

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE L'ARBITRAGE EN MATIÈRE DE SPORT
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE ARBITRAJE DEL DEPORTE

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF
ARBITRATION FOR SPORT (ICAS)**

2022 Annual Report and Financial Statements



July 2023

Contents

Message from the ICAS President	3
Message from the CAS Director General.....	4
Organizational Overview	5
The International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS)	6
The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).....	11
The CAS Ad Hoc Divisions	13
The CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD).....	15
Statistics	16
ICAS Financial Statements 2022.....	20

Message from the ICAS President

I am particularly proud to have been at the helm of ICAS during 2022 which was arguably the most transformative year in the history of ICAS and CAS.

It was a great pleasure to see the building and renovation work at the Palais de Beaulieu conclude in the first quarter of 2022, as well as to see both the staff and the users of CAS enjoying the modern and state of the art premises. For the first time in its history, CAS has a dedicated, purpose-built, home that is adapted to its needs. ICAS had the pleasure of hosting the inauguration in June 2022 in the presence of officials from the sports and arbitration world, as well as from the authorities of Switzerland, the Canton de Vaud and the City of Lausanne. I repeat again here my thanks to the Canton and to the City of Lausanne for their full support from the very beginning to the end of this major step in the history of CAS.

Elsewhere, I oversaw amendments to the composition of ICAS which recognised the consistently high proportion of the CAS case load related to football disputes. ICAS voted to amend the wording of Article S4 of the Code of Sports-related Arbitration to increase its membership from 20 to 22. For the new four-year ICAS term 2023-2026, ASOIF, the umbrella body for summer international sports federations, has appointed three ICAS members to represent football's governing body, FIFA, the leagues and the clubs, and a further ICAS member has been appointed to safeguard the interests of football's players.

Another important transformation in 2022 was the evolution of the ICAS Legal Aid Commission into the ICAS Athletes' Commission. This body is now composed solely of the ICAS members appointed to safeguard the interests of athletes and will have a broader mandate while at the same time managing the legal aid applications filed with the two legal aid funds, one dedicated to football cases and one to all other cases.

As usual, I was in regular contact with the ICAS members and the CAS Director General throughout the year. The ICAS Board met twice and the full ICAS also met twice. At its last meeting in December 2022, the composition of ICAS for the next four-year term 2023-2026 was established. I was humbled to be reappointed to ICAS by ANOC and honoured to be re-elected recently to serve as ICAS/CAS President for another term. I very much look forward to working with the members of ICAS, new and existing, over the next four years.



John Coates AC
President
International Council of
Arbitration for Sport
(ICAS)

Message from the CAS Director General

Reflecting on 2022, the first accomplishment that I must note is the completion of the works at the new CAS headquarters at the Palais de Beaulieu in Lausanne and the move to the new premises that took place in the Spring of 2022. I was deeply involved in the project and am proud of the result. Writing this message almost a year later, it has been a great satisfaction to see the staff take up their new quarters, to welcome CAS members and parties to arbitrations and mediations, as well as students and wider members of the sports and legal communities to educational events, in this superb CAS House.

Thanks to the governance of ICAS, the new headquarters and its improved facilities, and the recruitment of additional staff members, CAS continues to evolve and to offer enhanced services to its users. After difficult times due to the pandemic, the scene is set for faster turnaround times, more frequent communications, the increased publication of awards and jurisprudence, and the holding of more educational events.

A matter which influenced the CAS caseload in 2022 was the conflict in Ukraine and its consequences for Ukrainian, Russian and Belorussian athletes, clubs and teams. Over 20 procedures were initiated. The Court Office once again handled proportionally more proceedings related to football than to any other sport. The importance of football to the CAS case load was recognised by ICAS in 2022 and I welcome the actions undertaken by it to enhance its engagement with the football world.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2022, 830 procedures were registered with the CAS: 151 ordinary procedures, 644 appeal procedures, 15 Anti-Doping Division (ADD)

procedures and 8 mediation procedures, as well as 12 ad hoc arbitrations.

The Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 again took place against a backdrop of covid-19 counter-measures and restrictions. The delegation of CAS arbitrators and staff that travelled to Beijing to operate the CAS Ad hoc Division lived and worked within the “Closed Loop” to operate the CAS Ad hoc Division for the Games, which functioned well logistically and delivered a number of important decisions. Other Ad hoc Divisions were held on a remote basis for the Commonwealth Games, for the FIBA Women’s Basketball World Cup, and for the FIFA World Cup.

A major administrative operation for the CAS in 2022 was the renewal of the CAS membership. At the conclusion of the four-year term 2019-2022, the ICAS Commission for CAS Membership reviewed the lists of CAS arbitrators and mediators and established new lists for the new four-year term 2023-2026.

I hope you enjoy reading this latest report.



Matthieu Reeb
Director General
Court of Arbitration for
Sport (CAS)

Organizational Overview

The International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS) is the governing body of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). It is a Swiss foundation of private law and of public interest. The ICAS is composed of 22 members.

The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) operates under the aegis of ICAS and resolves sports-related legal disputes through arbitration and mediation. It is organised into three areas of activity: the CAS appeal and ordinary arbitration procedures, the Anti-Doping Division, which issues first-instance decisions in procedures related to doping matters, and mediation. Ad hoc structures for the Olympic Games and other major sports events are established by ICAS when required.

