

EDF Protest and Corrections Committee (PCC)

Guidelines

Version 1.2

General Settings:

The PCC consists of 6-9 People.

Of those 6-9 people at least 6 different national allocations must be present. No more than 2 people can be of the same national allocation.

Goal:

The goal of the PCC is to deal with all protests that might come in after EDF-events. Firstly, the PCC needs to evaluate the validity of each protest (technical validity and substance). The PCC has the right to throw out protests right from the start, if it deems them not valid (technical and/or substance).

After the committee has deemed a protest valid, it must correctly investigate those protests, gather all necessary information, discuss and debate the received protests and finally make decisions on corrections according to the EDF protest and corrections regulations.

Voting within the PCC:

Voting within the PCC happens with 2/3 majority, in case of less than that, there is no vote, the issue then needs to be re-debated.

Committee Composition:

1. The Committee consists of 6 to 9 individuals from different nations, selected according to the EDF Conflict of Interest policy and EDF Protests & Corrections guidelines.
2. Committee members are nominated by national organisation representatives and vetted by the EDF Council before being voted in by Congress for a four-year term.
3. Important Note: In cases where members of the Protest Committee or the Appeal Committee (EDF Executive Council) have affiliations with the nations involved in the case, they will be excluded from all aspects of the relevant proceedings. This means that 4 to 6 people will vote on each case, depending on the number of potential conflicts:
 - 6 committee members: 4/6 majority required (excluding conflicted members)
 - 5 committee members: 4/5 majority required (excluding conflicted members)
 - 4 committee members: 3/4 majority required (excluding conflicted members)

If the committee has more than 6 members, the system adapts accordingly.

Term-Details & term-lengths:

The term for elected committee-members is 4 years.

If a committee-member steps down from his or her position before their term has come to an end, congress can replace this person within an ordinary or extraordinary congress meeting. Congress can also choose not to replace a person who has stepped down from the PCC.

The PCC has the right, to ask congress for removal of a person within the PCC, if one of the following is occurring:

- Not showing up to meetings on a constant basis
- Not fulfilling the work assigned to them by the PCC

The PCC can only request this to congress with a majority vote. Furthermore, this request must be accompanied by evidence.

Duties of the PCC:

The PCC must find decisions on protests presented to them and report those decisions to the EDF executive council.

The PCC has to select a chair-person within the committee by itself.

- The Chair-person is responsible for the reports to EDF executive council.
- The Chair-person is responsible for organising and holding all meetings by the PCC.

The PCC has to select a scrutineer within the committee by itself.

- The scrutineer is responsible for the minutes of each meeting and keeping records of all votings.
- The votings are not public information. They can however be requested by Council and/or Congress if a majority of those bodies demands it.

Chair-person and scrutineer must be 2 separate people.

Powers of the PCC:

The PCC is responsible for investigating and making decisions concerning all submitted valid protests and – if necessary – determine corrections according to the protest and corrections regulations.

Therefore, the PCC has significant power to determine a player's, a coach's, a retriever's, a on court personnel's or a team's future within EDF competitions. Committee-members must be aware of their power in this regard at all times and must always make decisions in the best interest of the sport.

Powers of EDF Council:

As a failsafe, EDF council can – with a majority – choose not to accept a PCC decision about protests and punishments, if:

- it conflicts with the EDF constitution
- it conflicts with the general understanding of the game of dodgeball
- it conflicts with the EDF protest and corrections regulations

Furthermore, nations and or accused people have the right to appeal a PCC decision. In this case the EDF council functions as the Appeal Committee.

Timing for decisions:

Protests must be made within 1 month after an EDF competition took place. Protests that reach the PCC after this time-period has passed, are deemed not valid and will therefore not be dealt with.

The PCC must conclude their investigation and potential corrections within 1 month's time, after they receive a protest. If the timeframe is exceeded and no finalisation of the protests are submitted, the protest automatically goes to the EDF council, and the PCC loses its right to make decisions on the case. EDF council as the appeal committee will then deal with the protest directly. If that happens, no appeals will be possible. EDF council will find decisions and submit them in 2 weeks' time, if not the protest is deemed not valid.

Appeals need to be brought to the EDF council within 2 weeks after the PCC has sent out their final reports. No appeals can be made after the time period has expired.

EDF council as the appeal committee must make their decisions within 2 weeks' time, after they received an appeal.