a time limit set in the statutes or regulations of the relevant federation, association or sports-related body, or in a previous agreement, the time limit for appeal shall be twenty-one (21) days from the receipt of the full version of the decision subject to appeal.

Article (31): Grounds for Appeal

31.1 Within ten (10) days of the expiry of the time limit for the appeal, the Appellant shall file with the General Secretariat the grounds for appeal stating the facts and legal arguments giving rise to the appeal, and enclosing all exhibits and expert reports, and specifying the other evidence upon which the Appellant intends to rely. The appeal shall be deemed to have been withdrawn if the Appellant fails to meet this time limit.

31.2 As an alternative to filing the grounds for appeal pursuant to Article (31.1), the Appellant may inform the General Secretariat, in writing, within ten (10) days of the expiry of the time limit for the appeal, that the Notice of Appeal shall be considered as the brief grounds for appeal.

31.3 The Appellant shall specify within the grounds for appeal a list of the names of witnesses it intends to call during the hearing accompanied by a brief summary of each witness's expected testimony, and the names of any experts accompanied by a short explanation of each expert's area of expertise, and material pertaining to any other evidentiary measure that the Appellant requests, in accordance with Article (38) and Article (39) of the Rules.

SECTION SEVEN: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article (32): Initiation of the Appeal Procedure by the QSAT

32.1 Unless it is clear from the outset that the QSAT does not have jurisdiction over the appeal, or that the appeal is untimely submitted pursuant to Article (30.1), the General Secretariat shall take all appropriate actions to initiate the arbitration. The Chairman of the Relevant Division shall proceed with forming the Panel, and, if applicable, shall decide promptly on any application for a stay or for interim measures.

32.2 The General Secretariat shall send a copy of the Notice of Appeal to the authority that issued the challenged decision, for information.

Article (33): Response of the Respondent

33.1 Within twenty (20) days of receipt of the grounds for appeal, the Respondent shall submit a Response to the General Secretariat. The Response shall contain:

- a. The name(s), complete postal address(es), e-mail address and contact details of the person(s) representing the Respondent in the arbitration proceedings, as well as proof of authority granted to such representative(s);
- b. A Statement of Defence;
- c. Any objection to the QSAT's jurisdiction over the dispute;
- d. Any exhibits, expert reports or other materials specifying the evidence upon which the Respondent intends to rely;
- e. The names of any witnesses the Respondent intends to call during the arbitration proceedings and a brief summary of each witness's expected testimony;
- f. The names of any experts the Respondent intends to call during the arbitration proceedings, stating each expert's area of expertise, and stating any other evidentiary measure that Respondent requests;

33.2 The Respondent may request that the time limit for the filing of the Response be fixed after the Appellant has paid its share of the advance of costs.

Article (34): End of Written Stage of the Arbitral Proceedings

34.1 Unless the President of the Panel or the sole arbitrator orders otherwise, the parties are not authorized to file new evidence or to supplement or amend their written submissions once the grounds for appeal and the Response, if applicable, have been filed.

34.2 The President of the Panel or the sole arbitrator may request that the file be provided to the federation, association or sports-related body whose decision is the subject of the appeal.

SECTION 5: CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS

Article (35): Default of the Respondent

35.1 If the Respondent fails to submit a Response in accordance with Article (25) or Article (33), the Panel may nevertheless proceed with the arbitration and deliver an award. If any party fails to abide by an Order of Procedure, fails to follow directions given by the Panel or fails to appear at a hearing, the Panel may still proceed with the arbitration and deliver an award.

Article (36): Jurisdiction of the Arbitration Tribunal

36.1 The Panel shall have the power to rule on its own jurisdiction, including an objection to the initial or continuing existence, validity or effectiveness of the arbitration agreement, irrespective of any legal action already pending before a State's court or another arbitral tribunal relating to the same object between the parties, unless substantive grounds require a suspension of the proceedings.

36.2 When an objection to the QSAT's jurisdiction is raised, the General Secretariat, or the Panel, if already constituted, shall invite the opposing party(ies) to file written submissions on jurisdiction.

36.3 If the Respondent does not raise objection to the QSAT's jurisdiction in its first written submission, this defence shall be treated as having been irrevocably waived.

36.4 The Panel may decide the challenge to its jurisdiction or authority in a partial award regarding jurisdiction, or later in award on the merits, as it deems appropriate depending on the circumstances of the case.

Article (37): Hearing

37.1 Any party to the proceedings may request that a hearing be held on the merits of the dispute. In such case, the Panel has discretion to decide upon the request. In the event that no party requests a hearing but the Panel considers it convenient to hold it, the Panel may order that a hearing be held.