The International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS)

- I. Overview
- II. Structure
- III. Composition 2019-2022
- IV. Division Presidents:
 - a. President Appeals Arbitration Division
 - b. President Ordinary Arbitration Division
 - c. President Anti-Doping Arbitration Division
- V. Commissions
 - a. Challenge Commission
 - b. Legal Aid Commission
 - c. Membership Commission

I. Overview

The International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS) is the governing body of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). The purpose of ICAS is to facilitate the resolution of sports-related disputes through arbitration or mediation and to safeguard the independence of CAS and the rights of the parties. ICAS exercises the following functions:

- It adopts and amends the Code of Sports-related Arbitration;
- It elects from among its members for one or several renewable period(s) of four years:
 - the President;
 - three Vice-Presidents;
 - the President and Deputy President of the CAS Appeals Arbitration Division of the CAS;
 - the President and Deputy President of the CAS Ordinary Arbitration Division;
 - the President and Deputy President of the CAS Anti-Doping Division.
- It appoints the permanent commissions;
- It appoints the arbitrators who constitute the list of CAS arbitrators and the mediators who constitute the list of CAS mediators on the proposal of the CAS Membership Commission. It can also remove them from those lists;
- It resolves challenges to and the removal of arbitrators through its Challenge Commission, and performs any other functions identified in the Procedural Rules;
- It is responsible for the financing of and financial reporting by CAS. For such purpose, *inter alia*:
 - it receives and manages the funds allocated to its operations;
 - it approves the ICAS budget prepared by the CAS Court Office and the CAS Anti-Doping Division Office;
 - it approves the annual report and financial statements of ICAS prepared in accordance with the requirements of Swiss Law;

- It appoints the CAS Director General and may terminate her/his duties upon proposal of the President;
- It provides for regional or local, permanent or ad hoc arbitration, including at alternative hearing centres;
- It creates a legal aid fund to facilitate access to CAS arbitration for individuals without sufficient financial means and CAS legal aid guidelines for the operation of the funds, including a Legal Aid Commission to decide on requests for legal aid;
- It may take any other action which it deems necessary to protect the rights of the parties and to promote the settlement of sports-related disputes through arbitration and mediation.

The ICAS Statutes can be consulted [here](#).

II. Structure

ICAS is composed of twenty-two members; six of which are elected to the Board.

- Six members are appointed by the International Federations (IFs). Five of these members are appointed by the Association of Summer Olympic IFs (ASOIF), from within or outside its membership; and one member is appointed by the Association of the Winter Olympic IFs (AIOWF), from within or outside its membership;
- Four members are appointed by the Association of the National Olympic Committees (ANOC), from within or outside its membership;
- Four members are appointed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), from within or outside its membership;
- Four members are appointed by the fourteen members of ICAS listed above, after appropriate consultation, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the athletes;
- Four members are appointed by the eighteen members of ICAS listed above and are independent of the bodies designating the other members of the ICAS.

The CAS Director General takes part in ICAS decision-making and discussions with a consultative voice and acts as Secretary to ICAS.

III. ICAS Composition 2019-2022 (status as at 31 December 2022)



CORINNE SCHMIDHAUSER

President – Appeals Division
SUI (AIOWF)



ELISABETH STEINER

Vice President & Dep.
President – Appeals Division
AUT (IOC)



JOHN COATES AC

President
AUS (ANOC)



MICHAEL LENARD OLY

Vice President
USA (Athlete)



CAROLE MALINVAUD

President – Ordinary Division
FRA (Independent)

ICAS BOARD



ABDULLAH AL-HAYYAN

ICAS Member
KUW (ANOC)



ANTONIO F. ARIMANY

ICAS Member
ESP (ASOIF)



MOYA DODD

ICAS Member
AUS (Athlete)



IVO EUSEBIO
President – Anti-Doping
Division
SUI (Independent)



EMILIO GARCÍA SILVERO

ICAS Member
ESP (ASOIF)



**ELLEN GRACIE-
NORTHFLEET**
ICAS Member
BRA (Independent)



MONIQUE JAMETTI

ICAS Member
SUI (Independent)



SILJA KANERVA

ICAS Member
FIN (Athlete)



YVONNE MOKGORO

ICAS Member
RSA (IOC)



GIULIO NAPOLITANO
Dep. President – Ordinary
Division
ITA (ANOC)



MIKAEL RENTSCH

ICAS Member
SWE-SUI (ASOIF)



DAVID W. RIVKIN
Dep. President – Anti-
Doping Division
USA (ANOC)



PATRICK ROBINSON

ICAS Member
JAM (IOC)



TRICIA SMITH

ICAS Member
CAN (Athlete)



HANQIN XUE

ICAS Member
CHN (IOC)

IV. Division Presidents

a. President/Deputy President Appeals Arbitration Division

The President of the Appeals Arbitration Division presides over the Appeals Arbitration Division of the CAS. The role primarily involves issuing orders on procedural matters and appointing CAS arbitrators as Panel Presidents and Sole Arbitrators, or as arbitrators where a party has failed to nominate an arbitrator.

For the period 2019-2022:

President of the Appeals Arbitration Division: Ms Corinne Schmidhauser

Deputy President of the Appeals Arbitration Division: Dr Elisabeth Steiner

b. President/Deputy President Ordinary Arbitration Division

The President of the Ordinary Arbitration Division presides over the Ordinary Arbitration Division of the CAS. The role primarily involves issuing orders on procedural matters and appointing CAS arbitrators as Panel Presidents and Sole Arbitrators, in accordance with the arbitration rules set out in the Code of Sports-related Arbitration.

For the period 2019-2022:

President of the Ordinary Arbitration Division: Ms Carole Malinvaud

Deputy President of the Ordinary Arbitration Division: Prof. Giulio Napolitano

c. President/Deputy President Anti-Doping Division

The President of the Anti-Doping Division presides over the Anti-Doping Division of the CAS. The role primarily involves appointing CAS arbitrators as Panel Presidents and Sole Arbitrators, in accordance with the arbitration rules applicable to the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

For the period 2019-2022:

President of the Anti-Doping Division: Mr Ivo Eusebio

Deputy President of the Anti-Doping Division: Mr David W. Rivkin

V. Commissions

a. Challenge Commission

The ICAS Challenge Commission resolves any petitions for challenge raised against CAS arbitrators. It is chaired by an independently-appointed member and composed of the three division presidents and the three deputy division presidents.

