

Law Quiz No.4 Tribunals

1. Provide four examples of situations where a person would typically be called to a Tribunal hearing rather than Court of Law.

2. Which of the following is the best definition of the legal concept known as “natural justice”:
 (a) An accused person has the right to represent themselves in a court of law
 (b) A person has a natural right to seek compensation in a court of law for financial losses they have sustained
 (c) Decisions affecting the rights of citizens should be reached only after a fair hearing.
 (d) Court decisions must be based on evidence and facts

3. Which of the following is the best explanation of the purpose of a Tribunal:
 (a) It is a body of people set up to interpret rules and discipline players and officials.
 (b) It is a court of law that hears matters pertaining to sport players and discipline.
 (c) It is a body of people that develop disciplinary rules
 (d) It is court of law that deals exclusively with matters related to industrial relations

4. The phrase “all evidence should be on the table” means:
 (a) Evidence against the accused must be presented in a court of law and not outside the court
 (b) The persons who brings a case before the court must ensure they are in attendance when their evidence against the accused is being presented.
 (c) Any evidence that is presented in a court of law can be cross-examined by the lawyers for the defence once it has been presented.
 (d) An accused person must be able to examine evidence against them before a court case begins.

5. Courts of law do not usually intervene in Tribunal decisions except when:
 (a) The individual suffers a loss of L _____
 (b) There is a flagrant breach of N _____ J _____
 (c) An association does not comply with its own R _____ or interprets R _____ incorrectly
 (d) A decision is made outside the P _____ of the association (Ultra Vires)

6. In order for a hearing to be fair:
- (a) The accused must have prior N _____ of H _____
 - (b) If tribunal proceedings bring out evidence suggesting F _____ C _____, the hearing must adjourn.
7. Principles that the tribunal must follow in making decisions include:
- (a) Only those who are members of the C _____ should be present when decision-making occurs.
 - (b) A tribunal should not S _ R _ _ _ _ E R its decision - making function to another i.e. their legal representatives.
 - (c) Decisions should be made on the evidence before the Tribunal - not past R _____.
8. In which three countries of the world does the Court of Arbitration for Sport have offices.

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