37.2 The Panel shall fix the hearing date, after consultation with the parties, and shall issue the appropriate directions with regard to the hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by the President of the Panel or the sole arbitrator. The Panel may, at its discretion, order that the hearing be held in person or via video-conference. The Panel also has sole discretion to allow the parties, witnesses and experts to be heard via teleconference or video-conference, if a party so requires.

37.3 If any of the parties, although duly summoned, fails to appear at the hearing, the Panel may still proceed with the hearing and render an award.

37.4 Unless the parties agree otherwise and the Panel confirms the parties' agreement, the hearings will not be public. Any person heard by the Panel may be assisted by an interpreter at the cost of the party which called such person.

37.5 Before hearing the testimony of any witness, expert or interpreter, the Panel shall solemnly require that witness, expert or interpreter tell the truth, subject to the sanctions of perjury.

37.6 After the hearing is concluded, no additional submissions, arguments may be made, and no evidence may be produced with respect to the matters to be decided in the award, unless requested or authorized by the Panel.

SECTION 5: CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS

Article (38): Witnesses

- 38.1 In order for a witness to be competent to provide testimony at the hearing, such witness must be specified, along with a brief summary of that witness's expected testimony, in the Notice of Arbitration or Statement of Claim, or the Respondent's Response in original proceedings, and in the Notice of Appeal, the grounds for appeal and the Respondent's Response. Any witness not so specified shall not be heard by the Panel, and any statement made by that witness shall not be considered.
- 38.2 Unless the Panel orders otherwise, the testimony of a witness may be presented by a party in written form, either as a signed statement or as a sworn affidavit. Any witness statements shall be filed together with the parties' written submissions, unless the Panel orders otherwise.
- 38.3 Any party may request that a witness, on whose testimony another party intends to rely, should attend a hearing before the Panel for oral questioning. If the Panel orders a party to produce the requested witness, and such witness fails to attend the oral hearing without good cause, the Panel may nevertheless proceed with the hearing and may place such weight on the written testimony (or exclude the same altogether) as it considers appropriate under the circumstances of the case.
- 38.4 Each party is responsible for the availability and costs of the witnesses it has called. With the agreement of the parties, the Panel may also exempt a witness from appearing at the hearing if the witness has previously filed a statement. Any witness who gives oral evidence at a hearing before the Panel may be questioned by each of the parties under the control of the Panel. The Panel may ask questions at any stage of the witness's evidence.
- 38.5 The Panel may limit or prohibit the appearance of any witness, or any part of a witness's testimony, on the grounds of irrelevance.

Article (39): Experts

- 39.1 The Panel may appoint one or more experts to report to the Panel on specific issues. Panel-appointed experts shall be and remain impartial and independent of the parties throughout the arbitration. In these circumstances, the Panel may order the parties to bear any additional costs resulting from such expert's appointment.
- 39.2 In order for an expert who has been nominated by one of the parties to be competent to provide expert testimony at the hearing, that expert must be specified, along with his area of expertise, in the Notice of Arbitration or Statement of Claim, or the Respondent's Response in original proceedings, and in the Notice of Appeal, the grounds for appeal, the Respondent's Response in appeal proceedings. Any expert not so specified shall not be heard by the Panel, and any statement made by that expert shall not be considered.
- 39.3 If a party so requests, or if the Panel considers it necessary, the expert shall, after delivery of her/his written or oral report to the Panel and the other parties, participate in the hearing, at which the parties shall have the opportunity to question the expert on her/his report. If any expert, having been duly summoned, fails to appear, the Panel may nevertheless proceed with the hearing and render an award.
- 39.4 Any expert who gives oral evidence at a hearing before the Panel may be questioned by each of the parties under the control of the Panel. The Panel may ask questions at any stage of his evidence.
- 39.5 Each party is responsible for the availability and costs of the experts it has called. With the agreement of the parties, the Panel may also exempt an expert from appearing at the hearing if the expert has previously filed a statement.
- 39.6 The Panel may limit or prohibit the appearance of any expert, or any part of any expert's testimony, on grounds of irrelevance.

SECTION 5: CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS

Article (40): Evidentiary Proceedings Ordered by the Arbitral Tribunal

40.1 A party may request that the Panel order the other party to produce documents within its custody or control. The party seeking such production shall demonstrate that the documents it requests are likely to exist and to be relevant.