The President and Deputy President of the division in which a petition for challenge has been raised do not participate in its resolution.

Composition 2019-2022:

Chair: Justice Ellen Gracie Northfleet

Members:

President of the Appeals Arbitration Division: Ms Corinne Schmidhauser

President of the Ordinary Arbitration Division: Ms Carole Malinvaud

President of the Anti-Doping Division: Mr Ivo Eusebio

Deputy-President of the Appeals Arbitration Division: Dr Elisabeth Steiner

Deputy-President of the Ordinary Arbitration Division: Prof. Giulio Napolitano

President of the Anti-Doping Division: Mr David W. Rivkin

b. Legal Aid Commission

The ICAS Legal Aid Commission considers all requests for legal aid filed in accordance with the CAS Legal Aid Guidelines. It is chaired by the ICAS President and composed of the four ICAS members nominated as athletes' representatives.

Composition 2019-2022:

Chair: Mr John Coates AC

Members:

Athlete representative: Ms Tjasa Andréa-Prosenč

Athlete representative: Ms Moya Dodd

Athlete representative: Mr Michael Lenard

Athlete representative: Ms Tricia Smith

In December 2022, ICAS voted to evolve the Legal Aid Commission into the ICAS Athletes' Commission and to create a second legal aid fund for football matters called the Football Legal Aid Fund (FLAF).

c. Membership Commission

The ICAS Membership Commission reviews the lists of CAS arbitrators and mediators as well as the applications of potential new CAS members. It is chaired by an independently-appointed member and composed of the three division presidents, the three deputy division presidents and an athlete representative.

Composition 2019-2022:

Chair: Judge Monique Jametti

Members:

President of the Appeals Arbitration Division: Ms Corinne Schmidhauser

President of the Ordinary Arbitration Division: Ms Carole Malinvaud

President of the Anti-Doping Division: Mr Ivo Eusebio

Athlete representative: Ms Tricia Smith

The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)

- I. Introduction
 - II. Premises
 - III. Areas of operation:
 - a.) Director General
 - b.) Finance & administration
 - c.) Court Office – Arbitration Services
 - d.) Court Office – Mediation Services
 - e.) Court Office – Scientific Department
-

I. Introduction

Created in 1984, the Court of Arbitration for Sport, commonly referred to by its acronym “CAS”, provides dispute resolution services to the sports world. Since its creation, it has settled disputes involving athletes, coaches, federations, sponsors, agents, clubs, leagues and organizers of sports events from almost every country in the world through arbitration and mediation procedures.

All Olympic sports federations and many other international, continental and national federations confer jurisdiction to CAS to resolve their disputes.

II. Premises

The CAS was based at the Château de Béthusy in Lausanne, Switzerland, from 2005 until 2022. A second office in Avenue de Rhodanie, Lausanne, Switzerland housed the Anti-Doping Division from 2019-2022. In 2022, CAS moved to new purpose-built premises at the Palais de Beaulieu in Lausanne, Switzerland.

III. Areas of operation

a). Director General

The CAS Director General is the link between ICAS, the Court Office and the Finance and Administration team. The Director General manages the day to day operations at the CAS Court Office and is responsible for public relations and communications.

b). Finance & Administration

The CAS Finance and Administration Director is responsible for finance, HR and facilities management.

c). Court Office – Arbitration Services

The Head of CAS Arbitration Services and a team of legal counsels, clerks and secretaries work on the appeal and ordinary arbitration procedures.

d). Court Office – Mediation Services

CAS mediation procedures are overseen by the Head of CAS Mediation Services.

e). Court Office – Scientific Department

The Head of the Scientific Department manages a team of legal counsels who maintain the CAS jurisprudence database, conduct legal research and share knowledge at seminars and events.

The CAS Ad Hoc Divisions

- I. Overview
 - II. Ad Hoc Divisions in 2022
-

I. Overview

Since 1996, ICAS has created a temporary division for each edition of the Olympic Games in order to provide Games participants with access to a free of charge dispute resolution service on the site of the Games that allows for the resolution of disputes within a timeframe compatible with the competition schedule. Similar structures have been created by ICAS for other sports events such as the Commonwealth Games, the UEFA European Championship, the FIFA World Cup and the Asian Games.

The procedural rules applicable to the CAS Ad Hoc Division are available on the CAS website: <https://www.tas-cas.org/en/arbitration/ad-hoc-division.html>

II. Ad Hoc Divisions in 2022

2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games

From 25 January 2022 until 20 February 2022, the CAS Ad Hoc Division for the 2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games operated from a temporary office in Beijing, situated inside the Closed Loop area. The CAS delegation was composed as follows:

President: Mr Michael Lenard OLY, USA
Co-President: Ms Tjasa Andréa-Prošenc, Slovenia
Co-President: Ms Corinne Schmidhauser OLY, Switzerland

Arbitrators (in alphabetical order):

- Mr Xianyue Bai, P.R. China
- The Hon. Annabelle Bennett, Australia
- Mr Jeffrey G. Benz, USA
- Judge Vesna Bergant Rakočević, Slovenia
- Dr Maria A. Gwynn, Paraguay
- Mr Lars Hilliger, Denmark
- Mr Fabio Iudica, Italy
- Mr Jingzhou Tao, France
- Mr Alain Zahlan de Cayetti, France

11 ad hoc arbitration procedures were conducted by the delegation in Beijing, with hearings taking place by video-link, or in-person, for those within the Closed Loop, in compliance with the measures set out in the Games Playbook. The arbitral awards from the 2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games [are published in the CAS jurisprudence database](#).

Commonwealth Games, Birmingham, UK

An ad hoc division for the 2022 Commonwealth Games operated on a remote basis from the CAS Court Office in Lausanne from 27 July 2022 until 7 August 2022. One arbitration procedure was registered.

FIBA Women's Basketball World Cup, Australia

An ad hoc division operated on a remote basis from the CAS Court Office in Lausanne from 22 September 2022 until 1 October 2022. No arbitration procedures were registered.

FIFA World Cup final round, Qatar

A remote ad hoc division operated from the CAS Court Office in Lausanne from 21 November 2022 until 18 December 2022. No arbitration procedures were registered.

The CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD)

- I. Introduction
 - II. Court Office
 - III. Procedures
 - a. First Instance
 - b. Ad hoc ADD arbitrations
 - c. Activity in 2022
-

I. Introduction

The CAS ADD simplifies anti-doping procedures for the International Federations (IFs) by providing for first-instance adjudication of doping matters by an independent authority composed of anti-doping specialists, a harmonization of decisions and principles, as well as reduced costs.

It first operated on a temporary basis at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games and the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games, and became a permanent division of CAS in January 2019.

II. Court Office

The Anti-Doping Division is overseen on a daily basis by its Managing Counsel, assisted by the ADD secretariat.

III. CAS ADD Procedures

The CAS ADD conducts its procedures in accordance with the applicable anti-doping rules of the sports federations and/or bodies concerned and is tasked with establishing whether or not there has been a violation of the anti-doping rules, as well as deciding any sanction, if applicable, in accordance with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code.

The arbitration rules applicable to the CAS ADD are published [here](#).

IV. Activity in 2022

The CAS ADD conducted 15 procedures in 2022.

Statistics

- I. General Statistics
 - II. Evolution of the case load in the last 5 years
 - III. Language
 - IV. Subject
 - V. Challenges
 - VI. Legal Aid
 - VII. Swiss Federal Tribunal
-

I. General statistics

Here is the table with the cases submitted to the CAS since its creation.

It is also published [on its website](#):

YEAR	Procédures ordinaires / Ordinary procedures	Procédures d'appel / Appeal Procedures	Procédures <i>ad hoc</i> / <i>Ad hoc</i> Procedures	Procédures Anti-Doping / Anti-Doping Procedures	Procédures de médiation / Mediation Procedures	Procédures consultatives / Consultation Procedures	TOTAL
1986	1					1	2
1987	5					3	8
1988	3					9	12
1989	5					4	9
1990	7					6	13
1991	13					5	18
1992	19					6	25
1993	13					14	27
1994	10					7	17
1995	2	8	0			3	13
1996	4	10	6			1	21
1997	7	11	0			2	20
1998	4	33	5			3	45
1999	8	24	0		1	1	34
2000	5	55	15		0	1	76
2001	10	32	0		2	0	44
2002	9	66	8		1	3	87
2003	61	46	0		1	2	110
2004	9	252	10		2	0	273
2005	9	185	0		3	4	201
2006	17	175	12		3	0	207
2007	22	230	0		1	0	253
2008	26	276	9		4	2	317

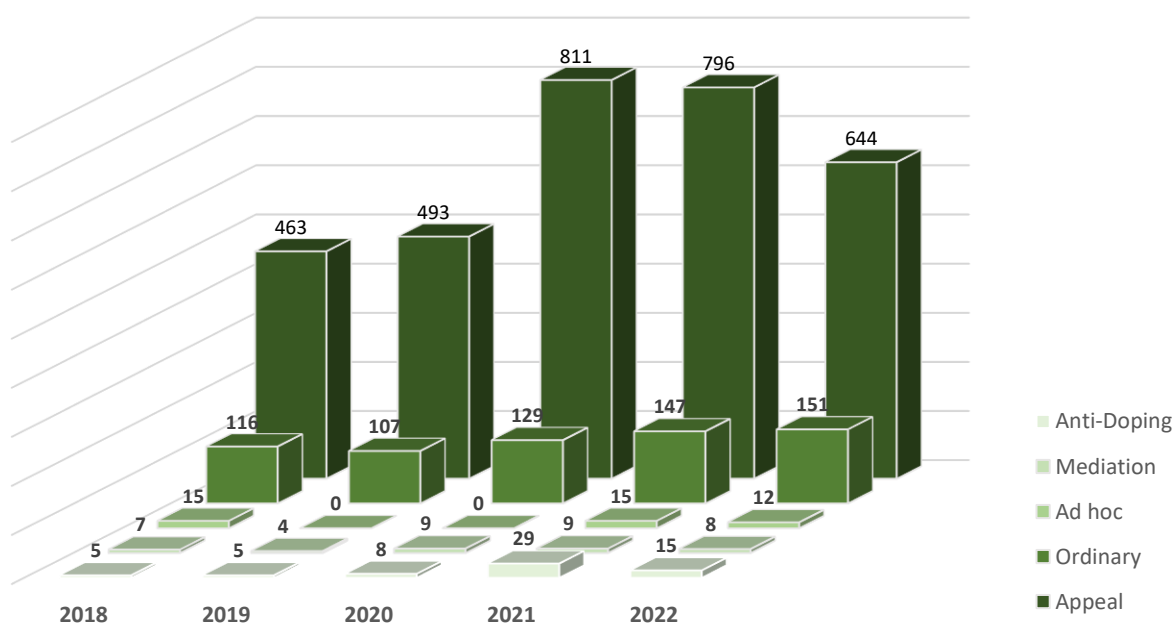
YEAR	Procédures ordinaires / Ordinary procedures	Procédures d'appel / Appeal Procedures	Procédures <i>ad hoc</i> / <i>Ad hoc</i> Procedures	Procédures Anti-Doping / Anti-Doping Procedures	Procédures de médiation / Mediation Procedures	Procédures consultatives / Consultation Procedures	TOTAL
2009	25	245	0		4	5	279
2010	49	244	5		6	0	304
2011	71	294	0		1		366
2012	62	301	11		4		378
2013	58	349	0		4		411
2014	68	349	10		6		433
2015	88	410	0		3		501
2016	100	458	28	13	10		609
2017	111	461	0	0	12		584
2018	116	463	15	5	7		606
2019	107	493	0	5	4		609
2020	129	811	0	8	9		957
2021	147	796	15	29	9		996
2022	151	644	12	15	8		830
TOTAL	1551	7721	161	75	105	82	9695