40.2 If the Panel deems it appropriate to supplement the parties' presentations, it may, at any time, order the production of additional documents or the examination of witnesses, appoint and hear experts, and proceed with any other procedural motion or request in its discretion. The Panel may order the parties to bear any additional costs related to the hearing of witnesses and experts.

Article (41): Law Applicable to the Merits

41.1 The Panel shall decide the dispute according to the rules of the law chosen by the parties or, in the absence of such a choice, according to the law that the Panel determines to be appropriate, except in the case of Appeals proceedings, the Panel shall decide the dispute according to the law of the country in which the federation, association or sports-related body that has issued the decision appealed from is based.

41.2 In Original Proceedings, the Panel may also decide the dispute *ex aequo et bono* provided that the parties have given their express consent.

Article (42): Award

42.1 The Panel shall make its award in writing and shall state the reasons upon which the award is based. The award shall be final and binding once the General Secretariat communicates the award to the parties.

42.2 The Panel shall render decisions by a simple majority vote. Each member of the Panel has one vote, and abstentions are not permitted. The sole signature of the President of the Panel, or the signatures of the two co-arbitrators, if the President does not sign, shall suffice to render a decision valid. Dissenting opinions are not recognised by the QSAT and shall not be promulgated.

42.3 Before the award is signed, it shall be transmitted to the Secretary General, who may correct clerical errors, and may also draw the attention of the Panel to fundamental issues of principle.

42.4 The Panel may decide to communicate the operative part of the award to the parties, prior to stating its reasons. The award shall be enforceable from the time the parties are notified of the operative part of the award by either courier, facsimile and/or email .

42.5 The operative part of the award shall be communicated to the parties within five (5) months of the transfer of the file to the Panel. The Chairman of the Relevant Division may extend this time limit following a reasoned request by the President of the Panel or the sole arbitrator, or on his own initiative if he decides that extending the time limit is necessary.

SECTION SIX: CORRECTION AND INTERPRETATION OF AWARDS

Article (43): Correction of Awards

- 43.1 Within twenty (20) days of receipt of an award, a party may, by providing written notice to the Secretary General and by sending copies of the written notice to all other parties, request that the Panel correct any clerical errors, typographical errors, errors in computation or other similar errors contained in the award. If the Panel considers the request to be justified, it shall make the corrections within twenty (20) days of receipt of the request.
- 43.2 On its own initiative, the Panel may correct any clerical errors, typographical errors, errors in computation or other similar errors contained in an award, provided that such correction is submitted for approval to the Chairman of the Relevant Division within twenty(20) days of the date of the award.
- 43.3 Any correction shall take the form of a separate memorandum dated and signed by the Panel, or by the members of the Panel who assent to the correction. Any such memoranda shall become part of the award for all purposes.

Article (44): Interpretation

- 44.1 If the operative part of the award is unclear, incomplete or ambiguous, if its components are self-contradictory or contrary to the reasons the Panel provided, or if the award contains clerical mistakes or mathematical miscalculations, a party may request that the QSAT to interpret the award. The party must make its application for interpretation of the award in writing, no later than thirty (30) days after the party was notified of the full version of the award.
- 44.2 When an application for interpretation is filed, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall review whether any of the grounds for interpretation listed in Article (44.1) are satisfied. If there are grounds for interpretation, the Chairman shall submit the request for interpretation to the Panel that rendered the award. The Panel shall rule on the request within thirty (30) days of the submission of the request for interpretation to the Panel.

SECTION SEVEN: COSTS

Article (45): QSAT Administrative Fee

- 45.1 The Claimant/Appellant shall pay a non-refundable QSAT Administrative Fee of QAR five thousand (5,000) upon the filing of its Notice of Arbitration or Notice of Appeal. The QSAT shall not register the Notice without the payment of such QSAT Administrative Fee. When assessing the final amount of costs, the Panel shall take such fee into consideration.
- 45.2 In the event that an arbitration procedure is terminated before a Panel has been constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall rule on costs in the termination order. The payment of legal costs may only be ordered by the Chairman of the Relevant Division upon request of a party and after all parties have been given the opportunity to file written submissions on costs.

Article (46): Advance of Costs

- 46.1 Upon the formation of the Panel, The Secretary General shall fix, subject to later changes, the amount, method and time limits for the payment of the advance of costs. The filing of a counterclaim or a new claim may result in the calculation of additional expenses.
- 46.2 In determining the amount to be paid in advance, the Secretary General shall fix an estimate of the costs of the arbitration which shall be borne by the parties in accordance with Article (50). The advance shall be paid in equal shares by the Claimant(s)/Appellant(s) and the Respondent(s).
- 46.3 If a party fails to pay its share, another party may pay in its stead. In case of non-payment of the entire advance of costs within the time limit fixed by the QSAT, the Notice of Arbitration or the Notice of Appeal shall be deemed withdrawn and the QSAT shall terminate the arbitration. This provision applies mutatis mutandis to any counterclaim.
- 46.4 Pursuant to the provision of article (46-3) ,If the Secretary General requests any additional amount of advance of costs from the parties and the parties fail to comply with such request, the Panel may suspend or terminate the proceedings, at its discretion.

Article (47): Witness(es), Expert(s) and Interpreter(s) Costs

- 47.1 Any costs in connection with witness(es), expert(s) or interpreter(s) shall be borne by the party calling such witness(es), expert(s) or interpreter(s).
- 47.2 In the event that the Panel appoints an expert or an interpreter, or orders the examination of a witness, the Secretary General shall issue directions with regard to an advance of costs, if appropriate.

Article (48): Costs in Disciplinary Disputes

- 48.1 In disputes concerning disciplinary matters, the parties shall pay the costs specified by the Secretary General in the light of overall circumstances and the complexity of the dispute at stake as well as in accordance with Annex (1) of the Rules.
- 48.2 Any party involved in a dispute concerning disciplinary matters may request that the proceedings be conducted free of charge. Such request shall be submitted to the Panel or, if the Panel is yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division. The requesting party must produce evidence that he does not have the necessary resources to pay for the costs. The Panel or, if the Panel is yet to be constituted, the Chairman of the Relevant Division, shall have discretion to decide upon such request and shall provide reasons for its decision.
- 48.3 If a party is successful with a request for the proceedings to be conducted free of charge, the fees and costs of the arbitrator(s), calculated in accordance with Article (2) of Annex (1) of the Rules, together with the costs of the QSAT, shall be borne by the QSAT.

Article (49): Costs in Non-Disciplinary Disputes

- 49.1 In disputes concerning non-disciplinary matters, the parties shall pay the costs specified by the Secretary General in the light of overall circumstances and complexity of the dispute at stake as well as in accordance with Annex (1) of the Rules
- 49.2 In disputes concerning non-disciplinary matters, if the amount of the dispute can be fixed and determined, the amount will be calculated in accordance with the costs scale in Article (2) of Annex (1) of the Rules.
- 49.3 If it is not possible to fix and determine the amount of the dispute, the Secretary General shall fix the amount of the costs in the light of overall circumstances and complexity of the dispute at stake as well as in accordance with Annex (1) of the Rules.

SECTION SEVEN: COSTS

Article (50): Final Amount of the Costs of Arbitration

50.1 The Secretary General shall determine the final amount of the cost of arbitration at the end of the particular proceedings, which shall include:

- a. The QSAT Administrative Fee;
- b. The QSAT administrative costs, calculated in accordance with the Article (2) of Annex (1) of the Rules;
- c. The arbitrators' costs and fees;
- d. The ad hoc clerk's fees, if any, calculated in accordance with Article (3.5) of Annex (1) of the Rules;
- e. A contribution towards the QSAT's expenses; and
- f. The costs of witnesses, experts and interpreters.

50.2 The Secretary General may communicate the final account of the arbitration costs in the award, or may choose to communicate such final account separately to the parties.

50.3 The Panel shall determine, in the arbitral award, which party shall bear the arbitration costs or in which proportion the parties shall share such costs. The Panel may also award legal fees or other expenses incurred in connection with the proceedings. In its award on costs and fees, the Panel shall take into account the complexity of the dispute and the outcome of the proceedings, as well as the conduct and the financial resources of the parties.

SECTION EIGHT: MISCELLANEOUS

Article (51): Legal Aid

51.1 The QSAF may provide legal aid to parties in accordance with the conditions and procedures issued by the QSAF Board.

Article (52): Liability Waiver

52.1 The QSAT, the General Secretariat, the QSAF Assembly, the QSAF President and the QSAF Vice-President, the QSAF Board, the Chairmen of the Divisions and the Deputy of the Divisions, arbitrators and/or any other person involved in a QSAT arbitration procedure cannot be held liable for any act or omission or mistake in connection with such arbitration procedure.