Comments:

Prior to the entry into force of the Code of Sports-related Arbitration (22 November 1994) there were only ordinary arbitration procedures and advisory opinions. The consultation procedure was discontinued on 1 January 2011. The mediation procedure was created in 1999. The CAS Anti-doping Division was created for the period of the OG 2016 (Rio de Janeiro) and 2018 (Pyeongchang). It became permanent in 2019.

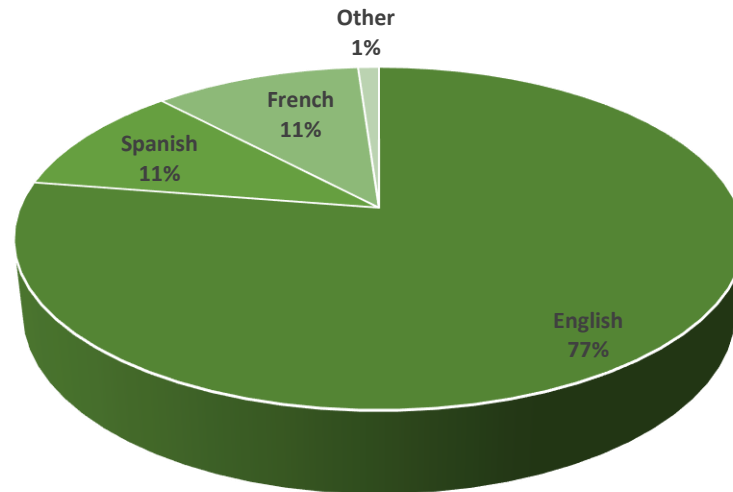
II. Evolution of the case load in the last 5 years

In 2022, a total of 830 procedures were registered. Appeal arbitration procedures form the backbone of the CAS caseload and have significantly increased in number over the last five years.



III. Language

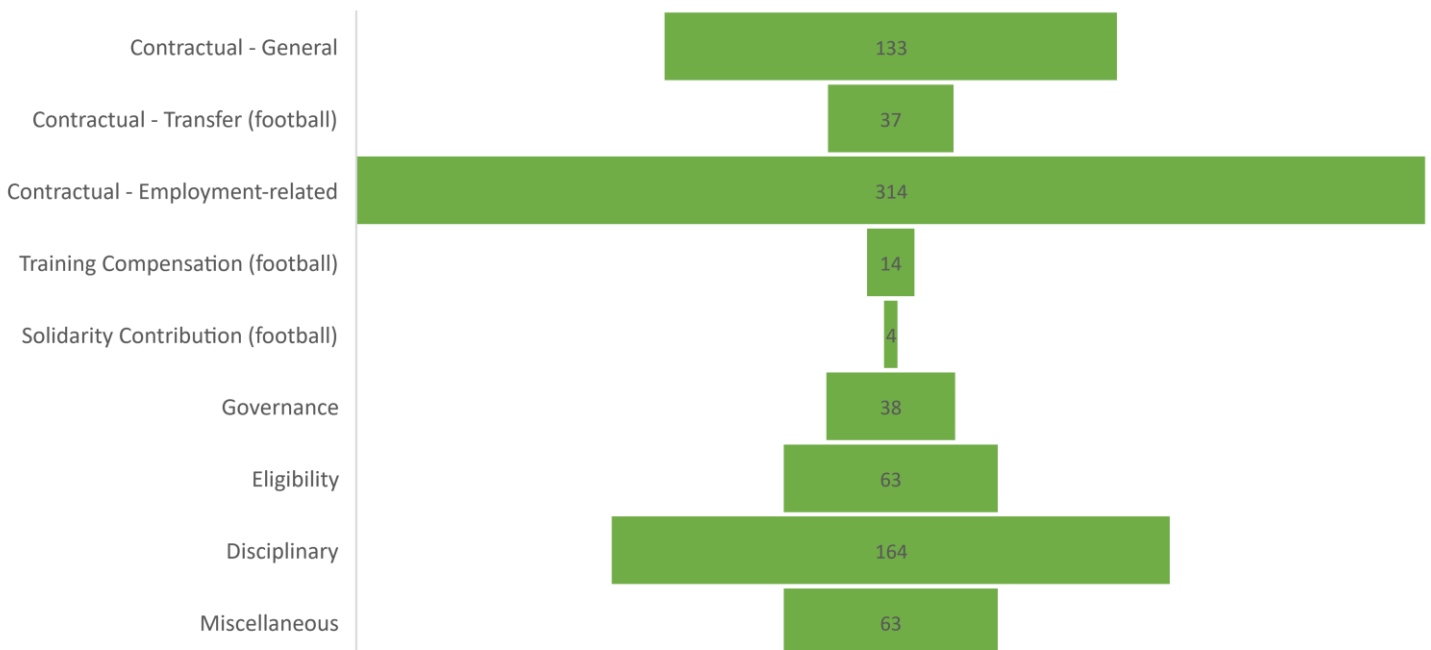
In 2020, ICAS adopted Spanish as the third official language for CAS arbitrations (the other official languages being English and French).