Article (53): Waiver of Disclosure Obligations

53.1 After the award has been made and the possibilities of correction have lapsed or been exhausted, neither the QSAF Assembly, the QSAF Board, the QSAT, the General Secretariat, arbitrators, experts, witnesses or any other person employed or affiliated to the QSAF, QSAT or the General Secretariat or, any other person involved in a QSAT arbitration procedure, shall not be under any legal obligation to make any statement to any person regarding any matter concerning the arbitration, nor shall any party seek to make any of these persons a witness in any legal or other proceedings arising out of the arbitration.

Article (54): Language of the Rules

54.1 The Rules have been drafted in English and Arabic. In the event of any divergence between the texts of the Rules, the QSAF Assembly is vested with the authority to resolve the specific divergence of the texts between the two languages of the Rules.

Article (55): Entry into Force of the Rules

55.1 The present Rules have been accepted on the occasion of the Qatar Sports Arbitration Foundation General Assembly meeting on 5th April 2018, and shall become effective as of the date of their approval by the General Assembly.

SECTION NINE: ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SCHEDULE OF ARBITRATION COSTS

Article (1): Registration Costs

- 1.1 In order for a Notice of Arbitration or Notice of Appeal to be registered by the General Secretariat, the party filing such Notice of Arbitration or Notice of Appeal shall pay the QSAT Administrative Fee of QAR five thousand (5,000) QAR. If this Fee is not paid, the General Secretariat shall not register the Notice of Arbitration or Notice of Appeal as the case may be

Article (2): Administrative Costs

- 2.1 The administrative costs in connection with arbitral proceedings are fixed by the QSAT pursuant to Section Seven of the Rules and the table below. If the amount in dispute is not declared or is non-existent, the QSAT may determine the administrative costs at its discretion. For the purposes of the determination of the administrative costs, the value in dispute is considered to be the amount specified in the Statement of Claim/grounds for appeal or in the counterclaim, if any, if its amount is higher. If the circumstances of a particular case necessitate a departure from the amounts provided in the table below, the QSAT may increase or decrease the administrative costs at its discretion.

Amount in Dispute (in Qatari Riyals)	Administrative Costs (in Qatari Riyals)
Up to 150,000	3,000
Between 150,001 and 350,000	QAR 3,000 + 1.5% over 150,000
Between 350,001 and 1,500,000	QAR 6,000 + 1.3% over 350,000
Between 1,500,001 and 3,500,000	QAR 20,950 + 1% over 1,500,000
Between 3,500,001 and 10,000,000	QAR 40,950 + 0.8% over 3,500,000
Between 10,000,001 and 15,000,000	QAR 92,950 + 0.5% over 10,000,000
Between 15,000,001 and 35,000,000	QAR 117,950 + 0.3% over 15,000,000
Above 35,000,000	QAR 180,000

SECTION NINE: ANNEXES

Article (3): Arbitrators' Costs and Fees

3.1 The Secretary General shall determine the amount to be paid to each arbitrator on the basis of the work completed by each arbitrator and on the basis of the time the members of the Panel have reasonably spent to carry out their duties. In principle, the Secretary General shall take the following hourly fees into account:

Amount in Dispute (in Qatari Riyals)	Hourly Fees (in Qatari Riyals)
Up to 15,000,000	1,500
Above 15,000,000	2,100

3.2 Upon the proposal of the QSAT Secretary General, the Chairman of the Relevant Division may fix the amount of the total fee at a sum lower or higher than that which would be calculated on the basis of the hourly rate provided for in Article (3.1) of Annex (1) of the Rules. In considering whether to increase or decrease the arbitrators' hourly fee, the Chairman of the Relevant Division shall give particular regard to the complexity of the dispute and to whether the arbitrator conducted the proceedings in an efficient manner. If there is a disagreement between the Chairman and any arbitrator regarding the arbitrator's hourly fees, the QSAF Board shall decide the amount of fees to be fixed.

3.3 In addition to the payment of fees, the Parties shall pay all travel and accommodation expenses of the arbitrators, such as air travel in business class, ground transportation, hotel accommodation in a five-star hotel and three meals a day in the hotelsuch payments shall be aranged by the Secretariat General. Any additional food and beverage expenses shall be paid by the arbitrator.

3.4 Any additional taxes if applicable such as VAT related to the amounts paid by the QSAT shall be borne by the arbitrators.

3.5 The Secretary General shall fix the amount of fees to be paid to ad hoc clerks appointed by the QSAT on the basis of the work reports provided and on the basis of the time reasonably devoted to the case. In principle, an hourly fee of QAR one thousand (1,000) will be considered as a baseline, depending on the qualifications of the particular ad hoc clerk.



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للتحكيم
الرياضي
Qatar Sports
Arbitration
Foundation