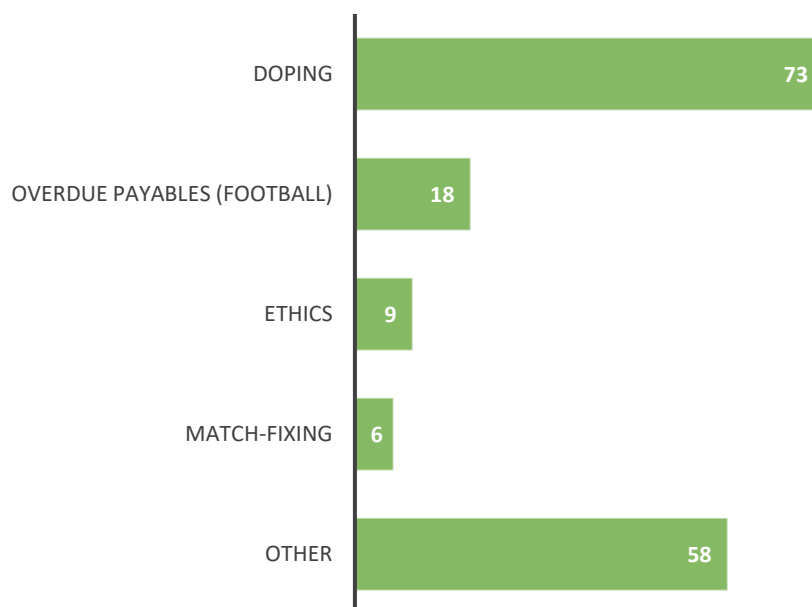
With the agreement of the parties and the Arbitral Panel, CAS arbitrations can be conducted in other languages. In 2022, a small number of arbitrations were conducted in Italian and German.

IV. Subject

Of the 830 Ordinary and Appeal arbitration procedures registered by the CAS in 2022, the majority were related to employment-related contractual disputes:



Drilling down into the 164 Ordinary and Appeal arbitration procedures related to disciplinary matters, the majority were related to doping:



V. Challenges

In the course of 2022, the ICAS Challenge Commission considered 7 petitions for challenge that had been filed by the parties to CAS arbitrations against CAS arbitrators. The ICAS Challenge Commission dismissed 5 petitions and ruled that 2 were inadmissible.

VI. Legal Aid

Of the 57 applications for legal aid assistance considered by the ICAS Legal Aid Commission in 2022, assistance was provided in over 2/3rds of cases.

Fully Granted	Partially Granted	Denied
13	22	22

VII. Swiss Federal Tribunal

In 2022, 27 appeals against CAS awards were filed at the Swiss Federal Tribunal (SFT). 22 were dismissed and 5 were withdrawn.

Main ground for appeal:

- Incorrect constitution of the arbitral tribunal: 3
- Lack of jurisdiction: 5
- Violation of the right to be heard: 14
- Violation of public policy: 1
- Other grounds: 4

ICAS Financial Statements 2022

The Foundation International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS), domiciled in Lausanne, Switzerland, is a non-profit foundation which was established in Lausanne on 22 November 1994. It is governed by the rules of the Swiss Civil Code and overseen by the [*Autorité de surveillance L.P.P et des fondations de Suisse occidentale*](#).

As a private foundation of public interest, the ICAS is exempted from the payment of taxes.

The financial statements 2022 were prepared in accordance with the commercial accounting provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations (Articles 957 to 963b, in force since 1 January 2013) and were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers SA (PWC). The financial statements 2022 were approved during the ICAS Meeting of May 2023.

The presentation currency and financial currency is the Swiss franc (CHF).

The financial statements 2022 attached to this document and are published in their entirety, as prepared by PWC.



Foundation International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS), Lausanne

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 CHF	2021 CHF
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		28 357 830	20 113 290
Term investments		7 000 000	7 000 000
Trade and other receivables		721 379	10 064 099
Other current assets		699 341	620 851
		36 778 550	37 798 240
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	24 938 999	27 503 878
		24 938 999	27 503 878
Total assets		61 717 549	65 302 118
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		5 073 991	3 783 247
Other current liabilities	4	26 532 762	25 591 591
Provisions	5	900 000	860 000
		32 506 753	30 234 838
Non-current liabilities			
Long term debts	6	20 450 000	13 500 000
		20 450 000	13 500 000
Total liabilities		52 956 753	43 734 838
Equity	8	8 760 796	21 567 280
Total liabilities and equity		61 717 549	65 302 118

The notes 1 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Accounts 2022 CHF	Accounts 2021 CHF
Revenue			
Contribution of the Olympic Movement		7 500 000	7 500 000
Contribution of the Olympic Movement for the CAS ADD		271 454	194 434
Contribution of the FIFA		1 500 000	1 500 000
Other contribution of Sports Bodies		5 061	5 400
Contribution of the parties to the costs of proceedings		10 885 038	9 438 541
Contribution of the parties to the costs of mediations		14 628	5 661
Other income		21 664	12 806
Total revenue		20 197 845	18 656 842
Operating expenses			
Expenses of arbitration	9	9 258 941	8 593 090
Expenses of the CAS ADD		136 390	48 948
Expenses of mediation		12 477	3 200
Personnel expenses	10	7 401 240	6 550 032
Servicing computer equipment and internet		158 086	94 813
Rent and expenses		456 503	412 898
Management costs	11	497 502	284 945
CAS seminars		66 114	-
CAS Ad Hoc Divisions		409 362	436 514
Administrative costs	12	464 733	461 558
Beaulieu costs		98 675	172 810
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		88 959	81 110
Allocation to provision for free arbitration procedures	5	40 000	60 000
Bad debt losses		504 041	563 101
Total operating expenses		19 593 023	17 763 019
Surplus before financial income		604 822	893 823
Financial income (costs)			
Finance income (costs)		(110 254)	(107 180)
Net foreign exchange profit (loss)		(1 457)	2 120
Total financial income (costs)		(111 711)	(105 060)
Surplus for the year before extraordinary depreciation		493 111	788 763
Extraordinary depreciation Beaulieu		(13 000 000)	-
(Loss) / Surplus for the year		(12 506 889)	788 763

The notes 1 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Note 8
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Capital	Reserve for legal aid	Reserve for building works	Retained earnings	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Equity as at 1 December 2021	171 383	553 850	13 000 000	7 299 903	21 025 136
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	788 763	788 763
Total comprehensive income for the year				788 763	788 763
Allocation to reserve for legal aid	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the reserve for legal aid	-	(246 619)	-	-	(246 619)
Equity as at 31 December 2021	171 383	307 231	13 000 000	8 088 666	21 567 280
Loss for the year	-	-	(13 000 000)	493 111	(12 506 889)
Total comprehensive income for the year			(13 000 000)	493 111	(12 506 889)
Allocation to reserve for legal aid	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the reserve for legal aid	-	(299 595)	-	-	(299 595)
Equity as at 31 December 2022	171 383	7 636	-	8 581 777	8 760 796



Notes for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

Foundation International Council for Sport Arbitration (ICAS), domiciled in Lausanne, Switzerland, is a non-profit Foundation which was established in Lausanne November 22, 1994 and is governed by the rules of the Swiss Civil Code.

The task of the ICAS is to facilitate the settlement of sports-related disputes through arbitration or mediation and to safeguard the independence of the Court Arbitration for Sport (CAS) and the rights of the parties. To this end, it looks after the administration and financing of the CAS.

The Court Arbitration for Sport (CAS) sets in operation Panels whose mission is to resolve by arbitration and/or mediation disputes referred in the field of sport, in conformity with the Procedural rules. To this end, the CAS attends to the constitution of Panels and the smooth running of the proceedings. It places the necessary infrastructure at the disposal of the parties.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements are approved by the Foundation Council of the ICAS and cannot be changed after approval. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of presentation

These annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the commercial accounting provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations (Articles 957 to 963b, in force since January 1, 2013). The main balance sheet and income statement items are accounted for as follows. The presentation currency and functional currency is the Swiss franc (CHF). Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. There is no impact on earnings or equity.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Revenues and expenses in foreign currencies are recognised at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Gains and losses on the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. The non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies, which are valued at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction.



2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and bank accounts freely available with original maturities of three months or less.

2.4 Term investments

Term investments are savings bank accounts with a fixed term of more than three months and up to twelve months.

2.5 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the ICAS will not be able to collect all amounts due.

2.6 Other current assets and liabilities

Other current assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Other current assets are prepaid expenses and accrued income with maturities less than twelve months. Other current liabilities are the advances of costs on paying procedures, the Court Office fees for procedures unopened and accrued liabilities with maturities less than twelve months.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Furniture and fixtures	5 years
- IT equipment	3 years
- Building	50 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss which is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement.



2.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2.9 Provisions

The provision for arbitration procedures without financial contribution from the parties is estimated at the end of each period of financial reporting. The ICAS estimates reliably the number of the arbitration procedures without financial contribution from the parties which are still open at the end of the period and assesses the probable costs that will have these procedures in the twelve months following the closing date. The variation of the provision is recognised in the income statement.

2.10 Revenue recognition

Annual contribution

The financial contributions of the Olympic Movement and Sport Bodies are recognised as income in the period in which they are due. The Convention concerning the constitution of the ICAS of 22 June 1994 provides in Article 3 that the Olympic Movement (IOC, ASOIF, AIWF and ANOC) undertakes mutually to provide to the ICAS funding for its activities and those of the CAS to the extent that will be determined by the ICAS. A similar agreement between FIFA and the ICAS provides that FIFA pays an annual financial contribution to the ICAS in order to ensure the financing of its activities and those of the CAS in the field of football.

Contribution of the parties to the costs of proceedings

The financial contribution of the parties to the costs of proceedings is recognised as income in the period during which the breakdown of costs for the procedure was established. It is only at such point that the revenue and costs can be reliably estimated. The Court Office fee from the parties is recognised as income at the time it is paid because the procedural rules (R64.1) provide that the court fee is retained.

Other income

Other income is recognised as income in the period in which it is due.

Financial income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.11 Income and capital taxes

The ICAS is income and capital taxes exempt by decision of 14 December 1994 from the Cantonal Tax Administration of the Canton of Vaud.



2.12 Leases

Leases in which all the risks and rewards of ownership have been effectively transferred to the Foundation are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are recognised at the date of the contract at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or, if it is lower, the present value of minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method. Finance charges are recognised in the statement of activities in the lease period.

Leases in which a substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. ICAS has not at the moment any finance lease.

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer Equipment	Equipment and furniture Beaulieu	Construction Beaulieu headquarters	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	
Net carrying amount at 1 January 2021	162 220	262 928	13 696 163	14 121 311
Acquisitions	-	809 819	12 653 858	13 463 677
Depreciation	(81 110)	-	-	(81 110)
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2021	81 110	1 072 747	26 350 021	27 503 878
At 31 December 2021				
Costs	243 353	1 072 747	26 350 021	27 666 121
Accumulated depreciation	(162 243)	-	-	(162 243)
Net carrying amount	81 110	1 072 747	26 350 021	27 503 878
Net carrying amount at 1 January 2022	81 110	1 072 747	26 350 021	27 503 878
Acquisitions	23 449	1 562 627	8 938 004	10 524 080
Depreciation	(88 959)	-	(13 000 000)	(13 088 959)
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2022	15 600	2 635 374	22 288 025	24 938 999
At 31 December 2022				
Costs	266 802	2 635 374	35 288 025	38 190 201
Accumulated depreciation	(251 202)	-	(13 000 000)	(13 251 202)
Net carrying amount	15 600	2 635 374	22 288 025	24 938 999

An extraordinary depreciation of CHF 13 million was recognized in the period 2022 for the construction of the headquarters in Beaulieu. This depreciation corresponds to the amount of the reserve for building works in equity.



4 Other current liabilities

	2022	2021
	CHF	CHF
Advances of costs on paying procedures	25 740 851	24 926 232
Court Office fees for procedures unopened	491 351	459 033
Accrued liabilities	300 560	206 326
	26 532 762	25 591 591

5 Provisions

	Provision for arbitration procedures without financial contribution from parties
	CHF
Net carrying amount at 1 January 2021	800 000
Allocation of the year	60 000
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2021	860 000
Net carrying amount at 1 January 2022	860 000
Allocation of the year	40 000
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2022	900 000

Number of open procedures at 31 December 2022 ; 90 (at 31 December 2021 ; 86)

6 Long term debts

A mortgage loan of a maximum amount of CHF 19,000,000 has been granted. This loan is secured by a registered mortgage note in the amount of CHF 19,000,000 in first rank. At 31 December 2022, a credit amount of CHF 11,250,000 has been paid.

The Canton of Vaud has granted to the ICAS a cantonal loan based on the law on support for economic development (LADE) in the amount of CHF 10,000,000 without interest, over 25 years. This loan is guaranteed by a mortgage note for a maximum amount of CHF 10,000,000, in 2nd rank. At 31 December 2022, an amount of CHF 9,200,000 has been paid by the Canton of Vaud.

7 Pension obligations at 31 December 2022

At 31 December 2022, there was no debt against the occupational benefit plan.

8 Equity

The equity of ICAS is composed of the capital of the Foundation, the reserve for legal aid, the reserve for future building works and the retained earnings.



The reserve for legal aid is a legal aid fund to facilitate access to CAS arbitration for natural persons without sufficient financial means. The operation of the legal aid fund including criteria to access the funds is set out in the CAS legal aid guidelines.

9 Expenses of arbitration

	2022	2021
	CHF	CHF
Fees for arbitrators	8 677 407	7 706 887
Fees for ad hoc clerks	435 902	563 040
Expenses of arbitrators	145 632	323 163
	9 258 941	8 593 090

10 Personnel expenses

	2022	2021
	CHF	CHF
Salary costs and other charges of fixed staff	5 496 400	4 884 873
Social charges	1 670 146	1 464 292
CAS court office	234 694	200 867
	7 401 240	6 550 032

The number of employees was 48 at 31 December 2022 (42 at 31 December 2021).

11 Management costs

	2022	2021
	CHF	CHF
Meetings of the ICAS	245 134	26 802
Decentralized offices	3 302	35 143
Expenses and indemnities ICAS Board & Commissions	217 000	223 000
Inauguration of the new CAS headquarters	32 066	-
	497 502	284 945

12 Administrative costs

	2022	2021
	CHF	CHF
Insurance charges	51 670	51 292
Fees for accounting	25 871	22 805
Postage / DHL	216 488	227 247
Other administrative costs	170 704	160 214
	464 733	461 558



13 Commitments

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
Operating leases commitments	CHF	CHF
No later than 1 year	14 876	68 076
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-
	<u>14 876</u>	<u>68 076</u>

14 Related party transactions

The ICAS members are not employed by the ICAS. Eleven members receive indemnities for their activities as CAS President/Vice-Presidents, Divisions Presidents/deputies, Chairman of the Challenge Commission and Chairman of the Membership Commission. The ICAS covers all expenses related to the performance of their duties, in particular the travel, accommodation, meals and daily expense allowances. These expenditures are included in the section 'Management costs' in the income statement (Note 11).

15 Events after the end of the reporting date

There are no events after the end of the reporting date.

Foundation International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS)

Lausanne

Report of the statutory auditor to the
Foundation Council

on the financial statements 2022

Report of the statutory auditor

on the limited statutory examination to the Foundation Council of Foundation International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS) Lausanne

As statutory auditor, we have examined the financial statements of Foundation International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS) (pages 11 to 20), which comprise the balance sheet, income statement and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2022.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the CAS Court Office. Our responsibility is to perform a limited statutory examination on these financial statements. We confirm that we meet the licensing and independence requirements as stipulated by Swiss law.

We conducted our examination in accordance with the Swiss Standard on the Limited Statutory Examination. This standard requires that we plan and perform a limited statutory examination to identify material misstatements in the financial statements. A limited statutory examination consists primarily of inquiries of foundation personnel and analytical procedures as well as detailed tests of foundation documents as considered necessary in the circumstances. However, the testing of operational processes and the internal control system, as well as inquiries and further testing procedures to detect fraud or other legal violations, are not within the scope of this examination.

Based on our limited statutory examination, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements do not comply with Swiss law and the foundation's deed and the internal regulations.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA



Patrick Wagner

Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge



Priscille Matthey

Lausanne, 9 May 2023